

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT (2017-18)**

(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2018-19)**

FIFTY-THIRD REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

March, 2018/Phalguna, 1939 (Saka)

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(2018-19)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 08.03.2018

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 08.03.2018



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

March, 2018/Phalguna, 1939 (Saka)

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (2017-18)**

SHRI RAMESH BAIS - CHAIRPERSON

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Kanti Lal Bhuria
3. Shri Santokh Singh Chaudhary
4. Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya
5. Shri Jhina Hikaka
6. Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste
7. Shri Sadashiv Kisan Lokhande
8. Smt. K. Maragatham
9. Shri Kariya Munda
10. Shri Asaduddin Owaisi
11. Dr. Udit Raj
12. Shri Ch. Malla Reddy
13. Smt. Satabdi Roy
14. Kunwar Bhartendra Singh
15. Prof. Sadhu Singh
16. Smt. Mamata Thakur
17. Shri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava
18. Shri Tej Pratap Singh Yadav
19. Vacant*
20. Vacant
21. Vacant

RAJYA SABHA

22. Smt. Jharna Das Baidya
23. Shri Munvvar Saleem Chaudhary
24. Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai Gohel
25. Shri Ahamed Hassan
26. Smt. Sarojini Hembram
27. Dr. Narendra Jadhav
28. Smt. Vijila Sathyananth
29. Smt. Wansuk Syiem
30. Smt. Chhaya Verma
31. Shri Ramkumar Verma

* Prof. A. Seetaram Naik changed his nomination w.e.f. 03.11.2017.

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

1. Shri A.K. Singh - Additional Secretary
2. Shri Ashok Sajwan - Director

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2017-18) having been authorized by the Committee do present on their behalf this Fifty-Third Report on 'Demands for Grants for the year 2018-19' pertaining to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

2. The Committee considered the Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs which were laid on the Table of the House on **th** 9 February, 2018. After obtaining the Budget Documents, Explanatory Notes, etc., the Committee took evidence of the Ministry of Minority Affairs on **st** 21 February, 2018. The Committee considered and adopted the Report **th** at the sitting held on 7 March, 2018.

3. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Officers of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for tendering oral evidence and placing before them the detailed written notes and post evidence information as desired by the Committee in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants(2018-19).

4. For ease of reference, the Observations and Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in thick type in the body of the Report.

NEW DELHI;

07 March, 2018

16 Phalguna, 1939 (Saka)

RAMESH BAIS
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on
Social Justice and
Empowerment

REPORT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

1.1 Ministry of Minority Affairs was created on 29th January, 2006 to ensure a focused approach to the issues related to the minority communities.

1.2 Out of the total population of India 121,08,54,977, the population of minorities is 23,38,49,851 i.e. 19.28% as per 2011 Census.

POPULATION OF INDIA - 121,08,54,977(as per 2011 census)			
	Population	Percentage of minorities to the Total	Percentage of Minorities to the total Minority Population
Muslim	17,22,45,158	14.22%	73.65%
Christian	2,78,19,588	2.29%	11.89%
Sikhs	2,08,33,116	1.72%	8.90%
Buddhists	84,42,972	0.69%	3.61%
Jain	44,51,753	0.36%	1.90%
Zorastrians(Parsis)	57,264	0.004%	0.02%

1.3 The Ministry has been mandated for formulation of policies, schemes and programmes for welfare and socio-economic development of 6 (six) notified minority communities namely, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains, which constitute more than 19% of India's population. October 2016 onwards, the mandate of the Ministry has been expanded to manage Haj Pilgrimage as well.

1.4 Ministry adopts a multi-pronged strategy for development of minority communities with focus on educational empowerment; infrastructure development; economic empowerment; fulfilling special needs; and strengthening of minority institutions.

1.5 The welfare and development schemes of the Ministry focus on poor and deprived sections of the minorities. majority of schemes have devised the eligibility criteria on economic basis to ensure that the benefits reach to poor and deprived sections.

1.6 The educational schemes cover scholarships for all levels, fellowships and interest subsidy to promote higher education and support for providing good quality coaching to enable minorities to go for Government and private jobs.

1.7 There are special programmes for empowerment of minority women through "Nai Roshni". The other special programmes include "Jiyo Parsi" scheme for containing population decline of Parsi community and "Hamari Dharohar" scheme for preservation of rich heritage and culture of minorities under overall concept of Indian Culture.

1.8 The main Schemes being run by the Ministry are as under:

- a) Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships for Minority Community
- b) Merit-cum-means based scholarship for professional and technical courses-undergraduate and post-graduate
- c) Free Coaching & Allied Scheme for Minorities
- d) Support for students clearing prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State PS Commissions etc.
- e) Interest subsidy on education loans for overseas studies

- f) Maulana Azad National Fellowship for minorities students
- g) Seekho aur Kamao - Skill Development Initiatives
- h) Upgrading Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTAAD)
- i) Nai Manzil - The Integrated educational and Livelihood Initiatives
- j) Scheme for containing population decline of small minority community
- k) Scheme of leadership Development of minority Women
- l) Hamari Dharohar - for the conservation and protection of culture and heritage on minorities
- m) Research/studies, Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Schemes for Minorities including Publicity
- n) Grants-in-aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation
- o) Contribution to the Equity of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)
- p) Grants-in-aid to State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) Engaged for Implementation in National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) Programme
- q) Computerization of records and strengthening of State Waqf Boards/GIA to Waqfs
- r) Development of Minorities : Multi-Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities (MsDP)

CHAPTER II

General Performance

2.1 The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the year 2018-19 have been given under Demand No.66. The detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry were laid in Parliament on 9th February, 2018. The financial outlay for 2018-19 is 4700 crore.

2.2 The Ministry furnished the following statement regarding year-wise allocation and expenditure during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (only allocation).

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation		Expenditure	% Utilization wrt	
	B.E.	R.E.		B.E.	R.E.
2014-15	3734.01	3165.00	3088.57	82.71	97.59
2015-16	3738.11	3735.98	3654.85	97.77	97.83
2016-17	3827.25	3827.24	3049.15	79.67	79.67
2017-18	4195.48	4195.48	2793.52 (as on 20.02.2018)	66.58	66.58
2018-19	4700				

Financial Resources 2018-19 (Rs.4700 crore)

(Percentage allocation of Budget during 2018-19)

2.3 The Ministry propose to spend the allocation of Rs.4700 crore as under:

- a) 52.20 % allocation is for Education Empowerment Schemes.

- b) 28.08% allocation is for Area Development i.e.MsDP.
- c) 12.44% allocation is for Skill Sector.
- d) 5.57% allocation is for support to Institutions such as MAEF, Waqf, NCM, CLM, Secretariat including Haj Management.
- e) 1.71% allocation is for special needs.

2.4 The Ministry also furnished the following statement showing how much allocation was used in 2017-18 on various schemes of the Ministry as well as how the proposed allocation of Rs. 4700.00 crore in 2018-19 will be used on various schemes:

(Rs. in crore)

Educational Schemes					
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	BE 2017-18	RE 2017-18	Expdr. Upto 20.02.18	BE 2018-19
A	EMPOWERMENT				
A.1	EDUCATIONAL EMPOWERMENT				
1	Pre-Matric Scholarship	950.00	1001.15	750.48	980.00
2	Post-Matric Scholarship	550.00	561.29	376.66	692.00
3	Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship	393.54	393.54	214.65	522.00
4	Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme	100.00	150.00	99.87	153.00
5	Padho Pardesh-Interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies	8.00	17.00	6.52	24.00
6	Naya Savera-Free Coaching & Allied Scheme	48.00	48.00	33.22	74.00
7	Nai Udaan-Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Commissions etc.	4.00	6.00	3.08	8.00

A.2	ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT				
8	Seekho Aur Kamao - Skill Development Initiatives	250.00	200.00	26.00	250.00
9	Upgrading Skill and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)	22.00	29.00	16.64	30.00
10	Nai Manzil	175.95	95.39	0.61	140.00
11.	Equity Contribution to NMDFC	170.00	170.00	170.00	165.02
A.3	SPECIAL INITIATIVES FOR EMPOWERMENT				
12	Nai Roshni - Leadership Development of Minority Women	15.00	17.00	1.95	15.00
13	Jiyo Parsi - Scheme for containing population decline of Small Minority Community	2.00	3.00	1.42	4.00
14	Hamari Dharohar	12.00	12.00	0.59	6.00
15	Research/Studies, Monitoring, Evaluation and Publicity	50.00	50.01	22.81	55.00
B	AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES				
16	Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) New Name (PMJVK)	1200.00	1200.00	865.28	1320.00
SPECIAL INITIATIVES FOR EMPOWERMENT					
C.	SUPPORT TO INSTITUTIONS				
17	Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF)	113.00	113.01	113.00	125.01
18	Grants-in-Aid to SCAs of NMDFC	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
19	Computerisation of records of State Waqf Boards	3.30	3.00	0.00	
20	Strengthening of State Waqf Boards	9.70	9.70	7.37	16.94
21	Secretariat	17.66	18.38	15.57	19.14
22	National Commission for Minorities(NCM)	8.41	8.51	6.21	8.62

23	Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities (CLM)	2.74	2.74	1.64	2.32
24	Grants-in-aid to Waqf	3.18	3.16	3.16	3.16
25	Haj CGI Jeddah	78.00	75.02	50.65	76.79
26	Haj Secretariat	7.00	6.58	6.14	8.00
	TOTAL	4195.48	4195.48	2793.52	4700.00

2.5 When asked to furnish State-wise statement regarding quantum of amount involved in pending/non-receipt of utilization certificates and amount of unspent balance for the year 2017-18, the Ministry in their written note furnished the following information:

"Ministry of Minority Affairs releases funds to States/Union Territories in respect of three Scholarship Schemes, namely, Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means schemes towards administrative expenses and MsDP for various project related activities. Under the remaining schemes funds are not released to States/UTs but to Implementing Agencies /Programmes Implementing Agencies for implementation of various schemes such as Free, Coaching, Nai Manzil, Nai Roshni, USTTAD, Seekho aur Kamao. As such no Ucs are pending with States in respect of such schemes.

A. Disbursement of scholarship to students is done directly in the bank accounts of students through DBT mode under National Scholarship Portal. Hence there are no utilization Certificates pending for 2017-18. However, unspent balances/UCs pending (provisional)for the past years as on 31.01.2018 are given below:-

(Rs.in crore)

S. No.	States/UTs	Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme	Post-matric Scholarship Scheme	Merit-cum-Means Scholarship Scheme
1.	Bihar	16.32	5.16	
2	Goa		0.36	
9	Haryana	2.35		
10	Himachal Pradesh		0.02	
16	Maharashtra		0.01	
23	Rajasthan		0.12	0.49
27	Uttar Pradesh	1.73		
34	Delhi			0.11
Total		20.40	5.66	0.60

Note: The status of pending Utilization Certificates is being reconciled with States"

Multi-sectoral Development Programme

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	State	11th Plan Amount Utilization pending	12th Plan Amount un-utilised.	Unspent Balance as on 01.04.2017	Unspent Balance as on 10.02.2018
1	Uttar Pradesh	6618.33	0.0000	20982.3300	30778.52
2	West Bengal	139.52	24090.0267	42105.8267	60047.10
3	Assam	4409.22	22529.6250	49015.4860	79228.68
4	Bihar	11527.99	18266.3360	43457.2185	45049.39
5	Manipur	1377.18	5916.3052	12046.9452	15209.50
6	Haryana	173.34	2500.3520	4358.2020	4886.41
7	Jharkhand	2602.46	4221.9167	11764.9367	13569.39
8	Uttrakhand	83.90	1346.9200	3092.0300	3729.01
9	Maharashtra	122.43	3621.2100	3874.2600	4287.19
10	Karnataka	0.00	6699.2000	10545.6300	13842.89

11	Andaman & Nicobar Island	0.00	104.8600	104.8600	104.86
12	Odisha	3.73	3039.2100	3042.9400	3042.94
13	Meghalaya	8.01	1437.4895	1777.2795	1777.28
14	Kerala	210.37	2248.9900	2459.3600	3006.00
15	Mizoram	8.25	1084.1050	1162.5450	1629.06
16	Jammu & Kashmir	5.82	480.0030	933.6530	933.65
17	Delhi	119.43	228.7340	348.1640	535.59
18	Madhya Pradesh	132.00	273.0950	617.8850	1036.45
19	Sikkim	180.49	1113.5400	1294.0300	1803.78
20	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	6486.6990	11680.6860	12517.59
21	Andhra Pradesh		189.9050	4958.1250	7756.84
22	Telangana		1366.7150	5146.7150	8386.72
23	Tripura		0.0000	3322.5880	5611.94
24	Punjab		1395.7100	1395.7100	1395.71
25	Rajasthan		1096.5700	5019.4900	7331.94
26	Gujarat		0.0000	0.0000	0.00
27	Chhattisgarh		463.0000	1488.0600	1638.18
	Total	21104.14	100840.7153	230016.8238	313158.45

The details of pending utilization certificates and unspent balances in respect of the schemes where funds are not released to States/UTs but Implementing Agencies/Programme Implementing Agencies are as under:-

Name of the Scheme	Amount of unspent balances as on (Rs.in crore)	No. of UCs pending
1. Free Coaching and Allied Scheme	44.40	90.00
2. Maulana Azad National Fellowship	0.00	0.00
3. Support for students clearing prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC/State PSCs etc.	0.00	0.00

4. Interest subsidy on educational loan for overseas studies	0.00	0.00
5. Scheme for containing population decline of small minorities	0.00	0.00
5. Hamari Dharohar	2.78	2
6. Nai Roshni (Leadership Development of Minority Women)	14.43	284
7. Grants-in-aid to SCAs NMDFC	0.62	2
8. Nai Manzil*	84.39	64
9. USTTAD	13.27	2
10. Seekho aur Kamao	13.75	11

* The Utilization Certificates have not become due as grant under the schemes was released in March 2017.

The details of pending Utilization Certificates and amount of unspent balance in respect of Strengthening of State Waqf Boards are as under:-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of State/UT Waqf Board	UC pending 2014-15	UC pending 2015-16	unspent balance 2016-17
1	Assam	8.76	3.63	1.41
2	Manipur	-	-	13.38
3	Meghalaya	-	-	13.38
4	Tripura	-	-	3.00
5	Andman Nicobar Islands	4.74	5.62	3.44
6	Bihar (Shia)	0.68	-	13.80
7	Chandigarh	NA	-	-
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	2.01	13.38
9	Lakshadweep	2.89	5.62	2.18
10	Puducherry	6.00	5.62	2.18
11	Bihar (Sunni)	-	15.12	35.49
12	Chhattisgarh	14.50	15.12	6.88
13	Himachal Pradesh	8.42	15.12	12.96
14	Jharkhand	14.20	15.12	7.18
15	Orrisa	-	15.12	35.36
16	Uttrakhand	-	9.73	35.36

17	Delhi	14.50	17.14	9.86
18	Kerala	-	3.65	41.06
19	Tamilnadu	-	18.93	40.21
20	U.P. (Shia)	-	-	41.50
21	Telangana	-	14.86	30.23
22	Gujarat	12.18	19.86	15.68
23	Haryana	-	-	45.34
24	Madhya Pradesh	16.99	19.86	10.87
25	Punjab	16.53	19.86	11.33
26	Rajasthan	12.55	10.44	24.73
27	West Bengal	9.39	19.86	18.47
28	Andhra Pradesh	11.26	12.82	33.46
29	Karnataka	3.45	22.28	28.20
30	Maharashtra	17.63	22.28	14.02
31	U.P. (Sunni)	-	7.40	53.93

2.6 When further asked to furnish scheme wise and non-scheme wise expenditure incurred during 2017-18 till date, the Ministry submitted as under:

Status of expenditure of the Ministry of Minority Affairs during 2017-18.

(Rs. in crore)			
Name of the Scheme/Programme	BE 2017-18	RE 2017-18	Expdr. Upto 16.02.18
EMPOWERMENT			
EDUCATIONAL EMPOWERMENT			
Pre-Matric Scholarship	950.00	1001.15	750.48
Post-Matric Scholarship	550.00	561.29	376.66
Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship	393.54	393.54	214.65
Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme	100.00	150.00	99.87
PadhoPardesh'-Interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies	8.00	17.00	6.52
NayaSavera'- Free Coaching & Allied Scheme	48.00	48.00	33.22
Nai Udaan'- Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State PublicService Commissions etc.	4.00	6.00	3.08
ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT			
Seekho Aur Kamao'-Skill Development Initiatives	250.00	200.00	26.00

Upgrading Skill and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)	22.00	29.00	16.64
Nai Manzil	175.95	95.39	0.61
Equity of NMDFC	170.00	170.00	170.00
SPECIAL INITIATIVES FOR EMPOWERMENT			
Nai Roshni'-Leadership development of minority women	15.00	17.00	1.95
Jiyo Parsi'-Scheme for containing population decline of small minority community	2.00	3.00	1.42
Hamari Dharohar	12.00	12.00	0.59
Research/ Studies, Monitoring, Evaluation and Publicity	50.00	50.01	22.81
AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES			
Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) New Name (PMJVK)	1200.00	1200.00	865.28
SUPPORT TO INSTITUTIONS			
Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF)	113.00	113.01	113.00
Grants-in-aid to SCAs of NMDFC	2.00	2.00	0.00
Computerisation of records of State Waqf Boards	3.30	3.00	0.00
Strengthening of State Waqf Boards	9.70	9.70	7.37
Secretariat	17.66	18.38	15.57
National Commission for Minorities(NCM)	8.41	8.51	6.21
Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities (CLM)	2.74	2.74	1.64
Grants-in-aid to Waqf	3.18	3.16	3.16
Haj CGI Jeddah	78.00	75.02	50.65
Haj Secretariat	7.00	6.58	6.14
TOTAL	4195.48	4195.48	2793.53

2.7 The Committee in their last Demands for Grants (2017-18) Report had exhorted the Ministry to be more careful in future while dealing with the educational schemes for minority students as the Committee had found that expenditure under Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme, Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme and Merit-cum-Means Scholarship Scheme was not upto desired level. When asked what steps have been taken by the Ministry

in the last one year to mitigate the problems faced by minority students to avail these Scholarships in time and that too without any hassle, the Ministry in their written reply informed as under:

"Three Scholarship Schemes i.e. Pre-Matric, Post matric and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Schemes are being implemented for educational empowerment of six notified minority communities viz. Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain and Parsi across the country through National Scholarship Portal (NSP) since 2015-16 and the disbursement of scholarship amount is being done through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode into the student's bank account. The teething problem of NSP has been resolved gradually and disbursement of scholarship amount into the bank account of students through DBT Mode has been streamlined. The first disbursement of scholarship for 2017-18 has commenced from December,2017. Nearly 73% of budget provision under scholarship schemes have been disbursed to the eligible beneficiaries during 2017-18 upto 16.02.2018 . Disbursement of scholarships for 2017-18 still continues and this Ministry is hopeful of utilizing the whole budget provision during 2017-18."

2.8 When asked regarding the outcome of expenditure/full utilization of the funds under these Schemes, the Ministry furnished the following statement:

(Rs. in crore)				
S. No.	Schemes	BE-2017-18	Amount released (Rs. in crore)	%age of BE
1	Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme	950.00	750.48	79%
2	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme	550.00	376.66	69%
3	Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme	393.54	215.71	55%

2.9 The Committee find that this year too, the Ministry could utilise only 66.58% (upto 20.02.2018) of its allocated budget of Rs.4195.48 crore due to, more or less, same reasons which were adduced by the Ministry in the last year. The Committee observe that this has now become a perennial problem on the part of the Ministry and the Ministry is almost helpless to stop this trend of spending 30% to 40% of their allocation in about last month of the financial year. When asked whether it would not impact the Ministry's financial allocation from the Ministry of Finance, the Committee were told that the Ministry would seek exemption from the Ministry of Finance. The Committee are of the considered view that the Ministry should not take it for granted that it would always get the nod from the Ministry of Finance. In case if the exemption is not granted by the Finance Ministry, the Ministry may well imagine the fate of those Schemes whose amount finally would remain unspent, as has already happened in the past. The Ministry too is well aware that it is criminal to refund the unused money as it also affects Ministry's future BE and RE.

As all the suggestions given by the Committee all these years to follow the financial jurisprudence have not made any impact on the working of the Ministry in the matter, the Committee would not like to comment on this aspect anymore. The Committee leave it to the wisdom of the Ministry to devise ways and means to follow the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance as far as possible.

2.10 The Committee find that during 2016-17 the utilization of fund for Pre-Matric Scholarship was 80.73%, for Post-Matric it was 7.85% and for Merit-cum-Means it was 65.83%. Similarly, during 2017-18 (as on 16.02.2018), the utilization for Pre-Matric, it was 79%, for Post-Matric 69% and for Merit-

cum-Means it was 51.8%. The Ministry stated that, "There are two things, last year quota in all the three scholarships, Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means, which we were not able to release last year, has been released this year; Pre-Matric about 154.77, Post-Matric about 81.09 and MCA about 78.97 was paid off last year. "

2.11 When asked the number of applications, the Ministry receives in one year, the Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs stated that, "the number of applications that we receive in a year is about 1.07 crore. We can satisfy only 30 lakh students in Pre-Matric, 5 lakh in Post-Matric and 60000 in Merit-cum-Means only."

The Ministry further stated that the verified figure for Pre-Matric is about 62.57. For Post-Matric the figure is 14.85 lakh applications and quota is only 5 lakh. For Merit-cum-means applications received are 175000 and quota is only 60000 for fresh applications.

2.12 The Committee observe that nearly 85 lakh students belonging to minority communities every year are left out of these Schemes. The Committee also observe that in 2017-18, Rs.950 crore was allocated for Pre-Matric Scholarship and if higher income group of Muslims, which is 20%, is excluded the requirement of the 80% of Muslim children up to Pre-Matric the total allocation comes to Rs.2493 crore, whereas the Ministry have allocated Rs.950 crore. The Ministry stated that 38 lakh students are excluded. When asked why the Scheme cannot be made demand driven, the Secretary during the evidence stated that, "Sir, such policies are not taken by the Department/Ministry alone. This would have to go to a process of consultation. The learned Standing Committee may kindly recommend and we will take it through the process... Sir, I thought I will also bring it to the notice of this Committee that as far as scholarships of this Ministry are

concerned, they are all 100 per cent paid by the Centre unlike that of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which is shared between the State and the Centre. We implement it directly through the NSP. That is one of the biggest impediment."

2.13 When asked whether the Ministry has any proposal of revising the amount of Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-means scholarships given to the students, the Ministry during the course of evidence before the Committee stated that, "There is a proposal for revision of rates of scholarships as well as ceiling of income limit".

2.14 The Committee note that Rs. 950 crore was allocated for Pre-Matric Scholarship in 2017-18. The Committee also note that about 85 lakh students are denied scholarship every year as only about 35 lakh students are given scholarships every year out of more than 1.50 crore applications received every year. If the Ministry were to give scholarship to all the eligible applicants, the Ministry's total amount would increase to about Rs. 2004 crore from the present Rs. 950 crore. The Committee would like to draw the first mandate of the Ministry which is 'educational empowerment of minorities'. The Committee are of the considered view that if around 85 lakh students are denied the benefit of these Schemes, the empowerment of minorities specially, Muslim students at Pre-Matric stage would be on distant dream. More so, making Muslim students/population literate is also a national duty and if the Ministry fails to do so these very students will definitely become a liability on the country. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation for making these schemes demand driven. As the amount in making the schemes demand driven would not be more than Rs. 1054 crore approximately, the Ministry can approach the Ministry of Finance for

the same. The Committee, therefore, again recommend that the schemes be made demand driven.

2.15 The Committee observe that the rates of all three scholarships have never been revised since these schemes came into existence. The Committee find that the amount of scholarship given at present is too less as compared to prevailing inflation rate. The Committee, therefore, desire that the rates of all the scholarships should be revised immediately. The Committee also desire that income ceiling of these scholarships may also be enhanced accordingly so that more number of students can be accommodated.

2.16 When asked whether the Ministry have assessed the various reasons leading to increasing dropout rates among all minority community including Muslims at all levels of education vis-a-vis other communities, if so, the outcome of such an assessment and the concrete measures taken by the Ministry to rectify the situation, the Ministry stated that, "The Ministry had entrusted the work to the National Productivity Council (NPC) to examine the reasons for high dropout rates among all minority community including Muslims at all levels of education vis-à-vis other communities in the country. The interim report of the Study has already been submitted to the Ministry."

2.17 The Ministry handed over a copy of the National Productivity Council (NPC) report on increasing dropout rate among minority communities. The Committee after perusing the findings of the report found that Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are high dropout States due to State specific reasons. The Committee, however, find it shocking that these States do not even have basic facilities like

toilets, sufficient number of upper primary schools within a reasonable distance, absenteeism of teachers, insufficient classrooms due to which students have to sit under tree/kachcha houses, insufficient benches/desks and pitiable condition of furniture, extreme poverty of parents, absence of electricity/fans, separate toilets for boys and girls, no boundary walls, no playgrounds, no trained teachers, no library, distant schools, contractual teachers are ill qualified etc. These are only general findings. There are other finding too which are States' specific. Apart from this, the NPC report has given some suggestions too . The Committee after going through the report found that all these years the Ministry have not sent any team of their officials to have a first hand information on the pitiable condition of these schools. Neither any monitoring was ever done. The Committee are aware that the responsibility of running and managing these schools rest with the State Governments. Nevertheless the Committee find total apathy on the part of the Ministry too towards educating the children of minority communities through these schools. The Committee want to remind the Ministry its first and foremost mandate, which is' educational empowerment of minorities and in which the Ministry has not only totally failed but found lacking too. The Committee recommend the Ministry to go through the report of the NPC thoroughly, send a team of its officials to the high dropout rate States and act on the suggestions given in the report. The Committee may also be informed, as early as possible, of the action taken by the Ministry on the suggestions given in the report of NPC.

MAULANA AZAD NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

2.18 The Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) for Minority Students was launched on 11th April, 2009 as a Central Sector Scheme (CSS). The Scheme is implemented through university Grants Commission (UGC). 100% Central Assistance is provided under the Scheme. The objective of the Maulana Azad National Fellowship is to provide five year fellowships in the form of financial assistance to students from notified minority communities, as notified by the Central Government to pursue higher studies such as M.Phil and Ph.D. The Fellowship covers all Universities/Institutions recognized by the University Grants Commission.

2.19 The Committee observe that Maulana Azad Foundation Fellowship Scheme is being implemented through University Grants Commission whereas the scholarship is given by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. When asked why the Ministry does not run this scheme directly as the students are facing lot of difficulties in obtaining the scholarship amount from the UGC and what is the problem if the Ministry runs this scheme directly, the official of the Ministry stated as under:

"Sir, the students who are qualifying for this scheme on the basis of the examination conducted by the UGC, we provide money to them. We have also fixed 30% quota for women. When this Ministry was formed, we had taken the model of the scheme from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the scheme is being run on that model only. But we have increased the numbers".

2.20 The Committee find that Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students is a Central Sector Scheme (CSS) and is in existence since April, 2009. The Scheme is implemented through University Grants Commission and 100% Central Assistance is provided under the Scheme. The Committee feel that the students face problem in getting the scholarship from the UGC. The Committee desire that as the funds are given by the Ministry to UGC, it would be better if the Ministry has a rethinking on the funding pattern of the scheme and consider running the scheme directly instead of through UGC.

CHAPTER III

Seekho aur Kamao

3.1 The scheme was launched in 2013-14 for skill development through expert Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs). The scheme ensures placements of minimum 75% trainees, out of which at least 50% placement in organized sector. There is a provision of post placement tracking mandatory for one year. Under the scheme 179676 trainees have been covered so far out of which 110854 trainees have been placed. In the current year, 118500 minority youths have been allocated to PIAs. A call centre under the scheme has been established through Telecommunications Consultant India Limited (TCIL) in Noida to gather feedback from trainees.

3.2 When last year, the Committee had asked where 43182 trainees have been given placement, the officials of the Ministry informed that the information was available on the scheme's portal. Again when asked during 2014-15, 15694 trainees, in 2015-16 45490 trainees and in 2016-17, 47000 trainees were given placement and when the Committee desired to know where these trainees have been given placement, have not been informed by the Ministry, the official of the Ministry stated that, "I apologise if it has not been given. We will give to you that details". The Committee also found that in 2017-18, 83000 trainees have been given placement.

3.3 The Committee observe that in 2014-15, 15694 trainees, in 2015-16, 45490 trainees, in 2016-17, 47000 trainees and in 2017-18, 83000 trainees have been given placement as reported by the Ministry. When asked the details of these trainees and where have they been given placement, the Ministry simply stated that, "The information is with us". The Committee had earlier too sought the details of these

trainees but except assurance, the Committee got nothing. More so, these details are neither available on Scheme's portal not on the Ministry's website. The Committee expects more seriousness on the part of the Ministry towards fulfilling their commitment given to the Committee. The Committee desire that all the above details be made available on the Scheme's portal without further delay.

CHAPTER IV

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MINORITIES

4.1 In January, 1978, Government of India, vide an executive order, set up a "Minorities Commission" to safeguard the interests of minorities. With the enactment of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, the Minorities Commission became a statutory body and was renamed as the "National Commission for Minorities".

The main functions of the Commission are to evaluate the progress of the development of minorities, monitor the working of the safeguards provided in the Constitution and in laws enacted by the Central Government/State Governments, for the protection of the interests of minorities and look into specific complaints regarding deprivation of the rights of minorities. It also causes studies, research and analysis to be undertaken on the issues relating to socio economic and educational development of minorities and make recommendations for the effective implementation of the safeguards for the protection of the interests of minorities.

4.2 When asked why the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) does not take note as well as action on the various incidents which take place in the country against the minority communities, the official of the Ministry stated that, "Sir, we are taking note of it. About the recent incident, which happened in UP, we immediately wrote to the Chief Secretary. I personally spoke to him. We have got a report from the Special Secretary".

4.3 When further asked whether the Ministry is satisfied and happy with the present status of the NCM and more biting powers are not required for NCM,

the official of the Ministry submitted that, "Within the present status also, we can do a lot of things as you right now, said".

4.4 The Bill for according constitutional status to the Minorities Commission was prepared way back in the year 2013 which still is pending with the Government. On being asked why the Ministry do not take it up with the Government to pass the Bill so that the NCM has a constitutional status. The official of the Ministry responded by saying that, "Thank you, Sir, for the suggestion. In the next meeting, we will get this resolution passed and I will send it to the Cabinet Secretary".

4.5 The Committee observe that the National Commission for Minorities does not enjoy a constitutional status in the absence of which it does not enjoy the same powers as enjoyed by the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes being constitutional bodies. As there are various reported incidents of atrocities against the members of minority communities and the National Commission for Minorities in its present state and structure is almost ineffective in dealing with such cases of atrocities against the minorities, the Committee recommend that the National Commission for Minorities be given constitutional status as soon as possible.

CHAPTER V

NAI UDAAN

5.1 The Scheme of Nai Udaan support for Minority Students clearing Prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection commission, State Public Service Commissions etc. was launched in 2013-14. The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial support to the minority candidates clearing prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection commission and State Public Service Commissions. Financial outlay (2018-19) of Rs.8.00 crore has been made to benefit 2000 students. In this connection the Ministry were asked what has been the actual outlay and actual expenditure under this scheme during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, the Ministry furnished the following information:

Details of physical target, physical achievement, actual outlay and actual expenditure under the scheme during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given below:

Year	Achievement (As on 31.01.2018)			
	Physical Target	Achievement	Financial Target (Rs. in crore)	Fund Released (Rs. in crore)
2014-15	800	786	4.00	2.965
2015-16	800	1071	4.00	3.97
2016-17	800	858	4.00	4.00
2017-18 (As on 31.01.2018)	2000	681	4.00	3.12

5.2 As regards, the number of students have been assisted/benefitted during each of these years, State/UT-wise, the Ministry furnished the following table:

Statement showing State-wise and Year wise number of selected candidates during each of these years under the scheme of Support for Minority Students clearing Prelims Conducted by UPSC/SSC/State Public Service Commission(PSC)					
S.No.	States/Union-Territory	Year			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3	3	6	6
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1	1	2	0
3	ASSAM	19	10	25	3
4	BIHAR	27	117	27	4
5	CHHATISGARH	4	2	2	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	3	14	26	111
8	HARYANA	6	6	5	3
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	1	2	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	14	51	19	160
11	JHARKHAND	10	8	7	0
12	KARNATAKA	7	26	11	5
13	KERALA	30	35	36	21
14	MADHYA PRADESH	54	57	21	13
15	MAHARASHTRA	21	25	32	20
16	MANIPUR	307	304	141	12
17	MEGHALAYA	18	9	3	0
18	MIZORAM	39	0	27	22

19	NAGALAND	23	15	6	2
20	ODISHA	1	2	0	1
21	PUNJAB	3	15	9	5
22	RAJASTHAN	14	25	23	2
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	15	12	42	24
25	TELANGANA	2	5	5	4
26	TRIPURA	4	2	2	1
27	UTTAR PRADESH	27	81	81	8
28	UTTRAKHAND	0	2	2	3
29	WEST BENGAL	101	219	291	247
30	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLAND	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	1
32	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	32	24	5	3
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	1	0	0	0
Grand Total		786	1071	858	681

5.3 When asked how the students are selected under this scheme, the Ministry stated as under:

" Under the scheme financial support is provided to candidates belonging to notified minority communities, clearing prelims exam conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and State Public Service Commissions (SPSCs). In order to avail the benefit under the scheme, candidates who qualifies prelims exams mentioned above, have to apply online on the portal <http://naiudaan-moma.gov.in/> within one month from the declaration of the result. Applications are scrutinized in the Ministry and the same are placed

before inter-ministerial Selection Committee constituted for selection of the eligible candidates for providing the financial support under the scheme.

Earlier community wise slots were fixed. Now, from this year i.e. 2017-18, as per revised scheme guidelines, Exam-wise, community wise slots have been fixed for selection of the candidates. Selection of the candidates would be made on first-come-first-serve basis in case of limited number of slots available for any particular community/Exam."

5.4 When further asked whether the number of 2000 students as beneficiaries isn't too less keeping in view the minority population in the country, the Ministry stated that, "The Scheme was launched in 2013-14.

th
Physical target for the remaining period of 12 Five Years Plan was 800 per year. However, keeping in view the number of applications received during subsequent years, physical target under the scheme has been increased from 800 to 2000 for the F.Y. 2017-18, 2018-19 & 2019-20. The budget provision has also been increased from Rs. 4.0 crore to Rs. 8.25 crore for each year."

5.5 On being enquired whether there is any proposal to increase the number of students beyond 2000 per annum, the Ministry stated that, "As already submitted in reply to point no. (vi) physical target under the scheme has been increased from 800 to 2000 for the F.Y. 2017-18, 2018-19 & 2019-20. The budget provision has also been increased from Rs. 4.00 crore to Rs. 8.00 crore for each year."

5.6 On being asked what is the number of girls benefitted in each of the above four years, the Ministry furnished the following table:

The details of number of girls benefitted since 2014-15 are as under:-

Year	Target Achieved	No. of Girl students
2014-15	786	112
2015-16	1071	127
2016-17	858	115
2017-18(upto 31.01.2018)	681	117

5.7 The Committee find that NAI UDAAN is a Central Sector Scheme and implemented by the Ministry directly. Further, from 2016-17 the Scheme is being implemented through a dedicated online portal and applications are received online. The Committee also find that the applications received every year are not adequate enough keeping in view the population of minority students in the country. The Committee are aware of the difficulties and constraints being faced by the minority students in clearing prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC and State Public Service Commissions. The Committee feel that if these students under adverse circumstances and somehow clear prelims of these exams then those beyond the target of 2000 should not be bereft of any financial benefits. In the absence of any financial assistance, the Committee are of the view that, remaining applicants should not be deprived to appear for main examinations. The Committee find that the number of students beyond 2000 who are not being extended the benefits of the Scheme at present is not substantial. The Committee are of the considered view that the Ministry should not have any problem in accommodating all the applications so received albeit they fulfill all the laid down conditions. The Committee, therefore, recommend that all the applications so

received annually, and if in order, must be entertained and given financial assistance under the Scheme.

CHAPTER VI

COMPUTERIZATION OF RECORDS AND STRENGTHENING OF STATE WAQF BOARDS/GIA TO WAQFS

The Plan Scheme of Computerization of records of State Waqf Boards envisages financial assistance in the shape of grants-in-aid to all the State Waqf boards (SWBs) to enable them to set up computer facilities in the Waqf Board offices so that all the records related to Waqf and its activities are computerized and usher in e-governance and transparency. the scheme was launched in 2009 and grants-in-aid for setting up of computer rooms, procurement of computers, scanners, DG sets etc. have been provided to 32 State/Ut Waqf Boards. An allocation of Rs. 16.94 crore has been made in 2018-19 to increase in digitization of records of Waqf properties.

6.1 When asked what is the present status of computerisation of State Waqf properties? Please furnish the details of each State separately, the Ministry furnished the following statement:

Against registration of 2.86 lakh waqf properties all over India in the Waqf Management System of India (WAMSI) during 2014-15, the no. of properties registered on WAMSI Registration Module as on 1.2.2018 is 5.68 lakh. State-wise details of registered properties for the years 2014-15 to 2017-2018 (as on 1.2.2018) are as under:-

S.No.	Name of State Waqf Board	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (As on date 01.02.2018)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	83	83	83	83
2	Andhra Pradesh	32121	6319*	6319	6319
3	Assam	338	987	987	987

4	Bihar (Shia)	572	574	574	622
5	Bihar (Sunni)	3848	3885	4018	4077
6	Chandigarh	34	34	34	34
7	Chhattisgarh	2006	2006	2006	2006
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	23
9	Delhi	849	854	854	856
10	Gujarat	19912	20125	20129	20187
11	Haryana	18680	20362	21105	21574
12	Himachal Pradesh	2025	2025	2025	2025
13	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	1	35
14	Jharkhand	0	10	56	278
15	Karnataka	22000	43873	47309	48196
16	Kerala	36885	37618	38626	39785
17	Lakshadweep	917	892	892	892
18	Madhya Pradesh	20888	23118	24125	24333
19	Maharashtra	18742	20637	20641	20641
20	Manipur	701	777	784	784
21	Meghalaya	53	58	58	58
22	Odisha	6329	6413	6413	6415
23	Puducherry	671	671	671	671
24	Punjab	34131	34135	34191	34199
25	Rajasthan	23150	23589	23589	23589
26	Tamil Nadu	53369	53369	53428	53428
27	Telangana State	0	26301*	26301	26301
28	Tripura	2422	2508	2643	2643
29	Uttarakhand	4258	4318	4318	4372
30	Uttar Pradesh (Shia)	0	1261	3013	9950
31	Uttar Pradesh (Sunni)	13387	69713	133119	133119
32	West Bengal	2422	78595	78814	79583
Total		3,47,143	4,85,111	5,57,126	5,68,065

Details of Waqf Properties entered in Waqf Management System of India (WAMSI) Registration **Module**

*** No. of Properties decreased due to major no. of these gone to the newly formed state of Telangana.**

6.2 When enquired how much assistance/funds have been provided to various State Waqf Board for computerisation, State-wise during each of the last 3 years, the Ministry informed as under:

During the FY 2013-14, the Central Waqf Council (CWC) was made an Implementing Agency of the Scheme of Computerization of Records of State Waqf Boards for completion of the remaining work of data entry in WAMSI Registration Module by engaging outsource agency. Accordingly, NSIC (an undertaking of Ministry of Micro Small & Medium Enterprises)

was engaged for carrying out data entry in WAMSI Module in all State/UT Waqf Boards (SWBs). The detail of GIA released to CWC under the scheme during last 3 years is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	BE	Amount
2014-15	3.00	3.00
2015-16	3.00	Nil
2016-17	3.40	3.30

In 2015-16 financial assistance was released to following four SWBs for setting up of CCF:-

(Rs. in lakh)		
S.No.	State/UT Waqf Board	Amount
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21.29
2	UP(Shia)	27.10
3	Jharkhand	21.29
4	Andhra Pradesh	27.10

6.3 On being asked whether the Ministry have made any inspection of the progress of computerisation of all Waqf properties, the Ministry stated that,"We are regularly having Meetings with Officials of Central waqf Council and NIC to review the progress of the scheme. The CWC has also conducted periodic inspection of SWBs. During the visits, it was noticed that staff of SWBs are not conversant with WAMSI Portal. Hence, NICS empanelled Agency namely Datapro Computers Pvt. Ltd. was engaged to provide training to staff of SWBs on various Modules of WAMSI twice at an interval of one year so that SWBs could start data entry in WAMSI Portal. One cycle of training in each SWB has been completed and 2nd cycle of training shall start in April, 2018. During the training program, one staff from CWC/NIC remains present in the SWB concerned".

6.4 When asked what is the quantum of assistance/Grants-in-Aids provided to Waqfs for development of Urban Waqf properties, the Ministry stated as under :

GIA released to CWC under the scheme during last 3 years is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	BE	Released
2014-15	3.15	2.74
2015-16	3.15	2.65
2016-17	3.15	2.79

The details of loans granted through CWC to Waqf Institutions during the year 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17 is as under:-

(Rs. in lakh)		
S.No.	Name of the Waqf Institution	Amount
	(2014-2015)	
1.	Karnataka	
	i Millath Educational Society, Channagiri	27.00
	ii Social Welfare & Educational Society, Betgeri, Gadag	47.00
	iii Dr. Zakir Hussain Colony, Muslim Jamath Mulgund Naka, Gadag	15.00
2.	Kerala	
	i Puthupally Shaikh Fareed Valiullah Makham, Meenachil, Eruttupetta Kottayam	56.50
	ii Kootayi Puthiya Jamath Palli, Tirur Distt. Malapuram	56.00
	iii Nusrathul Islam Sangam Mahallu Committee, Shoranur, Pallakad	57.05
3	Madhya Pradesh	
	i Anjuman-e-Islahul Muslimeen, Jama Masjid CRP Line, Indore	40.00
	Total:	298.55
	(2015-16)	
1.	Chhattisgarh	
	i Yateem Khana Anjuman Islam, Dhamtari,	33.00
2.	Karnataka	
	i Dargah Hazrat Khaja Bandanawaz, Gulbarga,	67.50
3.	Kerala	
	i Pallikulam Jamath & Anwariya Madarsa Committee, Thrissur,	40.00
	ii Rif-Athul Islam Madrassa, South Kalamassery, Dist. Ernakulam, Kerala	86.00
	iii Hydaria Masjid Mahallu Committee, Ottapalam, Dist. Palakkad, Kerala	25.00
	iv Hidayathul Muslimeen Yateemkhana, Distt.- Sangham, Malapuram, Kerala	13.50
	Total:	265.00

	(2016-17)	
1.	Chhattisgarh	
	iYateemKhanaAnjuman IslamDhamtari,	33.00
2.	Karnataka	
	iDargahHazratKhajaBandanawaz, Gulbarga	67.50
3.	Kerala	
	iPallikulamJamath&AnwariyaMadarsa Committee, Thrissur	40.00
	ii Rif-Athul Islam Madrassa, South Kalamassery, Dist. Ernakulam	86.00
	iii Hydaria Masjid Mahallu Committee, Ottapalam, Dist. Palakkad	25.00
	iv HidayathulMuslimeenYateemkhana, Distt.- Sangham, Malapuram, Kerala	28.20
	Total	279.70

6.5 The Committee find that there are inordinate delays in the constitution of Waqf Boards. The State Governments and more so the bureaucracy do not take any interest in the monitoring of activities of these Boards. When asked what action has been taken in the last two and half years in this regard, the Ministry in their written reply stated that, "The constitution of the Waqf Boards by the State Governments as per Sections 13 & 14 of the amended Waqf Act, 1995 , has been repeatedly stressed by this Ministry and Central Waqf Council at various forums including meetings with State Governments. They have also been requested several times to take immediate action on other provisions of the Act also including appointment of survey commissioners; completion of survey in one year; appointment of full time CEOs; constitution of Tribunals, framing of Rules and Regulations etc. Hon'ble Minister (Minister Affairs) has also requested Chief Ministers of all States on 2.1.2015, 1.2.2016 and 26.5.2016. Persistent follow up and the last meeting held by this Ministry with State Governments at Lucknow on 18.1.2018 has revealed that State Waqf Boards have been constituted as per provisions of the Act in 24 States/UTs".

6.6 As there is a large number of Waqf property under the occupation of unauthorised persons, public as well as private. When asked what steps have been taken to rid the Waqf properties in the country from the

unauthorised occupation not only by persons but also by public and private institutions/organizations as well, the Ministry stated that, "As per the provision of Section 54 of the amended Waqf Act 1995, Chief Executive Officer of the Waqf Board is empowered to take action for the removal of encroachment from the Waqf property. With a view to ensure stringent provision for removal of unauthorized occupation of waqf properties, Government has already moved The Waqf Properties (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 2014. This Ministry and Central Waqf Council has requested State Governments several times to take action immediately as per various provisions of the amended Waqf Act 1995".

6.7 When asked how much land (State-wise) has been taken from the unauthorised occupation by individuals as well as public and private institutions/organizations, the Ministry in their written reply stated that, "**As per section 4 of the Waqf Act 1995**, the State Government has been empowered to conduct and complete survey of auqaf within one year, which have not been done before the commencement of the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2013".

6.8 The Committee note that out of Rs.9.7 crore which was allotted for strengthening of Waqf Boards only Rs. 7.37 crore was used. Similarly, out of Rs.3.00 crore which was there for modernization of Waqf Boards not a single rupee was used. Again, the amount of Rs.7.3 crore allotted in 2017-18, no money was released for computerization of records of State Waqf Boards. The reasons attributed by the Ministry were that, "these implementing agency could not utilize the amount and they had some unspent balance and therefore no money was released to them in 2016-17 and thereafter both these schemes were merged . The main issue which we face is

that the money we released to State Waqf Boards, we face lot of difficulties in obtaining Utilization Certificates from them".

6.9 The Committee wonder how come the Ministry has no control over the working on the functioning of State Waqf Boards. The computerization of State Waqf Boards is too unsatisfactory. The Committee even are of the considered view that these State Boards wontedly don't want to computerize their properties as it would not only expose them but public will also know about the extent of land the private individuals have illegally occupied. As the Section 96(1)(a)(b)(c) and (2) of the Waqf Act, 1995 empowers the Government/ Ministry to keep an eye on and have a periodic check on the activities of Waqf Boards and also to issue directions to Waqf Boards as and when required and which the Boards are bound to comply, the Committee feel that the Ministry has been reluctant in exercising its powers. The Committee do not comprehend the reasons why the Ministry is not keen on setting the activities of the Boards right. It is an open fact that the situation of the State Waqf Boards is very grim and pitiable as well. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to take all possible action as per the mandate given by the Waqf Act, 1995 and try not only to set the affairs of the Boards right but also regulate their affairs. The Committee further desire the Ministry to complete the computerization of all Waqf properties in a definite timeframe.

6.10 The Committee note that loans are also given to Waqf institutions in various States through Central Waqf Council (CWC). The Committee desire that CWC must obtain the detail information from these Waqf institutions regarding the various activities/works undertaken by them availing the loan. The CWC may be asked to

furnish the desired information within six months after presentation of the Report in the Lok Sabha.

6.11 The Committee find that the National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (an organization under NITI Aayog) was interested the work of study for restructuring the Central Waqf Council and in the Report has already been submitted by the agency. The Committee may be apprised of the findings of the Report and the action taken by the Ministry on the suggestions of the agency.

CHAPTER VII

MULTI-SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MsDP)

Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was launched in 2008-09 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). The unit area of implementation adopted under the programme was Minority Concentration District on the basis of Census, 2001. The programme was subsequently restructured in June 2013 and the area unit of implementation was changed to Minority Concentration Blocks/Towns and Cluster of Villages. MsDP is a special area development programme with the main objective of developing assets for socio-economic and basic amenities in backward areas having a substantial minority population.

It being a gap filling initiative for identified Minority Concentration Areas, the States/UTs as per their felt need and requirement submit their projects to the Ministry.

MsDP is primarily a scheme for creation of assets for socio-economic and basic amenities development to bring about overall improvement in the living conditions of people living in the minority concentration areas which are relatively backward.

7.1 The Ministry informed that the total allocation under MsDP for 11th Plan was Rs.3780 crore and during this period plans/projects worth Rs.3733.90 crore (99% of allocation) was approved and Rs.2935.93 crore was released. Further total allocation for 12th Plan was Rs.5775 crore. Ministry (upto 31.03.2017) approved projects costing Rs.5867.50 crore and released Rs.4563.41 crore to States/UTs for implementation of the project.

7.2 When asked whether the Ministry is aware that NITI Aayog in its action agenda report has criticised the functioning MsDP and has also stated that the MsDP is mired with innumerable and in such a scenario how

the Ministry would implement this Programme, the Ministry stated that, "Sir, in the 11th Plan, the utilization is 90% and in case of remaining 10% Utilization Certificates have not been received from the States like Bihar where due to land issues, they shift the projects. We have recently approved shifting of these projects. Utilization Certificates of second installment of 10% is yet to come. In the 12th Plan, we have impressed upon the State Governments on these issues, due to which lot of reports are coming".

7.3 When confronted that during the 12th Plan Rs. 4560 crore has been released but the utilization only Rs. 2470 crore has come. Again, the Ministry was informed that study done by the IIPA, New Delhi says that a very large number of such assets are yet to become operational because projects are handled by concerned State Governments. For instance, out of 145 educational institutions identified across six heavily minority, mainly Muslims areas, only 17 were functional. The study further recommended running boarding schools in high minority concentration areas in partnership with sister organisations like Maulana Azad Educational Foundation and Navodaya Vidyalaya Sanghathan. The study further says that skill centres are yet to be set up in all eastern States where proportionate concentration of minorities is very high and these centres are non-existent in States like Bihar, Jharkhand and Assam. The Ministry was also asked why the Report of IIPA is not on the Ministry's portal and how come out of 145 educational institutions only 17 are functional. The Ministry conceded that the findings of the IIPA are correct and they have taken action on that and the issues were also raised with the State Governments. The Ministry further stated that they also heard the problems being faced by the State Governments. For example, the State Government of Uttar

Pradesh informed that they had problem of furnitures which has been addressed subsequently.

7.4 The Committee note that MsDP is a huge scheme meant to create assets for socio-economic and basic amenities to bring about overall improvement in the living conditions of people living in the minority concentration areas which are relatively backward. The Committee also note that the Scheme is suffering from innumerable problems mainly due to the apathy and sincerity being shown by the State Governments. Further, there is no dedicated MIS for MsDP and no functional online module available. The Committee find that in the absence of both these, the functioning of MsDP is too being affected. The Committee desire that a dedicated MIS for MsDP and functional online module be completed without any delay. The Committee also desire the Ministry to take action on all the recommendations/ findings of the IIPA as early as possible. The Committee may also be appraised of the same. The Committee further desire that the report of IIPA may also be put in public domain without further delay.

CHAPTER VIII

PRIME MINISTER'S NEW 15 POINT PROGRAMME FOR THE WELFARE OF MINORITIES (PM'S New 15-PP)

The PM's New 15-PP was announced in June, 2006. It provides programme specific interventions, with definite goals which are to be achieved in a specific time frame. The objectives of the programme are :

(a) Enhancing opportunities for education; (b) 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; (c) Improving the conditions of living of minorities by ensuring an appropriate share for the minorities in infrastructure development schemes; and (d) Prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence.

An important aim of the new programme under the programme is to ensure that the benefits of various government schemes for the under privileged reach the disadvantaged sections of the minority communities. In order to ensure that the benefits of the schemes flow equitably to the minorities, the new programme envisages location of a certain proportion of development projects in minority concentration areas. It also provides that, wherever possible, 15% targets and outlays under various schemes should be earmarked for the minorities.

The PM's New 15 PP under which 24 Schemes of 11 Departments with about Rs. 40000 crore Budget provision are being monitored by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. It was stated that 15% of this money under various schemes are earmarked for minorities /minority concentration areas.

8.1 When asked how many times in one year the Cabinet Secretary took the meeting on 15 Point Programme as is required under the Scheme, the Secretary of the Ministry during evidence informed that, "Sir, we are supposed to submit the COS Note. The COS Note has undergone changes three-four times. There are still suggestions to make more changes. Sir, the Note is not ready; so, the meeting has not taken place so far. From our side, we are moving the Note. It is coming back to us repeatedly to make some changes".

8.2 When asked why the Schemes like Mudra, IT and agriculture have not been included in the Programme as there are so many Schemes in IT, industry, trade and commerce and if these are added, the Programme will be more meaningful and successful too, the Secretary informed that, "Sir, Mudra has been added. We are counting it. At our level, we hold meetings with the Ministry. We are going ahead with the meetings regularly... About IT, there is no scheme, which we can add. As regards, IT, industry, trade and commerce and also agriculture, we need to examine it. We have to consult the Ministry. They have to agree. It is not unilateral".

8.3 The Committee are shocked to know that there has been no meeting under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary in the last four years on the 15 Point Programme, the last meeting was held in 2013. This shows how serious the Ministry is in implementing the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme. The Ministry is well aware that if this scheme is monitored properly, minority communities as a whole will develop. It appears that in the quagmire of red tapism, the Scheme would slowly die its natural death. The Committee also hold the Ministry equally responsible for not being pro-active in the Programme. The Committee desire the Ministry to keep requesting and pursuing the Cabinet Secretary to hold a meeting as soon as

possible. The Committee may also be informed of the steps taken by the Ministry to hold the meeting .

8.4 The Committee find that trades like IT, industry, trade and commerce and agriculture have not been included in the 15 Point Programme due to which the Programme remains static. The Committee are of the view that Schemes/trades under this Programme should keep changing with the changing times and demands. The Committee are happy to note that the Mudra has already been included in the Programme. The Committee observe that IT, trade and commerce and agriculture are equally important and demanding as well. The Committee, therefore, desire that IT, trade and commerce and agriculture should also be included in the 15 Point Programme and if need be, the other stakeholders may also be consulted.

CHAPTER IX

NATIONAL MINORITIES DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE CORPORATION (NMDFC)

The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) was incorporated on 30th September 1994 as a non-profit company under Section 25 of the Companies' Act, 1956 (now section 8 of Companies Act, 2013). NMDFC provides concessional loans for self-employment and income generating ventures for the socio-economic development of the 'backward sections' amongst the notified minorities.

The Schemes of NMDFC are implemented through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations.

For availing assistance under NMDFC schemes, the annual family income eligibility criterion is Rs.81000 for rural areas and Rs.1.03 lakh for urban areas. In order to ensure wider outreach, NMDFC has recently introduced higher annual family income eligibility criterion of upto Rs.6.00 lakh for providing higher quantum of loans at slightly higher interest rates.

9.1 When asked the names of the States/UTs which have not appointed SCAs and the reasons for the same, the Ministry in their written reply informed as under:

The Telangana State Minorities Finance Corporation (TSMFC) had informed about its incorporation but formal nomination of TSMFC as SCA of NMDFC is still awaited from Government of Telangana. The matter has been taken up regularly with State Govt. at the level of Secretary (MA) Govt. of India. CMD, NMDFC has also made many written communications with the State Government for requisite nomination.

9.2 When further asked which are States from where State Government Guarantees are not forthcoming and the steps taken so far to pursue those States, the Ministry informed as under:

The States and UTs which have not issued Govt. Guarantee are as given below:-

S. No.	Name of the State	Name of the UT
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Andaman & Nicobar
2	Goa	Daman & Diu
3	Meghalaya	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
4	Sikkim	Lakshadweep
5	Jharkhand	
6	Manipur	

The Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India has written letters on 19.11.2015 & 16.09.2016 to Chief Secretary Govt. of Telangana for nomination of an SCA of NMDFC in Telangana.

CMD, NMDFC has also written a number of letters dated 10.06.2016, 23.06.2016 and 21.02.2017 to Secretary, Govt. of Telangana regarding nomination of TSMFC as the SCA of NMDFC and also to provide Govt. Guarantee of Rs.10.00 crs. to TSMFC for availing financial assistance from NMDFC. The matter has also been highlighted at other official platforms.

9.3 On being asked what concerns/reservations expressed by each of these States and the steps taken by NMDFC to address those concerns/reservations and what was the outcome, the Ministry stated that, "SCAs in the 4 UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and in the States of Arunachal Pradesh & Sikkim are not coming forward to implement NMDFC schemes, as they have predominantly Tribal population, who are covered under other schemes of the GOI. However, NMDFC and Ministry of Minority Affairs

have been following up for operationalizing these SCAs, so that top-up loan could be availed from NMDFC for larger coverage of beneficiaries in the above respective States/UTs.

Further, the issue of operationalizing SCAs in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur & Meghalaya was discussed in the Regional Review Meeting chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs at Imphal, Manipur on 17.03.2017. Subsequent to discussions these States came forward and the formats of the General Loan Agreement (GLA) & Government Guarantee have been provided to these SCAs for taking up the matter with the respective State Governments. Similarly, in case of Goa, the GLA format for vetting by the State Govt. has been sent by NMDFC.

As regards nomination of SCA in Telangana, the matter was again taken up by the Hon'ble Minister for Minority Affairs, GOI with Dy. Chief Minister, Govt. of Telangana for nomination of an SCA during the Annual Conference of SCAs of NMDFC organized at Hyderabad on 08.07.2017. Recently, in the month of Dec. 2017, Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India has written letters to the Chief Secretaries of the concerned States/UTs for intervening in the matter.

Further, NMDFC had organized Regional Review Meeting of its State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) of Central and Western Region at Mumbai on 05.01.2018 and invited the States/UTs of Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu & Goa. However, none of them attended the Review Meeting".

9.4 What alternative arrangements NMDFC has made in these States so as to ensure that self employment opportunities to the minority communities are not adversely affected in these States. The Ministry stated that," NMDFC has been exploring the possibilities of roping in Public Sector

Banks (PSBs)& Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) to implement its schemes. Requisite exemption from RBI has already been obtained. The Corporation has already taken up with twenty RRBs of States, requesting them to furnish their willingness. NMDFC is also pursuing with Commercial Banks to express their willingness".

9.5 As regards the steps taken in case of these States so as to ensure that SGGs invariably come from them, the Ministry stated that, "The States/UTs of Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Tripura are not availing funds under Micro Finance scheme of NMDFC where the concept of Self Help Groups (SHGs) is not popular. It may however be mentioned here that under the Term Loan scheme, almost 31.24% of women are being financed for taking up self-employment activities".

9.6 When asked what specific measures have been taken to create awareness among minority communities so as to encourage them to avail the benefits of the scheme, the Ministry responded as under:

"Under the Loaning program of NMDFC, organising Loan Melas cum Awareness Camps have been made mandatory part of scheme implementation. All the SCAs have been given allocation to organize at least 5 awareness camps cum loan melas for promoting & disseminating information about the schemes & programs of NMDFC amongst the target population. These awareness camps are organized in urban & rural areas alike. During these camps, the schemes of NMDFC are explained to the participants. Application forms are distributed amongst the interested participants and they are assisted to fill in the applications, filled in applications are accepted for further scrutiny, loan is disbursed to the beneficiaries selected earlier and success stories of beneficiaries financed

earlier is shared with the participants to motivate them in availing assistance under NMDFC schemes thereby leading to improving their socio-economic status".

9.7 Whether the NMDFC has ever thought of involving local MLAs and MPs in popularising this scheme, the Ministry stated that NMDFC has been advising its State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) to invite elected public representatives while conducting Awareness Camp cum Loan Melas for popularizing NMDFC schemes.

9.8 Regarding extra efforts made in the last one year to increase the recovery rate and also to reduce the NPAs, the Ministry stated that NMDFC has offered One Time Settlement schemes (OTS) to the SCAs in the States of Assam, Bihar, Nagaland (all the three SCAs viz., NIDC, NHHDC, NSSWB). The SCA in the State of Nagaland viz., NSSWB has also come forward and requested for rescheduling of its overdues. The request of NSSWB has been accepted and approved by NMDFC. It is hoped that financing will be resumed in Nagaland through NSSWB during the current F.Y. itself. Further, under the Grant-In-Aid scheme of the Ministry, grant is given to SCAs for improving and strengthening their recovery related infrastructure by creating recovery cell for closed monitoring and following up at field level to improve recoveries at grass root level.

9.9 The Committee find that efforts made by NMDFC to pursue those States which have not appointed SCAs have not yielded any tangible results. The Committee urge the Ministry to explore other avenues and if need be modify the mandate/guidelines of NMDFC so as to make it effective and workable too.

9.10 The Committee find that there is no or least awareness among the minority communities so that they can avail the benefits of the

scheme. The Committee observe that even Loan Melas cum Awareness Camps are organised for scheme implementation through SCAs but these SCAs are not accountable to NMDFC as such as they hardly heed to Corporation's advice. In the past too, the Committee had advised the NMDFC to involve public representatives to generate awareness among minority communities but the Committee find that public representatives are seldom or not at all invited in these Loan Melas cum Awareness Camps. The Committee recommend that NMDFC should mandatorily issue directions to all SCAs to involve and invite too public representatives in these Melas. Further, the public representatives may also be informed in advance when these Melas are conducted. The Committee also desire that these Melas cum Awareness Camps be held uniformly across the country in minority concentrated areas.

9.11 As the Committee find that so many studies have been conducted and are being conducted regarding performance/ evaluation of various schemes of the Ministry. The Committee do not find the details of this study reports on the Ministry's website as well as on the portal of those schemes. Further, there is no information on the utilization and expenditure of the Ministry on its website. The Committee desire that henceforth, information regarding all the reports and their findings including the other evaluation studies conducted by the Ministry or by any other agency may invariably be put on the Ministry's portal or website so that entire thing is in public domain and anyone can access them.

**MINUTES OF THE EIGHTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (2017-18) HELD ON
WEDNESDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 2018**

The Committee met from 1100 hrs. to 1400 hrs. in Committee Room No. 2, PHA Extension Building, New Delhi.

PRESENT

SHRI RAMESH BAIS - CHAIRPERSON

**MEMBERS
LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste
3. Shri Jhina Hikaka
4. Shri Sadashiv Lokhande
5. Smt. K. Maragatham
6. Shri Kariya Munda
7. Shri Asaduddin Owaisi
8. Shri Ch. Malla Reddy
9. Smt. Satabdi Roy

RAJYA SABHA

10. Shri Ahamed Hassan
11. Smt. Sarojini Hembram
12. Smt. Vijila Sathyananth
13. Smt. Chhaya Verma
14. Shri Ramkumar Verma

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Ashok Sajwan - Director
2. Smt. Mamta Kemwal - Additional Director

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

Sl. No.	Name	Designation and Organization
1.	Shri Ameising Luikham	Secretary
2.	Shri J. Rama Krishna Rao	Secretary, National Commission for Minorities
3.	Shri Siddharth Kishore Dev Verman	Additional Secretary
4.	Shri Jan-e-Alam	Joint Secretary
5.	Shri K.C. Samria	Joint Secretary
6.	Ms. Niva Singh	Joint Secretary
7.	Shri Jagmohan Gupta	Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser
8.	Shri Md. Shahbaz Ali	CMD, NMDFC

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee and the representatives of the Ministry of Minority Affairs to the sitting of the Committee convened to have discussion on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to their Ministry. Impressing upon the witnesses to keep the proceedings of the Committee 'Confidential', the Chairperson asked the Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs to give an overview of the subject matter.

3. The Secretary accordingly briefed the Committee about overall performance of the Ministry, detailing the budgetary allocations, actual expenditure incurred/physical targets achieved under various schemes/programmes with the help of a power point presentation. The broad issues discussed at the meeting relating to Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry are as follows:-

- (i) Under-utilization of funds under important Schemes of the Ministry during 2017-18
- (ii) Need for educational empowerment of Minorities
- (iii) Implementation of various Schemes such as Nai Roshni, USTTAD, Nai Manzil, Seekho aur Kamao, Nai Udaan and Maulana Azad National Fellowship
- (iv) Constitutional status to National Commission for Minorities
- (v) Computerization of records and strengthening of State Waqf Boards
- (vi) Inclusion of trades like IT, Agriculture, Industry, Trade and Commerce in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme
- (vii) Functioning of NMDFC

4. The Secretary also responded to the queries raised by the Members to the extent possible. The Chairperson then directed the Secretary to furnish written replies to the unanswered queries raised by Members to the Secretariat by 23rd February, 2018 for early finalization of the Report.

5. The Chairperson then thanked the Secretary and other officials of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for giving valuable information to the Committee on the subject and expressing their views on various issues raised by the Members.

A copy of the verbatim proceedings of the sitting has been kept on record.

The witnesses then withdrew.

(The Committee then adjourned)

**MINUTES OF THE TENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT HELD ON WEDNESDAY,
7th MARCH, 2018**

The Committee met from 1000 hrs. to 1045 hrs. in Chairperson's Chamber, Room No. 113, First Floor, Block-B, PHA Extension Building, New Delhi.

PRESENT

SHRI RAMESH BAIS - CHAIRPERSON

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Kantilal Bhuria
3. Shri Santokh Singh Chaudhary
4. Shri Sadashiv Lokhande
5. Smt. K. Maragatham
6. Shri Asaduddin Owaisi
7. Dr. Udit Raj
8. Shri Ch. Malla Reddy
9. Kunwar Bharatendra Singh
10. Prof. Sadhu Singh
11. Smt. Mamata Thakur
12. Shri Mansukhbhai
Dhanjibhai Vasava

RAJYA SABHA

13. Smt. Sarojini Hembram
14. Smt. Vijila Sathyananth
15. Smt. Chhaya Verma
16. Shri Ramkumar Verma

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Shri Ashok Kumar Singh | - Additional Secretary |
| 2. Shri Ashok Sajwan | - Director |
| 3. Smt. Mamta Kemwal | - Additional Director |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee.

3. The Committee then took up for consideration the following draft Reports of the Committee :-

(i) **** **** ****

(ii) **** **** ****

(iii) **** **** ****

(iv) Fifty-third Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

4. The Chairperson then requested the Members to give their suggestions, if any, on the draft Reports. The Reports were adopted by the Committee without any modifications. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalize these draft Reports in the light of consequential changes that might arise out of factual verification of the draft Reports and to present the same to both the Houses.

The Committee then adjourned.

**** Not related with the Report.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT OF OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Sl. No.	Para	Observations/Recommendations
1	2.9	<p>The Committee find that this year too, the Ministry could utilise only 66.58% (upto 20.02.2018) of its allocated budget of Rs.4195.48 crore due to, more or less, same reasons which were adduced by the Ministry in the last year. The Committee observe that this has now become a perennial problem on the part of the Ministry and the Ministry is almost helpless to stop this trend of spending 30% to 40% of their allocation in about last month of the financial year. When asked whether it would not impact the Ministry's financial allocation from the Ministry of Finance, the Committee were told that the Ministry would seek exemption from the Ministry of Finance. The Committee are of the considered view that the Ministry should not take it for granted that it would always get the nod from the Ministry of Finance. In case if the exemption is not granted by the Finance Ministry, the Ministry may well imagine the fate of those Schemes whose amount finally would remain unspent, as has already happened in the past. The Ministry too is well aware that it is criminal to refund the unused money as it also affects Ministry's future BE and RE. As all the suggestions given by the Committee all these years to follow the financial jurisprudence have not made any impact on the working of the Ministry in the matter, the Committee would not like to comment on this aspect anymore. The Committee leave it to the wisdom of the Ministry to devise ways and means to follow the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance as far as possible.</p>

- 2 2.14 The Committee note that Rs. 950 crore was allocated for Pre-Matric Scholarship in 2017-18. The Committee also note that about 85 lakh students are denied scholarship every year as only about 35 lakh students are given scholarships every year out of more than 1.50 crore applications received every year. If the Ministry were to give scholarship to all the eligible applicants, the Ministry's total amount would increase to about Rs. 2004 crore from the present Rs. 950 crore. The Committee would like to draw the first mandate of the Ministry which is 'educational empowerment of minorities'. The Committee are of the considered view that if around 85 lakh students are denied the benefit of these Schemes, the empowerment of minorities specially, Muslim students at Pre-Matric stage would be on distant dream. More so, making Muslim students/population literate is also a national duty and if the Ministry fails to do so these very students will definitely become a liability on the country. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation for making these schemes demand driven. As the amount in making the schemes demand driven would not be more than Rs. 1054 crore approximately, the Ministry can approach the Ministry of Finance for the same. The Committee, therefore, again recommend that the schemes be made demand driven.
- 3 2.15 The Committee observe that the rates of all three scholarships have never been revised since these schemes came into existence. The Committee find that the amount of scholarship given at present is too less as compared to prevailing inflation rate. The Committee, therefore, desire that the rates of all the scholarships should be revised immediately. The Committee also desire that income ceiling of these scholarships may also be enhanced

accordingly so that more number of students can be accommodated.

4

2.17

The Ministry handed over a copy of the National Productivity Council (NPC) report on increasing dropout rate among minority communities. The Committee after perusing the findings of the report found that Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are high dropout States due to State specific reasons. The Committee, however, find it shocking that these States do not even have basic facilities like toilets, sufficient number of upper primary schools within a reasonable distance, absenteeism of teachers, insufficient class-rooms due to which students have to sit under tree/kachcha houses, insufficient benches/desks and pitiable condition of furniture, extreme poverty of parents, absence of electricity/fans, separate toilets for boys and girls, no boundary walls, no playgrounds, no trained teachers, no library, distant schools, contractual teachers are ill qualified etc. These are only general findings. There are other finding too which are States' specific. Apart from this, the NPC report has given some suggestions too . The Committee after going through the report found that all these years the Ministry have not sent any team of their officials to have a first hand information on the pitiable condition of these schools. Neither any monitoring was ever done. The Committee are aware that the responsibility of running and managing these schools rest with the State Governments. Nevertheless the Committee find total apathy on the part of the Ministry too towards educating the children of minority communities through these schools. The Committee want to remind the Ministry its first and foremost mandate, which is educational empowerment of minorities and in which the Ministry has not only totally failed but found lacking too. The Committee recommend the Ministry to go through the

report of the NPC thoroughly, send a team of its officials to the high dropout rate States and act on the suggestions given in the report. The Committee may also be informed, as early as possible, of the action taken by the Ministry on the suggestions given in the report of NPC.

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|---|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5 | 2.20 | The Committee find that Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students is a Central Sector Scheme (CSS) and is in existence since April, 2009. The Scheme is implemented through University Grants Commission and 100% Central Assistance is provided under the Scheme. The Committee feel that the students face problem in getting the scholarship from the UGC. The Committee desire that as the funds are given by the Ministry to UGC, it would be better if the Ministry has a rethinking on the funding pattern of the scheme and consider running the scheme directly instead of through UGC. |
| 6 | 3.3 | The Committee observe that in 2014-15, 15694 trainees, in 2015-16, 45490 trainees, in 2016-17, 47000 trainees and in 2017-18, 83000 trainees have been given placement as reported by the Ministry. When asked the details of these trainees and where have they been given placement, the Ministry simply stated that, "The information is with us". The Committee had earlier too sought the details of these trainees but except assurance, the Committee got nothing. More so, these details are neither available on Scheme's portal nor on the Ministry's website. The Committee expects more seriousness on the part of the Ministry towards fulfilling their commitment given to the Committee. The Committee desire that all the above details be made available on the Scheme's portal without further delay. |

- 7 4.5 The Committee observe that the National Commission for Minorities does not enjoy a constitutional status in the absence of which it does not enjoy the same powers as enjoyed by the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes being constitutional bodies. As there are various reported incidents of atrocities against the members of minority communities and the National Commission for Minorities in its present state and structure is almost ineffective in dealing with such cases of atrocities against the minorities, the Committee recommend that the National Commission for Minorities be given constitutional status as soon as possible.
- 8 5.7 The Committee find that NAI UDAAN is a Central Sector Scheme and implemented by the Ministry directly. Further, from 2016-17 the Scheme is being implemented through a dedicated online portal and applications are received online. The Committee also find that the applications received every year are not adequate enough keeping in view the population of minority students in the country. The Committee are aware of the difficulties and constraints being faced by the minority students in clearing prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC and State Public Service Commissions. The Committee feel that if these students under adverse circumstances and somehow clear prelims of these exams then those beyond the target of 2000 should not be bereft of any financial benefits. In the absence of any financial assistance, the Committee are of the view that, remaining applicants should not be deprived to appear for main examinations. The Committee find that the number of students beyond 2000 who are not being extended the benefits of the Scheme at

present is not substantial. The Committee are of the considered view that the Ministry should not have any problem in accommodating all the applications so received albeit they fulfill all the laid down conditions. The Committee, therefore, recommend that all the applications so received annually, and if in order, must be entertained and given financial assistance under the Scheme.

9 6.8 The Committee note that out of Rs.9.7 crore which was allotted for strengthening of Waqf Boards only Rs. 7.37 crore was used. Similarly, out of Rs.3.00 crore which was there for modernization of Waqf Boards not a single rupee was used. Again, the amount of Rs.7.3 crore allotted in 2017-18, no money was released for computerization of records of State Waqf Boards. The reasons attributed by the Ministry were that, "these implementing agency could not utilize the amount and they had some unspent balance and therefore no money was released to them in 2016-17 and thereafter both these schemes were merged . The main issue which we face is that the money we released to State Waqf Boards, we face lot of difficulties in obtaining Utilization Certificates from them".

10 6.9 The Committee wonder how come the Ministry has no control over the working on the functioning of State Waqf Boards. The computerization of State Waqf Boards is too unsatisfactory. The Committee even are of the considered view that these State Boards wontedly don't want to computerize their properties as it would not only expose them but public will also know about the extent of land the private individuals have illegally occupied. As the Section 96(1)(a)(b)(c) and (2) of the Waqf Act, 1995 empowers the Government/ Ministry to keep an eye on and have a periodic check on

the activities of Waqf Boards and also to issue directions to Waqf Boards as and when required and which the Boards are bound to comply, the Committee feel that the Ministry has been reluctant in exercising its powers. The Committee do not comprehend the reasons why the Ministry is not keen on setting the activities of the Boards right. It is an open fact that the situation of the State Waqf Boards is very grim and pitiable as well. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to take all possible action as per the mandate given by the Waqf Act, 1995 and try not only to set the affairs of the Boards right but also regulate their affairs. The Committee further desire the Ministry to complete the computerization of all Waqf properties in a definite timeframe.

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| 11 | 6.10 | The Committee note that loans are also given to Waqf institutions in various States through Central Waqf Council (CWC). The Committee desire that CWC must obtain the detail information from these Waqf institutions regarding the various activities/works undertaken by them availing the loan. The CWC may be asked to furnish the desired information within six months after presentation of the Report in the Lok Sabha. |
| 12 | 6.11 | The Committee find that the National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (an organization under NITI Aayog) was interested the work of study for restructuring the Central Waqf Council and in the Report has already been submitted by the agency. The Committee may be apprised of the findings of the Report and the action taken by the Ministry on the suggestions of the agency. |
| 13 | 7.4 | The Committee note that MsDP is a huge scheme meant to create assets for socio-economic and basic amenities to bring about |

overall improvement in the living conditions of people living in the minority concentration areas which are relatively backward. The Committee also note that the Scheme is suffering from innumerable problems mainly due to the apathy and sincerity being shown by the State Governments. Further, there is no dedicated MIS for MsDP and no functional online module available. The Committee find that in the absence of both these, the functioning of MsDP is too being affected. The Committee desire that a dedicated MIS for MsDP and functional online module be completed without any delay. The Committee also desire the Ministry to take action on all the recommendations/ findings of the IIPA as early as possible. The Committee may also be appraised of the same. The Committee further desire that the report of IIPA may also be put in public domain without further delay.

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| 14 | 8.3 | <p>The Committee are shocked to know that there has been no meeting under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary in the last four years on the 15 Point Programme, the last meeting was held in 2013. This shows how serious the Ministry is in implementing the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme. The Ministry is well aware that if this scheme is monitored properly, minority communities as a whole will develop. It appears that in the quagmire of red tapism, the Scheme would slowly die its natural death. The Committee also hold the Ministry equally responsible for not being pro-active in the Programme. The Committee desire the Ministry to keep requesting and pursuing the Cabinet Secretary to hold a meeting as soon as possible. The Committee may also be informed of the steps taken by the Ministry to hold the meeting .</p> |
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- 15 8.4 The Committee find that trades like IT, industry, trade and commerce and agriculture have not been included in the 15 Point Programme due to which the Programme remains static. The Committee are of the view that Schemes/trades under this Programme should keep changing with the changing times and demands. The Committee are happy to note that the Mudra has already been included in the Programme. The Committee observe that IT, trade and commerce and agriculture are equally important and demanding as well. The Committee, therefore, desire that IT, trade and commerce and agriculture should also be included in the 15 Point Programme and if need be, the other stakeholders may also be consulted.
- 16 9.9 The Committee find that efforts made by NMDFC to pursue those States which have not appointed SCAs have not yielded any tangible results. The Committee urge the Ministry to explore other avenues and if need be modify the mandate/guidelines of NMDFC so as to make it effective and workable too.
- 17 9.10 The Committee find that there is no or least awareness among the minority communities so that they can avail the benefits of the scheme. The Committee observe that even Loan Melas cum Awareness Camps are organised for scheme implementation through SCAs but these SCAs are not accountable to NMDFC as such as they hardly heed to Corporation's advice. In the past too, the Committee had advised the NMDFC to involve public representatives to generate awareness among minority communities but the Committee find that public representatives are seldom or not at all invited in these Loan Melas cum Awareness Camps. The Committee recommend that NMDFC should mandatorily issue directions to

all SCAs to involve and invite too public representatives in these Melas. Further, the public representatives may also be informed in advance when these Melas are conducted. The Committee also desire that these Melas cum Awareness Camps be held uniformly across the country in minority concentrated areas.

- 18 9.11 As the Committee find that so many studies have been conducted and are being conducted regarding performance/ evaluation of various schemes of the Ministry. The Committee do not find the details of this study reports on the Ministry's website as well as on the portal of those schemes. Further, there is no information on the utilization and expenditure of the Ministry on its website. The Committee desire that henceforth, information regarding all the reports and their findings including the other evaluation studies conducted by the Ministry or by any other agency may invariably be put on the Ministry's portal or website so that entire thing is in public domain and anyone can access them.