

BPL Minority Communities

276. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any information about the persons belonging to Minority Communities living below the poverty line and below double the poverty line;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of minority beneficiaries who have come above poverty line as a result of implementation of various schemes of the Ministry during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to collect the latest data on the notified minorities to assess the impact of Government efforts on the lives of minorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) The erstwhile Planning Commission used to estimate poverty from the Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. These surveys are normally conducted on quinquennial basis. The latest data of large sample survey on household consumer expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round, conducted in 2011-12. In the process of collection of consumption expenditure data from households, NSSO records the religious affiliation of the households. But the NSSO consumer expenditure data is not stratified with respect to religious groups of population. As a result, Planning Commission has not estimated the poverty ratios for Muslims and the people from other minority communities living below poverty line or below double the poverty line in 2011-12.

Further, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is collecting Below Poverty Line (BPL) data in respect of rural areas and has launched a Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) in 2011 to identify households with specific socio-economic characteristics in rural and urban areas of the country. The SECC is being conducted by the States/UTs. For SECC-2011, matters related to caste, religion, etc. are being dealt by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner (RGCC), India. RGCC has informed that though religion and Caste/Tribe names have been canvassed in the SECC, the decision of the Government is to get all the Caste/Tribe's names classified by an Expert Group, which has been announced under the Chairmanship of Shri A. Panagariya, Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog. As on date, no religion-wise data with respect to below the poverty line/below double the poverty line is available with the Ministry of Minority Affairs (as per Census 2011).

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing various schemes/initiatives under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme and the follow up action on the Sachar Committee Report for the welfare of six notified minority communities (Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis) throughout the country. The schemes/initiatives of these programmes stipulate to enhance opportunities for education, ensure an equitable share for minorities in skill development, economic activities and employment through existing and new schemes, provide enhanced credit support for self-employment and provide platform to the various minority communities for recruitment to State and Central Government jobs, special development initiatives, etc. These schemes/initiatives are being implemented for the welfare of minority communities in addition to all other schemes/initiatives of the Central and State/UT Governments, which are meant for poor and deprived groups, in general, throughout the country, including those from minority communities.

A list of schemes/initiatives implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs and other Central Ministries is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The achievements made under such schemes/initiatives, since the year 2006/inception of such schemes/initiatives are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). (State/UT-wise details of implementation/achievements, wherever data collated, are available on the website of the Ministry of Minority Affairs-www.minorityaffairs.gov.in).

Evaluation studies, conducted by the Central Ministries through independent agencies in respect of some of the schemes/initiatives, to assess their impact on the six notified minority communities, show the following:

- (i) The extension of Mid-day Meal Scheme, in the blocks with concentration of minority population as well as the children in Madarsas, has affirmed a positive educational, nutritional and social impact of the Scheme. This has increased enrolment of Muslim children, including girls in primary and upper primary level of education.
- (ii) Impact assessment of the three Scholarship Schemes observes that they have been able to achieve their objectives to a large extent as they have reached the most deprived in the minorities; raised their demand for school/higher/technical education; reduced the financial burden of poor parents; enabled most children to stay through school/higher/technical education; and improve their performance levels. The scheme has contributed significantly towards the long term objective of empowering the minorities through education.
- (iii) The evaluation study of the SJSRY/NULM reveals that the scheme has impacted the beneficiaries in terms of increase in income, upgrading of

the social status, etc. It has also helped in mobilisation of urban poor households to form their own institutions like micro-enterprises, Self Help Groups etc.

- (iv) The evaluation study of the ICDS Scheme observes that the performance of the scheme has been satisfactory in achieving its objectives.
- (v) The impact of SGSY on the beneficiaries was not only visible in their living standard but also in other behavioural aspects like consumption pattern, saving behaviour and increased accessibility to different amenities, like schooling, drinking water, sanitary latrine, electricity etc.
- (vi) The Evaluation study, conducted in respect of IAY, shows that its impact on beneficiaries' life, livelihood and well being was manifold. IAY has ushered in new life style with improved standard of living. The beneficiaries had access to health care services and banking facilities after securing the IAY house.

The concerted efforts of the Government of India, in improving the educational empowerment of minorities, especially Muslims, also show that the literacy rate of Muslims, considered laggards in terms of education, has increased from 59.1% (as per Census 2001) to 68.5% (as per Census 2011).

Statement-I

Details of schemes/initiatives for the welfare of minorities are as under:

(i) Enhancing opportunities for education

- (a) Pre-Matric Scholarship
- (b) Post-Matric Scholarship
- (c) Merit-cum-Means Scholarship
- (d) Maulana Azad National Fellowship
- (e) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme for providing services through Anganwadi Centres
- (f) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and opening of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalyayas
- (g) 'Padho Pardesh'- Interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies
- (h) 'Nai Udaan'- Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Commissions, etc.
- (i) Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM)

- (j) Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions (IDMI)
 - (k) Greater Resources for Teaching Urdu
 - (l) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme
 - (m) Schemes of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) for Promotion of Education
 - (n) Mid Day Meal Scheme
 - (o) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
 - (p) Sakshar Bharat/Maulana Azad Taleem-e-Balighan
 - (q) Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)
 - (r) Block Institutes of Teachers Education
 - (s) Women's Hostel.
- (ii) Ensuring an equitable share for minorities in economic activities**
- (a) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (renamed as Aajeevika/National Rural Livelihood Mission)
 - (b) Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) (renamed as National Urban Livelihood Mission)
 - (c) 'Seekho Aur Kamao'—Skill Development Initiatives
 - (d) Upgrading Skill and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)
 - (e) Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)
 - (f) Restructuring of NMDFC and Loan Schemes of National Minority Development and Finance Commission (NMDFC)
 - (g) Bank Credit under Priority Sector Lending
 - (h) Issue of guidelines for giving special consideration for recruitment of Minorities
 - (i) Opening of New Bank Branches/awareness campaigns
 - (j) Nai Manzil - An integrated Education and Livelihood Initiative for the Minority Communities.
- (iii) Improving the conditions of living of minorities**
- (a) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
 - (b) Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP)
 - (c) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)
 - (d) Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)

- (e) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)
- (f) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)
- (g) Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)
- (h) Waqf Matters
- (i) Strengthening of State Waqf Boards
- (j) Computerisation of Records of States Waqf Boards.

(iv) Prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence

- (a) Issue of guidelines on communal harmony.

(v) Others

- (a) 'Nai Roshni'- Leadership development of minority women
- (b) 'Jiyo Parsi'- Scheme for containing population decline of small minority community
- (c) Hamari Dharohar
- (d) Representation of minorities in Urban and Rural local bodies
- (e) Exemption of Waqf properties from State Rent Control Act
- (f) Appropriate training modules to be prepared for sensitization of Government functionaries
- (g) Multi-media campaign for wide publicity of Government schemes/ programmes
- (h) Annual Meeting between CWC and ASI and protection of Waqf monuments
- (i) Setting up of Assessment and Monitoring Authority (AMA)
- (j) Setting up of National Data Bank (NDB)
- (k) Review of Delimitation Act
- (l) Dissemination of information in vernacular languages.

Statement-II

Achievements made under the schemes/initiatives meant for the welfare of minority communities since the year 2006/inception of such schemes/initiatives

Sl. No.	Schemes/Initiatives and Implementing Ministry/Department	Achievements made under schemes/initiatives since the year 2006/their inception (upto 31.03.2016)
1	2	3
(i) Enhancing opportunities for education		
(a)	Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme	*3,73,78,721 Pre-matric scholarships awarded with the release of ₹ 5,220.63 crore.
(b)	Post-matric Scholarship Scheme	*46,92,413 Post-matric scholarships awarded with the release of ₹ 2,717.20 crore.
(c)	Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship	*5,45,068 Merit-cum-Means based scholarships awarded with the release of ₹ 1,591.60 crore.
(d)	Maulana Azad National Fellowship	5,288 fresh Maulana Azad National Fellowships (excluding renewals) awarded with the release of ₹ 283.37 crore.
(e)	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme providing services through Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)	Up to 31.12.2015, nearly 2.41 lakh AWCs/Mini AWCs have been operationalized in 1,228 minority concentrated blocks.
(f)	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs)	Up to 31.12.2015, under SSA the following works have been undertaken in the minority concentration districts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary schools constructed: 16,229 • Upper primary school constructed: 8,151 • Additional classrooms constructed: 2,41,131 • New primary schools opened: 21,486 • Upper primary schools opened: 11,871 • No. of teachers sanctioned: 1,25,386 • No. of KGBVs operationalized: 555
(g)	Padho Pardesh	₹ 7.65 crore released for 1,388 beneficiaries
(h)	Nai Udaan	₹ 8.87 crore released for 2,340 beneficiaries

1	2	3
(i)	Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM)	78,597 Madarsas and 1,67,161 teachers assisted with an amount of ₹ 1,096.55 crore (up to 22.02.2016).
(j)	Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions (IDMI)	948 Minority Institutions assisted and ₹ 141.10 crore released (up to 25.02.2016).
(k)	Greater resources for teaching Urdu	₹ 4.88 crore has been released so far for 2,088 Urdu teachers (Up to 31.12.2015).
(l)	Free Coaching and Allied Scheme	₹ 168.63 crore released for 69,184 beneficiaries.
(m)	Grant-in-Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) for promotion of education	<p>(a) The corpus of MAEF was increased from ₹ 200 crore to ₹ 1,136 crore till March, 2016.</p> <p>(b) ₹ 200.03 crore released as Grants-in-aid to 1,549 NGOs; and</p> <p>(c) ₹ 217.12 crore released and 1,82,744 scholarships awarded.</p>
(n)	Mid Day Meal Scheme	Special attention is being given to all Muslim concentration blocks, which are educationally backward. The scheme has also been extended to students studying in privately managed unaided schools located in MCDs, benefitting approximately 60.37 lakh children in 29,116 schools in MCDs and special focused districts.
(o)	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shikshan Abhiyan	For universalization of access to quality education at secondary stage, the scheme stipulates giving preference to Minority Concentration Areas (MCAs) in opening of Government Schools. Since implementation of RMSA in 2009-10 and up to 31.03.2015, 1,184 new schools have been approved and 2,369 existing secondary schools were sanctioned for strengthening in such areas (till August 2014).
(p)	Sakshar Bharat Abhiyan	'Saakshar Bharat', the new variant of National Literacy Mission by M/o HRD, stipulates making 70 million non-literate adults literate by the end

1	2	3
		of the Plan. The scheme has special focus on women, belonging to minorities and will cover 1.2 crore Muslims (1 crore women and 0.2 crore men) under the programme.
(q) Jan Shikshan Sansthan		Jan Shikshan Sansthans (JSSs) are imparting vocational training in 33 out of the 88 Muslim dominated districts in the country. Action for covering additional districts with substantial minority population is under process. In the year 2013-14 (up to October, 2013) 30,629 beneficiaries belonging to minorities were covered. MHRD has proposed to set up 10 new JSSs in Muslim Concentrated Districts.
(r) Block Institutes of Teachers Education		The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of establishment of Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs) imparts pre-service and in-service training to primary, upper primary and secondary level teachers in SC/ST/Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs). The scheme has covered 15 States/UTs. As on March 2015, 24 BITEs have been approved in MCDs, out of 83 sanctioned BITEs.
(s) Women's Hostel		Up to 31.03.2015 out of 815 Women's Hostels sanctioned with an amount of ₹ 213.59 crore at national level, 165 have been approved/ sanctioned in MCDs with an amount of ₹ 20.41 crore. During 2015-16, out of 76 hostels sanctioned with an amount of ₹ 9.84 crore at national level, 20 (26.31%) have been approved/sanctioned in MCDs with a sanctioned amount of ₹ 2.41 crore (24.49%) (Up to 31.12.2015).
(ii) Ensuring an equitable share for minorities in economic activities		
(a) The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) revamped as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)		12,45,279 persons from minorities communities assisted under Swarnjayanti Grameen Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)/Aajeevika.

1	2	3
(b)	The Swarnjayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) revamped as National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)	6,80,051 beneficiaries from minority communities assisted under different sub-schemes of SJSRY/ NULM and an amount of ₹ 275.03 crore released.
(c)	Seekho aur Kamao	₹ 255.16 crore released for imparting training to 1,64,214 beneficiaries.
(d)	USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development)	₹ 17.34 crore released.
(e)	Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)	₹ 159.69 crore have been spent on upgradation of 60 ITIs located in minority concentrated districts into Centres of Excellence.
(f)	To strengthen the NMDFC by providing it greater equity support	The Cabinet has approved the increase in authorized share capital of NMDFC from ₹ 1,500 crore to ₹ 3,000 crore. The Paid up Capital of NMDFC has been increased to ₹ 1,365.45 crore.
(g)	Loan Schemes of NMDFC	(a) ₹ 2,437.57 crore released to 4,54,888 beneficiaries under Term Loan scheme; and (b) ₹ 1,056.67 crore released to 7,21,576 beneficiaries under Micro Finance Scheme.
(h)	Priority Sector Lending by Public Sector Banks	The Priority Sector Lending (PSL) disbursement for minorities has steadily increased from 10.6% in 2007-08 to 15.16% of total outstanding amount as on 30.09.2015 (total outstanding against minorities is ₹ 2,76,979.20 crore).
(i)	Guidelines for special consideration in recruitment to minorities in Government/ PSUs	DoPT has issued Guidelines, in July, 2007, regarding inclusion of a minority member in selection committees and giving wide publicity to Government vacancies. These are being reiterated by DoP&T from time to time. During the year 2014-15, the recruitment of minorities in Government/PSU jobs was around 9% of the total fresh recruitments made during the year (figures provisional).

1	2	3
(j)	Opening of new Bank Branches/Awareness campaigns	20,508 new Bank branches opened in areas with substantial minority population
(k)	Nai Manzil	Scheme launched recently.
(l)	Micro-credit to women	₹ 5,460.93 crore of credit to 4,76,866 minority women (cumulative outstanding figures as on 30.09.2015)
(iii) Improving the conditions of living of minorities		
(a)	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	29.90 lakh houses completed/sanctioned for minority communities and ₹ 11,175.89 crore spent under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) (figures as on 31.1.16).
(b)	Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP)	Projects of ₹ 5,894.89 crore (25.44% of total) undertaken in 24 cities/towns having substantial minority population.
(c)	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme	Projects of ₹ 2,171.53 crore (22.51% of total) undertaken in 138 cities/towns having substantial minority population.
(d)	Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)	81 projects of ₹ 10,259.78 crore (15.81% of total) approved in 18 cities/towns having substantial minority population.
(e)	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)	118 projects of ₹ 2,821.76 crore (9.87% of total) approved in 95 cities/towns having substantial minority population sanctioned.
(f)	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	Released ₹ 20,257.72 crore for 15,901 habitations, with substantial minority population.
(g)	Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)	Project proposals amounting to ₹ 8,212.18 crore approved and ₹ 6,402.97 crore were released.
(h)	Waqf Matters	(a) A Public Sector Undertaking namely National Waqf Development Corporation (NAWADCO) has been incorporated by MoMA with an authorized share capital of ₹ 500 crores and paid up capital of ₹ 100 crore, to finance the development of Waqf properties for public purposes throughout the country.

1	2	3
		(b) ₹ 10.43 crore released for strengthening of State Waqf Boards (SWB).
		(c) ₹ 18.91 crore released for computerization of records of SWBs.
		(d) ₹ 49.72 crore released as Grants-in-Aid to Waqfs.
(iv) Prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence		
(a) Revised guidelines on communal harmony	on	MHA has issued revised guidelines to the States and Union Territories in June, 2008 to promote communal harmony. For dealing with the communal situation in the country, M/o Home Affairs drafted a Bill titled "The Prevention of Communal Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2014". However, the House after discussion in the Rajya Sabha on 05.02.2014 deferred its introduction.
(v) Others		
(a) Nai Roshni		₹ 51.39 crore released for 2,27,625 minority women and 1,157 NGOs
(b) Jiyo Parsi		₹ 3.09 crore released
(c) Hamari Dharohar		₹ 14.89 crore released
(d) Representation of Minorities in Urban Local Bodies		10 States/UTs have either taken action for improving the representation of minorities or minorities are represented in local bodies namely- Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.
(e) Representation in Local Bodies		M/o Panchayati Raj has issued requisite advisory to all the State Governments for improving representation of minorities in local bodies on the lines of the initiative taken by Andhra Pradesh Government.
(f) Exemption of Waqf Properties from Rent Control Act		11 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
		and West Bengal and 3 UTs viz., Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have amended their respective rent control acts for exemption of Waqf properties.
(g)	Appropriate training modules to be prepared for sensitization of Government functionaries	Department of Personnel and Training has already taken action in this regard and State Government/ UT Administration have been given modules for training.
(h)	Multi-media Campaign	A multi-media campaign has been followed by the M/o Information and Broadcasting for dissemination of information through electronic and print media in Urdu language apart from other languages.
(i)	Annual Meeting with CWC and Protection of Waqf Monuments	A list of 280 Centrally protected monuments in 10 States has been prepared, which have been notified as Waqf Property by the respective Waqf Boards. To review the list and conditions of these monuments, a joint meeting of officers of ASI and CWC is held every year.
(j)	Setting up of AMA	In pursuance of the decision of the Government, an Assessment and Monitoring Authority (AMA) was set up in the Planning Commission. Since the term of the AMA ended on 15th January, 2011, the Planning Commission reconstituted AMA and the term of the reconstituted AMA was extended up to 30.06.2014. The AMA set up three Working Groups. After detailed discussions on the reports of the three working groups, the report of AMA was finalized and approved in the meeting chaired by Dr. Syeda Hamid, the then Member, Planning Commission on 02.05.2014. The AMA has, <i>inter-alia</i> , recommended for having a regular institution of AMA with its own Secretariat to periodically monitor and review the efficacy of programmes and to suggest policy measures. The erstwhile Planning Commission and the NITI Aayog have suggested that the AMA may be located in the M/o Minority Affairs. The issue regarding location

1	2	3
		of AMA is under consideration. Meanwhile, the report of the AMA has been circulated to all the States/UTs and the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government for necessary action.
(k)	National Data Bank (NDB)	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has created a 'National Data Bank' web page on its website where more than 150 tables on population, education, health and labour and employment (Census 2011 and Census 2001), including that on minority communities have been uploaded. The webpage also contains a few National Sample Survey reports which contain data on the socio-religious categories.
(l)	Review of Delimitation Act	The High Level Committee on Delimitation had, <i>inter-alia</i> , considered all the matters relating to the delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies and suggested certain further course of action. Thereafter, a Group of Ministers (GoM) considered the measures suggested by the high Level Committee and on the basis of the recommendations of the GoM, the matter was again placed before the Cabinet. Thereafter, on the basis of the decision of the Cabinet, the Delimitation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2008 was promulgated; which was later replaced by the Delimitation (Amendment) Act, 2008.
(m)	Dissemination of information in vernacular languages	The M/o Health and Family Welfare has advised States/UTs to take effective steps to popularize various health and family welfare services through advocacy and IEC campaign in Urdu and regional languages in Districts/blocks/towns of minority concentration. It also focuses on addressing the unmet needs for contraception through basket of choices. Responsibilities have also been given to ASHAS to deliver contraceptives at door step of the clients. The scheme has been expanded to the entire country.

*- ₹ 946.64 crore already released while ₹ 936.91 crore has been kept in a bank account, specially opened for disbursal of remaining scholarships against the year 2015-16.