

# NCRML

Annexure to the Report of the  
**National Commission for  
Religious and Linguistic Minorities**

Volume - II



सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Minority Affairs

Annexures to the Report of the

**National Commission for  
Religious and Linguistic Minorities**

Volume II

**Ministry of Minority Affairs**

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# National Commission for Religious & Linguistic Minorities

## Questionnaire to be filled by State/Union Territories

### PART – A

#### General Information

1. Name of the State/UT:
2. Official Major Language of the State/UT
3. Other Major languages of the State/UT, if any:
4. Religious composition of the population in the State/UT. (2001 census).

Sl. No.	Religious Minorities	Total Population	Percentage to total population of the State	Population below poverty line	Percentage of population below poverty line
i)	Hindus				
ii)	Muslims				
iii)	Sikhs				
iv)	Christians				
v)	Buddhists				
vi)	Zoroastrians				
vii)	Others				

5. Whether the State/UT Government has established Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities and/or Backward Classes?
6. If YES, please give details (copy of the Notification, Terms of Reference etc. may be enclosed).
7. Whether the State/UT Govt. has set up Minorities Welfare Department and/or Minorities Development Finance Corporation for the welfare of minorities?
8. If YES, please give details thereof. If not, please give reasons.
9. Has any Minority Community set up its own developmental infrastructure in the State such as Wakf Board, educational societies, cooperative banks etc.?
10. If yes, please give details.

11. Are there any NGOs/agencies in the State/UT working for social and economic upliftment of Minorities? If so, please give details thereof.
12. Has the State/UT Government conducted any survey or sponsored research on religious and linguistic minorities.
13. If so, give details. Also provide copies of survey reports.

## PART – B

### Criteria for Identification of Socially & Economically Backward Sections Among Religious Minorities

#### I – Status of Religious Minorities

14. Please give details of the total population of the State/UT belonging to different religious communities/sections and of these, communities/sections included under SC, ST, OBC, or any other lists:

Sl. No.	Religious Communities/ Sections	Total Number of Communities/ Castes/Sections	No. of Communities/Sections included under					Total Population of Communities/ Sections included under BC & OBC
			SC	ST	BC	OBC	Others	
i.	Hindus							
ii.	Muslims							
iii.	Sikhs							
iv.	Christians							
v.	Buddhists							
vi.	Zoroastrians							
vii.	Others							

15. Does the State/UT recognise any Religious minority?
16. If so, please mention the Religious minorities recognised in the State/UT indicating their total number and details of Communities/Castes/Sections recognised under each:

Sl. No.	Religious Minorities	Total Number of Communities/ Castes/Sections recognised	Names of Communities/ Castes/ Sections recognised
i)	Muslims		
ii)	Sikhs		
iii)	Christians		
iv)	Buddhists		
v)	Zoroastrians		
vi)	Others		

17. Whether the State/UT Government has identified Socially and Economically Backward Sections among the Religious Minorities? If yes, please indicate the norms adopted against undermentioned variables in identifying the backwards:

Sl. No.	Variables	Norms Adopted/ Occupations identified
a.	Caste	
b.	Social customs	
c.	Traditional Occupation	
d.	Land holding	
e.	Land Ownership	
f.	Education	
g.	Health	
h.	Employment (i) Government (ii) Private employment (organised sector) (iii) Private employment (Unorganised Sector) (iv) Self employment (a) Professional e.g. Doctor, Lawyer, etc. (b) Semi-skilled jobs e.g. carpenter, mason, etc. (c) Agriculture labourers or manual/construction labourers.	
i.	Annual family income:	
j.	Sources of Income: i) Agriculture Income ii) Non-Agricultural Income iii) Regular Income iv) Seasonal Income v) Other sources	
k.	Family size	
l.	Type of housing and amenities I) Housing i. Own Kachha House ii. Own Pucca House iii. Rented Kachha House iv. Rented Pucca House II) Amenities i. Electricity ii. Toilet facilities iii. Tap water iv. Hand pump or other means v. Others	



18 (i) What is the social status of religious communities/sections in your State:

Sl. No.	Criteria	Religious Communities/Sections						
		Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Zoroastrians	Others
i)	Literacy Rate							
ii)	Age of Marriage							
	Male							
	Female							
iii)	Birth Rate							
iv)	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)							
v)	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)							
vi)	Crime against women							
vii)	Others							

ii) Are there any social, civil and religious practices/traditions and disabilities religious minorities suffer in your State/UT? If so, please specify.

19. What is the economic status of different religious communities/sections in your state?

Sl. No.	Criteria	Religious Communities/Sections						
		Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Zoroastrians	Others
i)	Income							
ii)	Work participation							
iii)	Employment							
iv)	Others							

20. What is the educational status of religious minorities in your State/UT?

Sl. No.	Religious Minorities	Primary Pass	Matriculate	Graduate	Technically qualified
i)	Muslims				
ii)	Sikhs				
iii)	Buddhists				
iv)	Christians				
v)	Zoroastrians				
vi)	Others				

21. Representation of religious minorities in State/Public Sector/Private Sector Employment:

Sl. No.	Religious Minorities	Employed in			
		State Govt.	Public Sector	Local Bodies	Private Sector
i)	Muslims				
ii)	Sikhs				
iii)	Buddhists				
iv)	Christians				
v)	Zoroastrians				
vi)	Others				

22. Representation of Religious minorities in elected bodies like:

Sl. No.	Elected Bodies	No. of Religious Representative	Total number of Representatives
i)	Parliament		
ii)	State Assembly		
iii)	Zila Parishad		
iv)	Taluk Board/Block Development Committee		
v)	Municipal Board/ Municipal Corporation		
vi)	Village Panchayat		
vii)	Others		

23. What is the number of Religious minority institutions in the State:

Sl. No.	Institutions	No. of Institutions
a.	Schools i. Government ii. Aided iii. Private	
b.	Colleges, deemed Universities & Universities i. Government a. Medical b. Engineering c. Dental d. Others	
	ii. Aided a. Medical b. Engineering c. Dental d. Others	

	iii. Private: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Medical</li> <li>b. Engineering</li> <li>c. Dental</li> <li>d. Others</li> </ul>	
c.	Vocational Training and Service Institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Govt.</li> <li>ii. Private</li> <li>iii. NGOs</li> </ul>	

## II - Welfare Measures for Socially and Economically Backward Sections Among Religious Minorities

24 (a) Please give details of welfare programmes for social upliftment of socially and economically backward sections among the religious minorities in the State/UT as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the programme/s
i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	
v)	

- (b) Are there any special programmes for:
- i) Promoting inter-caste marriages
  - ii) Abolition of Child labour
  - iii) Abolition of untouchability
  - iv) Abolition of child marriage
  - v) Controlling crime against women
  - vi) Others

25 (a) Please give details of Welfare programmes for economic empowerment and increasing employment among socially and economically backward sections among religious minorities in the State/UT as under:

S. No.	Name of the programme/s	Type of Assistance	Eligibility Criteria	Any Other details	Remarks
i)					
ii)					
iii)					
iv)					
v)					

- (b) If any special programmes for consumption and household loans etc. exist, please give details.

- 26 (i) Please give details of welfare programmes for educational development of socially and economically backward sections among religious minorities in the State/UT as under:

S. No.	Name of the programme/s	Type of Assistance	Eligibility Criteria	Any Other details	Remarks
i)					
ii)					
iii)					
iv)					
v)					

- (ii) Please give information regarding the following:
- Opening of schools within 3 km radius.
  - Setting up of Vocational/Training Institutes including the number of such institutes.
  - Opening of Anganwadi centers and their coverage.
- (iii) How many Madarsas does the State have and what is the type of education imparted therein:
- Religious.
  - Religious and formal education.
- (iv) What is the curriculum adopted for by these Madarsas:
- State Board
  - Central Board of secondary Education.
  - Indian school certificate.
  - Any other board.

27. What percentage of total State/UT budget is spent on the advancement of Religious Minorities? Please give allocations under various heads from 1995-96 onwards, yearwise.

28. Are loans from banks, Cooperative-societies, Minorities Development Corporation etc. allowed to the religious minorities? If YES, please give details:

S. No	Religious Minorities	Purpose for which loans are admissible						
		Education	Consumption		Income generation/self employment	Setting up of industry	Construction of house	Others
			Marriage	Medical Treatment				
i)	Muslims							
ii)	Sikhs							
iii)	Buddhists							
iv)	Christians							
v)	Zoroastrians							
vi)	Others							

29. What are the criteria adopted for selection of beneficiaries under the Welfare/development programmes? Please specify indicating indices adopted for:

<b>A.</b>	<b>Social Backwardness- Criteria</b>
i)	Traditional Occupations
ii)	Landless
iii)	Katcha House
iv)	Castes
v)	Child marriage
vi)	Child labour
vii)	Others
<b>B.</b>	<b>Economic Backwardness-Criteria</b>
i)	Below poverty line
ii)	Seasonal Occupations
iii)	Land holdings
iv)	Inadequate Representation in business/trade
v)	Unemployment/Under Employment/Disguise unemployment
vi)	Others
<b>C.</b>	<b>Educational Backwardness- Criteria</b>
i)	Literacy rate
ii)	Female literacy rate
iii)	Higher Education
iv)	Others

30. What are the different welfare schemes/programmes being implemented in the State/UT for the development of religious minorities by:

- i. Government
- ii. Private Sector
- iii. Minority Communities
- iv. Others.

31. What is the impact of these programmes on the development of religious minorities?

- i. Financial & Physical achievements (year-wise 1991-92 onwards)
- ii. Economic upliftment (year-wise 1991-92 onwards)
- iii. Employment/Participation in employment in Govt. & Private including self-employed.

32. (i) Whether any mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of these programmes at the state and district level has been evolved? If YES, Please give details of:

- (a) Procedure for monitoring of welfare schemes for social upliftment.
- (b) Procedure for evaluation of economic upliftment programmes.
- (c) Procedure for evaluation of employment generation programmes.

(ii) Please give in brief the summary of the evaluation of these programmes conducted through outside agencies or internally in the last 10 years with findings. Also indicate the methodology adopted for:

- a) Analysis of existing data
- b) Survey
- c) Study
- d) Research
- e) Others

33. Enumerate the difficulties encountered by socially and economically backward sections among Religious minorities in utilising the benefits of the welfare measures leading to their development.
34. Does your State/UT provide for reservation of socially and economically backward among Religious Minorities in the State Govt., PSU and local bodies? If YES, What is the percentage of reservation for different Religious minorities in:

Sl. No.	Religious Minorities	Educational Institutions	Employment	Welfare programmes	Any other area (specify)
i)	Muslims				
ii)	Sikhs				
iii)	Buddhists				
iv)	Christians				
v)	Zoroastrians				
vi)	Others				

35. What are the norms/criteria adopted for identifying the socially and economically backwards amongst the religious minorities for availing reservations? Please give details.
36. Is the reserved quota fully utilised by the candidates of religious minorities? If yes, please give details. If not, please give reasons.
37. Please enumerate difficulties experienced by the State in implementing the above policies/programmes.
38. Please suggest criteria for identifying the socially and economically backward among the Religious Minorities in the State to ensure education and employment to:
- maximised coverage.
  - mainstreaming large numbers in shortest possible time.

## PART – C

### Criteria for Identification of Socially & Economically Backward Sections Among Linguistic Minorities

#### I – Status of Linguistic Minorities

39. Please give details of the total population of the State/UT belonging to different Linguistic Minorities and of these, communities/sections included under SC, ST, OBC, or any other lists:

Sl. No.	Linguistic Minorities	Total Population	Total Number of Communities/ Sections	No. of Communities/Sections included under					Total Population of Communities/ Sections included under BC & OBC
				SC	ST	BC	OBC	Others	
i.									
ii.									
iii.									
iv.									
v.									
vi.									
vii.									

40. Does the State/UT recognise any Linguistic minority?

41. If so, please mention the Linguistic minorities recognised in the State/UT indicating the total number and details of Communities/Sections recognised under each:

Sl. No.	Linguistic Minorities	Total Number of Communities/ Sections recognised	Names of Communities/Sections recognised
i)			
ii)			
iii)			
iv)			
v)			
vi)			

42. Whether the State/UT Government has identified Socially and Economically Backward Sections among the Linguistic Minorities? If yes, please indicate the norms adopted against undermentioned variables in identifying the backwards:

Sl. No.	Variables	Norms Adopted/ Occupations identified
a.	Caste	
b.	Social customs	
c.	Traditional Occupation	
d.	Land holding	
e.	Land Ownership	
f.	Education	
g.	Health	
h.	Employment (i) Government (ii) Private employment (organised sector) (iii) Private employment (Unorganised Sector) (iv) Self employment (a) Professional e.g. Doctor, Lawyer, etc. (b) Semi-skilled jobs e.g. carpenter, mason, etc. (c) Agriculture labourers or manual/construction labourers.	
i.	Annual family income:	
j.	Sources of Income: i) Agriculture Income ii) Non-Agricultural Income iii) Regular Income iv) Seasonal Income v) Other sources	

k.	Family size	
l.	Type of housing and amenities I) Housing i. Own Kachha House ii. Own Pucca House iii. Rented Kachha House iv. Rented Pucca House II) Amenities i. Electricity ii. Toilet facilities iii. Tap water iv. Hand pump or other means v. Others	

43. (i) What is the social status of Linguistic communities/sections in your State:

Sl. No.	Criteria	Linguistic Communities/Sections						
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
i)	Literacy Rate							
ii)	Age of Marriage Male Female							
iii)	Birth Rate							
iv)	Infant Mortality Rate							
v)	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)							
vi)	Crime against women							
vii)	Others							

ii) Are there any social, civil and Religious practices/traditions and disabilities Linguistic minorities suffer in your State/UT? If so, please specify.

44. What is the economic status of different Linguistic communities/sections in your state?

Sl. No.	Criteria	Linguistic Communities/Sections						
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
i)	Income							
ii)	Work participation							
iii)	Employment							
iv)	Others							

45. What is the educational status of Linguistic minorities in your State/UT?

Sl. No.	Linguistic Minorities	Primary Pass	Matriculate	Graduate	Technically qualified
i)					
ii)					
iii)					
iv)					
v)					
vi)					



## 46. Representation of Linguistic minorities in State/Public Sector/Private Sector Employment:

Sl. No.	Linguistic Minorities	Employed in			
		State Govt.	Public Sector	Local Bodies	Private Sector
i)					
ii)					
iii)					
iv)					

## 47. Representation of Linguistic minorities in elected bodies like-

Sl. No.	Elected Bodies	No. of Linguistic Representative	Total number of Representatives
i)	Parliament		
ii)	State Assembly		
iii)	Zila Parishad		
iv)	Taluk Board/Block Development Committee		
v)	Municipal Board/ Municipal Corporation		
vi)	Village Panchayat		
vii)	Others		

## 48. Please give details of minority languages used as mother tongue to impart education in the State/UT as under:

Sl. No.	Minority Language	Pre-Primary Level	Primary Level	School Level
i)				
ii)				
iii)				
iv)				

## 49. What is the number of Linguistic minority institutions in the State:

Sl. No.	Institutions	No. of Institutions
a.	Schools i. Government ii. Aided iii. Private	
b.	Colleges, deemed Universities & Universities i. Government a. Medical b. Engineering c. Dental d. Others	
	ii. Aided a. Medical b. Engineering c. Dental d. Others	

	iii. Private: a. Medical b. Engineering c. Dental d. Others	
c.	Vocational Training and Service Institutions i. Govt. ii. Private iii. NGOs	

50. Has there been any intervention from the President of India/Courts over the years regarding linguistic minorities? If so, please give details.

## II - Welfare Measures for Socially and Economically Backward Sections Among Linguistic Minorities

51. (a) Please give details of welfare programmes for social upliftment of socially and economically backward sections among the Linguistic minorities in the State/UT as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the programme/s
i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	
v)	

- (b) Are there any special programmes for:
- Promoting inter-caste marriages
  - Abolition of Child labour
  - Abolition of untouchability
  - Abolition of child marriage
  - Controlling crime against women
  - Others

52. (a) Please give details of Welfare programmes for economic empowerment and increasing employment among socially and economically backward sections among Linguistic minorities in the State/UT as under:

S. No.	Name of the programme/s	Type of Assistance	Eligibility Criteria	Any Other details	Remarks
i)					
ii)					
iii)					
iv)					
v)					

- (b) If any special programmes for consumption and household loans etc. exist, please give details.

53. (i) Please give details of welfare programmes for educational development of socially and economically backward sections among Linguistic minorities in the State/UT as under:

S. No.	Name of the programme/s	Type of Assistance	Eligibility Criteria	Any Other details	Remarks
i)					
ii)					
iii)					
iv)					

(ii) Please give information regarding following:

- Opening of schools within 3 km radius.
- Setting up of Vocational/Training Institutes including the number of such institutes.
- Opening of Anganwadi centers and their coverage.

54. What percentage of total State/UT budget is spent on the advancement of Linguistic Minorities? Please give allocations under various heads from 1995-96 onwards, yearwise.

55. Are loans from banks, Cooperative-societies, Minorities Development Corporation etc. allowed to the Linguistic minorities? If YES, please give details:

Sl. No.	Linguistic Minorities	Purpose for which loans are admissible.						
		Education	Consumption		Income generation/self employment	Setting up of industry	Construction of house	Others
			Marriage	Medical Treatment				
i)								
ii)								
iii)								
iv)								
v)								
vi)								

56. What are the criteria adopted for selection of beneficiaries under the Welfare/development programmes? Please specify indicating indices adopted for:

<b>A.</b>	<b>Social Backwardness- Criteria</b>
i)	Traditional Occupations
ii)	Landless
iii)	Katcha House
iv)	Castes
v)	Child marriage
vi)	Child labour
vii)	Others
<b>B.</b>	<b>Economic Backwardness-Criteria</b>
i)	Below poverty line
ii)	Seasonal Occupations
iii)	Land holdings
iv)	Inadequate Representation in business/trade
v)	Unemployment/Under Employment/Disguise unemployment
vi)	Others

C.	Educational Backwardness- Criteria
i)	Literacy rate
ii)	Female literacy rate
iii)	Higher Education
iv)	Others

57. What are the different welfare schemes/programmes being implemented in the State/UT for the development of Linguistic Minorities by:

- i. Government
- ii. Private Sector
- iii. Minority Communities
- iv. Others.

58. What is the impact of these programmes on the development of Linguistic Minorities?

- i. Financial & Physical achievements (year-wise 1991-92 onwards)
- ii. Economic upliftment (year-wise 1991-92 onwards)
- iii. Employment/Participation in employment in Govt. & Private including self-employed.

59. (i) Whether any mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of these programmes at the state and district level has been evolved? If YES, Please give details of:

- (a) Procedure for monitoring of welfare schemes for social upliftment.
- (b) Procedure for evaluation of economic upliftment programmes.
- (c) Procedure for evaluation of employment generation programmes.

(ii) Please give in brief the summary of the evaluation of these programmes conducted through outside agencies or internally in the last 10 years with findings. Also indicate the methodology adopted for:

- a) Analysis of existing data
- b) Survey
- c) Study
- d) Research
- e) Others

60. Enumerate the difficulties encountered by socially and economically backward sections among Linguistic minorities in utilising the benefits of the welfare measures leading to their development.

61. Does your State/UT provide for reservation of socially and economically backward among Linguistic Minorities in the State Govt., PSU and local bodies? If YES, What is the percentage of reservation for different Linguistic minorities in:

Sl. No.	Linguistic Minorities	Educational Institutions	Employment	Welfare programmes	Any other area (specify).
i)					
ii)					
iii)					
iv)					
v)					
vi)					

62. What are the norms/criteria adopted for identifying the socially and economically backwards amongst the Linguistic minorities for availing reservations? Please give details.
63. Is the reserved quota fully utilised by the candidates of Linguistic minorities? If yes, please give details. If not, please give reasons.
64. Please enumerate difficulties experienced by the State in implementing the above policies/ programmes.
65. Please suggest criteria for identifying the socially and economically backward among the Linguistic Minorities in the State to ensure education and employment to:
- i) maximised coverage.
  - ii) mainstreaming large numbers in shortest possible time.

## Supplementary Questionnaire and Explanatory Note for the Questionnaire already Circulated

Q.5 - Please add Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe after Backward Classes

Q.14 - Backward Classes/OBCs have been separately shown in two columns- You can reflect the position . as prevailing in the State together or Separately

Q.17 - Add(m) –Any Other

Q. 18(i) (ii) - Please give literacy rate under head – Male /Female

Q.18(i) (i) - Add An additional column

Drop out rate – Primary	- Boys
	- Girls
Secondary	- Boys
	- Girls

Q.18 (ii) - Please mention practices impacting on the status of women and girl child specifically  
For example comment on prevalence of:  
Feticide – status of girl child  
Child marriage  
Prostitution  
Devdasi System  
Any other

Q.21 - Employment – Please give information Ministry/Department wise in percentage terms.

Q.22 - Parliament- Kindly mention the representation in the Lok Sabha

Q.23 (c) (iv) - Please add ‘Others’

Q.23 (2) Following Question may be added as 23 (2) :  
What is the total number of population below poverty line identified in your State . kindly give details in the following Table.

Percentage of

	SCs	STs	OBCs	Minorities	Others
Total Population					

- Q.24 (a) - Please give Department wise information
- Q.26 (ii)(a) - Opening of schools within 3 Km radius or as per latest norms.
- Q.29 - Criterion for SC/ST/OBC may kindly be given as per the norms indicated.

## Supplementary Questionnaire

66. What are the norms/criteria adopted by the State/UT for allowing benefits under the welfare/developmental schemes reserved for SC, ST & OBCs? Please give details.
67. (i) Are you satisfied with the existing criteria for providing reservations to SCs, STs and OBCs under various welfare/developmental schemes?  
 (ii) Have all the socially and economically weaker SCs/STs/OBCs benefited from the programme. If not, please give reasons.  
 (iii) Do the norms/criteria need to be changed? If yes, suggest changes/criteria.
68. Is the quota fixed of SCs, STs and OBCs for providing benefits under various welfare/developmental scheme utilised fully? If so, please give details. If not, Please indicate the reasons.
69. (i) What is the mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of the programmes for social upliftment, economic empowerment and employment generation for SCs, STs and OBCs at the State/district level?  
 (ii) Please give in brief the summary of evaluation of these programmes conducted through outside agencies or internally in the last 10 years with findings. Also indicate the methodology adopted for:  
 a. Analysis of existing data  
 b. Survey  
 c. Study  
 d. Research  
 e. Others.
70. (i) Enumerate the difficulties encountered by SCs, STs and OBCs in utilising the benefits of the welfare measures undertaken by the State/ UT for their development.  
 (ii) Enumerate the difficulties experienced by the State Government and its functionaries in implementing the programmes and reservation policies as per criterion prescribed?  
 (iii) Please suggest the changes you would like to make in the norms /criterion including intervention by the State at various levels during the implementation of these schemes / programmes.

# National Commission for Religious & Linguistic Minorities

## Questionnaire for obtaining District level information

### PART - A

#### District Profile

##### 1. State

District

No. of Blocks	No. of Villages	Municipal Towns	Notified Areas

##### 2. Population of the District 2001 – Religion wise break up

	Total	Hindu	Christian	Muslim	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsee	Others
Male								
Female								
Total								
Rural								
Urban								
Total								

3. Please list out Minority Communities which are included in the list of SC/ST/OBC.

##### 4. Language - wise break up – Persons

- What is the major language of the State?
- What is the major language of the District?
- Which are the other languages?

##### 5. Demographic Particulars

Sex Ratio	Infant Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate



## 6. Rate of Literacy 1991 and 2001

	Persons		Male		Female	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
<i>Hindu</i>						
Muslim						
Christian						
Sikh						
Buddhist						
Parsee						
Total						

## 7. Economic Profile

### (a) Land Utilisation (In hact.)

Total geographical area	Area under Forest	Area under Cultivation	Area under Irrigation

### (b) Main Crops grown

Paddy	Wheat	Cotton	Sugar cane	Any Other

### (c) Electricity

No. of consumers	No. of electrified villages	No. of villages left out

### (d) Transport

No. of Villages connected by roads	No. of villages still not covered by roads

### (e) Communication

No. of Villages not having Post Offices	No. of Villages served by telephone facility

### (f) Banks

No. of Banks	Villages served by Banks

## 8 (a) Development Indicators

Indicators	District	State
1. Per capita income		
2. Per capita area sown		
3. Per capita food production		
4. Per capita consumption of electricity		
5. Length of roads per 100 sq.km.area		
6. No. of vehicles registered per 1000 population		
7. No. of Doctors per one lakh population		

## 8 (b) Public Health

### No. of Institutions

Hospital      Primary Health Centre      Sub-Centre      Total

### Drinking Water

No. of problem villages and commerce/major trade activities

## 9. Families below Poverty Line

Total	SC	ST	OBC	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Parsees

## 10. General Information

Area/Pockets of Minority Community concentration

Law and order, communal harmony situation in the District

Prevalence of practice of untouchability against Minority community, if any

Prevalence of Child Marriages

Prevalence of Child Labour

Prevalence of Bonded Labour

Places of religious importance, fairs and festivals, if any

## PART B

### Educational Status

#### 11. Levels of education

##### Enrolment (No. of Students) at different level

	Hindu 1991/2001	Muslim 1991/2001	Christian 1991/2001	Sikh 1991/2001	Buddhist 1991/2001	Parsee 1991/2001	Total 1991/2001
<b>Primary</b>							
Boys							
Girls							
Total							
<b>Middle</b>							
Boys							
Girls							
Total							
<b>Secondary</b>							
Boys							
Girls							
Total							
<b>Higher Secondary</b>							
Boys							
Girls							
Total							
<b>College</b>							
Boys							
Girls							
Total							
<b>Polytechnic</b>							
Boys							
Girls							
Total							
<b>I.T.I</b>							
Boys							
Girls							
Total							
<b>Vocational Training</b>							
Boys							
Girls							
Total							
<b>Certificate Courses</b>							
Boys							
Girls							
Total							
<b>Any Other</b>							
Boys							
Girls							
Total							

## 12. Enrolment in Schools run by Minority Institutions – 1991 and 2001

	No. of Schools 1991/2001	No. of Students 1991/2001	No. of Colleges 1991/2001	No. of Students 1991/2001	Vocational Training Centres 1991/2001	
					No.	Students
Muslim Organisation						
Christian Missionaries						
Sikh Organisation						
Buddhist Organisation						
Parsee Organisation						
Total						

## 13. Dropout rates (Class I to XII)

	I – V	VI – VIII	IX – X	XI – XII	I-XII
Total					
Muslim					
Christian					
Sikh					
Buddhist					
Parsee					

14. Scholarships/incentives provided to socially and economically backward including Minority Community students and number of students availing it.

- through Government Schemes covering SCs/STs/OBCs/Minorities
- through Minority Institutions own schemes

## 15. Teachers

No. of Posts sanctioned	No. of Posts vacant	Subjects for which posts are vacant

	Suggestions to Improve	
Percentage of Teachers who don't attend schools regularly	Quality of teachers	Quality of teaching

16. Suggestion to improve enrolment of Students

17. Suggestions to check drop out among students

## 18. Vocational Skills

Special Vocational/Professional skills that the Minority sections possess such as weaving etc.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Muslim Male Female				
Christians Male Female				
Sikhs Male Female				
Buddhists Male Female				
Parsees Male Female				

19. What facilities are required for skill upgradation among them?

## 20 (a) Vocational Training

Institutes	No. of Institutes																	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Hindu		Muslim		Christians		Sikhs		Buddhists		Parsee		
						Boys	Girls	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	
Polytechnic																		
I.T.I																		
Certificate course centers																		
Craftmen Training																		
Other Training Programmes organised by																		
DRDA																		
CAPART																		
Industries Deptt.																		
Khadi & Village Industries Board																		
Handloom/ Handicraft Corporation																		
Any other																		

20 (b) What are the courses in demand?

## 21. Needs for future

- a) What do you suggest for those who drop out of schools and what skills can be bestowed upon them?
  - a. for V Pass students
  - b. for VIII Pass students
  - c. for X pass students
  
- b) Your suggestion to raise the educational levels of minority community students
  - at Student level
  - at Parents level
  - at Teacher level
  - at School level/College level
  
- c) Any other issue relating to improving their educational status

## PART C

### Social Status

## 22. Housing

Housing	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Christian	Sikhs	Buddhists	Parsee
1. No. of families requiring House sites								
2. No. of families provided houses under various schemes, such as i) Indira Avas Yojana ii) HUDCO iii) Any Other								
3. No. of families requiring Houses								
4. No. of families requiring drinking water facility								
5. No. of families requiring toilets								
6. No. of families requiring electricity for domestic use								
7. Any other problem								

What are your suggestions to improve shortfall in housing requirement?

## 23. Health

- a) No. of Medical Institutions in the district

	No. Govt./Private	Run by Minority community	Average Patients per day	Diseases in particular
1. Allopathic				
2. Indian System of Medicine - Ayurvedic - Unani - Homeopathic - Any Other				

## b) No. of deliveries

At Home	Hospital	PHC

**24. Special Institutions**

Minority Communities run their own specialised institutions and Charitable Institutions. Please give information on such Centres.

Activities	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Parsees
- Educational					
- Hospitals					
- Orphanage					
- Day Care Centre					
- Rehabilitation Centres for disabled					
- Charitable Institutions					
- Any Other					

**25. Status of Special Categories      No. of Persons**

		Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsee	Total
1.	Single Woman household						
2.	Women headed households						
3.	Orphans						
4.	Any Other						

**PART D****26. Economic Status****1. Occupational Classification**

No. of Workers	Total	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Those engaged in household activities	Others
Hindus					
Muslims					
Christians					
Sikhs					
Buddhists					
Parsees					

## 2. Land Holdings (in hact.)

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsee	Total
Large - Total under irrigation							
Small - Total under irrigation							
Marginal - Total under irrigation							

## 3. Household Workers

### No. of Workers

		Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsee	Total
1.	Leather Workers						
2.	Hides & Skins						
3.	Weaving & Spinning						
4.	Quilt Making						
5.	Fruit & Vegetable selling						
6.	Trade in fisheries						
7.	Dyers & Printers						
8.	Laundry						
9.	Vessel making						
10.	Meat sellers						
11.	Trade in Metalware						
12.	Lac Bangle making						
13.	Cycle rickshaw/Handcart pullers						
14.	Tongawalla						
15.	Mechanics						
16.	Kabadiwalla						
17.	Hammals/Coolie/Loaders/ Unloaders						
18.	Any Other						

## 4. No. of Ration card holders

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhists	Parsees
Annapoorna							
Antyodaya							
Total							
No. of fair price shops in localities inhabited by Minorities							



## 5. Employment

### i) No. of employees in Government Service

Group	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsee
A							
B							
C							
D							
Total							

### (ii) No. of employees in Private Sector

Group	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsee
Officer Level							
Other levels							
Total							

### (iii) Persons in Unorganised Sector

#### Trade/Vocation

		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsee
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

### (iv) Self Employed

		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsee
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

## 6. Facilities available out of sectoral programmes

### i) Small Scale Industry - No. of Beneficiaries

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsee	Total
Support through KVIC							
Credit flow to Small Industry owners							

## ii) Benefits of Minorities Finance & Development Corporation

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsee	Total
No. of Projects							
No. of Beneficiaries							

## iii) Flow of Credit through Banks

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsee	Total
i)No. of beneficiaries							
ii)Amount in Rupees							
iii)Projects supported							

## iv) Benefits through Private Sector Units

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsee	Total
No. of Units							
No. of Beneficiaries							

## v) Industrial Units

Please furnish a detailed Note giving:

- i. Details of industrial area/zone specified for the District.
- ii. Industries/Industrial Units working in the District
- iii. credit received
- iv. Products produced
- v. Income earned
- vi. No. of employees
- vii. Existing skills and measures for upgradation

How can they be made capable to be entrepreneurs for small-scale ancillary unit?

## vi) General

Please state the general scenario of occupations which are pursued by the Minority Communities in the District. How can they be mobilised for trades in demand today and equipped to face futuristic requirements.

## PART - E

### 27. Development Schemes

#### 1. Rural Development

##### No. of Beneficiaries

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsee	Total
i) Rashtriya SamVikas Yojana							
ii) Indira Avas Yojana							
iii) SGRY							
iv) SGSY							
v) Support through CAPART							
vi) Old Age Pension							
Any other							

## 2. Development of Women

### a. Swayamsidha

- No. of Self Help Groups formed
- Area of activity
- Members Contribution
- Micro-credit received
- Benefits accrued

### b. Swashakti Project

- No. of Self Help Groups formed
- Area of Activity
- Members contribution
- Micro-credit received

### c. Support to Training and Employment Programme

- No. of projects in District
- Type of Projects
- No. of women covered

### d. Swavlamban

- No. of Projects in the District
- Type of activity undertaken
- No. of Beneficiaries

### e. Distance Education

- No. of courses arranged
- No. of beneficiaries

### f. Balika Samridhi Yojana

- No. of beneficiaries identified in 2004-05
- Amount in Rupees deposited in Banks

### g. Hostels for Working Women

- No. of Hostels in the district for working women
- No. of seats sanctioned
- No. of seats vacants

### h. Swadhar

- No. of women identified (during 2004-05) in difficult circumstances
- No. rehabilitated
- Area of activity

i) Any Other Item

## 3. Development of Children

- i) No. of ICDS Projects
- ii) No. of Self Help Groups looking after children
- iii) Activities undertaken by Anganwadis

**Activity No. of Beneficiaries**

- i) Supplementary Nutrition
- ii) Immunisation
- iii) Health Checkups
- iv) Creches/Day care Centres
- v) Balservika Training

**4. Other Sectors**

Self Help Groups	Panchayats	DRDA	NABARD	Any Other
No. of SHG formed				
- Members Contribution				
- Activity Undertaken				
- Micro-credit received				
Contribution of Minority Community in SHGS				

**5. Labour Welfare - No. of Beneficiaries**

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsee	Total
Child Labour 1.No. identified 2.No. rehabilitated							
Bonded Labour 1.No. identified 2.No. rehabilitated							
Migrant Labour 1.No. identified 2.No. rehabilitated							

**PART - F****28. Administration**

- (1) What is the administrative set up of the office of District Minorities Development Welfare Officer and what are his functions? What are your suggestions to improve upon the present set up?
- (2) What is the Institutional framework and administrative set up of Wakf Board/Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, Churches Committee (CSI or CNI), Baudh Vihar in the district, if any and what are their welfare programmes?. What are your suggestions to improve upon existing set up?
- (3) Role of Maulana Azad Education Foundation and benefits drawn by beneficiaries. Your suggestions in this regard.
- (4) Any other set up for Minorities in the District
- (5) Public Participation

**a) No. of elected representatives in democratic institutions**

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsee
Lok Sabha							
Assembly							
Pachayats'							
Zilla Parishad							
Panchayat Samiti							
Gram Panchayat							

**b) Extent to which Minority Communities have participated in schemes implemented by Panchayati Raj Institutions:**

- Organising Self Help Groups
- Rural Development
- Health Sector (Polio vaccination, Malaria eradication etc.)
- Fisheries
- Minor irrigation
- Any other

**6. NGOs**

Please give a Note on the working of each NGO in the District receiving assistance from the Government and other donor Agencies, their budget, activities and benefits drawn by different communities alongwith their administrative set up.

1. Total No. of NGOs
2. Programmes
3. Target Group
  - a) Minority Community
  - b) Others

# National Commission for Religious & Linguistic Minorities

## Questionnaire to be Sent to Selected Colleges

### 1. General Information

- i) Name of the college :
- ii) Address :
- iii) Type of management : (a) Government  
(b) Private  
(c) Aided
- iv) Type of College: Under-Graduate/Post-Graduate/Professional (specify)  
(Please give details)
- a) For Men :
- b) For Women :
- c) Coeducational college :

### 2. Please give details of the courses available in the College.

- A. Under-Graduate Degree :
- B. Post-Graduate Degree :
- C. Professional :
- D. Any other course :

### 3. Please indicate admission policy :

of the college for:

- a) General candidates :
- b) SC/ST/OBC and minorities:

### 4. What is the students strength under the following categories during 2004-05 and 2005-06?

S.No.	Academic Year	Total	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddists	Zoroastrians
1.	2004-05							
2.	2005-06							

**5. How many students from different religious minority groups applied for admission in various courses in the College and how many got admitted during the past two years?**

Sl. No.	Academic year	Hindus		Muslims		Christians		Sikhs		Buddhists		Zoroastrians	
		Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted
1.	2004-05												
2.	2005-06												

**6. Whether the College extends any concessions/scholarships for any specific category of students. If so, please give details.**

	SC	ST	OBC	Socio-economically poor	Educationally Backwards	Minorities
Tuition fee						
Library fee						
Games fee						
Medical fee						
Any other fee						

**7. No. of students who have availed loans from Banks etc. for pursuing education during the past two years as under.**

Academic Year	Total	Hindu-s	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Zoroastrians
2003-04							
2004-05							

**8. Whether any preference or: reservation in the hostel admission is available to students? If so, please give details below:**

SC	ST	OBC	Minorities	Socio-educationally backward communities

**9. What is the staff strength of the College?:**

Please give details as under.

S.No.	Group of Service	Total	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	
1.	A							
2.	B							
3.	C							
4.	D							

**10. Please give details of students who:**

scored more than 60% marks in their annual examination for the years 2003-04 and 2004-05 in the Table below.

Year		Total	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Zoroastrians
2003-04	1. Graduate							
	2. Post-graduate							
	3. Professional							
	4. Others							
2004-05	1. Graduate							
	2. Post-graduate							
	3. Professional							
	4. Others							

**11. Whether career counseling and placement services are provided by the College? If so, please give details.**

**12. What are your suggestions for improving the quality of education and increasing the number of those seeking admission among the students belonging to SCs/STs/OBCs/ Minorities and girls, in particula.**



## Format Regarding Collection of Information/ Data on Developmental/Welfare Schemes/Programmes for Religious and Linguistic Minorities from Ministries/ Departments

I) Please indicate the welfare and Developmental Programmes/schemes for socially and economically backward section implemented by your ministry/Department and the representation of religious and linguistic minorities amongst them order the following categories

- 1 Programme /Schemes for social upliftment
- 2 Programmes/Schemes for educational development
- 3 Programmes/Schemes for economic empowerment
- 4 Programmes/Schemes for employment generation
- 5 Any other Programmes/ Schemes

II) 1. Is the Ministry/Department implementing any special scheme/programme for the religious or linguistic minorities? If yes, please give details.  
2. What are the criteria /normes adopted for selection of beneficiaries under these Schemes/ Programmes ? Please specify indicating indices adopted for

A.	Social Backwardness Criteria
i)	Traditional Occupations
ii)	Landless
iii)	Social Customs
iv)	Castes
v)	Child Marriage
vi)	Child labour
vii)	Others
B.	Economic Backwardness- Criteria
i)	Below Poverty Line
ii)	Seasonal Occupations
iii)	Land Holdings
iv)	Inadequate Representation in business/trade
v)	Unemployment /Under Employment /Disguise unemployment
vi)	Others
C.	Educational Backwardness- Criteria
i)	Litracy rate
ii)	Female literacy rate
iii)	Higher Education
iv)	Others

3. What has been impact of these programmes on the development of religious and linguistic minorities.

1. Financial and Physical achievement –year –wise .1990-91 till date.
2. Economic upliftment- year –wise 1990-91 till date.

4. Employment participation/ employment in government and Private including self-employment.

(a) What is the mechanism adopted for the monitoring and evaluation of these Programmes?  
Please give details of.

- (i) Procedure for monitoring of social upliftment programmes
- (ii) Procedure for evaluation of economic empowerment programmes.
- (iii) Procedure for evaluation of employment generation programmes.

(b) Please given in brief the summary of the evaluation of these programmes/ schemes conducted through outside agencies or internally in the last 10 (ten) years with findings. Also indicate the methodology-adopted for-

1. Analysis of data
2. Survey
3. Study
4. Research
5. Others

5. Some of the minority, backward and other communities are classified on the basis of vocations/ professions /trade they pursue. Has the Ministry undertaken any study on special programme for social and economic advancement of any of these Kindly give details along with the criterion adopted for selection of these.

6. Whether reservation for religious and linguistic minorities has been provided under the welfare and developmental schemes /programmes and or in any other areas ? If so, please Indicate what is the percentage of reservation in:

- II. Educational industries
- III. Employment
- IV. Welfare programmes
- V. Any other area (Please Specify)

7. What are the names or criteria adopted for identifying the socially are economically backwardness amongst the religious and linguistic minorities for availing reservations? Please give details.

8. Is the reserved quota fully utilised by the religious and linguistic minorities? If yes, please give details if not, please give reasons.

9. Please enumerate the difficulties encountered by socially and economically backward sections among religious and minorities in utilising the benefits of the welfare measures leading to their development.

## **PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES, MINORITIES WELFARE/MINORITIES DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS HELD ON 13TH JULY, 2005**

1. The Government of India have constituted the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities through a Resolution, dated 29th October, 2004 to determine the criteria for identification of socially and economically backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and to suggest measures for their welfare. This Commission consists of a Chairperson, three Members and a Member-Secretary. The Terms of Reference of the Commission are:
  - (i) to suggest criteria for identification of socially and economically backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities;
  - (ii) to recommend measures for welfare of socially and economically backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities, including reservation in education and government employment;
  - (iii) to suggest the necessary constitutional, legal and administrative modalities, as required for the implementation of their recommendations and to present a report of their deliberations and recommendations.
2. As the Commission has been allowed 6 months time initially to complete the tasks assigned to it and the data and material on the subject are not easily available, the Commission has decided to adopt a multi-pronged strategy for seeking the help of State Governments, Central Ministries and selected institutions for collection of data on the status of all categories for whom special policies and programmes including reservation have been adopted. In this connection, a Questionnaire has also been circulated to all States/UTs on 24th June, 2005. The information sought in the Questionnaire is very crucial for determining the strategies to be recommended for dealing with the socially and economically backward sections amongst these categories and is required to be submitted to the Commission by 7th August, 2005. In view of this, the National Commission for Religious & Linguistic Minorities (Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment) organised a meeting of the Secretaries of State Governments/UT Administrations dealing with the welfare of Religious and Linguistic Minorities on 13th July, 2005 at Mirza Ghalib Hall of Scope Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi to discuss the Questionnaire already circulated by the Commission to ensure uniformity in approach which will make comparative assessment possible, explain the intent and purpose of the questions and consider the problems and difficulties experienced by the State Governments and UT Administrations in providing the information/data in the Questionnaire.
3. The meeting was attended by Principal Secretaries, Secretaries and officials from 15 States and 2 Union Territories dealing with the welfare of Minorities. In addition officials from the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and autonomous bodies and corporations under the Ministry also participated in the meeting.

4. Justice Rangantha Misra, Chairperson, National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities presided over the function. The Chairperson, NCRLM welcomed the Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment, Secretary, Social Justice & Empowerment and participants of the meeting.
5. Smt. Asha Das, Member-Secretary, National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities explained the Terms of Reference of the Commission, strategy adopted by the Commission for the collection of data/information and constitutional provisions with regard to the religious and linguistic minorities. She stated that the benefits of various schemes and programmes undertaken by the Central and State Governments have not percolated to the needy segments of religious and linguistic minorities. She explained that while the reports of the Commissions appointed to study the specific concerns of the weaker sections are being studied, it is also proposed to get some quick studies conducted on some selected topics relevant to the Terms of Reference of the Commission. Also detailed Questionnaire has been sent to all the States/Union Territories for the collection of data/information regarding religious and linguistic minorities. She requested the participants to go through the Questionnaire and arrange to send the required information/data along with other relevant material to the Commission by the stipulated date. She further stated that the Census of India 2001 provides population figures of religious minorities but population by language has not yet been tabulated either for 1991 Census or for 2001 Census. Additionally, unlike religious minorities which are more or less homogenous or cohesive, the linguistic minorities cut across thousands of castes and sub-castes. It is, therefore, necessary to know their coverage under various categories such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs, and to determine the percentage of linguistic minorities covered by any other category. In the case of religious minorities, five of them, viz. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhist and Zoroastrians have been recognised as minorities at the national level. She suggested that information with regard to the various welfare and developmental schemes launched by the States/UTs for economic development of the socially and economically poor and backwards, criterion adopted for identification of beneficiaries in this regard, as also the percentage of SCs/STs/OBCs/Minorities included in the list of the below poverty line may be made available to the Commission. She also explained that the Questionnaire has been divided in two sections i.e., religious minorities and linguistic minorities. The information may, therefore, be supplied separately for both the categories. She referred to certain amendments that are required to be carried out in the Questionnaire sent earlier and Supplementary Questionnaire circulated among the participants in the meeting.
6. Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment, Ms. Meira Kumar in her address stated that the Common Minimum Programme of UPA Government envisages enhanced participation of all sections of the society, especially the minorities in the nation's developmental process. She explained that under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment with a view to promote the economic and developmental activities for backward sections amongst minorities, National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) has been set up in 1994. In December 2004, authorised capital of NMDFC has been increased from 500 crores to 650 crores. NMDFC has been providing funds for employment generation schemes for minorities. Similarly, to promote education amongst educationally backward sections, particularly minorities, Maulana Azad Educational Foundation (MAEF) has been established as a registered society under the Ministry. MAEF is providing grants-in-aid to NGOs. The number of scholarships to meritorious girls belonging to educationally backward minorities has been increased from 1200-3000. She also mentioned that during 2004-05 the number of scholarships for girls in J&K has been increased from 40 to 400 and in Gujarat from 40 to 500. Hon'ble Minister

also referred to the steps taken by the Government to grant constitutional status to the National Minorities Commission (NCM) to infuse greater confidence among the minorities and improve the effectiveness of the Commission. She advised the participants from States/UTs to provide the requisite information/data to the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities by the stipulated date to enable the Commission to complete the tasks assigned to it.

7. The representatives of the States/Union Territories pointed out that the information/data asked for in the Questionnaire is detailed one and it might be difficult to collect the required information by the stipulated date. However, they promised to take speedy action in the matter and submit the information/data in the Questionnaire at the earliest. Thereafter, presentations in the meeting were made by the officials of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Their views are summarised, State-wise below:

#### 8. **Presentation by State Government/UT Administration Officials:**

##### **Andhra Pradesh**

Dr. Prem Chand, Secretary, Minorities Welfare Development, Andhra Pradesh stated that the population of minorities in the State is 10.8 percent of the total State population and the State Government has created a separate Department of Minorities since 1994-95. According to him the education rate among minorities is very low. The State Government has got independent studies done in 4 districts which revealed that 65% of Muslim population was below poverty line and further among them 10% were agriculturist and 5% were professionals like Engineers, Doctors, Lawyers, etc. The remaining Muslim population was engaged in small trades like tea making etc. He stated that on the recommendations of State Backward Classes Commission, 5% reservation for Muslims in educational institutions and in jobs has been accepted by the State Government. However, the benefits of reservation will not be admissible to those covered under the creamy layer as recommended by the Backward Classes Commission. In addition, State Government has set up Minorities Finance Board, Wakf Board, Haj Committee and Urdu Academy for the benefit of minorities. Also, Jan Shikshan Sansthan set up by the Ministry of Human Resource development provide vocational training to minorities. He also mentioned that Dalit Christians and 3 or 4 Muslim sub-castes are included in the backward classes category.

As regards, Linguistic Minorities, Dr. Prem Chand explained that educational facilities are being provided in the State in Tamil, Kannada, Marathi, Oriya, Urdu, Bengali and Gujarati.

##### **Bihar**

Dr. M.A. Ibrahim, Secretary, Department of Minorities Welfare explained that the State Government is constituting 100 bedded hospital in each districts for minorities. Also assistance is being provided for the construction of boundary walls to cemeteries, churches, mosques, etc. He stated that work has already started in the State towards modernisation of Madarsas. According to him, literacy rate among minorities, excepting Sikhs and Christians is lower than State average.

He also disclosed that a survey conducted to assess the social, educational and economic status of Muslims in Bihar has revealed that the benefits of mainstream programmes and schemes are not being utilised by the Minorities. Hence, there is a need for bringing all main-line welfare schemes under one umbrella. He stated that Bihar is a backward State and three Cs i.e. caste, communalism and corruption are the main problem. Corruption is predominant which co-exists with casteism and communalism. The 15 – point programme of the Prime Minister, when started was quite useful. It gave direction to the various authorities for doing developmental activities. Somehow it

has lost the track. Therefore, there is great need to review and strengthen this programme. Also, it is necessary to provide representation to the minorities in various Boards and the administrative set up to protect the interests of the minority communities and to restore confidence among them. He suggested that Madarsas should be modernised and scholarships should be given to all students, both boys and girls.

### **Chattisgarh**

Shri C.S. Kotriwar, Deputy Commissioner, Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Division stated that the State Government has recognised Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis as religious minorities in the State. He explained that the schemes for the minorities welfare are being implemented smoothly. The State Government has constituted the Urdu Academy, Haj Committee and Wakf Boards, 15 Point Programme of the Prime Minister is monitored regularly and for this purpose a Committee under the District Collector has been constituted. Boundary walls of graveyards, etc. are being constructed. A Minorities commission has also been created in the State. According to him Muslims, Christians and Jains are 2%, 1.9% and 3% of the total State population respectively.

### **Gujarat**

Shri O. Ravi, Secretary, Social Justice stated that neither a separate department nor separate Commission for Minorities exist in the State. The welfare schemes/programmes for minorities are implemented and monitored through Gujarat Minorities Financial Corporation. In Gujarat, there are 28 communities among Muslims identified as socially and economically backward by the State Backward Classes Commission and benefits are admissible to those who are not covered under SC and ST categories. He mentioned that free books and uniforms are distributed to school children belonging to minorities and maintenance grants provided to hospitals serving the minorities. He indicated that there are 26 tailoring centers in the State for women. However, the literacy rate is poor among the minorities.

Shri Ravi suggested the following to ensure maximum benefits to the poorest among backwards and minorities:

- i. Backwards should be identified as backwards and most backwards and occupational pattern should be given importance while fixing the criteria in this regard;
- ii. Creamy layer concept should be introduced to exclude rich among backwards;
- iii. More emphasis should be given to education; and
- iv. There should be a provision for excluding a community from the list of socially and economically backwards after the community achieves social upliftment.

### **Haryana**

Shri N. Bala Baskar, Financial Commissioner and Principal Secretary, Urban Development & Social Justice & Empowerment stated that while Linguistic Minorities in the State have integrated with the local population and there is no major problem, Religious Minorities are located in the Mewat Region which is highly backward. Though Mewat Development Authority was created some years back to tackle these problems, yet there has been no visible improvements in the socio-economic condition of the communities residing there. According to him, Madarsas and Religious heads are preventing children belonging to the minority communities from going to schools. Consequently, benefits from the various welfare programmes are being reaped by

non-Mewatis. He suggested that a solution for this problem needs to be found as Government intervention has not yielded results.

### **Himachal Pradesh**

Shri V.K. Moudgil, Deputy Director, Department of Social Justice explained that the total minority population in the State is 2.75 lakhs which is 4.5% of the total State population and comprises of Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists and Parsis. The State has not constituted Minorities Commission but Minorities Welfare Board has been set up. There are schools for teaching Urdu, Punjabi and Bhoti languages. Wakf Board is common with Punjab and Chandigarh. However, the State is planning to constitute its own Board. Himachal Pradesh State Minorities Development Corporation provides loans to the minorities.

The State Government recommended inclusion of Bhoti language in the VIII Schedule to bring Gujjars into mainstream.

### **Jharkhand**

Shri B.C. Nigam, Special Secretary, Welfare Department explained that Tribal Corporation and Minorities Commission in the State act as a watchdog to ensure proper implementation of schemes for the welfare of the minorities. The welfare measures for minorities include distribution of bicycles for girl students, construction of boundary walls around graveyards, etc. He also mentioned that 30 primary schools and 40 middle schools exist in the State for Muslims and State Wakf Board is under formation. He stated that there are hostels for minorities. However, there is no scheme of scholarships for minorities. He was of the view that the criteria to determine linguistic minorities is ambiguous and needs to be clarified.

### **Karnataka**

Shri D. Venkateswara Rao, Principal Secretary, Department of Minorities Welfare and Chairman, Minorities Development and Finance corporation informed that Wakf Board, Haj Committee and Minorities Commission exist in the State. He stated that in 1994, the State Minorities commission carried out a socio economic survey of minorities. The State Government has also evolved a scheme for minorities, known as Morarji Desai Schools for Minorities, which are created on the pattern of Navodaya Vidyalayas. These schools are set up in districts having sizeable minority population. According to him, minorities are 16% of the total State population. This includes Jains also, who have been declared a minority community in the State. In Karnataka, 4% reservation is available for Muslims included in Category II of identified backward classes. In addition, Dalit Christians are included under backward classes. There are 400 Urdu schools in the State. There is another scheme known as Ganga-Kalyana Schemes, under which bore-wells and pump-sets are provided free of cost to small rural farmers. He suggested that there should be a Special Component Plan (SCP) for minorities on the pattern of special Component Plan for SCs & STs to create awareness among minorities about the various developmental and welfare plans and enable them to take benefit from these plans.

### **Madhya Pradesh**

Shri Pradeep Bhargav, Principal Secretary, Department of Backward Classes and Minorities Development opined that the six months time given to the Commission is too less as collection, compilation of data and preparation of report on realistic basis may not be possible within this time. He further stated there is considerable amount of overlap in the criteria/norms adopted by different Commissions at Centre and State level. He explained that in M.P. there are six minority communities as against 5 notified by the Government of India. He stated that Jain community has

also been included as a minority community in Madhya Pradesh. He disclosed that in Madhya Pradesh literacy rates among the minorities are high as compared to general population. Member-Secretary, NCRLM suggested that this being unique situation, the State Government should take immediate steps to find out the contributing factors for the high rate of literacy among minorities in Madhya Pradesh. Principal Secretary, Welfare agreed to take action in the matter.

Shri Bhargav explained that there are about 5200 Madarsas in M.P., but very few Madarsas are receiving grants-in-aid from HRD Ministry. There is a Madarsa Board in the State. He stated that school education in the State is free upto 12th Standard to all communities. He emphasised the need for modernisation of Madarsas. He also stated that there is Urdu Academy, Wakf Board and Haj Committee in the State. He suggested that the scheme of scholarships should be provided for minorities even at higher level of education. Also the commercial banks should be asked to give loans to the minority communities on priority basis for developmental activities. He also suggested that concept of 'Creamy Layer' among the minorities should be implemented and exclusion or inclusion of the castes/communities in the backward classes list may be carried out once in 10 years.

As regards the linguistic minorities he explained that there are Marathi, Urdu, Malayali, Gujarati and Bengali knowing people in the State. The State Government is running schools in Marathi and other languages. He opined that the 'term' Linguistic Minorities needs to be defined clearly so as to avoid any confusion in this regard.

### **Orissa**

Shri Gopinath Mohanty, Director, OBCs and Additional Secretary, SC and ST Development Department, stated that as per 1991 Census there are 52 lakhs people belonging to linguistic minorities. Similarly, there are 1.8 lakh Muslims and 2.10 lakhs Christians in the State. For Religious Minorities, the State has established an Urdu Academy and a Wakf Board. For Linguistic Minorities, there are bilingual schools for Telugu and Bengali. Loans are sanctioned by the Banks to minorities and the repayment period of loan is 5 years. Since, Muslims who are very poor are unable to repay in 5 years, he suggested that the repayment period may be increased to 7 years or more.

### **Punjab**

Shri Ram Asre Garg, Deputy Secretary, Department of Welfare indicated that 62.84% of the population in the State belongs to minorities of which 59% are Sikhs. He stated that there are separate Commissions for SCs and BCs in the State. Establishment of Minorities Commission is under consideration. Backward minority students are provided scholarships for pre and post metric studies. Also construction of hostels for boys and girls belonging to minorities is under consideration of the State Government.

### **Pudducherry**

Mrs. S. Banumathi, Director of Social Welfare explained that there are 3 regions in the Union Territory, viz. Pudducherry, Yanam and Karaikal speaking Tamil, Telugu and Malyalam respectively. Minorities are 13% of the total population of Pudducherry. The Government provides teaching facilities for two minority languages Telugu and Malyalam in the schools. There are Madarasas also. 10% of the hostels managed by the Government are specified for SC community. While there is a commission for Backward Classes, no commission for Minorities exists in the State. 52% of the population fall under OBC category. The Directorate of Welfare is functioning as the nodal agency for the welfare of minorities. 3% each of the total population speak Telugu and Malyalam. The State does not find any difficulty in implementing the welfare schemes.



## Tamil Nadu

Shri Tenkasi S. Jamahar, additional Secretary, Department of Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare explained that the State Government has decided to recognise Jains as one of the minority communities. There is a minorities Commission in the State, which is a non-statutory body. The Commission has recommended to the State to make it a statutory body. The State Government ensures representations from Muslims, Jains, Parsis and Sikhs in the Minorities Commission. This is a joint Commission for both the religious and linguistic minorities. Malayalam, Urdu, Telugu, Kannada, Hindi and Gujarati are the minorities languages in the State.

He also explained that there are 202 Madarsas in the State. Entrepreneurship development programmes are implemented by Minorities Welfare Corporation. He stated that the Tamil Nadu Government has issued orders for promotion of languages comprising inter-alia:

1. Correspondence in minority language along with Tamil wherever minorities are concentrated.
2. Facilities for registration of documents in minority languages.
3. Forms to be used in regional language and in minority languages wherever they were in good number.
4. Officers knowing the minority language are posted in the District where there is a sizeable population of linguistic minority.
5. Filing return in the minority languages in the areas of their concentration.
6. Name boards in the minority languages in the areas of their concentration.
7. Publishing text books in Telugu, Urdu, Kannada and Malayalam by Tamil Nadu Text Book Corporation.
8. Appointed teachers in Urdu, Telugu, Kannada, Hindi and Gujarati languages.

He also disclosed that although there is a rule that all non-Tamil speaking Government staff should learn Tamil language in 4 years of their appointment failing which their services will be terminated, yet no one has so far been terminated on this ground. He further stated that Muslims and Christians are about 6% each of the total population of the State. Minorities Economic Development Corporation has implemented various schemes for the welfare and development of minorities in the State. Vocational training is being provided to youth in different trades. Mahila scheme for imparting training in tailoring etc. to womenfolk is also functioning in the State. He suggested that since corporations are a small entity, to expect them to monitor for the entire State is very difficult. Therefore, Commercial Banks should be asked to take it as their duty to ensure that the minorities are given due share in the loan disbursement. Banks are asking for surety. Most of the minority people are unable to provide surety for the loans. Some sort of solution to this problem must be found out.

## Uttaranchal

Shri R.S. Yadav, Secretary to Minorities Commission told that Minority Commission in the State has been established. The Commission constructs shops and allot the same to the Minorities. 15% of the total population falls under minority category. Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme is being implemented smoothly in the State.

## West Bengal

Shri Maqsood Alam, Joint Secretary to Minority Development & Welfare Department stated that Minorities are 26.4% of the total population of the State. The Government provides scholarships to Muslim students in the State. Also boundary wall around graveyards etc. are constructed.

Shri Prasanna Kumar, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment stated that there are 4 Commissions under the Ministry, viz.

- i. National Commission for Minorities.
  - ii. National Commission for Backward Classes
  - iii. National Commission for Religious & Linguistic Minorities.
  - iv. National Commission for Economically Backward Classes.
9. The Central Government has notified Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians as 5 minority communities. Jains are not included. The Government has been providing assistance for the constructions of hostels, college buildings, etc. for the minorities. The Ministry has also advised the State Governments to create Minorities welfare Departments.
10. At the end, Dr. Anil Wilson, Member of the Commission and Principal of St. Stephen's College, Delhi presented the Vote of Thanks and the meeting was concluded.

## **LIST OF COMMUNITY LEADERS/RELIGIOUS LEADERS WITH WHOM THE COMMISSION HELD DISCUSSIONS**

### **(I) Muslim Organisations**

1. Jamat-e-Islami Hind
2. Darul Uloom (Wakf), Deoband
3. All India Muslim Majlis -E - Mushawarat
4. All India Jamiat - Ur - Rayeen
5. All India Jamat - e - Saifia
6. All India Jamiatul Quresh
7. All India Momin Conference
8. Muslim Educational, Social & Cultural Organisation (MESCO)

### **(II) Christian Organisations**

1. All India Christian Council
2. Catholic Bishops Conference of India, New Delhi
3. Diocese of Chandigarh - CNI
4. Peoples Democratic Movement

### **(III) Buddhists Organisations**

1. World Buddhist Cultural Foundation
2. Hindu Heritage Foundation
3. Bharat Tibet Shayog Manch
4. Himachal Research Institute, Hamirpur (H.P.)

### **(IV) Jain Organisations**

1. All India Jain Minority Forum, New Delhi
2. All India Digamber Jain Mahasabha
3. Digamber Jain Mahasabha
4. Shri Bharatvarshiya Digamber Jain Mahasabha

## FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS OF STUDIES SPONSORED BY THE COMMISSION

Annexure: 4.1

<b>Study</b>	:	<b>I</b>
<b>Subject</b>	:	<b>A Study on Socio-Economic Status of Minorities - Factors Responsible for their Backwardness</b>
<b>Agency</b>	:	<b>Centre for Research, Planning &amp; Action, New Delhi</b>

### Recommendations

This Study was carried out in 15 cities in the States of Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, U.P. and West Bengal on the basis of high concentration of respective religious minorities. Based on the results of the Study it has been recommended that:

1. In the developmental process meant for minorities greater emphasis should be given to States in terms of allocation of funds/schemes where minority community families have a higher concentration. Since the present BPL norm is too restrictive and does not take into account changed economic scenario in the country, these norms may be changed so as to be inclusive of all deserving and deprived households.
2. Presuming that minorities are engaged for less than 70 percent of their time in gainful activity and remaining 30 percent of their working time is available for further activity for economic benefit, additional working opportunities may be created at a location closer to the residence of poor families. This will highly improve employment level as well as economic status of poor families. For this purpose, it may be useful to assess the skills available with particular community at particular location and set up work centres connected with those skills and capabilities. This can again be done through involvement of NGOs or organisations engaged in marketing of special skill products.
3. A large proportion of minority population covered in the survey had either no formal education or primary education. The ratio of those with no formal education or primary education was as high as 71 percent among Muslim families. This is a definite pointer to paying greater attention to reach Muslim households with better education facilities. Graduates and post-graduates among Muslims were also very few as compared to other communities. Thus, effort needs to be made to enhance access to education.
4. The survey revealed that Muslim families do not attach importance to education. This needs to be corrected through better awareness and demonstration/documentation. The Muslim families should also be made aware that education does lead to all round family betterment.

5. In view of the large number of school going children among Muslims followed by Christians as also higher number of children not attending school specially among Muslim families, it is imperative that efforts should be made by the Govt. to increase the attendance of school going children particularly Muslim children.
6. The study reveals that most minority community households and in particular Muslim and Buddhist households are not aware of functioning of the Government Health Schemes and therefore there is an urgent need to create extension material about health schemes so that minority communities can take advantage of these schemes. In particular, leaders among minority communities may be educated about the Health schemes so that they can in turn assist and guide households in accessing the health facilities/schemes provided by Central/State/District institutions.
7. It is necessary that Government sponsored health facilities are further strengthened in areas of habitation of minority communities (including jhuggi jhompri clusters) so that they are easily accessible to the minority community families. Wherever such families are located away from main urban centres it may be useful to have mobile clinics to reach them periodically so that they are able to receive treatment from qualified doctors/para-medical personnel. Delivery of health services free of cost will also add to the disposable income of these families since considerable expenditure is incurred by these families on family illnesses. This amount otherwise can be used for their well being specially to get nutritional support.
8. The study shows that a few households are covered under medical insurance/life insurance. The Government may out-source this task to select insurance agencies to extend life, medical and accident insurance cover to all minority community families below specified income level at subsidised rates. The element of subsidy may be borne by the Government.
9. There is an urgent need to pay greater attention to immunisation of female children. The Government may take an initiative to ensure immunisation, particularly, of female children of minority communities' upto a specified income level in coordination with several voluntary and Government organisations engaged in delivering immunisation. Special schemes in consultation with these organisations may be started to ensure 100 percent immunisation among minority population groups.
10. Though generally family planning awareness exists among all households, only 9.65 percent of women observed to be using family planning methods. There is need for universal practice of small family norm among all households, specially, relatively poorer minority community households. Also, knowledge about nutrition requires to be further strengthened specially among Muslim families, since a very few of whom showed awareness about nutrition. Some special schemes to provide nutrition be specially targeted at Muslim communities so as to enhance their knowledge about nutrition.
11. A large percentage of Muslim families are staying in kuchha and semi-pucca houses closely followed by Christian families. Special schemes may be introduced to deliver ownership of houses to poorer religious minority communities. Such schemes can be launched with the support of institutions like HUDCO, HDFC and Rashtriya Mahila Kosh. Some Self Help Groups can also be formed to facilitate delivery of micro credit to such minority households not only for building and owning houses but also to carry out income generating activities. This task can be best performed by select NGOs in coordination and cooperation with Minority Development Corporations/Boards or through State Social Welfare Boards.

12. Since large number of minority households covered under survey use kerosene for lighting, electricity distributing Authorities in different States may be approached to set up special desks for minorities to extend electric connection to such households. Also, Municipal Bodies may be advised to facilitate delivery of other civic facilities at an accelerated pace to families of minority communities.
13. To deliver piped water to minority households, local NGOs may be engaged to create plans for piped water supply in coordination with local municipal bodies. Local leadership among minority groups may also be associated to accomplish this task with the help of water supply mission.
14. Use of LPG for cooking may be strengthened in coordination with gas supplying agencies by issuing special identity cards to minority communities for getting gas connections at concessional rate. Their requests for allotment of new gas connection in areas where supply of gas is limited may be treated on Priority basis.
15. All households should be provided with toilets. Since households are located in specific locations, help may be sought from organisations such as Sulabh International for developing specific programs for providing toilets to all minority community households. This is a basic need of all houses, and where such a facility is not available at least community toilets may be set up and maintained.
16. Sufficient financial support may be given to minority community households for purchase/ construction/upgradation of houses in coordination with agencies engaged in housing finance and development.
17. The Survey revealed that a good percentage of 48.05 percent of minority population was not aware of the various developmental schemes available to them. The Government may therefore work out a plan for creation of more awareness among minorities and bring more transparency while introducing various developmental schemes. There is also need to ask officials concerned to adopt helpful and positive attitude towards such people.
18. There is urgent need for generating awareness on the sub sectors such as micro- finance assistance for design development, grant under various sector schemes, margin money loan scheme and marketing assistance to crafts persons. There is also a, need to individually evaluate such schemes to ascertain the extent of benefit provided to minority communities with reference to cost incurred on them. The schemes also need more transparency for greater out reach and there should be periodic check back with community about the effectiveness of these schemes.
19. To improve the status of minority communities, steps may also be initiated to increase the employment and educational schemes. Efforts may be made and facilities provided for free education as also encouragement of girls' education improved provision for health, grant of interest-free loan etc. Further in the schemes meant for minority communities greater involvement of minority community may be necessary during the implementation of these schemes.

<b>Study</b>	:	<b>II</b>
<b>Subject</b>	:	<b>Educational Status of Minorities and Causes for their Backwardness and Identification of Socio-Economic Indicators for Backwardness</b>
<b>Agency</b>	:	<b>A Ray of Hope (AROH) Foundation, New Delhi</b>

## Findings and Suggestions

### I. All Religions

1. National Minorities Commission should be empowered by the central government to collect information and report on the educational, social and economic conditions of minorities across the country. Autonomy in management must also be respected, with regulatory measures applicable to minority institutions being reasonable and appropriate.
2. All the seats in the minority colleges should be given only to minority students and not to the majority students. Also, the qualifying marks for admission to professional colleges for candidates belonging to SC/ST are lower in order to promote education among them. Similarly, there can be some mechanism for minimum requirement for minorities.
3. A state government can confer minority status on an educational institute only after considering the socio-economic backwardness of the minorities in that state.
4. Among the six major religions at the national level the maximum gap between the male and female literacy is in Hindus 23 percentage points followed by Buddhists 21.4 percentage points and Muslims 17.5 percentage points.
5. There are regions in the country where all religions have a high literacy rate or low literacy rate. It appears that the overall regional milieu and state of low or high development may be contributing to improvement or stagnancy in literacy rates.
6. The most number of low literacy districts across religions fall in the states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Orissa. These five states constitute the most backward states in the country in terms of socio-economic indices. Therefore, education levels of different religious groups in these states are correspondingly low and is not a definite reflection of either the religion or its minority status. This assumption is further corroborated by the fact that the majority community of Hindus too has the maximum number of low literacy districts in these very states.
7. Some state-wise findings: The literacy rate among Sikhs is one of the lowest in Punjab despite being in a majority of 60 percent of the population. Similarly, Muslims constitute 67 percent of the population of J&K but report a low literacy rate of 47 percent whereas in Kerala, with about 25 percent of the state's population the Muslim literacy rate is a high 89 percent.

8. Reservation has not led to participation. Reservation has not made any dent on the lives of the ultra-poor who happen to be these minorities. On the contrary, it has enshrined casteism constitutionally and politically – something that was to have been outlawed once in for all. More is being asked for by all to defeat its real purpose, namely to end social segregation through the practice of untouchability, and to provide access to public places like wells, schools, offices and temples to lower caste people.
9. Reservation has compromised the principle of merit and competition to the detriment of quality and efficiency in the delivery of public service. It has led to unprecedented political patronage of the leadership of the poor, and to acts of extreme populism to manipulate electoral result. So pervasive has this mentality for quotas become in India that now even the upper castes are demanding reservation for reasons of their poverty – not backwardness – for access to public jobs, educational seats and appointments to political office. Reservation does not provide social mobility but only social inclusion for those politically privileged amongst the SC.
10. A study is required for assessments of social development in various states to see why the disparity has narrowed in some states but not in others. Socio-economic backwardness and indicators thereof should be tabulated and considered before framing educational policy or providing subsidy, rather than basing it on religion. This would enhance the overall development effort currently gaining momentum in the country.
11. Educational backwardness is not a factor of religion or demography, but a reflection of the socio-economic status of a community, in a certain region or state. Differences in educational indicators for children between social groups may be attributable to differences in income, parental education and development level of settlement between social groups, and not religion per se.

## II. Parsis

Urgent and drastic interventions are required by all concerned including possibly by the government and definitely the Parsi Community leaders to ensure survival of Parsi population in India. Fertility improvement innovative initiatives rather than fertility control measures adopted by the community so far are possibly the need of the hour before it reaches a point of no return.

## III. Muslims

1. The Government, local authorities, and Muslims should band together to encourage and enable backward Muslim minorities to uplift themselves academically. Steps to that end could include adding minority representation to the bodies which approve the syllabi in order to monitor the potential inclusion of offensive material, continuing to upgrade teachers in Muslim schools, optimising available space in Muslim educational institutions, empowering minorities commissions in states to help backward minorities to garner education, eliminating the rules of discretion to avoid corruption and nepotism, conducting a scientific survey to obtain accurate baseline information for use in planning the education of Muslim minorities, giving special preference to localities populated predominantly with minorities when establishing educational institutions, and providing scholarship to bright and needy minority students.
2. The pathetic state of Urdu schools needs to be looked into and remedied. These schools suffer from general neglect; they have very limited infrastructure, their teachers lack motivation; in many states the appropriate textbooks simply do not exist; and a large number of vacancies



for teachers in such schools have deliberately been left unfilled. English must be made a compulsory subject in these schools. In such schools English can be used as the medium of instruction for mathematics and the natural sciences, while Urdu can be the medium for other subjects. This would help their students improve their English, without which they will not be able to gain admission in good universities or compete in the job market.

3. Educational backwardness of Indian Muslims is a national problem. But so long as they do not respond to remedial measures, it is difficult to be resolved. Madarasas must be transformed into modern educational institutions with Islamic subjects as optional courses.
4. A new pedagogy of development from the perspective of Muslim Indians needs to be developed which can enable them to overcome barriers to access and equity by building on existing knowledge, experience and skills, in order to open up highly relevant and effective new understandings and competencies.
5. Since all minorities, with the exception of Muslims, display strong educational indices, it may be reasonable to conclude that factors other than religion are inhibiting forward movement in educational status of Muslims.
6. The number of districts where Hindu literacy is greater than 60 percent is almost similar to the number of districts where Muslim literacy is greater than 60 percent – 230 as against 226. This is despite the fact that Hindus are predominant in 81 percent of the districts.

Annexure: 4.3

<b>Study</b>	:	<b>III</b>
<b>Subject</b>	:	<b>Role of Madrasa Education in Mainstreaming Muslims into Educational System</b>
<b>Agency</b>	:	<b>Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi</b>

## Recommendations and Suggestions

In view of the problems and challenges faced by Madrasa education in India presently different strategies and actions are needed at different levels. The following recommendations and suggestions are based on researcher's understanding developed through scanning the secondary sources and limited field observations:

### Action Required at Government Level

#### 1. Building a Climate of Mutual Trust

There is an urgent need for building a climate of mutual trust and confidence between Madrasas and the government. Due to lack of trust on the government many of the Madrasas are reluctant to avail the benefits of available schemes for their modernisation and upgradation made available by the state or the central government. Many of these Madrasas fear that it will result in unsolicited interference in the day-to-day affairs and will curtail their freedom of imparting

religious education. They were apprehensive that the information is being collected by intelligence agencies and will be used against them, Howsoever ill founded the suspicions may be, they play a crucial role in shaping their responses even to the very genuine efforts of improving Madrasa system of education. Any new policy, program or scheme therefore, is likely to be ineffective unless a conducive and trusting environment is created by adopting a consultative process with a cross section of religious scholars, leaders and educationists.

## **2. Comprehensive Policy on Madrasa Education**

Streamlining Madrasa system of education needs a comprehensive Madrasa education policy with strong intra and inter-sectoral linkages among education, child welfare, health, rural development and poverty alleviation sectors.

## **3. Constitution of a Central Advisory Board of Madrasa Education**

There appears a need for some kind of a central body for Madrasa education the tenor and character of which should preferably be advisory and consultative rather than be a controlling one. Formation of a Central Advisory Board of Madrasa Education with fair representation of those having specialised knowledge about Madrasa education and representatives of concerned ministries and renowned educationists may be considered to address the issues pertaining to registration, recognition and accreditation of Madrasas, evolving a model curriculum of Madrasa education, training of teachers of both religious and secular subjects in Madrasas, determining the norms of granting parity and equivalence to various courses offered by the Madrasas and other related issues.

## **4. Linking Madrasas to State Education Boards and NIOS**

There is a need to facilitate Madrasas who have already introduced secular education as part of their curriculum. The state governments may be persuaded to allow the students of these Madrasas to appear at their respective board examinations at the secondary and senior secondary level. Besides, students who want to join a government school at any stage should be encouraged.

National Institute of Open Schooling is another such body at the central level, which has the potential of catering to the need of mainstreaming Madrasa students. Bridge courses specifically catering to the Madrasa students may be designed and implemented so that they may also simultaneously acquire school level qualifications, opening much wider avenues for further higher education for them.

## **5. Facilitating Exemptions under Income Tax Act and Granting of FCRA**

Most of the Madrasas, which have applied for exemptions under various sections of the Income Tax Act, like 80 G etc. or for FCRA have a strong feeling that they are harassed and discriminated in these matters. As almost all the Madrasas depend on donations these benefits are crucial to their functioning. Granting these benefits to Madrasas will also enhance transparency and accountability, as these Madrasas then will have to maintain proper accounts and file required returns under these legislations.

## **6. Opening of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in Minority Concentrated Districts**

The government of India has established Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in several districts of almost all the states. These schools have shown good results in extending quality education to the deprived sections in rural areas. Opening such schools in districts having a concentration of Muslim population may be an idea worth experimenting. One of the arguments put forward in case of preference for Madrasa system of education by Muslims in rural areas is their poverty and economic deprivation. It will be worth exploring if an institution providing secular education with facilities of

boarding and lodging on nominal fee is established, will the parents prefer to send their wards to these institutions over Madrasas. This may be done, to start with on an experimental basis in a few districts from which larger concentration of students is located in Madrasas.

### **7. Incentives for Madrasas Offering Secular Education**

Some of the existing government schemes like mid day meal scheme, free books, uniforms and scholarships, primary health facilities and rationing at the public distribution rates etc. may be extended to the Madrasas imparting secular education, in addition to religious education. This will serve as an incentive to these Madrasas and distinguish them with the rest. Few teachers for teaching of secular subjects may also be provided to these Madrasas by the government.

### **8. Improvement of Infrastructure**

Most of the Madrasas suffer from inadequate and poor infrastructure which also negatively impact on the quality of teaching and learning process and health of the students. It will be a big boon for the Madrasas if any of the government schemes may provide one time infrastructure development grant to Madrasas which fulfill certain criteria. Various ways like matching grant, bank loans at nominal rates of interests etc. may be explored in this direction.

### **9. Training of Teachers**

As discussed above training of teachers both involved in religious education as well as secular education in Madrasas is a neglected area. Most of the Madrasas barring few large ones cannot afford to do so on their own for want of resources and expertise. Since the training of teachers is a crucial input in improving the motivation level of the teachers and the teaching learning process, the government may consider to intervene either identifying certain universities and colleges or widening the scope of NCERT and SCERTs and DIETs to address these unmet needs. The government may provide additional funding support to these institutions.

### **10. Provision of Vocational Training**

Suitable government agencies for imparting vocational training may be linked to Madrasas for providing vocational training in trades, which have a high employability and greater self-employment opportunities. These institutions may design specific vocational training programs having additional components of language and mathematical ability for Madrasa students. This will benefit a large number of Madrasa students on completion of their education and will reduce the pressure on higher education.

### **11. Registration, Recognition and Equivalence**

Relevant government bodies may provide for registration, recognition and equivalence to Madrasas and courses offered by them, which are able to develop the same scholastic abilities as by the secular institutions. This will greatly enhance opportunities for Madrasa students to continue their higher education in secular institutions. The proposed advisory board of Madrasa education may detail out the criteria and norms for such purposes. Few of the renowned Madrasas may also be considered for granting the status of deemed universities.

### **12. Action Required at Madrasa Level**

- (i) One of the major areas requiring immediate attention is curricula revision of Madrasas across the country. As already discussed there are variety of Madrasa following variety of syllabus each having its on merits and demerits. However, due to absence of any centralised mechanism and standardisation of Madrasa Syllabus, many of the Madrasas are not able to avail the benefit of good syllabi. The Madrasas therefore are required to rise to the occasion and undertake such an exercise on their own.

- (ii) Madrasa students face problem with language especially English and Arabic. The teaching of the two languages through a modern approach will enhance the job prospects and confidence level of the students.
- (iii) Madrasa library must build up worth collection on all subjects and give free access to students. This will immensely help students to know about the changing world around them and also broaden their vision.
- (iv) Madrasa should think of providing vocational education so that the students besides being competent for religious roles are also competent for other occupations.
- (v) There must be enough training and encouragement to improve their leadership quality.
- (vi) Other than religious/moral education and teaching of ritualistic details of religious observations, teaching of life skills, vocational training, computer training etc. should be included as an essential part of syllabi. A common knowledge about basic subjects/ disciplines like English, Mathematics, Geography, Logic, Philosophy, social science etc. which contribute to their overall perception and persona, should be given adequate importance, while planning the syllabi.
- (vii) Instead of following a rigid curriculum, Madrasas can offer different options for the students to choose from as per their aspiration and personal talents. This might help students to sustain their interest in studies and reach in the right career options nearer to their choice.
- (viii) Conventional teaching methodologies have their limitations as far as the effective transfer of knowledge is concerned. Introduction of new methods of teaching like audio-visual aid, field action projects, educational tour, assignments, seminars and workshops and exchange programs/healthy competitions within and between different educational institutions etc. are the need of the hour.
- (ix) A minimum qualification should be set while recruiting the teaching staff in Madrasas. Criteria like degrees obtained, personal motivation, teaching aptitude etc should be considered while selecting the staff members.
- (x) Madrasas should not depend only on Government grants and community contribution for their sustenance. They have to find ways and means of self sustenance like building shopping complexes, investment in profitable business etc.
- (xi) As most of the Madrasas are residential in nature a scientific timetable should be adopted keeping in view their educational, recreational, extra curricular and other aspects of daily life.
- (xii) Exposure of Madrasa teachers to advances in education taking place worldwide will hasten the speed of modernisation of Madrasa education. This will bring about renewal and up gradation of skills and competencies.
- (xiii) There should be special attention on curriculum development, text book preparation on modern lines, interactive and participatory teaching, preparation and use of audio-visual aids, use of stimulation and introduction of games and sports etc. so that teaching becomes lively, interesting and joyful for teachers and exciting the exhilarating for the pupils.

- (xiv) As a first step to making Madrasa education more purposeful, it is paramount to prepare a resource group to train existing and future Madrasa teachers. Besides religious subjects, teachers must be well versed in child psychology and principles of education.
- (xv) All the subjects taught in any modern institution- including technical and professional subjects and computer education- should be introduced, keeping in view current education needs and enabling the students to be employable.
- (xvi) Madrasa students should also be exposed to value based education drawn from different religious and cultural traditions of India. A comparative study of different religions will help in developing mutual respect and understanding of different faiths.

### 13. Action Required at the Level of Community

The community has been a great support for the inception and sustenance of local Madrasas. However, a thrust is required to motivate the community to contribute its optimum both in the forms of finance and human resource. The religious scholars and educationists among the Muslim community need to have greater contact and dialogue to have a better understanding of each other's perspective. Many of the Madrasas are quite open to new ideas but lack information and expertise, which may be extended by the members of the community at large.

The community may also act more responsibly by being selective and focused in offering charities like Zakat etc. to Madrasas which are doing good job rather than merely clearing their conscience by thoughtlessly doing it. The community needs to develop a more considerate view of Madrasa system of education rather than being critical. The constructive criticism and engagement may perhaps bring desired changes and improvements.

Annexure: 4.4

**Study** : **IV**  
**Subject** : **Rapid Assessment of the Role of Financial Institutions in the Upliftment of Minorities in the Country**  
**Agency** : **Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd., Mumbai**

## Recommendations

### 1. Socio-Economic Conditions of the Minorities

No reliable and complete data about the socio economic status of the Minority communities, which constitute 18.42 percent of India's total population, is available. In the absence of this, it becomes difficult to examine in detail various social and economic infirmities from which the minorities are suffering. Nevertheless information has been collected from academic works, NSSO, NFHS-2 Survey and Census, 2001. The Muslims who constitute the largest Minority Community comprising 13.43 percent of the total population and 72.92 percent of Minorities population of the country are reported to be one of the most marginalised and deprived communities in India in terms of economic, health and educational indices.

Literacy rate and work participation rate amongst the Muslims is lower as compared to other minority communities as also the national average. Majority of them are engaged in traditional and low paying professions and are mostly small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers, small traders, craftsmen etc. Only a few of them are reported to have benefited from various developmental schemes. The other Minority communities on the whole enjoy a comparatively better socio-economic status notwithstanding poor is plight of some of their segments especially amongst Christians and Buddhists. As against the national average of 26 percent BPL population, the percentage of Muslims who are poor as high as 36 percent.

## **2. No Special Schemes/Programmes for the Minorities in the Formal Financial Sector**

The Commercial Banks in the country are required to provide minimum 40 percent loans to the priority sector comprising agriculture and allied activities, small, tiny and village industries, rural artisans and small traders etc. This includes 18 percent for agriculture and 10 percent to the weaker sections of society. Unlike special schemes of financing the members of the SCs/STs and BCs, the formal financial sector does not have any specific schemes or credit targets for the Minority communities. Minority Community members can avail of loans under the general loan schemes of banks as also under various Government sponsored programmes being implemented through banks, if they satisfy the stipulated eligibility conditions like economic criteria etc. The GoI has however been impressing upon banks the need to ensure adequate credit to the members of the Minority communities.

## **3. Special Efforts to Increase Credit Flow to Minorities in the Minority Concentrated Districts.**

Out of 600 districts of the country, 175 districts account for more than 20 percent of the minority population. These include as many as 72 districts where more than 50 percent of the population is that of minorities. Separate data on credit flow to the minorities by the commercial banks is being compiled only in 41 of the minorities' concentrated districts in the country. The data of the credit outflow of commercial banks for the 5 years period from 2001-2005 in these districts show impressive growth in credit flow. In the year 2004-05 there was over 30 percent growth over the previous year. There has however been wide variations in the performance of the States, which ranges from 18.21 percent to 98.97 percent growth rate. The share of Minority communities is however considerably less than their population share at the National and District level.

## **4. National Level Institutions and Voluntary Sector Programmes/Schemes for the Welfare of the Poor including Minorities.**

National level Institutions like NABARD, SIDBI, and RMK have been promoting the concept of Self Groups (SHGs). NABARD has specially developed this approach as a core strategy that could be used by the banking system in India for increasing their outreach to the poor. This has equal significance to backward sections amongst the Minority Communities as well. NABARD has also come out with various grant/loan based promotional schemes intended to benefit the poor. Like-wise, a few organisations like Agha Khan Foundation, CRS and CASA are also promoting programmes of credit savings services, capacity building, skill base building Community Organisation, empowering the poor etc. Various Minorities welfare schemes could be gainfully dovetailed with the programmes of above organisations.

## **5. Suggestions**

- (i) For preparing an appropriate strategy to tackle the problem of the Minority communities, necessary data base is a pre-requisite. The Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities may, therefore, undertake a comprehensive survey on the socio economic conditions of the Minority communities in general and of Muslims in particular.

- (ii) The data relating to various developmental programmes being implemented by the GoI and the State Governments at present, are not segregated religious community-wise, which is the basic need for making any major policy decision directed towards upliftment of the minorities. A decision to build up Minorities data base may be taken up at an appropriate level. Like-wise the other concerned agencies like Banks and Financial institutions may be requested to maintain necessary data base on the credit flow/financial assistance extended to the members of the Minority communities and the same may be supplied to the Commission for Religious & Linguistic Minorities.
- (iii) There is also a need to undertake preparation of a Compendium of Schemes/Programmes of all the institutions engaged in promotion of the welfare of the poor as the same would be very useful to the concerned agencies. Things will considerably improve if the Commission assumes the role of a Central Coordinating Agency for all the schemes of Minorities welfare being implemented in the country.
- (iv) GoI /RBI have issued general directions to the banks for enhancing credit flow in 41 Minority concentrated districts. There are however, no targets fixed for Minorities under the credit plans of Banks. To achieve the objective of enhanced credit flow to the Minorities, **a suitable banking plan based on the potential of activities in the area should be prepared.** The Banking Plan should, among other things, contain quarterly/annual targets for minority communities in proportion to their population in the concerned district. Efforts should also be made at the LDM office level to prepare project profiles of different activities for the guidance and convenience of the Minority community members desirous of availing credit facilities from banks. The plan should ultimately be dovetailed with the District Credit Plan.
- (v) In various Government sponsored programmes, targets for Minority Communities should also be fixed to ensure their adequate coverage in the development process.
- (vi) The NMDFC is an organisation created exclusively to extend financial assistance to the members of the Minority communities. Though the corporation has made steady progress in extending financial assistance to the target group since its inception, yet its coverage is only 1.60 percent of total number of Minority Community households. A few of its schemes like Margin Money Scheme, Education Loan Scheme, Mahila Samridhi Yojna and some promotional schemes have not picked up as yet. The entire issue needs a relook. **The corporation needs to increase its outreach substantially.** The corpus of the Corporation may be increased to at least Rs. 1000 crore to enable it perform role of assisting more and more backward sections amongst the minorities. The State Governments which have not yet paid their contribution to the corpus of the NMDFC or which have contributed less than their due share as also the individuals/Organisations having interest in the welfare of the Minorities, may be persuaded to make their contributions to the paid up share capital of the corporation. Any short fall in the paid up capital of Rs. 1000 crore may be met by GoI.
- (vii) Each State should have only one SCA for Minorities to give focused attention and pointed direction to the welfare of the Minorities. Of the total 35 SCAs at present only 12 are working exclusively as Minority Development Corporations in the States. The corporations primarily established for the development of SCs/STs/OBCs/Women or with the mandate to serve special groups, numbering 23 may not be able to devote sufficient time for implementing NMDFC schemes. In some of the States, there are more than one SCA. To avoid multiplicity of

agencies, there should be only one Development Agency in each state to look after Minority welfare schemes. This agency should be strengthened by providing it with all the required infrastructure including offices at the district level with adequate staff strength.

- (viii) The agencies playing major catalytic role in bringing the minorities to the fold of development programme both in public and private sector may be identified and appropriate IEC material developed in consultation with them to give boost to the programme. This will also ensure expanded coverage of the Minorities under different programmes.
- (ix) Forming and nurturing small homogenous and participatory Self Help Groups (SHGs) of the poor has today emerged as a potent tool for human development. This process enables the poor, especially women from poor households, to collectively identify and analyze the problems they face in the perspective of their social and economic environment. It helps them to pool their meager resources, human and financial, and prioritise their use for solving their problems. There are national level institutions like NABARD, SIDBI & RMK and a few NGOs such as Agha Khan Foundation, CRS, CASA which are promoting the concept of SHGs in all possible ways. The poor members of the Minority communities should be encouraged to form themselves in to SHGs. The Commission may facilitate identification of clusters/pockets inhabited by the Minority communities and a few NGOs with good track record and coordinate with the above organisations.
- (x) Muslims have high rate of illiteracy and unemployment. Many of their children are depending upon Madarasas for education. Muslims, therefore, need to be encouraged to go for employment-oriented education in large numbers so as to be competitive. The Madrasa system should also be modernised. Special incentives may be introduced for girl students. Most of them are carrying on traditional occupations which need skill upgradation and design development to make the products market driven. Many national level institutions and NGOs engaged in the economic development of the poor have various educational and skill/design development programmes. Tie up arrangements with such organisations for the benefit of the minority community members will go a long way in effective outreach.

Annexure: 4.5

**Study** : **V**  
**Subject** : **Aspirations and Career Plans of Children of Religious Minority**  
**Agency** : **Centre for Research, Planning and Action(CERPA),  
 New Delhi**

The study has been carried out on the basis of a set of survey instruments. In all 1007 interviews have been carried out among students, 101 among teachers and 7 among Deans/Heads of institutions. This is based on the data collected in the course of this survey. This survey was carried out in about 50 institutions in Delhi. The total sample of 1007 students was divided between religious minorities comprising inter-alia SCs, STs, and OBCs.



## Suggestions/Recommendations

### 1. Value-based Education

60 percent of the students mentioned that moral values were more important to them. This ratio was 21 percent in favour of social values and 17 percent in favour of religious values.

### 2. Performance Levels

With regard to performance level, most of the students were influenced by parents followed by institutions, teachers and friends in that order. By and large it was economic situation that adversely affects the performance. Economic factors having an adverse effect on performance was at 65 percent among STs and 64 percent among SCs.

63 percent of the students mentioned that reservation was a factor affecting their performance. Apparently SCs/STs/OBCs had factored reservation as a positive discrimination in their favour whereas general category students had factored the same reservation as negative discrimination. However, reservation was affecting performance of all category of students. The same has been mentioned again by students belonging to religious minorities.

### 3. Role of Parents in Choice of Career

81 percent of the students were influenced by their parents in the choice of career. This ratio was higher at 91 percent among Christians, 90 percent for Sikhs and 80 percent for Muslims.

### 4. Role of Reservation in Securing Job

As regards role of reservation in securing jobs 27 percent students mentioned that it facilitates getting a job, 13 percent students mentioned that they get preference in the job market. A slightly higher proportion of STs mentioned that they get preference in the job market.

As against this, 37 percent of the students mentioned that reservation has been of no help to them. A larger proportion of Buddhists mentioned that reservation has not been helpful to them.

Only 14 percent students mentioned that a quota for religious minorities may be created from the existing quota for SC/ST/OBCs. More Buddhist and Muslim students wanted a religion wise quota from within the existing quota.

Those students who did not ask for reservation considered that reservation will create further divisions in the society and were of the opinion that due to reservation talented students may not be able to get admission. They also gave several other reasons including that the caste system should be abolished in the society and people should be getting admission/job on merit.

### 5. Attitude of Selection Boards Towards Religious Minorities

Among those who mentioned that selection boards were biased in their selection process the proportion was highest among Buddhist students. Of these 36 percent students mentioned that selection boards were not favourable towards candidates from reserved quota/category and another 25 percent students mentioned that they were more favorably inclined towards non SC/ST/OBC.

### 6. Suggestions by Students for Improvement in Educational Field

Students suggested that financial support for promoting education among poor students be provided.

## 7. Suggestions by Teachers

Teachers suggested that to improve participation Poor students should be given proper financial aid for education and Govt. should pay more attention on interior village students.

Teachers also suggested improvement of skills, better preparation for entrance test, proper guidance, better facilities at grass-root level, improvement in standard of living, more attention in secondary and primary schools and greater exposure to modernisation.

Most teachers suggested that there should not be religion-wise or caste-wise reservation. Some teachers also believed that reservation on the basis of religion or caste is harmful for public at large and particularly for the brilliant students. They suggested that a better approach will be to increase the level of confidence of religious minorities/reserved category students and instill in them a positive attitude. A better primary and secondary education was also a means of improving their chances for future.

Few also suggested career counseling for specified reserved category students. Government should increase awareness among the students about programs and opportunities available for them and also necessary infrastructure support so that they can take advantage of the schemes and programs intended for their benefit.

## 8. Observations of Deans and Heads of Institutions

4 of the 7 deans of the institutions suggested that there should be quota in favour of religious minorities and SC/ST/OBC. Others did not favour such a reservation. Such a quota system was particularly rejected for seats in institutions conducting high tech professional courses namely IIM, IIT and medical colleges.

To improve the job prospects of the reserved category students so as to compete well with general category students, the deans/institutions heads suggested special classes for training in fundamentals of various subjects, regular contact with faculty after class hours and extra coaching. They also suggested free education and counseling for the students.

Annexure: 4.6

**Study** : **VI**  
**Subject** : **Role of Religious Educational Institutions in the Socio-Economic Development of the Community**  
**Agency** : **Himalayan Region Study and Research Institute, Delhi**

The Himalayan Region Study and Research Institute conducted the study in the states of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi with a sample of 25 Educational Institutes comprising 8 Madrasas, 8 Gurukuls, 5 Monasteries and 4 Christian Seminaries.

## Main Findings of the report are as under:

1. Madrasas, Gurukuls, Monasteries, do not have co-education system whereas in seminaries there is a provision of co-education. While Madrasas and Monasteries under reference were for Boys whereas in Gurukuls 25 percent Institutions were for Girls and 75 percent for boys. As against this, 80 percent of Seminaries were having co-education system and only 20 percent were for Boys.
2. By and large the sample religious educational institutions were imparting education from primary to higher levels of education up to Post Graduation level. However in the case of Monasteries it has not able to possible to establish the equivalence level of education.
3. Cent percent of the Monasteries and majority of the Madrasas did not have any affiliation. However, majority of the Gurukuls and Seminaries were affiliated with different bodies/ Institutions.
4. Foreign contributions were the main sources of income of the sample Monasteries and Seminaries and donations were the main sources of income of the Madrasas and Gurukuls.
5. Madrasas, Gurukuls, Monasteries, Seminaries all had their own buildings, hostels and library facilities and other facilities such as classrooms and hostels with fans, toilets, electricity and drinking water etc. As far as separate sitting arrangements for different classes and playgrounds are concerned, majority of the sample Madrasas were lacking in this regard.
6. These educational institutions did not impose any religious condition for admission in their institutions.
7. The dropout rates in the religious educational institutions ranges between 5 to 20 percent. It was the highest in the Madrasas and Gurukuls and lowest in the Seminaries and Monasteries. Main reason of dropouts of students in Madrasas, Seminaries and Monasteries was the family problem whereas in Gurukuls lack of suitable environment was the main reason of dropouts.
8. In the Monasteries cent percent students belonged to Below Poverty Line and in the Seminaries cent percent students belonged to Above Poverty Line. In Gurukuls and Madrasas, percentage of students Below Poverty Line ranges between 69.1 to 90.2. It was the highest 90.2 percent in the Madrasas and the lowest 69.1 percent in the Gurukuls.
9. In the sample Madrasas, the teachers concentrate mainly on religious education (i.e. Quran, Hadith, Tafseer, Fiqh etc.). In Monasteries teachers were imparting traditional Monastic Education basically Buddhist philosophy besides some Monasteries included additional subjects such as English, Hindi and Mathematics etc. The Seminaries have included interdisciplinary subjects in their curriculum giving more emphasis on theological subjects. In Gurukuls besides teaching Ved, Puran, Vedang and Upanishads, the other additional subjects such as languages and social sciences were also included in their curriculum.

## II. Recommendations

1. Majority of the Madrasas do not give time to modern subjects. The need to reform and modernise the curriculum is being continuously felt but no radical change has been effected in spite of a spate of conventions and seminars relating to the improvement of various aspects of Madrasa education. These have failed to bring about any substantial changes in the system. Therefore, all subjects taught in any modern institution – including technical and professional subjects and computer education – should be introduced, keeping in view current educational needs and enabling the students to be employable without interfering in the basic structure of the Madrasa education.
2. Madrasa modernisation scheme is one of the important schemes of the Department of Education, Ministry of HRD since 1993-94. The basic objective was to improve and bring the standard of Minority Education at par with General Education. But, unfortunately, the desired results could not be achieved with the existing parameters of the scheme. Therefore, scrapping the existing scheme, the Government should try to develop a feasible strategy for the modernisation of the Madrasas. In this regard we would like to emphasise that some Model Madrasas should be established in the educationally backward minority districts of the country on the same line on which the Central Schools were established, so that the students after finishing religious education at Madrasas should be given admission in these schools for further education.
3. Teachers who have been appointed to teach mathematics, science in the Madrasas are presently being offered a very low salary for this job, as a result of which they may not prefer to continue with their job for a longer period in the Madrasas. In future, it may create pause in the studies of the students at Madrasas. Therefore, for the benefit of the Madrasa students as well as for teachers it is necessary to revise the salaries of the Madrasa teachers according to the salaries of the employees of the State Governments.
4. In this technical age, all nations are facing many socio-economic and political problems. All these problems can be solved only through inter-disciplinary knowledge of all subjects. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that all the religious educational institutions should include inter-disciplinary subjects in their curriculums without disturbing their religious education.
5. Teachers' education is a continuous process and its pre-service and in-service components are inseparable. In the professional updating teachers, improvement in educational structure, curriculum framework, transactional strategies, evaluation techniques and management process play a crucial role. New advances in methodology of teaching and instructional techniques ought therefore be taken to all the religious educational institutions in order to effect an all round improvement in their educational systems. Therefore, as a first step for making education more purposeful, it is paramount for them to prepare a resource group to train existing and future teachers in their institutions.
6. Many Gurukuls have adopted curriculums of different UGC recognised Universities. But the teachers working in these Institutions are getting very low salary, although many of them are well qualified and trained. It is therefore, recommended that the Governing Body/ Managing Committee should consider this issue seriously. If they are not in a position to revise the salaries of their teachers due to financial crunch they should approach to the Government and the Government should consider this issue seriously.

<b>Study</b>	:	<b>VII</b>
<b>Subject</b>	:	<b>Selection of Criteria and Identification of Social and Economic Backwardness among Religious Minorities</b>
<b>Agency</b>	:	<b>Baba Sahib Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences, Mhow, M.P.</b>

## Recommendations

1. For religious minorities, criteria for identification and indicators for backwardness should be worked out at individual or family level but not at community level.
2. Each Religious Minority should be approached with reference to their specific concerns and development needs.
3. *Parsis* were in greater need of conservation and preservation of their race. Their crucial and critical need was to preserve their own community from extinction. For *Parsis*, it was the conservation and preservation of their existence which became the top-most priority so that their negative population growth could be checked immediately. Therefore, all *Parsis* families should be identified as backward in terms of their social-demography
4. Measures would be needed for increasing the fertility period among *Parsis*. It is recommended that Religious Associations and Authorities of Zoroastrianism should be encouraged to resolve such measures suitable and acceptable to their community in that regard.
5. Income Opportunities for *Parsi* people above 65 years should be worked out so that single person in the family and those having nobody to look after them could get suitable engagements to avoid social isolation, fear psychosis and depression of loneliness.
6. *Parsis* did not expect state support for whole of their community as such and also expressed that they would not demand for protective discrimination for their community with respect to backwardness. But they would welcome, in case the state was willing to extend the support to backward people/families of their respective minorities. Hence, giving due respect to their dignity, it is recommended that suitable social policy and personal law could be designed for *Parsis*.
7. The study showed that the majority of the *Buddhists* belonged to Scheduled Castes converts. They have already been recognised and included in the list of Scheduled Castes. Therefore, all Scheduled Castes convert *Buddhists* have been included in the list of scheduled castes, no separate criteria and indicators for identification of backwardness among *Buddhists* would be needed.
8. In order to sustain and encourage social mobility among converted families, it is recommended that they should be given privileges and protection as provisioned and meant for the minorities in the country, over and above their Scheduled Caste status.

9. In the study, the majority of the *Christians* who were in need of protective discrimination policy of the state, belonged to Scheduled Caste converts. Among those *Christians* who were Scheduled Tribes convert, continued to get the privileges of being in the Scheduled Tribe list. It is recommended that scheduled caste converts into Christianity should also be allowed to maintain their status as Scheduled Caste in the list for scheduled castes. That would call for necessary amendments in the Constitution for the purpose.
10. The major problem related to the backward sections among *Sikhs* was lack of income opportunities and non-upgradation of their traditional skills. For them, social identity was very strong. The criteria and indicators for backwardness among *Sikhs* could be separated, one for scheduled caste converts and another for economically poor among them.
11. Among *Sikhs*, Scheduled Castes converts continued to get benefits and privileges meant for Scheduled Castes. Hence, for those converts families/communities among *Sikhs*, social and economic backwardness be continued to be identified from their scheduled caste identity. For non-converted, poverty should be the criterion to identify backwardness
12. There were socially, educationally and economically backward sections within *Muslims* religious community. The main reason of their backwardness was located in low technological advancement of traditional artisans, low marketing skills and lesser-knowledge based occupations.
13. A majority of Muslim Communities had been included in the list of OBCs. Hence in order to ensure their social security, it is recommended that they should be given privileges and protection as provisioned and meant for the minorities in the country, over and above their OBC status.
14. The downward mobility among *Muslims* was mainly due to the fact that the traditional skill available with them was not compatible with the modern technology and market requirements. Inputs required would be: Necessary technological inputs, Up-gradation of traditional skills and Market links
15. In case, instead of collectivities, the socially and economic backwardness was decided at the level of individual or family level, irrespective of the religious minorities, the following criteria and indicators could be adopted:
 

CRITERION	:	POVERTY
INDICATORS	:	All BPL families be included.
16. Article 15(4) which states that “Nothing contained in this Article or any Clause-2 of Article 29, shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any social or educational backward class of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes” should be amended as follows: “Nothing contained in this Article or any Clause-2 of Article 29, shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any social or educational or economic backward class of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes or religious minorities”.
17. One of the easiest options would be to confer the scheduled caste status to those who had embraced Christianity and Islam like *Buddhists*. But there could be deep impacts of such a move.

Ubiquitous nature of caste in spatial domains cut across religion too but still overtly Christianity and Islam did not recognise caste. Hence that might prove to be a negative social mobility for those converts if caste based criterion was selected.

The social mobility of such converts would adversely affect the process of development in terms of globalising Indian society. Therefore, it is recommended that instead of bringing them to their original backward social status due to caste-based disabilities, such identified communities/families should be designated as “**less empowered**”.

18. A separate list of “less empowered” communities/families should be constituted besides the existing list of SC/ST/OBCs.
19. Due to distinctive nature of religious minorities and their juxtaposition with the major religion, the criteria, which were being adopted for identification of other backward classes, would be inadequate and improper and that might lead to ineffectivity in identifying the socio-economic backwardness.

Therefore, the criteria, indicators and methodology adopted for identification of OBCs should not be extended to identification of socially and economically backward sections/class among religious minorities.

20. The identification of socially and economically backward sections among religious communities might further divide and segment or fragment respective communities.

Therefore, instead of constructing sections of backward and non-backward within religious minorities, it would be appropriate to identify families/individuals who could be given priorities and benefits of programmes and schemes meant for their development and welfare.

21. In the present globalised society facing challenges of privatisation and liberalisation processes being regulated by the market forces, traditional economic set ups including land and manual work were at low priority and less productive. Hence education and knowledge based employment opportunities should receive high priority and higher gains.

Linkages between quality of education and economic status in terms of performance, dropouts and enrolments in professional and technical courses and job opportunities and services could be adopted as integrated criteria to identify educational-economic backwardness. Such kind of criteria would be more appropriate because in the present knowledge society linkages between income and expenditure on education based on performance, dropouts and enrolment in technical and professional courses would be more relevant.

22. The first and foremost problem before identifying social and economic backwards among religious minorities, would be legally and administratively establishing the identify of a person with regard to his/her affiliation to a particular religious minority as there was no certificate/format or procedure available to establish the identity of a person belonging to a particular religious community.

The current status with respect to the affiliation with a particular religious community depended on the willingness of a person shown at the time of Census where no proof was desired to verify the affiliation of a person belonging to a particular religious community.

In cases of conversion, the religious priests/authorities did not issue a certificate containing all the relevant information about the new entrant into the respective religions. Further, the format and columns of certificates issued by different priests/religious authorities were not uniform.

Therefore it is recommended that a uniform format of the religion certificate should be designed and issued to all the adherents of respective religious minorities at family level.

Annexure: 4.8

<b>Study</b>	:	<b>VIII</b>
<b>Subject</b>	:	<b>Educational Status of Religious and Linguistic Minorities in India</b>
<b>Agency</b>	:	<b>Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai</b>

## Recommendations

1. The issue of development related to minorities should not be seen only in class terms but also in cultural terms. The need for cultural autonomy among the minorities is as important as that of class autonomy.
2. Minorities should not be treated as a homogeneous unit. Variance within a minority community should be acknowledged and should be taken into account while formulating policies.
3. Most conflicts happen in situations that are badly governed or where power and wealth are unfairly distributed among ethnic/religious communities. Hence, the best way to prevent conflict is to promote political arrangements in which all groups are fairly represented having equal rights. Public institutions should ensure equitable power and wealth distribution and should have representation from all minority and majority communities. This makes it important to ensure easy and effective access of the minority communities to national resources, schemes and programmes. This means,
  - a. No space for any discriminatory attitude among the authorities (like, bureaucracy and school management) and service providers like teachers.
  - b. Quality of public institutions/resources has to be good in order to be considered functional and relevant for the minorities.
4. Educational achievement of female population of the minorities and of those residing in rural areas has been found to be especially lacking. Special attention should be paid to the education of rural females.
5. Variance in educational achievements should be taken into account while formulating educational programmes for the minorities. Programmes should also aim towards enhancing higher education (secondary and above) in minority communities including the Jains and the Christians.



6. Special attention should be provided to the educational upliftment of the Muslim and Buddhist community.
7. The policy framework on minority education appears holistic and well intentioned; however, implementation of the policies demands more commitment and attention.
8. Area Intensive Scheme as promoted in National Policy on Education is a very promising scheme. The merger of the Area Intensive Scheme and the Modernisation of Madrasa scheme in one scheme having two components is rather unfortunate. It might serve to divert attention from establishing quality educational institutions and given the current political atmosphere, might focus attention on the component on modernisation of Madrasas which has limited reach.
9. This should not be interpreted as negative comment on the Madrasa education. Modernisation of Madrasa scheme provides an opportunity to avail community resources, ensures community involvement and helps in reaching the unreached. However, the scheme for modernisation of Madrasas should be reviewed very carefully. Emphasis should be placed on establishing Madrasa Education Board, which should be linked with the state boards of primary and secondary education. Quality of teaching programme should be monitored in such a way as to facilitate enrolment for further education on the basis of Madrasa results. Nevertheless, the registration should not be imposed on the Madrasas and their joining the Board should remain a voluntary effort.
10. Minority educational institutions (MEI) also provide an opportunity to integrate community culture oriented education with general education. These institutions can build a culture specific atmosphere for the minorities as well as help them in coming out of socio-cultural specific barriers obstructing educational processes. MEIs, however, are operating in an environment of suspicion. The need is to provide the minorities an atmosphere of trust and belonging and to make them involved in the processes of betterment of their community. Minimum checks and vigilance is desirable in any public institution (including MEIs) and these can be practiced along with measures to safeguard the interests of the staff. However, the management profile of any educational institution (including MEIs) should be carefully scrutinised. Only those having genuine interest in the field of education should be in the management body of the education institution. No person having narrow political interests should be in the management body.
11. Although encouraging community-oriented institutions for the minorities, there should remain avenues for the minorities to participate in the wider society also. Hence, the public institutions like the schools should evolve more minority friendly atmosphere. For instance, appointment of community members in the teaching and non-teaching staff; display of culture specific symbols in the educational institution; and, accommodating cultural requirements of the minorities in the daily routine and uniforms would ensure better enrolment from the community in the schools. Attempts should be made to make the minorities feel 'accepted' in the school.
12. Reservation of the minorities in the general educational institutions may help but has to be practiced with caution as it is susceptible to political manipulations and reactions. Such practices may also trigger anti-minority feelings among the members of wider society. There is a need for intense public debate on the reservation issue before any policy gets formulated.

<b>Study</b>	:	<b>IX</b>
<b>Subject</b>	:	<b>Religious Minorities in India - A Situational Analysis</b>
<b>Agency</b>	:	<b>International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai</b>

## Recommendations

1. As among the different religious communities the lowest sex ratio (females per thousand males) has been observed for the Sikhs community, it is suggested that necessary measures may be taken to improve the sex ratio among them. In this regard necessary steps should be taken by avoiding discrimination against the females as well as by removing the gender bias in the community and bringing about changes in the attitude towards the females in the country.
2. As the study has revealed that among the religious communities, Muslims have shown highest population of the young population (0-14) years and lowest proportion of the working population (15-59) resulting in the highest dependency ratio as compared with the other religious communities, therefore it is suggested that efforts should be made by the concerned members of the community to enhance the proportion of the working population in the age group (15-59) as it may help in improving the prevailing socio-economic status of the Muslims.
3. Significantly large proportion of the women married below the legal age at marriage has been found relatively higher among the Hindus, Muslims, Buddhists and 'Others'. Besides the percentage of child marriages was also found relatively high among these religious communities, therefore it is recommended that efforts should be made to educate important members of these communities particularly the leaders, regarding the advantages of the girls' marriages above the age of 18 years.
4. Further among the religious communities, literacy rate for the 'Others' and Muslims have been found quite discouraging (their percentage values being 47 and 59.1 respectively) against 64.8 percent for the country as a whole. Also female literacy rate in case of 'Other' and Muslims was found relatively lower as compared with the corresponding values obtained for the remaining religious communities (in case of 'Others' the female literacy rate was 33.2 percent, whereas, for the Muslims it was 50.1 percent).
5. Besides, the data on educational level according to religious communities revealed that as far the proportions of the persons educated up to secondary level and above are concerned, the lowest percentage was found for Muslims (8.6) and it may be probably due to high drop out rate of the Muslim children after primary level. These findings are indicative of the fact that literacy rate and educational attainment particularly among the above mentioned religious communities i.e., 'Other' and Muslims in particular and for the remaining in general, need to be improved for the upliftment of the members of these communities and in this regard the following strategies are suggested:
  - (i) The religious leaders having high credibility in their communities should be motivated to create pro-education atmosphere in their communities.

- (ii) For popularising education incentives like free education, free books and stationery and mid day meals etc. may be given to the deserving children of the minority communities.
  - (iii) Efforts should be made for popularising the institutionalised education among the members of these communities.
  - (iv) Indigenous schools and colleges for the Muslims should be liberally encouraged to add secular subject to their curriculum.
  - (v) In view of the high drop out rates of the students after the primary level among the minority religious communities in general and Muslims, Buddhists and Christians in particular, it is recommended that efforts should be made to motivate parents/guardians for not withdrawing their children/wards from the schools and colleges.
  - (vi) Employment generated educational and training programmes should be made available for the males and females of the different religious minority communities, as the same may be helpful in earning their livelihood and in improving their socio-economic status.
6. It is clear from the whole exercise that religious minorities in general and Muslims and Buddhist in particular are at the backbench with respect to higher level of educational attainment. One of the plausible reasons for the same could be attributed to relatively high cost of education which most of the parents are not able to bear. Besides conservative attitude of the parents and inadequate facilities for the higher education might be resulting in the drop outs of the children from higher education. It is therefore suggested that cost of higher educational attainment may be made affordable for a common man. Even for the deserving and meritorious students of the religious minorities higher education can be made available with certain concessions and incentives. Also facilities imparting higher education may be made easily available for the boys and girls.
  7. Parents belonging to the religious minorities should be motivated to change their attitude in favour of education and for encouraging their children, particularly girls for completing higher education.
  8. By and large for strengthening the minority religious communities, it would be meaningful if leaders of the religious minority communities take necessary and feasible steps to encourage education, economic enterprises and get involved in the constructive activities of the nation to maximise opportunities for development of the members of their community.
  9. There is a need to develop a workable plan for primary education to the minorities in general and Muslims and Buddhists in particular to fulfill their immediate socio-economic needs and also to improve their educatability with a view to create demand for and capability to absorb education which is crying need of the hour.

## FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS OF WORKSHOPS SPONSORED BY THE COMMISSION

Annexure: 5.1

<b>Workshop I</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>10.01.2006.</b>
<b>Subject</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Issues Concerning Disadvantaged Parsis</b>
<b>Agency/Venue</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai</b>

### (i) Objectives

To suggest criteria for identification of socially and economically disadvantaged Parsis; recommend measures for the welfare of socially and economically backwards among Parsis including reservation in education and government employment; and suggest necessary constitutional, legal and administrative modalities, as required, for the implementation of the recommendations in respect of Parsi Community.

### (ii) Conclusions/Recommendations

1. Low Fertility has affected the Parsi population and new medical fertility techniques - IVF etc. are very expensive which only rich can afford. Steps should therefore, be taken to provide assistance to Parsi Community by providing fertility and reproductive health facilities from Government Agencies.
2. To have information about the status of poverty in the community, their life style, work patterns and aspirations, both in respect of rural and Urban Parsis, adequate data should be collected to have correct estimates of the nature and extent of the problems it faces.
3. There is also need to re-define economic vulnerability in the specific context of the Parsi community.
4. Parsis, being a very small community, would need special reservation/ representation especially as there was a lot of reservation for various other larger categories, which acted as a disadvantage for numerically small communities.
5. Preference should be given to the community for educational seats in Institutions originally endowed by Parsis.
6. Policy of financial help from the Government, instead of reservation in education, could better help the interests of the deserving and meritorious without compromising on quality.

7. Human resources should be developed adequately and practically to improve their employability. For this purpose, allocation of a few seats in Institutions which ensure careers, is essential.
8. Government intervention is necessary to help arrange for adequate incentives to encourage Parsi NRIs to return to India, as it is happening in other communities.
9. Parsi General Hospital should not be burdened with looking after the poor of other communities as they are already giving free treatment to the needy Parsis.
10. A close study of the Parsis Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 is required to remedy anomalies and ensure gender justice. It should be re-examined in the line with current trend of judgments, which are ensuring better treatment of women in other communities in the country.
11. While even an unborn Hindu child under co-parcenary rights is protected under Hindu Law, a Parsi child enjoys no such automatic rights or protection in case of property if the parents are separated.
12. The lack of an Adoption provision should be considered seriously, in view of infertility and lack of children in the community.
13. State Government should grant soft loans to Parsi farmers and also ensure that other industries in the area strictly follow safety norms to avoid environmental degradation and its adverse effect on agriculture.
14. Parsis in Dahanu, a majority (80%) of whom were involved in agriculture through chickoo plantations and horticulture had been suffering heavy crop losses due to environmental pollution caused by the Reliance thermal power project in Dahanu. The reduced yield and resultant financial losses have been responsible for large-scale migration of Parsis out of Dahanu.
15. In addition to the implementation of better education schemes for the rural poor, measures should be initiated for suitable employment and enterprise for their economic upliftment.
16. Government should provide assistance by way of subsidised/free clinics to support fertility enhancement in the community.
17. To develop human resources, seats may be made available to Parsi youth in Parsi endowed or assisted Institutions of higher and technical education.
18. To understand demographic and health care problems of Parsis, studies/research should be carried out.
19. A Parsi representative should be nominated on the State Minority Commission to facilitate Parsi interests as and when necessary.
20. Steps should be taken to promote admissions of the children of Parsi farmers to Agricultural Colleges and Universities.
21. There should be Constitutional rights to protect the interests of the minorities especially regarding property and land encroachment, which had affected both individuals and Trusts belonging to these communities. There was no security either from the police or the State.

22. The Minorities Commission should urge the Census Commission to bring out a special, updated monograph on Parsis using the wealth of data available with them as it was done for the 1961 Census.
23. The Minorities Commission should provide schemes to extend facilities like the Minorities' Financial Corporations to help with loans and funding to set up small industries that would suit the special needs of the Parsi community.
24. The Minorities Commission should have a re-look at the Rent Act and make a recommendation to legally ensure that those earning above a certain level do not appropriate the housing developed for charitable purposes and meant for the economically deprived, which is happening at present and the donor's wish is not fulfilled violating the Trust Deed.
25. The Minorities Commission should set up a special cell to protect the community's capital assets, particularly land property against encroachment.
26. The Minorities Commission should also help to ensure that the existing names of roads and institutions, named after Parsi people of eminence who have worked to develop the city/country, are not indiscriminately changed and extend some facility for the minorities to children of Parsi women marrying outside their community, even if the community fails to recognise them as Parsis.
27. The Minorities Commission should recommend to the Ministry of Culture the preservation of the Bahrot Caves – a place of pilgrimage for the Parsis, which lacks electricity and water supply and proper roadway to reach it.
28. The Minorities Commission should ensure that all Government schemes are extended to the Parsis, especially those schemes which are meant for the disadvantaged.
29. The Minorities Commission should recommend representation of Parsis in the Parliament and State Legislatures, especially of Maharashtra and Gujarat, and in local self-Government bodies such as the Zilla Parishads, Samitis and Panchayats.

Annexure: 5.2

**Workshop II** : **17.02.2006**  
**Subject** : **Issues Concerning Disadvantaged Sikhs**  
**Agency/venue** : **Indian Social Institute, New Delhi**

### **(i) Objectives**

To examine the extent of social and economic backwardness among Sikhs; determine the criteria for identification of socially and economically backward among the Sikh community; and suggest the measures for the development and welfare of those in the Sikh community who are socially and economically backward.

## (ii) Conclusions/Recommendations

1. Effective implementation of law, speedy trial of cases related to caste discrimination and free legal aid to the marginalised sections are some of the steps which should be taken to eradicate the human right violations.
2. Central Government should take protective measures for the Sikhs residing outside Punjab to reduce their physical insecurity, including both-life and property in view of the 1984 riots.
3. Increasing foeticides and declining sex ratio in infants should be taken care of through strict legal action and sensitisation and awareness building programmes among parents. The Jathedars should help in stopping female infanticide practice which is a social evil.
4. SCs professing Sikh religion in all states/UTs should get reservation benefits as a part of affirmative action and socio-economic and political empowerment. The Constitution should be amended to give reservation to Sikhs in State Assemblies where they are substantial in numbers (e.g. U.P., M.P., Haryana, Rajasthan and Maharashtra).
5. Allocation of minority welfare scheme's resources should be earmarked separately for the socio-economically poor Sikhs.
6. Steps should be taken for diversification of professions of Sikh Scheduled Castes who are predominantly engaged in agricultural and unorganised sector. Entrepreneurship among marginalised Sikhs should be promoted through financial support, skill development, management and marketing training etc.
7. Adequate loan/credit should be provided and bank should be sensitised to check coercive loan recovery and harassment of farmers.
8. Where land is acquired for any public purpose under the Land Acquisition Act, compensation be paid immediately at the prevailing market rate.
9. In case of any default in repayment of loan taken for agricultural purposes like BIFR for sick industries, a Debt Reconciliation Board for Small & Marginal Farmers should be constituted to address the problem of debt in agriculture sector.
10. The State Government should provide financial support through scholarships to Dalit Sikh children and all girls upto the 10<sup>th</sup> standard to achieve universalisation of education and take steps to provide quality education to them.
11. To promote higher education and technical education, the government should take initiatives to open new Universities in semi-urban and rural areas.
12. Free medical services be provided to newly born girl child and mother for the socially backward upto at least two years of the delivery. In addition overall State health facilities should improve and made available to those who cannot afford private health care.
13. To revive the agricultural sector in addition to the additional investments, emphasis should be given on low water intensive crops conservation of water, soil conservation, promotion

of proper agricultural practice etc. and linking it to food processing industries. Better prices should be fixed for agricultural products.

14. Wider awareness building in rural areas is required on the alternative, 'organic farming' for sustainable agricultural development. To reduce the initial burden on small and marginal farmers, the state should provide financial support for the same.
15. To enhance the political participation and representation as envisaged in the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendments in the Constitution, the Sikh Scheduled Caste and women should be given training for capacity building.
16. To understand the level of backwardness among Sikh Scheduled Castes and to identify responsible factors, field based research studies should be initiated. A detailed demographic database should be generated through field-based research.

Annexure:5.3

<b>Workshop III</b>	:	<b>25.03.2006</b>
<b>Subject</b>	:	<b>Issues Concerning Disadvantaged Buddhists</b>
<b>Agency/Venue</b>	:	<b>YASHADA, Pune</b>

### (i) Objectives

To discuss the socio-economic and educational profile of Buddhist in the country; identify the factors responsible for the backwardness of the Buddhists and measures required for improving their socio-economic status; overview the existing parameters and welfare measures for the development of the Buddhists and backward classes; and discuss the criteria for identification of the socio-economically backward amongst the Buddhists.

### (ii) Conclusions/Recommendations

1. Reservation should be extended to the socially & economically backward among Buddhists.
2. A Commission may be set up for Buddhists to study their practical problems and suggest the solution for their overall development.
3. Census of Buddhists in Maharashtra should be reviewed for correct assessment of the Buddhists in the State.
4. To improve the economic conditions of neo-Buddhists, programmes of land distribution and conferment of ownership rights of government land should be promoted.
5. Special steps should be taken to promote primary education among Tribal Buddhists as these people do not stay at one place for a longer period.



6. Welfare policies of Government should be reviewed and implemented properly.
7. The land resources of the villages community should be utilised for increasing agricultural production generating gainful employment and marketable surplus for domestic as well as foreign markets, thereby to improve the economic conditions of weaker sections, more specifically of Buddhists community in rural areas.

Annexure: 5.4

**Workshop IV** : **27/28.03.2006**  
**Subject** : **Linguistic Minorities**  
**Agency/Venue** : **Central Institute Of Indian Languages,  
 Mysore**

### **(i) Objectives**

To present the status of linguistic minorities in the country as a whole and in different States and policies of the Central and State Governments towards them; problems of linguistic minorities e.g. ethnic movements, migration etc.; explore the relationship between language and socio-economic backwardness to find out if language could be a determinant of socio-economic backwardness; consider the need for evolving criteria for identifying backwards amongst linguistic minorities; and prepare a brief report on the recommendations to be included for initiating action.

### **(ii) Conclusions/Recommendations**

1. The term linguistic minority should be defined clearly for operational purposes with illustrative examples of possible types of linguistic minorities. Such definitions should be considered adequate for the purpose of framing legislation, if required and withstand scrutiny in law for undertaking affirmative action.
2. The criteria used for identifying backwardness of linguistic minority must be the same as those used for identifying backward classes with an added qualification that those among the linguistic minorities who do not know the majority language may be regarded as more backward.
3. The welfare measures adopted for linguistic minorities must be taken only on establishment of the fact that they are socially and economically backward. Special attention is called for in the domain of education where their languages are not included, and when included have received only token support.
4. Each State/UT should provide a comprehensive multilingual profile of the population in the State/UT listing out different types of linguistic minorities indicating their population and territorial spread including settings-pockets/villages, if any and should provide regular

feedback on the impact of measures adopted by the Government or any other body to redress the conditions that lead to backwardness.

5. Continuous evaluation/monitoring of the education scenario among linguistic minorities are essential for which special cells may be set up in the concerned State/UT as well as in the Central Govt.
6. For each State/UT, the Census Commissioner must provide data on smaller communities, whose population is below 10,000 so that affirmative action can commence irrespective of their numerical strength.
7. Linguistic minorities in each State/UT must be provided generous support to promote their languages.
8. Teachers employed in schools with sizable linguistic minority must know the minority language and preference be given to minority language speaking persons in such jobs. Majority communities must be provided an opportunity to be acquainted with minority languages and cultures.
9. Benefits of reservation should appropriately be given under one category only. For example, those who avail concessions as members of SC, ST or OBC should not get concession under linguistic minority quota. In States where some communities are listed as SC while other similarly placed are left out, the latter may be considered for benefits under linguistic minority dispensation.
10. Indigenous linguistic minorities who are non-migrant types and whose languages are confined to in-group oral communication must be encouraged to develop their languages. This activity must receive Government support in the form of allocation of resource-material and technical know-how.
11. Inter-State labour migrants constituting linguistic minority in a State/UT may be provided with educational opportunities to facilitate promotion of their mother tongue and culture.

Annexure: 5.5

**Workshop V** : **31.07.2006**  
**Subject** : **“Reservation Policy - Assessment of Impact”**  
**Agency/Venue** : **JNU, New Delhi**

### (i) Objectives

To examine the Constitutional provisions and judicial decisions on reservation; study the changes introduced in the reservation policy since independence; assess the impact of the reservation policy in educational institutions and public services; and highlight challenges and problems confronting the reservation policy.

## (ii) Conclusions/Recommendation

1. There should be schemes to attract the young to go to schools and quality of school education needs to be improved to enable the students from disadvantaged groups to compete with other students. Financial support and other related measures should be increased as they yield the most visible results.
2. Efforts should be made to bring down the school drop out rate at the high school level among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Sections of the society. For this purpose, financial support may be provided.
3. Deprivations are multiple and relate to such factors as class, caste, religion, region and gender. Since it is not possible to address all these forms of disadvantage through the reservation policies, there is a need to consider other forms of affirmative action. It is desirable to endorse a system of weightages rather than reservations. Weightages can target and benefit the most vulnerable; they have the capacity to exclude creamy layer in each category of the deprived without compromising on concern of merit.
4. Instead of the existing system of penalties (cutting funds for institutions that do not fulfill the mandate of reservations etc.), it is better to have a system of incentives that encourage and create a positive sentiment in favour of pursuing the agenda of diversity.
5. Institutions should have the freedom to devise their own framework and policies for bringing in candidates from different castes and communities. Standardisation of policies is unhelpful and creates more conflicts and contradictions. It is therefore desirable to set targets and give institutions the liberty to devise their own policies for meeting the targets.
6. Lowering of qualifications for admissions in educational institutions may be necessary but the institutions should be able to set their own cut-off points. Also, there is need to phase out lowering of marks for award of degree to minimise and eliminate the existing distinction between different groups of students.
7. The aim of all policies should be to abolish the existing disadvantages and distinctions. So even as special consideration may be needed at the point of entry, special programmes should be in place so that the gap can be bridged by the time the student leaves the Degree programme in institutions of higher learning.
8. Special funding and creation of short-term programmes may be required for skill enhancement of students from disadvantaged groups. Such programmes as remedial courses which run concurrently with the Degree programme are not very effective and do not attract students. In their place skill enhancement programmes should be instituted during vacation time to add value.

<b>Workshop VI</b>	:	<b>10-08-2006</b>
<b>Subject</b>	:	<b>Issues Concerning Disadvantaged Christians</b>
<b>Agency/Venue</b>	:	<b>CERPA, New Delhi</b>

### **(i) Objectives**

Comparative analysis of socio-economic and educational status of Christians vis-à-vis other religious minorities; factors responsible for backwardness of certain sections of Christians and measures required to improve their socio-economic and educational status; overview of existing programmes and welfare measure for the development of weaker sections among Christians and suggest measures for their accelerated development; document community's initiatives and interventions for welfare and upliftment of Christians and their adequacy in achieving the intended objectives; and discuss the issues regarding conferment of SC status to SC converts to Christianity.

### **(ii) Conclusions/Recommendations**

1. Christians constitute about 2.3 percent of total Indian population, 34 percent of which are urbanites. About 60 percent live in five States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Andhra Pradesh. 40 percent Christians live in 20 districts, 5 of which i.e. Ernakulum, Kottayam, Kanyakumari, Trimur and Thiruvananthapuram have maximum Christian population.
2. Christians have higher literacy level (80%) as compared to other religious minorities and above national literacy rate of 65 percent. They are generally engaged in service sector except in Nagaland, Meghalaya where they are engaged in agricultural related work.
3. Christians are more concerned about health and have better level of well-being. The overall analysis suggests that in terms of well-being, Jains are on top followed by Christians and further followed by Sikhs and Buddhists. On an average, Muslims have somewhat lower index of well-being.
4. They have the highest per capita income and per capita expenditure.
5. Unemployment among Christian community is significantly lower than amongst Muslims and Sikhs.
6. Although percentage of BPL registered families in Christian community is slightly higher than the average percentage of such families taking together all religious minorities, yet it is considerably lower compared to Muslims and Sikhs.
7. The sample survey conducted by CERPA in selected urban centres in the States of Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, UP and West Bengal suggests that socio-economic characteristics of poor families belonging to Christians, Muslims and Sikhs and Buddhists are generally similar with respect to several of the socio-economic variables.

8. When religious groups averages with respect to different socio-economic characteristics are compared with those of SC/ST, SC/ST group appears to be the weakest with regard to most socio-economic variables i.e. income, education and housing etc.
9. If backwardness and poverty are religion-neutral, then it follows that all poor including the dalits deserve support of the State irrespective of their religion.
10. The survey data suggests that respondents from almost all religious minorities have expressed the need for upliftment of different religious communities by providing education, employment and interest-free loans.
11. Though Christianity does not recognise caste system, nonetheless, caste system is practiced among Christians in large parts of the country. Christian leaders have repeatedly argued that change of religion does not change the socio-economic conditions of the community.

Annexure: 5.7

**Workshop VII** : **18/19.08.2006**  
**Subject** : **Conferment of Scheduled Caste Status to  
Persons Converted to Christianity and Islam**  
**Agency/Venue** : **Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai**

### **(i) Objectives**

To examine the extent of socio-economic and educational backwardness among the Dalit Muslims and Dalit Christians; identify the various social, economic and other criteria to classify the socially and educationally backward among the Dalit Christians and Muslims; examine the Constitutional provisions and laws pertaining to the inclusion and exclusion of castes and communities from the list of Scheduled Castes; consider the views of different stakeholders in order to identify the castes and communities to be included in the list of SCs and to bring out modifications, if any, in Para 3 of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.

### **(ii) Conclusion/Recommendations**

1. The Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity and Islam continue to be denied the status of Scheduled Caste on the ground that Sikhism and Buddhism are offshoot of Hinduism whereas Christianity and Islam are religions from outside India. This argument, however, does not hold much validity since the demand is to deal with the castes related problems which persist despite conversion in all its severity and that it has been clearly stated in the Parliament Act 15 of 1990 that change of religion does not alter one's social and economic conditions.
2. Barring the few exceptional cases, the convert Christians and Muslims of Scheduled Caste origin continue to be identified, like the already recognised Scheduled Castes in Hinduism with the defiling, demeaning, menial and filthy occupations like scavenging and sweeping,

irrespective of their religious origin and affiliation. They continue to be victims of caste system and suffer from a comparable depth of social and economic disabilities and educational backwardness like the already recognised Scheduled Castes.

3. As decided by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the total quantum of reservation should not exceed 50 percent, and the newly added converts Christians and converts Muslims should be ensured of their due share or reservation and other benefits and at the same time their inclusion should not limit the share of benefits of the existing Hindu and other Scheduled Castes.
4. There is an urgent need to ascertain the exact percentage of population of Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity and Islam. Presently, population of converts Muslims of Scheduled Caste origin is estimated to be 8 percent and of the converts Christians to be 1 percent. Both these together constitute about 9 percent of the total population of India. These communities, when recognised as Scheduled Castes and subsequently moved out of the other backward classes reservation quota, that many percentage of population (i.e. 9 percent) may be reduced from the OBC reservation quota and added to the Scheduled Castes quota, which may go up from existing 15 percent to 24 percent on the present assumption.
5. The argument that Scheduled Castes convert Christians, who are relatively more educated would take away the larger share of benefits of existing reservation if they are added to the existing list of Scheduled Castes can be better addressed by creating quota within the quota of 24 percent reservation for Scheduled Castes. In other words, out of 24 percent quota for Scheduled Castes, 15 percent quota may be kept for the already recognised Scheduled Castes, 8 percent for Scheduled Castes converts to Islam and 1 percent for Scheduled Castes converts to Christianity.
6. One of the reasons why the Scheduled Castes converts to Christians and Islam have been struggling to label themselves as Scheduled Castes is basically to seek protection under the special protective laws such as the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and protect themselves from the innumerable forms of indignities and atrocities inflicted upon them.
7. The existing Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 may be renamed as Prevention of Atrocities against Scheduled Castes, Converts of Scheduled Castes Origin and Scheduled Tribes Act.
8. A separate Committee may be set up with subject experts as members for identifying the socially and educationally backward among the converts Christians and Muslims of Scheduled Caste origin and other related issues. After taking a decision to include Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity and Islam in the list of Scheduled Castes, a draft prepared by such a Committee may be debated through workshops of this kind.

<b>Workshop VIII</b>	:	<b>29/30.08.2006</b>
<b>Subject</b>	:	<b>Depoliticising Backwardness – Alternative Approaches</b>
<b>Agency/Venue</b>	:	<b>Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi</b>

### **(i) Objectives**

To examine the extent of social and economic backwardness among the religious and linguistic minorities; suggest the criteria for identification of backward classes in general and the religious and linguistic minorities, in particular; and suggest the measures and affirmative action for the development and welfare of the socially and economically backward among the religious and linguistic minorities.

### **(ii) Conclusions/Recommendations**

1. Even after years of independence, most of the people from the deprived communities have remained backward, living in appalling conditions in rural areas with no or little access to primary let alone secondary education.
2. The Mandal Commission adopted various methods and techniques to collect necessary data and evidence. That Commission adopted 11 (eleven) criteria grouped under three major headings: social, educational and economic in order to identify Other Backward Classes. Of these three groups, separate weightage was given to indicators of each group. A weightage of 3 points was given to social indicators. Educational indicators were given 2 points each. And economic indicators were given 1 point each. All castes which had a score of 50 percent or above by applying the score were listed as socially and educationally backward. Criteria defining in this manner, calls for periodic review since the value of indicators changes frequently besides being cumbersome to measure.
3. According to the criteria adopted by the Mandal Commission, caste groups have remained basis of classification. There is a need to supplement this with other criteria particularly economic.
4. As the percentage of people living below poverty line has halved since the implementation of Mandal report, it should have led to the progressive exclusion of the beneficiary castes from the OBC list. But, defying all logic, the Government has been repeatedly enlarging this list. Once the caste group manages to enter such a list, there is practically no possibility of it being excluded later. This needs to be re-examined.
5. Based on 1931 Census data, the Mandal Commission estimated that 54 percent of the total population (excluding SCs and STs), belonging to 3743 different castes and communities were backward. Figures of caste wise population are not available beyond 1931. According to National Sample Survey's 1999-2000 round, around 36 percent of the country's population

is defined as belonging to Other Backward Classes. The proportion falls to 32 percent on excluding Muslim OBCs. A survey conducted in 1998 by National Family Health Survey (NFHS) puts the proportion of non-Muslim OBCs as 29.8 percent. While the National Sample Survey Report is based on the respondent's own classification or as reported by the respondents, presumably the same is the case with National Family Health Survey. In the circumstances, the importance of credible data base cannot be over-emphasised. Better affirmative action policies can be designed by trying to cultivate an evidence-based approach.

6. Criteria for identifying the beneficiary groups differ across various developmental programmes. Some use economic criteria (for example, below poverty line criteria) or caste, gender, age limits depending on the programme objectives.
7. The creamy layer should be skimmed off. Unless the creamy layer among the backward classes is skimmed off, the concessions granted by the reservation policy will only be grabbed by the Creamy Layer within the Other Backward Classes and not reach the truly weaker sections of the society. According to the data of the last five years pertaining to Tamil Nadu, only the Creamy Layer of the Other Backward Classes got all the benefits. The Most Backward Classes (MBCs), the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not benefited. The real needy will benefit when the Creamy Layer is debarred from such reservation benefits.
8. Instead of quota, a handicap approach wherein individual or household attributes would assume importance without excluding group characteristics may be relevant. The model is intended to be evidence-based and it addresses four main dimensions of group disadvantage – caste/community, gender, region and sector of residence (i.e. rural/urban residence). There is separate evaluation of urban and rural candidates based on the location of the school where 10<sup>th</sup> class examination was taken. Regions are divided into three zones based on common indicators of backwardness. Castes and communities are awarded disadvantage points based on agreed empirical indicators of relative backwardness in the context of higher education. Gender is built into this matrix, with women being given disadvantage points depending on their other attributes i.e. caste and region.
9. Even growing list of OBCs is a matter of concern. As the percentage of people living below the poverty line has halved, it should have led to progressive exclusion of the beneficiary castes from the OBC list. But the Government has been repeatedly enlarging this list. It has been observed that India is probably the only country where there is a demand to get labelled backward. Once a caste group manages to enter the reservation list, there is practically no possibility of it being excluded later.
10. The poor among the OBCs and non-SC/ST should be treated together as a single backward class.
11. More resources should be provided at the school stage of education for their entry into higher education.
12. The Scheduled castes should be re-listed based on secular criteria and special quota may be considered for those pursuing Minority religions.
13. Different sections of Backward Classes warrant different kinds of policies.



14. A recent study uses the category “agricultural castes” and “other” or non-agricultural backward castes i.e. those who do not own land and provide services.
15. The criteria of Backwardness should include low social status, the poverty and low income, backwardness in education and employment, landlessness and those who are engaged in traditional service castes.
16. Those who pursue low prestige occupations are differentiated more.
17. Educational backwardness is a significant criterion for determining the backwardness.
18. The individuals and families who made progress on specified attributes and who are considered as belonging to the creamy layer should not be considered against reserve groups. The system of peeling off will facilitate the benefits to the disadvantaged. This should be applicable to SCs, STs and OBCs.

## Annexure: 5.9

**Workshop IX** : **02.09.2006**  
**Subject** : **Issues Concerning Disadvantaged Muslims**  
**Agency/Venue** : **Indian Institute of Public Administration,  
 New Delhi**

### (i) Objectives

To discuss the social, economic, educational and vocational status of the Muslims; discuss modalities and mechanisms for the development of socially and economically backward sections among the Muslims including reservation in education and Government employment; and suggest criteria for identification of socially and economically disadvantaged Muslims.

### (ii) Conclusions/Recommendations

1. Educating people on small family norm required to be adopted in appropriate ways.
2. Affirmative action is required for the minorities in respect of their educational development and adequate representation in government employment.
3. A district wise Muslim Minority Development Board should be created with adequate representation of the Muslim Community which should oversee the implementation of welfare projects aimed at improving the educational and economic status of Muslims like providing training for entrepreneurship, advancing interest free loans for Muslim entrepreneurs, marketing of products of artisans, waving taxes for at least 5 years for new industries set up by Muslims, creating infrastructure like water, sewage system, electricity, dispensary, schools, roads, Banks etc.

4. The Government of India should identify key areas of development like education, industrial development, infrastructure development etc., and special project should be formulated and implemented within a stipulated time frame for the socio-economic development of the Muslim Community.
5. Schemes for the Development of Wakf properties (both urban and rural) should be formulated and implemented.
6. The Government should take steps to implement the right to primary education and the education should be imparted in the mother tongue of the children in accordance with Article 350 A of the Constitution. The Muslim community should be classified as a 'backward class' under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution, which will entitle it to avail of preferential treatment in educational institutions and in securing public employment.
7. Relevant technical and Vocational Education and Training may be imparted in a big way and made visible to generate confidence of the community in education.
8. The execution and impact of the various developmental schemes should be reviewed once every year and suitable policy adjustments be made in the light of the outcome thereof.
9. The Government of India should enact a legislation reserving exclusive seats for Muslims in Parliament, State Assemblies and Local Bodies in proportion to their population.
10. The Government should enact a suitable legislation to ensure jobs for Muslims in all the government services as well as in public and the private sector in relation to its population.
11. Research shows that at least in respect of 3 globally accepted determinants of socio-economic backwardness, namely child mortality, degree of urbanisation and the average life expectancy at birth, the Muslim community is ahead of the majority community, i.e. the Hindus. In the circumstances, the frequent attempts to provide religion-based reservations to Muslims cannot be justified either constitutionally or ethically.
12. A Common Civil Code should be formulated and made applicable voluntarily.
13. There should be compulsory registration of Muslim marriages.
14. Muslim women should be allowed equal rights in the matters of divorce/inheritance of property.

## COMMUNICATION TO STATES/UTs SEEKING THEIR VIEWS ON SCs CONVERT TO CHRISTIANITY/ISLAM

Asha Das  
Member Secretary

Government of India  
National Commission for  
Religious & Linguistic Minorities  
(Ministry of Minority Affairs)

DO. No. 2-1/2005-NCRLM

January, 31.2006

Dear Shri

The Government of India have inter-alia asked this Commission to examine the justification for specification of Dalit Christians (or Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity) and Dalit Muslims (or Scheduled Caste converts to Islam) as Scheduled Caste for the purpose of reservation. In regard to demands for grant of Scheduled Caste status to those persons who had embraced Islam, Write Petitions have also been filed in different High Courts and Supreme Court.

In order to assess the desirability and feasibility of this issue, it has been decided by this Commission to seek considered views of the State Governments/UTs to enable this Commission to formulate its views in the matter of inclusion of Scheduled Castes converts to Christianity/Islam in the list of Scheduled Castes.

You are, therefore, requested to kindly communicate the view of State Government/UT Administration in the matter on or before 15th February, 2006 for further consideration of this Commission.

Your cooperation in the matter will be highly appreciated.

Yours Sincerely

Sd/-

(Asha Das)

To,

All Chief Secretaries of States,  
& Administration of UTs

## Public Notice

### National Commission for Religious & Linguistic Minorities

(Ministry of Minority Affairs)

\*\*\*\*

1. The Government of India (GOI) has constituted a National Commission to suggest criteria for the identification of socially and economically backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and measures for their development and also suggest necessary constitutional, legal and administrative modalities, as required for the implementation of the recommendations. The Commission comprises of Shri Justice Ranganath Misra as Chairman and Professor Dr. Tahir Mahmood, Dr. Anil Wilson and Dr. Mohinder Singh as Members and Smt. Asha Das as Member –Secretary.
2. The Government of India has subsequently asked this Commission to examine the justification for specification of Dalit Christians (or SC converts to Christianity) and Dalit Muslim (or SC converts to Islam) as SCs for the purpose of reservation. The Commission is also required to examine and give its views on whether the condition of “religion” from para-3 of the Constitution (SC) Order be deleted or Christianity and Islam be included in para-3 of the Constitution (SC) Order.
3. The Commission hereby invites views/suggestions from State Governments, NGOs and members of public in general within six weeks from the date of publication of this Public Notice. Views/suggestions may be sent to the following address: -

The Joint Secretary,  
National Commission For Religious & Linguistic Minorities,  
Gate No. 30, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor,  
Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Lodhi Road,  
New Delhi-110003  
E-mail: [ncrlm2005@rediffmail.com](mailto:ncrlm2005@rediffmail.com)

## NAMES OF THE STATES/UTS VISITED BY THE COMMISSION

Annexure: 8.1

### Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of Andhra Pradesh

1. Name of the State: Andhra Pradesh
2. Date of visit: October 21-22, 2005.
3. Particulars of the Chairman/ Members of the Commission who visited the State
  - (i) Shri Justice Ranganath Misra, Chairman
  - (ii) Dr. Anil Wilson, Member
  - (iii) Dr. Mohinder Singh, Member
  - (iv) Mrs. Asha Das, Member Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised: Buddhists, Christians, as Minority Communities by the State: Muslims, Sikhs, and Zoroastrians
5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief:\*

		All Religio- us Comm- unities	Hindus	Musl- ims	Christ- ians	Sikhs	Budd- hists	Jains	Zoroa- strians	Others
Total Populati- on of the State	In lakhs	762.10	678.4	69.9	11.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.007	0.05
	In Percent- ages (%)	100.0	89.0	9.2	1.6	Negli- gible	Negli- gible	Negli- gible	Negli- gible	0.05
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	978	979	961	1037	796	960	936	-	946

\*(2001 Census)

6. Administrative set up of the State for the development of Minorities:
  - (i) There is a Minister for Minorities Welfare and a Minority Welfare Department headed by a Principal Secretary. There is also a Commissionerate of Minorities Welfare.
  - (ii) A.P. State Backward Classes Commission.
  - (viii) A.P. State Women's Commission.

### Other Institutional set up

- (i) A.P. State Minorities Commission set up in 1979.
- (ii) A.P. State Wakf Board.
- (iii) A.P. State Wakf Council.
- (iv) A.P. State Haj Committee.
- (v) A.P. State Minorities Finance and Development Corporation.
- (vi) Centre for Educational Development of Minorities.
- (vii) A.P. Industrial Technological Consultancy Organisation (APITCO).
- (viii) Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS).
- (ix) Dairatul Maarif

### 7. Educational Status:

- (i) Literacy Rate:\*

Literacy Rate (%)	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
	Total		60.5	59.4	68.0	75.3	78.7	54.8	93.2	-
Female		50.4	49.2	59.1	69.8	72.7	41.0	89.6	-	63.2

\*(2001 Census)

- (ii) Dropout rate in class I-X is 68.95 percent compared to National Average of 62.58 percent.
- (iii) Madrasa Education
  - (a) 354 Madrasas are taking support from Andhra Pradesh Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). Madrasas are being recognised by the State Government/ Madrasa Board.
  - (b) Modern education through Madarsas has been more welcome in rural areas than the cities.
  - (c) Very few Madarsas are being managed by Private Muslim Organisations.
- (iv) Number of Schools
  - (i) Muslims – 273
  - (ii) Christians – 295
  - (iii) Buddhists – 3
- (v) Number of Private Institutions are:
  - (i) Medical – 2 Muslims  
– 1 Unani Muslim
  - (ii) Engineering – 38 Muslims  
– 21 Christians  
– 1 Sikh
  - (iii) Dental – 1 Christians
- (iv) Others – 277
- (vii) Urdu Academy – an autonomous body set up in 1975 – It is administering 35 Urdu Libraries and 29 Computer Centres – provides scholarships, awards and financial assistance.
- (viii) Centre for Educational Development of Minorities takes up integrated projects on improving the classroom performance of children belonging to the Minorities.
- (ix) Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) organise vocational trainings and studies in different trades e.g. computer software, Zari works, etc. and also to Neo-literate Slum based minority women and educated unemployed youth
- (x) Procedure for issuance of minority certificates to educational institutions and hospitals be simplified.

- (xi) Urdu should be given due recognition. There should be Urdu translators in judiciary. It should be introduced as a language in the Kendriya Vidyalayas, Sainik Schools and Navodaya Schools.

## 8. Health Status:

(i)

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State
			Hospitals	Beds	
20.4	8.0	59	521	35021	1490

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS

CHCs: Community Health Centres

## 9. Economic Status:

(a) Work Participation Rate:\*

[in percent]

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	56.2	56.9	50.1	53.3	57.0	52.6	55.3	-	52.7
Female	35.1	37.1	16.8	32.7	12.4	39.3	3.9	-	25.0

\*(2001 Census)

(b) Occupational Classification:\*

[in percent]

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	22.5	23.9	7.4	8.7	4.1	26.4	1.5	-	11.7
Agricultural labourer	39.6	41.0	21.8	38.6	6.4	37.3	0.7	-	9.7
Household Industries	4.7	4.6	6.1	2.2	6.6	2.9	2.9	-	3.9
Other Workers	33.1	30.5	64.6	50.5	82.9	33.5	94.8	-	74.7

\*(2001 Census)

- (c) Percentage of population under Below Poverty Line (BPL) in the State is less i.e. 15.77 compared to National Average of 26.10.

## 10. Existing reservation policy

The State Government follows the criteria as laid down by the Government of India and norms prescribed in the State from time to time.

## 11. Existing Criteria for identification of OBCs:

Social, economic and educational backwardness are the criteria.

## 12. Development Schemes/ Programmes being implemented by the State Government.

(i) Government Level:

- There is a full-fledged Department of Minorities Welfare and Backward Classes to look after their interests.
- A.P. State Minority Financial Corporation incorporated in 1985. It has unit offices at all Districts except Srikakulam. It provides loans and assistance to different beneficiaries.
- Grants-in-aid to:

- (i) Wakf Institutions (8187) aggregate to Rs. 3074.6 lakhs from 1995-96 to 2004-05.
- (ii) Non-Wakf Institutions (921) aggregate to Rs. 458 lakhs.
- (d) An amount of Rs. 1 crore is earmarked for survey of Wakf properties by the Wakf Commissioner.

(ii) Information relating to Banks:

Chairman & Managing Director, Andhra Bank and President, State Level Banker's Committee stated as follows:

- (a) All the Banks in the State have set up separate cells to monitor flow of credit to minorities. This is regularly reviewed in the meetings of District Consultative Committee and State Level Bankers Committee.
- (b) Immediate relief and prompt/ adequate financial assistance is given to the minorities affected by Communal riots.
- (c) Sector-wise requirements of minorities are being included in the Annual Credit Plans of the District and the State.
- (d) 17635 Self-Help Groups belonging to the minority communities are financed by all the Banks against a total of 2,61,254 of such groups. Amount financed is Rs. 68 crores.
- (e) Self Help Groups are functioning very well.
- (f) Banks have set up Rural Development Institutes for providing training to unemployed youth to enable them to take up self-employment opportunities.
- (g) Components of training for SHGs include capacity building, book-keeping, skill development and upgradation and self-employment.
- (h) Banks could construct buildings for the Training Institute if land is given free of cost by the State Government.
- (i) Carpet making at Elluru and Stitching of caps for Haj Pilgrims need encouragement.

13. Representation of religious communities in Political Institutions:

Sl. No.		Total No.	No. of Religious Representatives
1.	Parliament		3 MPs belonging to religious Minorities
2.	State Assembly		11 MLAs belonging to religious Minorities

14. Linguistic Minorities:

- (i) Official language of the State : Telugu  
: Urdu has also been recognised as official Language in 13 Districts.
- (ii) Other languages spoken in the State : Kannada, Tamil, Marathi and Oriya.

15. (i) Observations of the Governor, Chief Minister/Other Ministers in interaction with the Commission:

- (a) Shri Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy, Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh observed as follows:
  - (i) The State has firm commitment to bridge the gap between 'haves' and 'have-nots'.
  - (ii) Those identified as creamy layer should not get the benefits meant for the poor.
  - (iii) Exclusion of Communities from the Scheduled Lists should be a continuous process and surveys (decadal) should be regularly carried out.
  - (iv) Misuse of reservation policy should be checked.
  - (v) More information should be collected about-socially and educationally backward Dalit Christians to consider their reservation in employment and education.



- (b) Shri Md. Fareeduddin, Minister for Minorities Welfare & Fisheries stated as follows:
- (i) Providing of interest free educational loans to the minorities by the Department.
  - (ii) Construction of Urdu Ghar cum Shadi Khanas.
  - (iii) Allocation of more funds to Hyderabad and Kurnool Districts having high minority population for their economic development. Allocation of more funds to Hyderabad and Kurnool Districts having high minority population for their economic development. Issue of orders extending 5 percent reservation in employment and education to Muslims (since quashed by the Court)
- (c) Observations of the Chief Secretary and other Government Functionaries:
- (i) Shri T.K. Diwan, Chief Secretary observed that:
    - (a) Today's youth are not attracted towards Government jobs as they feel better protected under MNCs.
    - (b) Good health care and quality education should receive priority.
    - (c) Students after 6th Class to be given coaching, liberal scholarships and guidance for career making.
- (d) Views of other Secretaries are as follows:
- (i) Backwards among the Minorities could be identified from among those who have not enjoyed share in political power.
  - (ii) Poor enrolment of girls in schools. This could be improved by introducing vocational skills, mid-day meals and attendance incentives.
  - (iii) Schools should be located within 1 km. of residence.
  - (iv) Girls schools should have female teachers.
  - (v) 30 percent to 40 percent of the Children have not yet been covered under the Girl Child Protection Programme.
  - (vi) Mini Anganwadis have become popular in Tribal areas.
  - (vii) Demands from the Tribals for para-medical staff, child health workers and more residential schools.
  - (viii) Muslim Fishermen (3000) are well looked after in the State.
  - (ix) Muslims taking advantage of poultry development schemes – Production of eggs in the State is 3.5 crores per day – this is a promising measure.

16. Observations on issues related to Terms of Reference:

- (i) Suggested criteria for determining backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and concept of poverty line as criterion for determining backwardness: Poorest of the poor should get benefits. Social and educational backwardness should be determined to facilitate effective implementation of the schemes among the needy and most deserving.
- (ii) Concept of creamy layer in reservation to services and educational institutions: Creamy layer section should not share benefits meant for the poor. Once a family gets benefits of reservation policy it should be deleted.
- (iii) Conferment of the status of Scheduled Castes to those converted to Christianity/Islam: Many representatives of the Christian Community pleaded for conferring the Scheduled Caste status to Dalit Christians. Some Dalit Christians are really backward socially and economically. It was felt that information is required to be collected on this issue for firming up view.

17. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues:
- (i) Issuance of minority certificates by the Revenue Officers is cumbersome. Procedure for issue of Caste Certificates may be reviewed.
  - (ii) A Separate Commission for the Scheduled Tribes may be set up.
  - (iii) Administration of Wakfs should be studied in detail – A Wakf Development Corporation may be established.
  - (iv) For empowerment of the minority communities, they should be represented in all the Commissions, Committees, Corporations, Boards etc. There should be provisions for Women representatives in such bodies.
  - (v) There should be separate funds for the development of Christians.
  - (vi) Anglo-Indians be given preference in certain employment e.g. Railways, Posts and Telegraphs.
  - (vii) State Government may consider 3 percent reservation to Christians in and educational institutions.
  - (viii) Sikh representatives requested for issue of Government Notification according to their minority status in the State.
  - (ix) A development package for 'Sikligar' groups of people among Sikhs may be floated and reservation on par with Muslims be made.
  - (x) Other linguistic minorities viz. Hindi, Gujarati, Bengali, Marathi etc. requested for extension of similar facilities as are available to religious minorities.
  - (xi) Thuluva Vellala Association (Tamil) pleaded for linguistic minority status.

18. Observations of the NCRLM:

The Commission observed that a few participants made very useful suggestions for the development of Muslims of not only the State of Andhra Pradesh but whole country. Briefly, these are as follows:

- (i) There should be Muslim Central Relief Trust. Unclaimed bank interest of Muslims may be credited to this Trust. The movable and immovable property of Muslims without heirs should be made assets of this Trust.
- (ii) A Manpower Corporation of Muslims may be set up.
- (iii) Wakfs should have statewise units to manage Zakat funds.
- (iv) A National Minorities University and another National Minorities Women University may be established to promote higher education among the Minorities.
- (v) In regard to self-employment oriented training for women undertaken by the Banks in the State, the Commission suggested that along with promoting Women, the interests of boys (Men) should also be taken care of so that they do not remain idle and sit at home.
- (vi) Chairman, NCRLM suggested that Banks should take initiatives in opening savings accounts of the prisoners and promote habit of thrift besides upgrading their skills.

## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of Bihar

1. Name of the State: Bihar
2. Dates of visit: February 13-14, 2006.
3. Particulars of the Chairman/  
Members of the Commission  
who visited the State
  - (i) Shri Justice Ranganath Misra,  
Chairman
  - (ii) Dr. Mohinder Singh, Member
  - (iii) Mrs. Asha Das,  
Member Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised:  
as Minority Communities by the State: Muslims, Sikhs, Christians,  
Buddhists and Zoroastrians
5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief:\*\*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Chri- stians	Sikhs	Budd- hists	Jains	Zoroa- strians	Others
Total Populati- on of the State/UT	In lakhs	830.00	690.8	137.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	1 *	0.5
	In Percent- ages (%)	100.0	83.2	16.5	0.1	Negli- gible	Negli- gible	Negli- gible	-	0.1
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	919	915	943	974	879	841	904	-	935

\*In absolute numbers

\*\* (2001 Census)

6. Administrative set up of the State development of Minorities:
  - (i) There is a Minister for Minorities Welfare Department. The Department was created in 1991.

### Other Institutional set up

- (i) Bihar State Minorities Commission constituted in 1991.
- (ii) Backward Classes Commission.
- (iii) SC/ST Development Finance Corporation.
- (iv) State Minorities Finance Corporation functioning since 1984.
- (v) Separate Wakf Boards for the Sunnis and the Shias.
- (vi) 15-Point Programme Implementation Committee at the District & State Level.

7. Educational Status:

- (i) Literacy Rate:\*

	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Budd- hists	Jains	Zoroa- strians	Others
Literacy Rate (%)	Total	47.0	47.9	42.0	71.1	79.8	59.0	93.3	-	28.7
	Female	33.1	33.4	31.5	66.4	73.3	42.2	90.8	-	14.9

\*(2001 Census)

- (ii) Dropout rate of 83.60 percent in 2002-03 in class I-X is comparatively higher than the National Average of 62.58 percent.
- (iii) Madrasa Education
- Total number of Madrasas is 1119.
  - The students from Class VIII to Matric Level are taught as per State Madrasa Board Syllabus. Education from I.A. to M.A. Level is religious. State Government gives grants to the Madrasas.
  - There are 735 Girls Madrasas.
  - Madrasa Education Board is their examining body.
  - All Madrasas are covered under the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA).
  - Small Madrasas are looked after by the Madrasa Education Board. They depend mostly on voluntary contributions of Zakat.
  - There is an Urdu Academy/ Urdu Directorate.
  - Hostels for minorities in each District.
  - Grant of Scholarships to the minority students through Wakf Boards and Urdu Academy.
  - Vocational training through various agencies.
  - Coaching classes for minority students for preparation of various competitive examinations.
  - A scheme of scholarship for poor girl students is under preparation. 200 Girl Students received scholarships @ Rs. 10,000 each from Maulana Azad Education Foundation.

(iv) Primary Education:

(a)	Number of Government Elementary (Primary) Schools.	52000
(b)	Number of Private Schools.	20000
(c)	Number of Government aided schools of minorities.	108
(d)	Number of Panchayat Teachers.	1,00,000 (10% for Urdu medium Schools)

(v) Secondary Education:

(a)	Number of Schools	2800
(b)	Number of Teachers	16689
(c)	Number of Muslim Teachers	1868

(vi) Number of Institutions set up by Religious Minorities:

(a)	Engineering Colleges	3
(b)	Dental Colleges	3
(c)	Others	56

- (vii) Delay in granting recognition to minority educational institutions
- (viii) Technical Education Centers in every district for weaker sections of the society.
- (ix) Vacancies of teachers of Urdu, Arabic, Persian in Colleges/Universities be filled up and Urdu Translators/Asst. Translators/Typists be posted at districts/sub-divisions.
- (x) Need for Vocational Training Centres for Muslim girls.
- (xi) Urdu Primary/Middle School may be set up in every Block/Panchayat.
- (xii) Schools may be established in Muslim concentrated areas.

## 8. Health Status:

(i)

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State
			Hospitals	Beds	
30.7	7.9	67	101	3030	1648

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS

CHCs: Community Health Centres

- (ii) Health care facilities are provided to the poor through Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres numbering 1100.
- (iii) 17 percent of the child deliveries are institutional. BPL women are given Rs. 600.00 in each delivery case.
- (iv) Immunisation programme covers 48 percent of the population.

## 9. Economic Status:

(a) Work Participation Rate:\*

(in percent)

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	47.4	47.7	45.8	46.3	50.8	44.3	53.2	-	53.5
Female	18.8	19.6	15.1	31.9	9.1	18.7	4.2	-	39.9

\*(2001 Census)

(b) Occupational Classification:\*

(in percent)

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	29.3	31.0	19.8	14.4	15.1	36.9	2.9	-	21.5
Agricultural labourer	48.0	47.3	51.5	30.2	16.7	38.5	3.6	-	65.6
Household Industries	3.9	3.6	5.8	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.6	-	4.1
Other Workers	18.8	18.0	22.8	52.2	64.9	21.8	89.8	-	8.8

\*(2001 Census)

- (c) Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in Bihar constitute 42.60 percent as compared to much lower National Average of 26.10 percent.
- (d) State Minorities Finance Corporation was set up in 1984. It is the nodal agency for loaning operations and expected to disburse Rs. 8 crores upto March, 2006 to 1421 beneficiaries.
- (e) There is a Women Development Finance Corporation.
- (f) 80 percent population is agriculture dependent Land holding among Muslims is 1.91 percent.
- (g) State Minorities Finance Corporation could disburse loans only to 6000 persons since inception.
- (h) Sufficient funds be made available to the Minorities Finance Corporation for implementation of approved schemes.

- (i) Interests of women engaged in Beedi manufacturing under Self Help Groups need protection.

10. Existing reservation policy

State Government provides reservation. For OBCs it is 26 percent in the State Services.

11. Existing Criteria for identification of OBCs:

Castes, identified as socially and educationally backward, are taken as criteria.

12. Development Schemes/ Programmes being implemented by the State Government.

(i) Government Level:

- (a) Indira Awas Yojna is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
- (b) Rural Employment Scheme and Employment Guarantee Scheme are in operation for all sections of the society.
- (c) Distribution of loan to minorities through Bihar State Minority Financial Corporation.

(ii) Information relating to Banks:

- a. State Bank of India is the Lead Bank in the State. 40 percent loans are for priority sectors; 10 percent is earmarked for weaker sections/ minorities.
- b. Total outstanding advance as on 30.9.2005 – Rs. 4019.42 crores. Total loans by all the Banks more than Rs. 1300 crores.
- c. Banks are facing recovery problem.
- d. Out of 47000 applications, approximately 37000 were sanctioned.

13. Representation of religious communities in Political Institutions:

Sl. No.	Name	Total Nos.	No. of Religious Representatives
1.	Parliament (Lok Sabha)	56	6
2.	State Council	96	6
3.	Taluk Board/ Block Development Committee	1998	298
4.	Village Panchayats	116029	N.A.

14. Linguistic Minorities:

- (i) Official language of the State : Hindi
- (ii) Other languages spoken in the State : Maithili, Bhojpuri, Urdu, Bengali.

15. (i) Observations of the Governor, Chief Minister/ Other Ministers in interaction with the Commission:

- (a) Shri Nitish Kumar, the Chief Minister of Bihar, observed as follows:
  - (i) State Government is taking various steps for Welfare of weaker sections including minorities.
  - (ii) State Minorities Commission, Minority Finance Commission, 15-Point Programme Implementation Committee are functioning in the State.
  - (iii) He further said that his views on conferments of SC status to Christians and Muslims of SC origin are on record in the Parliament because change of faith does not change socio-economic status of Dalit Community. Even if it requires amendment of the Constitution, this should be looked into.
  - (iv) OBCs/ MBCs are being provided all facilities including reservation.

- (b) Observations of Secretaries and other Government Functionaries:
  - (i) State has two lists of Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes. List includes sections of minorities also.
  - (ii) There is no scheme based on religious or linguistic minorities.

16. Observations on issues related to Terms of Reference:

- (i) Suggested criteria for determining backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and concept of poverty line as criterion for determining backwardness: Certain castes have been identified by the State Government as socially and educationally backward and put them at par with OBCs.

The participants/ representatives expressed following diverse views:

- (a) Reservation be based on socio-economic backwardness.
- (b) Reservation be restricted to Castes and Communities as per Mandal Commission recommendation.
- (c) Downtrodden castes earlier included in SC category before independence be given SC status by amending the Constitution (Article – 341) and Constitution (SC) Order, 1950.
- (ii) Concept of creamy layer in reservation to services and educational institutions. -----
- (iii) Conferment of the status of Scheduled Castes to those converted to Christianity/Islam: Community representatives felt that Dalit Muslims/Dalit Christians of SC origin be given SC status.

17. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various Issues:

- (i) Reservation for Muslims may be based on socio-economic conditions as brought out by the Study conducted by the Asian Development Research Institute.
- (ii) No need to change the criteria prescribed by the Mandal Commission.
- (iii) Status of linguistic minorities, particularly migrants from Bangladesh, is pitiable.
- (iv) Postings of teachers for minority languages and appointment of Minority Welfare Officers at the district on the pattern of Welfare Officers for SC/ST.
- (v) Knowledge and expertise of Muslim artisans, technicians and mechanics be officially recognised and utilised.
- (vi) Persons killed in communal violence be given compensation of Rs. 10 lakh each and Government employment to one member of the family.
- (vii) Minorities Commission be given constitutional status.
- (viii) Percentage of Muslims be fixed under Indira Awas Yojna, Rural Employment Scheme and in Panchayats.
- (ix) Reservation provided under the Mandal Commission needs to be implemented faithfully.
- (x) Reservation may not be extended to the forward classes.
- (xi) Protection be given to weaving/ handloom industry and reservation of seats in medical, engineering, other professional colleges and Legislative Council/Rajya Sabha.
- (xii) Need for review of the provision to nominate Anglo-Indians to the Parliament and State Assemblies as they do not represent the Christians.
- (xiii) Muslim Dhobis be included in SC list.
- (xiv) Preference be given to weaker sections for UN development programmes like UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, etc. and other schemes.
- (xv) Suitable Welfare measures be adopted for the Sikhs.

- (xvi) Facilities be given to receive Primary-level education in Bengali and inclusion of Bengalees as beneficiaries in the Minorities Finance Corporation.
- (xvii) Encroachment on Wakf properties be removed.

18. Observations of the NCRLM:

- (i) All citizens have equal rights under the Constitution and there should be no feeling of deprivation or of marginalisation of any community or section of population.
- (ii) Constitution is a sacred document and no amendment can be made without in – depth examination and discussions of the issues involved.
- (iii) Construction of hostels for SC, ST, OBCs and minorities should be common at all places. There should be proper integration of hostels in educational institutions and no segregation on the basis of caste and community.
- (iv) Kerala Model of Madrasa Education under which students attend Madrasas in morning or evening and attend regular school education during day time may be adopted.
- (v) To expand coverage, State Government should consider setting up other Finance Corporation besides existing Minorities Finance Corporation.



## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of Chhattisgarh

1. Name of the State: Chhattisgarh
2. Dates of visit: February 18-19, 2006.
3. Particulars of the Chairman/  
Member Members of the Commission  
who visited the State.
  - (i) Prof. Dr. Anil Wilson, Member
  - (ii) Mrs. Asha Das,  
Member Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised as  
Minority Communities by the State: Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists,  
Zoroastrians and Jains.
5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief:

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Total Population of the State/UT	In lakhs	208.3	197.3	4.1	4.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	13*	0.9
	In Percentages (%)	100	94.7	2.0	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	Negligible	0.5
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	989	990	943	1021	899	1012	922		1014

\*(In absolute number)

6. Administrative set up of the State for the development of Minorities:
  - (i) SC, ST, OBC and Minorities Development Department is headed by an officer of the rank of Principal Secretary and assisted by an officer of the rank of Commissioner for executing the programmes.
  - (ii) Other Institutional set up

The following Institutions have been set up by State Government:

- (a) State Minorities Commission
- (b) State Scheduled Tribes Commission.
- (c) Backward Classes Commission
- (d) State Cooperative Finance and Development Corporation (State Channelising Agency)
- (e) Wakf Board/Wakf Tribunal/Haj Committee.  
An Office of the Wakf Commissioner is proposed to be set up during 2006-07.
- (f) Madarsa Board set up in March, 2002.
- (g) Language Academy
- (h) Urdu Academy

## 7. Educational Status:

### (i) Literacy Rate:

Literacy Rate(%)	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
	Total	64.7	63.9	82.5	75.3	89.0	84.9	96.8	-	53.6
	Female	51.9	50.8	74.0	68.2	84.7	76.9	94.8	-	38.4

### (ii) Madarsa Education

- Madarsa Board set up in March, 2002. So far it registered 314 Primary Schools and 16 middle schools- 35 Madarsas received grants-in-aid from the Union HRD Ministry- Number of dropouts in higher classes significant- As against 285 primary schools, number of Madarsas providing middle level education is 15.
- Evaluation of Madrasa Education is being undertaken by the State Minorities Commission.
- Scholarships to students belonging to SC/ST/OBC including Minorities.
- Hostels and Ashram Schools – 4 for Girls (300 Seats)
- Pre-Matric Scholarships-5.03 lakh students
- Post-Matric Scholarships-0.64 lakh student

## 8. Health Status:

### (i)

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State
			Hospitals	Beds	
25.2	8.5	-	138	5565	516

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS

CHCs: Community Health Centres

- 16 District Hospitals, 146 Community Health Centers (CHCs)/Primary Health Centres (PHC) at Block level and 500 Sub-Centres in the interior and backward area. Infrastructure for health service is weak.
- State is prone to T.B

## 9. Economic status:

### (a) Work Participation Rate:

[In Percent]

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	52.8	52.9	48.5	51.8	51.1	49.8	54.1	-	55.5
Female	40.0	40.7	15.0	40.5	8.6	32.5	5.4	-	50.6

## (b) Occupational Classification:

[In Percent]

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	44.5	44.9	15.2	54.2	7.9	24.8	4.4	-	60.2
Agricultural labourer	31.9	32.7	13.1	17.8	5.0	12.0	1.1	-	33.0
Household Industries	2.1	2.0	3.1	0.7	2.8	10.1	3.0	-	0.5
Other Workers	21.5	20.4	68.6	27.3	84.2	53.0	91.5	-	6.4

- (c) No. of BPL families- 14.29 lakhs out of total population of 208.33 lakhs i.e. 41.41 percent.
- (d) Percentage of BPL families among the minorities reported as 11.76 percent.
- (e) Incentives for Women in the New Industrial Policy- 2004.
- (f) Special incentives for Women for various income generating activities under the PMRY.

## 10. Existing Criteria for identification of OBCs:

The State Government follows the following criteria:

- (i) Literacy Rate
- (ii) Number of persons in State Government/ Public Sector Undertakings/ Central Government jobs.
- (iii) Proportion of Political representation in elected bodies.
- (iv) Status of a Community in Social stratification.

## 11. Development Schemes/ Programmes being implemented by the State Government.

## (i) Government Level:

- (a) Several 'people-friendly' schemes in rural areas viz:, distribution of bicycles & shoes, plantation of eco-friendly botanical species, distribution of rice and salt at cheaper rate, etc. have been well appreciated.
- (b) 'Navanzor Schemes' for BPL families is another popular scheme. Other schemes affecting their quality of life and development are:
  - (i) construction of latrines
  - (ii) training of workers.
  - (iii) distribution of irrigation pumps to the villages in Bastar and Surguja regions.
  - (iv) Programme of 'electricity to all'.
  - (v) Villages having population between 500 to 1000 are connected to main road.

## (ii) Minorities Finance &amp; Development Corporation:

## (iii) Information relating to Banks:

- (i) 3 Lead Banks (SBI, CBI, Dena Bank).
- (b) Need to create an awareness among people about various programmes.
- (c) Various Extension Departments of the Government should make concerted efforts particularly among minority communities.
- (d) Undertaking of more frequent and door-to-door publicity campaign.
- (e) Special focus be given to the promotion of agriculture and animal husbandry in rural areas.
- (f) Dena Bank has recorded an overall recovery rate of 60 percent to 70 percent.

- (g) Against the target of providing 10 percent of credit to the Minority communities, the achievement was 11.61 percent.
- (h) There was not a single defaulter group in the NABARD scheme. However, in regard to SGSY recovery was not more than 50 percent. Altogether there were 20,000 SHGS in the State.

## 12. Representation of religious communities in Political Institutions

	Total	Minorities
Lok Sabha	11	-
Rajya Sabha	5	1
State Assembly	90	2

## 13. Linguistic Minorities

- (i) Official language of the State: Hindi
- (ii) Other languages spoken in the State: Oriya, Marathi, Bengali

## 14. Observations of the Governor/Chief Minister/other Dignitaries in interaction with the Commission:

- (i) H.E. Lt. General (Retd.) K.M. Seth, Governor of Chhattisgarh was of the view that reservations to various deprived sections of the society should be restricted to one generation beneficiaries. The concept of creamy layer among SC/ST Categories may be introduced so that the condition of primitive tribal groups could be improved. Tribals e.g. Baigas and Abujhmariahs have hardly derived any benefit from the Tribal sub-plan. Development of the SCs and STs not commensurate to the amount spent so far.
- (ii) Dr. Raman Singh, Chief Minister stated that the poorest of the poor irrespective of religion should be accorded priority. Economic criterion should determine the backwardness. As regards Dalit Muslims, he felt that the existing categorisation was alright and no changes were warranted.

## 15. Observations on issues related to Terms of Reference:

- (i) Suggested criteria for determining backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and concept of poverty line as criterion for determining backwardness.
- (a) Central Government should issue only 'common guidelines' leaving other aspects to the State Government.
- (b) The criteria for identifying backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities should be worked out only after conducting survey of the level of development of the Community.
- (c) Economic criteria should determine the backwardness.
- (ii) Concept of creamy layer in reservation to services and educational institutions
- (a) Concept of creamy layer may be introduced for SCs/ STs along with OBCs.
- (b) Those in the creamy layer should be debarred from availing any benefits.
- (c) Reservation facilities should be extended to the poorest irrespective of the religion one pursues.
- (iii) Conferment of the status of Scheduled Castes to those converted to Christianity/Islam.
- (a) The State was not in favour of conferring the status of SC to those converted to Christianity/Islam as they have already been covered under the OBC list and are eligible for Scholarships and other benefits.

16. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues:
- (a) There should be a separate Finance Corporation for the development of minorities and element of subsidy be introduced for the poorest among them.
    - (i) State Minority Commission should be made more powerful in terms of policy matters and implementation of various schemes for minorities.

## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of Goa

1. Name of the State: Goa
2. Dates of visit: May 28 – 29, 2006.
3. Particulars of the Chairman/  
Members of the Commission  
who visited the State
  - (i) Shri Justice Ranganath Misra,  
Chairman
  - (ii) Prof. Dr. Tahir Mahmood,  
Member
  - (i) Dr. Anil Wilson, Member
  - (ii) Mrs. Asha Das,  
Member Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised:  
as Minority Communities by the State: —
5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief:\*\*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Mus- lims	Chri- stians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroa- strians	Others
Total Populati- on of the State/UT	In lakhs	13.5	8.9	0.9	3.6	970*	649*	820*	-	353*
	In Percent- ages (%)	100	65.8	6.8	26.7	0.1	Negli- gible	0.1	-	Negli- gible
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	961	918	867	1,107	644	818	885	-	868

\*In absolute numbers

\*\* (2001 Census)

6. Administrative set up of the State for the development of Minorities:
  - (i) Minority Commission: No such Commission at present. However, State Government favours setting up such a Commission.
7. Educational Status:
  - (i) Literacy Rate:\*

Literacy Rate(%)	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Chri- stians	Sikhs	Budd- hists	Jains	Zoroa- strians	Others
	Total	82.0	81.9	75.4	83.8	95.5	82.8	95.7	-	73.3
	Female	75.4	74.2	70.0	78.8	94..9	75.6	95.2	-	63.2

\* (2001 Census)

- (ii) Dropout rate in class I-X is 39.68 percent as compared to higher National Average of 62.58 percent. Overall literacy rate in Goa is 82.0 percent which is much higher than the National Average of 64.8 percent similarly literacy status among all communities is also encouraging.

- (iii) The Linguistic minorities are running their own schools upto Primary level.
- (iv) About 150 – 160 Primary Teachers were surplus.
- (v) There were a few Urdu Schools and vacancies of teachers could not be filled up due to lack of trained teachers.
- (vi) Demand for English language in Schools has led to closure of Vernacular Schools.
- (vii) There is no reservation of seats in educational institutions.
- (viii) There are special schemes for education of girls and awards to meritorious students.

## 8. Health Status:

(i)

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State
		Hospitals	Beds	
13.9	8.1	20	2639	19

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS

CHCs: Community Health Centres

(ii) Malaria/HIV/AIDS are problem areas.

## 9. Economic Status

(a) Work Participation Rate:\*

(in percent)

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	54.6	57.9	54.6	45.6	67.3	68.3	60.0	-	56.6
Female	22.4	24.4	10.9	20.4	10.8	29.1	11.2	-	40.9

\*(2001 Census)

(b) Occupational Classification: \*

(in percent)

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	9.6	12.0	0.5	4.8	0.9	1.5	-	-	1.1
Agricultural labourer	6.8	7.4	0.5	6.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	-	0.6
Household Industries	2.8	2.8	2.3	3.1	0.5	3.0	1.3	-	4.0
Other Workers	80.7	77.9	96.7	85.4	97.9	94.5	98.0	-	94.3

\*(2001 Census)

- (c) Percentage of BPL population is quite low i.e. only 4.40 compared to National Average of 26.10.
- (d) To look after the properties of migrants, a Commissionerate for N.R.Is has been set up.
- (e) Migrants from religious and linguistic minorities need special Government attention and should be covered under PDS
- (f) Semi – skilled migrant labours come mainly from Karnataka.
- ((g) Special schemes may be introduced for BPL families for their upliftment.

## 10. Existing reservation policy

17 Communities are identified as OBCs which include some Christian Communities. No Muslim Community is included in the OBC category.

11. Existing Criteria for identification of OBCs:

Caste is taken as a parameter for identifying the socio-economic backwardness among religious and linguistic minorities.

12. Development Schemes/ Programmes being implemented by the State Government.

The Directorate of Social Welfare administers several schemes for welfare of SC/OBC persons like housing, stipends, meritorious scholarships, coaching classes in schools and preparing them for competitive examinations, etc.

13. Linguistic Minorities:

- (i) Official language of the State: Konkani.
- (ii) Other languages spoken in the State: Marathi, Kannada, Hindi, Urdu and Malayalam.

14. (i) Observations of the Governor, Chief Minister/Other Ministers in interaction with the Commission:

- (a) Shri Pratap Singh Rane, the Chief Minister of Goa, observed as follows:
  - (ii) There were no converts in Goa and no major problem for ethnic minorities.
  - (iii) There is a concept of Community land for excess properties.
  - (iv) No case of discrimination has been reported during last 10 years or more.
  - (v) There is an equal right to women.
- (b) Dr. Wilfred A. De. Souza, the Deputy Chief Minister, observed as follows:
  - (i) Problems are faced by Tribals in running their schools as they do not conform to the laws in force.
  - (ii) Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada be given minority language status.
- (c) Minister of Education, Goa, stated as follows:
  - (i) Both husband and wife get 50 percent shares in property.
  - (ii) State should have a Minority Commission.
- (d) Observations of Shri J.P. Singh, the Chief Secretary and other Functionaries are as follows:
  - (a) Goa is a model State and using I.T. and latest techniques for development.
  - (b) Social harmony exists amongst linguistic and religious minorities barring stray cases of communal violence.
  - (c) No community-specific problems exist in the State. There are some gaps in the coastal interior areas.
  - (d) Youths of 10+2 age group are keen to go abroad.

15. Observations on issues related to Terms of Reference:

- (i) Suggested criteria for determining backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and concept of poverty line as criterion for determining backwardness: Caste is suggested as the criteria.
- (ii) Concept of creamy layer in reservation to services and educational institutions: Creamy layer may be applied at all levels in reservation.
- (iii) Conferment of the status of Scheduled Castes to those converted to Christianity/Islam: There were no converts in Goa.



16. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues:
- (i) Representative of the Muslims stated that:
    - (a) There are no Muslim Communities in the OBC list.
    - (b) Muslim schools are not considered as minority institutions as the authorities insist on such certificates.
    - (c) Urdu schools are non-functional due to non-appointment of teachers.
    - (d) Community land may be made available for graveyard at Margao.
  - (ii) Representative of the Jain Community pleaded for granting minority status at national level protecting old temples and sacred places of Jains in Goa.

## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of Gujarat

1. Name of the State: Gujarat
2. Dates of visit: May 24-25, 2006.
3. Particulars of the Chairman/  
Members of the Commission  
who visited the State.
  - (i) Shri Justice Ranganath Misra,  
Chairman
  - (ii) Mrs. Asha Das,  
Member Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised: —  
as Minority Communities by the State:
5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief:\*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Total Population of the State/UT	In lakhs	506.71	451.43	45.92	2.84	0.46	0.18	5.25	0.12	0.28
	In Percentages (%)	100	89.1	9.1	0.6	0.1	Negligible	1.0	Negligible	Negligible
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	920	918	937	988	824	889	969	-	986

\*(2001 Census)

6. Administrative set up of the State for the development of Minorities:  
There is a Department of Social Justice and Empowerment to look after the interests of the minorities.

### Other Institutional set up

- (i) State Commission for Backward Classes.
- (ii) Gujarat Minorities Finance & Development Corporation Ltd.
- (iii) State Wakf Board.
- (iv) State Haj Committee.

7. Educational Status:

- (i) Literacy Rate: \*

Literacy Rate %	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
	Total	69.1	68.3	73.5	77.7	85.1	66.9	96.0	-	69.9
	Female	57.8	56.7	63.5	71.2	79.7	53.6	93.5	-	64.1

\*(2001 Census)

- (ii) Dropout rate in class I-X was 62.82 percent which is close to the National Average of 62.58.

## (iii) Madrasa Education

- (a) There are 675 schools of religious minorities – (Government Schools – 304 and Aided Schools – 371).
- (b) Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships.
- (c) Primary School facility is available within 1 km of habitation.
- (d) Kanya Kalvani Rath Yatra – To ensure cent percent enrolment of girl child and 0 percent dropout at primary level.
- (e) NGOs are involved in helping children of migratory labour in the field of education.
- (f) Vocational training is being imparted through approved Workshops in tailoring, embroidery, carpet making, etc. So far 1700 beneficiaries have been trained at an expense of Rs. 20.53 lakhs
- (g) Quality education and vocational courses be provided to religious minorities besides scholarships and soft loans & benefits of reservation in education and jobs be extended to Christians and Muslims.
- (h) Pali language should be encouraged at University Level.

## 8. Health Status:

(i)

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State
			Hospitals	Beds	
24.6	7.6	57	503	35056	1070

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS

CHCs: Community Health Centres

## 9. Economic Status

(a) Work Participation Rate:\*

[In Percent]

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	54.9	55.2	51.1	54.1	54.9	54.0	56.2	-	56.9
Female	27.9	29.6	13.0	37.5	7.4	12.9	6.8	-	35.8

\*(2001 Census)

(b) Occupational Classification:

[In Percent]

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	27.3	28.7	11.9	25.6	4.7	2.5	2.6	-	34.2
Agricultural labourers	24.3	25.2	14.7	24.5	2.5	8.4	1.1	-	22.1
Household Industries	2.0	1.9	3.6	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.7	-	1.6
Other Workers	46.4	44.1	69.7	48.7	91.4	88.3	94.6	-	42.1

\*(2001 Census)

- (c) Percentage of BPL population was quite low at 14.07 as compared to National Average of 26.10.
- (d) Representative of Banks felt that Income criterion for BPL families and unit cost of the activities be revised time to time vis-à-vis residential status
- (e) Rural Muslims have been marginalised and new economic policy has affected Muslim artisans e.g. craftsmen, weavers, porters, etc.

10. Existing Reservation Policy:

27 percent posts are reserved for socially and educationally backward classes in Government and Public Sector Undertakings.

11. Existing Criteria for identification of OBCs:

The State Government has not identified socially and educationally backward sections but has identified 29 castes as such among the religious minorities based on various criteria like caste, traditional occupation, land holding, education, health, employment, income, family size, housing, etc.

12. Development Schemes/Programmes being implemented by the State Government.

(i) Government Level:

- (a) Self-employment under Manav Garima Yojana – Kit worth Rs. 3,000 is given.
- (b) Cottage Industry – subsidy upto Rs. 3000 against bank loan.
- (c) Tailoring Centre for women – stipend of Rs. 250 p.m. for tailoring training and Rs. 1500 for purchase of sewing machine.

Others:

- (i) Gujarat Minorities Finance and Development Corporation implement various welfare schemes for religious and linguistic minorities as mentioned below:
- (ii) Direct Finance Scheme of term loan, margin money scheme, micro-finance, education loans, etc.
- (iii) Mahila Samridhi Yojana – It provides loans through Self Help Groups to trained women of minorities.
- (iii) Information relating to Banks:

Representative of Banks observed as follows:

- (a) Benefits of various schemes are not reaching the poorest of the poor.
- (b) Training should be imparted to the beneficiary.
- (c) Middlemen should be eliminated and beneficiaries be facilitated to approach Bank directly.

13. Linguistic Minorities:

- (i) Official Languages of the State: Gujarati and Hindi.
- (ii) Other Languages spoken in the State: Urdu, Sindhi and Marathi.

14. Representation of religious communities in Elected Bodies:

	Total Nos. of MPs	No. of Religious Minorities
Parliament	37	1 (Rajya Sabha)
Assembly	182	3

15. Observations of the Governor, CM, and Other Government Functionaries:

- (i) Shri Narendra Modi, the Chief Minister of Gujarat, observed as follows:
  - (a) Welfare Schemes are implemented in the State irrespective of religion, caste or language.
  - (b) Reservation policy should not be based on religion or caste.
  - (c) 29 minority communities included in SEBC get reservation benefits.
  - (d) Status of S.C. should not be conferred to converts to Christianity or Islam as they figure in the list of backward classes.

Observations of the Chief Secretary and other Secretaries of the Govt. of Gujarat:

Shri Sudhir Mankad, the Chief Secretary, stated that so far 128 castes/classes/groups have been identified as SEBC. Out of these, 28 belong to the Muslim community and one to the Christian community.

16. Observations on issues related to Terms of Reference:

- (i) Suggested criteria for determining backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and concept of poverty line as criterion for determining backwardness: State Govt. felt that a separate exercise in this regard is not necessary as the socio-economically backward communities are already covered along with others in various schemes for upliftment of poor.
- (ii) Concept of creamy layer in reservation to services and educational institutions: It was pointed out that creamy layer of religious minorities should be excluded from the list of OBCs.
- (iii) Conferment of the status of Scheduled Castes to those converted to Christianity/Islam: State Government was of the view that S.C. status should not be conferred on those who have embraced Christianity or Islam as they have been included in OBC list. However, representatives of Christians and Muslims advocated for such status while representative of Sikh community was not in favour of such status.

17. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues:

Chairman, Gujarat State Haj Committee stated as follows:

- (i) Baxi Commission appointed by the State Govt. to identify OBCs is not suitable for religious minorities. Income should be the criteria for identification.
- (ii) Backwards of religious minorities are on a different footing and a common criteria for all socially and economically backwards is not desirable.
- (iii) There should be reservation in Govt. employment and educational institutions for upliftment of religious minorities within the ceiling of 50 percent.
- (iv) Representative of Senior Citizen Association, Muslim Society Complex stated that the existing criteria for identifying backward classes is adequate/reasonable but the present measures have not helped educational and economic development of religious minorities and BPL families.
- (v) Muslims Dhobi Committee pleaded for inclusion of Dhobis in the SC list throughout India.
- (vi) President, Maninagar Sindhi Panchayat, Ahmedabad stated that there should be representation of Sindhi Community in Legislative bodies, grants to Sindhi Academy be enhanced and they may be conferred right to buy agricultural land.

- (vii) Representative of the Buddhists mentioned that Buddhists should be removed from SC list and included in OBC list, State Govt. should declare holiday on Buddha Jayanti, Buddhist sculptures, monuments, caves, etc. should be maintained and protected in the State.
- (viii) Representatives of NGO (Prashant) mentioned that Dalits/Tribals/Muslim in the State cannot buy a house or shop of their choice and have no access to good education.
- (ix) Parsi Community expressed concern over diminishing Parsi population in the country and suggested for a nomination of a Parsi in the Rajya Sabha.
- (x) Kamdar Swasthya Suraksha Mandal informed that the members of Valmiki Community are compelled to work as scavengers throughout their lives and suggested special reservation.
- (xi) Ahmedabad Women's Action Group Secretary stated that due to poverty OBCs are unable to keep their children in schools as they earn and care for the family.
- (xii) Shri Gujarat Vanvasi Kalyan Parishad felt that family should be the criteria for economic backwardness.

## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of Haryana

1. Name of the State: Haryana
2. Date of visit: February 24, 2006.
3. Particulars of the Chairman/  
Members of the Commission  
who visited the State/ UT
  - (i) Justice Ranganath Misra, Chairperson
  - (ii) Dr. Mohinder Singh, Member
  - (iii) Mrs. Asha Das, Member Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised  
as Minority Communities by the State: —
5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief: \*\*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Total Population of the State/UT	In lakhs	211.4	186.5	12.2	0.3	11.7	0.1	0.6	24*	0.21
	In Percentages (%)	100	88.2	5.8	0.1	5.5	Negligible	0.3	-	-
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	861	858	870	918	893	783	911	-	790

\*In absolute numbers

\*\* (2001 Census)

6. Administrative set up of the State for the development of Minorities:
  - (i) The Government of Haryana has constituted a State Level Body namely Haryana Second Backward Classes Commission.
  - (ii) Other Institutional set up

The following Institutions have been set up by the State Government:

- (iii) Haryana Wakf Board
- (iv) The Haryana Backward Classes & Economically Weaker Section Kalyan Nigam has been established as the State Channelising Agency in the year 1995.

7. Educational Status:
  - (i) Literacy Rate:\*

Literacy Rate(%)	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
	Total	67.9	69.4	40.0	85.3	68.9	67.4	94.2	-	66.9
	Female	55.7	57.1	21.5	81.8	62.2	54.9	90.7	-	57.7

\*(2001 Census)

- (ii) Dropout rate in class I-X is 29.14 as against 62.58 of National Average.
- (iii) For the educational upliftment of educationally backward Minorities there is a scheme to provide free uniforms, free stationery and financial help for the purchase of bicycles to students belonging to this category whose parents' annual income is less than Rs. 50,000/-.
- (iv) There are two professional Medical Education Institutions in Haryana having minority status, namely, Shri Baba Mastnath Dental College and Hospital, Asthal Bohar and Shri Baba Mastnath Ayurveda Degree College, Asthal Bohar (Rohtak).
- (v) There are five Technical Education Institutes where reservation for minority in minority institutions is 42.5 percent.
- (vi) As per the Education loan scheme, loan upto Rs. 2.50 lakhs is provided to the minority community people from Haryana whose income is upto Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 55,000 in rural and urban areas respectively. Loan is provided at 3 percent rate of interest.
- (vii) There is lack of Urdu medium schools, Urdu teachers, and lack of infrastructure in the Institutes. Nearly one-third post of teachers remained vacant in Fatehabad District alone.
- (viii) Traditional education and modern education should be segregated in larger interests of Muslim community.
- (ix) There are Haryana Urdu and Punjabi Sahitya Academy.
- (x) State Government is sensitive towards the educational backwardness of minorities is general and minority women in particular.
- (xi) 557 school rooms, 6 Mewat Model Schools, 1 Girls Hostel, 3 ITIs, 418 Houses in 5 residential colonies, Industrial Estate in Rojka Meo & Hathin. Community Hall and multipurpose auditorium at Ferozepur Jhirka.
- (l) Incentives are provided to the students in the form of bicycles and dress. Girls are being promoted to go for higher education. Emphasis is given on vocational education.

## 8. Health Status:

(i)

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State
			Hospitals	Beds	
26.3	7.1	59	133	7118	408

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS

CHCs: Community Health Centres

- (ii) Various health welfare measures are taken by the State e.g. ICDS. Programme T.B. eradication programme, nutritional programme for the children, eradicating abortion of girl foetus, ban on ultra sound-clinics, mother-child care, etc.

## 9. Economic Status:

(a) Work Participation Rate:\*

[In Percent]

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	50.3	50.4	45.2	53.3	53.1	49.9	52.6	-	53.8
Female	27.2	27.6	29.4	23.4	19.9	22.4	7.4	-	23.3

\*(2001 Census)



## (b) Occupational Classification:\*

[In Percent]

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	36.0	35.9	34.5	2.9	41.8	6.7	4.2	-	15.6
Agricultural labourers	15.3	15.0	18.4	10.5	16.4	25.4	0.5	-	9.7
Household Industries	2.6	2.5	2.5	1.3	2.8	3.5	5.4	-	3.6
Other Workers	46.1	46.5	44.5	85.3	38.9	64.4	89.9	-	71.1

\*(2001 Census)

- (c) Families Living Below Poverty Line are less (8.74%) as compared to National Average (26.10%).
- (d) 52 Livestock centres and other infrastructural facilities are provided.

## 10. (a) Development Schemes/Programmes being implemented by the State Government.

- (i) Haryana Backward Classes and Economically Weaker Section Kalyan Nigam provides economic assistance for economic development of the people belonging to minority communities. Up to 15.2.2006, the Nigam has provided self-employment to 4943 persons belonging to religious minorities and disbursed Rs. 17.73 crores.
- (ii) The District Rural Development Agency organise credit camps in order to create awareness of schemes and financial assistance among weaker sections of society including minorities.
- (iii) Courses on awareness of schemes of financial assistance are being conducted in minority concentrated Mewat area by Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute (RUDSET).
- (iv) In 1980, Government of Haryana constituted Mewat Development Board (MDB) under the chairmanship of Chief Minister, Haryana. The Government has spent Rs. 62.07 crore providing infrastructural facilities under on the going-schemes viz education, health community works, sports, agriculture, animal husbandry, industrial training, etc.
- (v) For social mobilisation, Mewat Development Agency has sensitised the Meo women through Self Help Groups (SHGs). There are more than 1928 SHG groups involving more than 26717 women as members. The women have become bread earners for the family and getting Rs. 1500/- to Rs. 7000/- per month from their income generating activities.
- (vi) Under the term loan scheme, and margin money loan scheme loan upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided to the minority community people from Haryana whose annual income is upto Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 55,000 in rural and urban areas respectively.

## (b) Information relating to Banks:

The Banks should have two windows one for "Below Poverty Line" (BPL) families and the other for "Above Poverty line" (APL) families.

## 11. Linguistic Minorities:

- (i) Official Language of the State: Hindi
- (ii) Other Languages spoken in the State: English, Urdu and Punjabi

12. Observations of the Governor, Chief Secretary and other functionaries in interaction with the Commission:
- (i) The Commission met the Governor and Ministers of Haryana.
  - (ii) Smt. Meenakashi Anand Chaudhry, Chief Secretary, Government of Haryana briefly mentioned about the various programmes being implemented by the State Government for the welfare of the minorities.
  - (iii) Secretary, Education Department said that Primary Schools are opened for all students irrespective of caste and creed. Free stationery and free uniforms are provided to S.C. and Economically Weaker Section (EWS) girl students attending VI<sup>th</sup> class.
  - (iv) Commissioner, Education stated that the State Government is sensitive towards the educational backwardness of minorities Scholarship is given to students of SC/ST/OBC Minority Community. Girls are encouraged to go for higher education and emphasis is given on vocational education.
  - (v) M.D. of Haryana Finance Corporation mentioned about various schemes for the welfare of the minorities.
  - (vi) Director, Health Services mentioned about various welfare measures concerning health matters like IMR, MMR, longevity sex-ratio, steps taken to prevent abortion of female foetus, etc.
  - (vii) Secretary, Social Welfare Department apprised about the measures taken by the State Government to check declining trend of sex-ratio and integrated approach for the welfare of the girl child of the state including those of minority community. There are various schemes like separate girls schools, girls hostels, stipend to girls for higher education, fixed deposit in the name of a girl for 20 years which could be utilised on the occasion of marriage and old age pension to the parents of the girl child.
13. Observations on Terms of Reference:
- (i) Suggested criteria for determining backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and concept of poverty line as criterion for determining backwardness:  
The Criteria followed in the Case of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes may apply to the persons belonging to the religious and linguistic minorities.
  - (ii) Concept of creamy layer in reservation to services and educational institutions:  
It was felt that the concept of creamy layer as applicable for OBCs should be introduced for SCs and STs.
  - (iii) Conferment of the status of Scheduled Castes to those converted to Christianity/Islam:  
It was stated that the status of Scheduled Castes in the society does not change even after conversion to Christianity or Islam. Thus such persons may be conferred S.C. Status. However, divergent views were expressed by the representatives belonging to the minority communities.
14. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues:
- (i) Benefits from development and welfare schemes introduced for backward classes including minorities are still not reaching the poorest of the poor.
  - (ii) Steps have been taken to check the decline of Sex Ratio.
  - (iii) Lack of adequate funds and lack of adequate schemes to address the problems of Muslims in the State.
  - (iv) Sikh Community faces problems in education sector such as lack of adequate Punjabi schools, general and Gurumukhi language teachers, infrastructure facilities etc.
  - (v) The benefits of various programmes could not reach to Muslim beneficiaries due to lack of awareness and education.

- (vi) Element of reservation within reservation out of OBC quota for religious minorities could be introduced.
- (vii) Socio-economic survey for Religious Minorities along with others should be undertaken at regular intervals, preferably every five years.
- (viii) Localities inhabited by sizable population of minorities should be specified and provided adequate civic amenities.
- (ix) There should be political empowerment of women.
- (x) Christian Missionary Hospitals be encouraged and given assistance by the State.

15. Observations of NCRLM:

Justice Ranganath Misra, Chairman, NCRLM, observed that the large number of people deriving benefits from reservations in jobs and education, despite having graduated to the creamy layer, indicated a serious malady for the social framework.

## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of Himachal Pradesh

4. Name of the State: Himachal Pradesh
5. Dates of visit: June 8-9, 2006
6. Particulars of the Chairman/ Members of the Commission who visited the State
- (i) Shri Justice Ranganath Misra, Chairman.  
(ii) Mrs. Asha Das, Member Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised as Minority Communities by the State: Muslims, Christians, Sikhs. Buddhists and Jains.

### 5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief: \*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Total Population of the State/UT	In lakhs	60.8	58.0	1.2	0.08	0.7	0.8	0.01	-	Negligible
	In Percentages (%)	100.0	95.4	2.0	0.1	1.2	1.2	Negligible	-	-
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	968	973	806	822	898	942	877	-	1005

\*(2001 Census)

### 6. Administrative set up of the State development of Minorities:

- (i) Government Level
- (a) Minorities Welfare Board has been set up under the Chairmanship of Honourable Chief Minister wherein all matters and problems are being looked after.
- (b) Commission for Backward Classes has also been set up in the State to look after the Welfare of Minorities.
- (c) Himachal Pradesh Wakf Board
- (d) State Haj Committee
- (e) Himachal Minorities Finance & Development Corporation

### 7. Educational Status:

- (i) Literacy Rate:\*

Literacy Rate(%)	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
	Total	76.5	76.8	57.5	82.8	83.0	73.7	96.3	-	78.0
	Female	67.4	67.7	46.6	79.5	76.2	64.7	94.8	-	74.3

\*(2001 Census)

- (ii) Dropout rate is 29.95 percent as compared to National Average of 62.58 percent.
- (iii) Madrasa Education
- There are 14 Madrasas in the State which are imparting education from Primary to 10+2 with special emphasis on Urdu, Arabic and religious education.
  - The Wakf Board provides merit-cum-means Scholarships to the needy and meritorious students.
  - One Islamia School is being run by the Wakf Board which is affiliated with H.P. Board of School Education.
- (iv) IRDP Scholarship
- (v) Post Matric Scholarship
- (vi) Maulana Azad National Scholarship
- (vii) Pre-examination coaching & allied Scheme
- (viii) There is an Urdu Academy and Urdu Classes are being taken at two places.
- (ix) There is need to provide facilities for B.Ed., professional and technical education to weaker sections among minorities.
- (x) 30 percent Budget should be provided for Muslim NGOs involved in Sarva Siksha Abhiyan.
- (xi) 50 Industrial Training Institutes and 112 Vocational Training Centres.
- (xii) One Anganwadi Centre for 300 population.

## 8. Health Status

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State
			Hospitals	Beds	
20.6	7.1	49	141	7786	438

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS  
CHCs: Community Health Centres

## 9. Economic Status:

- (a) Work Participation Rate:\*

[In Percent]

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	54.6	54.7	56.3	60.1	52.5	50.9	54.5	-	46.7
Female	43.7	44.1	32.9	32.5	23.4	46.4	10.2	-	15.0

\*(2001 Census)

- (b) Occupational Classification:\*

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	65.3	66.1	49.4	9.7	39.9	55.2	1.9	-	29.8
Agricultural labourer	3.1	3.1	3.9	4.2	3.0	2.3	1.5	-	6.1
Household Industries	1.8	1.7	2.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	8.2	-	3.1
Other Workers	29.8	29.0	44.1	84.2	54.9	40.0	88.4	-	61.1

\*(2001 Census)

- (c) Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line is only 7.63 percent as compared to 26.10 percent at the National Level.
- (d) Himachal Pradesh Minorities Finance & Development Corporation was incorporated in September, 1996.

10. Existing Criteria for identification of OBCs:

The following criteria are followed:

Social Backwardness, (Caste) and Economic Backwardness (Below Poverty Line) are taken as the criteria.

11. Development Schemes/Programmes being the State Government.

- (i) Himachal Minorities Finance & Development Corporation
  - (a) Loan for self employment ventures are being made available for agricultural activities, service sector and manufacturing sector.
  - (b) Training programme for empowering the women entrepreneurship under self employment ventures.
  - (c) Margin money and Term Loan Schemes and loans for small business.
  - (d) Promotion of inter-caste marriage.
  - (e) Corporation has authorised share capital of Rs. 5 crores and has disbursed loan of Rs. 629.39 lakh upto May, 2006.

12. Linguistic Minorities:

- (i) Official language of the State: Hindi
- (ii) Other languages spoken in the State: English, Pahari, Kangri, Punjabi, Nepali, Dogri, Bhoti

13. Observations of the Chief Secretary in interaction with the Commission:

- (i) The Chief Secretary, Himachal Pradesh, observed that there is a need to improve the facilities for education, training, and upgradation of skills with a view to enhance employability of educated persons.
- (ii) He also suggested for evolving a composite formula based on BPL and OBC criteria.

14. Observations on Issues related to Terms of Reference:

- (i) Suggested criteria for determining backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and concept of poverty line as criterion for determining backwardness:

It was felt that:

- (a) The criteria should be backwardness for all irrespective of their caste, creed, religion and language.
- (b) The criteria for identifying backward sections should be on the lines of BPL and all benefits for socio-economic and educational development should flow to them and also distinction on the basis of castes creed or religion should be done away.
- (ii) Concept of creamy layer in reservation to services and educational institutions:
  - (a) State Government was of the view that creamy layer needs to be properly defined. It needs to be considered whether one person in a family can be given one time benefit or the entire family belonging to backward classes can be given one time benefit.

15. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues:
- (a) The President of All Himachal Muslim Welfare Society stated that Muslims, as a whole, should be notified as 'Other Backward Classes' and 5 percent seats should be reserved for them in All India Services. He also suggested that status of Muslim women in State is a matter of great concern and they need to be given opportunities at all levels.
  - (b) Rev. Ashok Massey, Member Minority Welfare Board, suggested that NGOs from Muslims and Christians should be associated with Committees on developmental issues.
  - (c) Shri N.A. Hashmi, Member Wakf Board, emphasised the need for providing facilities for B.Ed., professional and technical education to weaker sections among the minorities.

## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of Jammu & Kashmir

1. Name of the State: Jammu & Kashmir
2. Dates of visit: September 3-11, 2005.
3. Particulars of the Chairman/  
Members of the Commission  
who visited the State
  - (i) Dr. Mohinder Singh,  
Member
  - (ii) Mrs. Asha Das, Member  
Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised:  
as Minority Communities by the State —

### 5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief: \*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Total Population of the State/UT	In lakhs	101.44	30.05	67.9	0.2	2.1	1.1	0.02	-	Negligible
	In Percentages (%)	100	29.60	67.0	0.2	2.0	1.1	-	-	-
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	892	824	927	594	809	941	856	-	902

\*(2001 Census)

6. Administrative set up of the State for the development of Minorities: 0
  - (a) There is a Department of Social Welfare in the State headed by a Minister to look after the welfare of all weaker sections of society.
  - (b) There is a SC, BC, & OBC Development Corporation in the State.
  - (c) There is a J & K Women Development Corporation for the welfare of the women.
  - (d) There is also a Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC) headed by the Chief Executive Councillor.

### 7. Educational Status:

- (i) Literacy Rate:\*

Literacy Rate(%)	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
	Total	55.5	71.2	47.3	74.8	85.4	59.7	86.5	-	46.3
	Female	43.0	59.0	34.9	60.9	77.6	49.0	83.3	-	37.8

\*(2001 Census)

- (ii) Dropout rate in class I-X is 51.07 percent which is lower than the National Average of 62.58 percent.



(iii) There has been universalisation of education.

(iii) Madrasa Education

(a) Madrasas are mainly imparting religious education.

(b) Modern education is also required to be introduced in Madrasas in phases.

(i) Special provisions may be made for higher education including scholarships for deserving students from Ladakh region.

## 8. Health Status:

(i)

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State				No. of Primary Health Centres in the State
		Hospitals		Beds		
18.6	5.7	Jammu	36	Jammu	1700	334
		Kashmir	40	Kashmir	1595	

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS

CHCs: Community Health Centres

## 9. Economic Status:

(a) Work Participation Rate:\*

[In Percent]

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	50.0	55.6	47.2	67.6	53.6	51.7	59.9	-	54.9
Female	22.5	23.2	22.0	22.1	15.3	41.0	9.8	-	4.3

\*(2001 Census)

(b) Occupational Classification:\*

[In Percent]

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	42.4	41.9	43.4	5.0	22.4	45.4	6.4	-	20.0
Agricultural labourer	6.6	3.7	8.3	1.4	1.9	4.5	2.4	-	-
Household Industries	6.2	1.2	9.2	0.6	1.7	1.5	3.1	-	-
Other Workers	44.8	53.2	39.2	93.0	74.0	48.7	88.1	-	80.0

\*(2001 Census)

(c) Percentage of BPL families in the State is 3.48 percent as compared to the National Average 26.10 percent.

(d) Handicrafts, handloom, Community tourism, mountaineering, trekking etc. have scope for development in Ladakh region.

(e) There is potential for floriculture also.

(f) Local population in Ladakh should be employed in projects of Central Government and other undertakings.

## 10. Existing reservation policy

10 percent posts are reserved for Scheduled Tribes and 8 percent for Scheduled Castes.

11. Development Schemes/Programmes being implemented by the State Government.

- (a) Minorities Finance & Development Corporation:
- (i) The MFDC undertakes several welfare measures.
  - (ii) Other Schemes/Programmes, *inter-alia* relate to:
    - (a) Universalisation of Education
    - (b) Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes
    - (c) Homes for Widows and Orphans

12. Linguistic Minorities:

- (i) Official language of the State : Urdu
- (ii) Other languages spoken in the State: : Dogri, English, Hindi, Punjabi, Ladakhi, and Balti

13. Observations of the Governor/ Chief Minister/other Dignitaries in interaction with the Commission:

- (a) Shri Mufti Mohd. Sayeed, the then Chief Minister of J & K, stated as follows:
- (i) Every body in the State has a shelter and food. Even SC community has now been empowered and no special dispensation is required any more.
  - (ii) Loans have been waived, educational status is improving and the State has a DPS school in all districts.
  - (iii) There has been universalisation of education. Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is available and there are homes for widows and orphans.
- (b) Chief Secretary mentioned that there has been improvement in literacy in the State. There is no discrimination on the basis of caste or community.
- (c) Secretary, Higher Education and Technical Education stated that some sections within the backward classes, who are most backward, need special care in backward areas and apprised about the developments relating to opening of new colleges, polytechnics, IITs. for women, etc.
- (d) Managing Director, J & K Women Development Corporation, was of the view that assistance to backward sections should be like a springboard to help economic empowerment. Girls in the Shia community are not coming forward and need special care.
- (e) Chief Executive Councillor of Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council stated that Ladakh covered both Religious and Linguistic Minorities and deserved welfare measures including reservation in education and employment.

14. Observations on issues related to Terms of Reference

- (i) Suggested criteria for determining backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and concept of poverty line as criterion for determining backwardness:  
It was pointed out that the criteria be based on economic conditions of the people irrespective of class or religion. It was stated that it should be common for all communities and emphasis should be given on sections below poverty line.
- (ii) Conferment of the status of Scheduled Castes to those converted to Christianity/Islam:  
Christians do not favour such a status. However, they would like reservation for them as a minority in the State.

15. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues:

- (a) Dr. Gulam Ali Gulzar, President New Kashmir Educational Society, stated that Madrasas are imparting religious education and that students who pass out from Madrasa should be recognised for higher education and Government jobs.

- (b) Shri AR Hamjura, Chairman COSO Kashmir, stated that there are about one lakh orphans who are victims of terrorism. They need reservation in education and employment.
- (c) The Representatives of New Light Women's Welfare Society stated that educational system at primary level needs to be modified by opening up Schools near factories and handicraft centres.
- (d) Shri Imtiaz Hussain, Chairman NGO's Coordination Federation, observed that concrete steps are required for development of educational facilities, vocational training centres, agriculture based economy and handicrafts.
- (e) Shri K.S. Bali, President, Gurudwara & Parbandhak Committee, Srinagar, stated that they have no significant share in trade industry and Government services. He requested for educational facilities, development of Punjabi language, broadcasting of programmes on AIR and Doordarshans.
- (f) Ladakh has potential for becoming self-sufficient in agricultural and dairy products.
- (g) It is stated that the State Government has categorised certain hilly/rural areas as backwards (RBA) and provided 20 percent reservation for them in State services and educational institutions. However, this is being misused by some by producing RBA certificate although they may be actually residing in the city.
- (h) New Kashmir Women United Women organisation stated that attention should be paid to mentally retarded Children and Orphans and adequate financial assistance is required for their upbringing and education.
- (i) Mrs. M. Abida of the Deptt. Of Ecology and Environment stated that an University may be set up for women for general and technical education and Women Officers be posted at Senior Levels, particularly in Planning and Administration Departments.
- (j) Women entrepreneurs should be encouraged to establish trade and Commerce Centres.

16. Observations of the NCRLM:

- a. Member Secretary of the Commission suggested that Ladakh, being a high altitude and low-density difficult area, need special provisions. The greenhouse technology needs to be tried on cooperative basis.
- b. The schemes of Self-Help-Groups and Vocational Training should also be utilised for upliftment of the weaker sections.
- c. Women should set up Self-Help-Groups, Vocational Training Centres and avail loan assistance through MFDC and Women Development Corporation.
- d. Women of Ladakh can take advantage of funds under Rashtriya Mahila Kosh.
- e. Good Work done by the Mahabodhi International Meditation Centre should be supplemented by providing financial assistance by Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council.

## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of Jharkhand

1. Name of the State: Jharkhand
2. Dates of visit: February 14-16, 2006.
3. Particulars of the Chairman/  
Members of the Commission  
who visited the State/UT
  - (i) Dr. Mohinder Singh, Member
  - (ii) Mrs. Asha Das, Member  
Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised  
as Minority Communities by the State: Muslims, Christians,  
Sikhs, Buddhists, Zoroastrians and Jains
5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief: \*\*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Total Population of the State/UT	In lakhs	269.5	184.7	37.3	10.9	0.8	-	0.2	-	35.1
	In Percentages (%)	100	68.6	13.8	4.1	0.3	5940*	0.1	321*	13.0
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	941	928	939	1018	838	885	928	-	990

\*In absolute numbers

\*\* (2001 Census)

6. Administrative set up of the State for the development of Minorities:
  - (i) Welfare Department of the Government is looking after the development of Minorities.
  - (ii) Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation is working as channelising agency of NMDFC.
  - (iii) State Minorities Commission
  - (iv) Wakf Board
7. Educational Status
  - (i) Literacy Rate \*

Literacy Rate(%)	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
	Total	53.6	54.6	55.6	67.9	87.8	62.5	90.9	-	40.2
	Female	38.9	39.2	42.7	59.8	82.3	48.7	86.0	-	25.1

\*(2001 Census)

- (ii) As far as literacy rate is concerned, all the religious minority communities – Sikhs (87.8%), Christians (67.9%), Buddhists (62.5%) and Muslims (55.6%) have higher rate than the State average (53.6%).

- (iii) Madrasa Education
- (ii) There are 321 Madrasas affiliated to Jharkhand Academic Council.
- (iii) Madrasas impart religious plus modern education.
- (iv) MLA of Simdega suggested that Government should pay proper attention to minority schools and Madrasas in interior areas. Grants should also be provided to recognised schools and they should be treated at par with Government schools.
- (iv) Vacancies of Urdu Teachers be filled by Urdu-knowing Teachers.
- (v) Urdu text-books should be made available on time.
- (vi) There are 810 linguistic Minority Institutions upto middle level, out of which six are private and remaining are aided by Government.
- (vii) Shri Stephen Marandi, MLA stated that Christian minority institutions for medical facilities and education are providing commendable service to weaker sections of society and tribal population. Government should avoid undue interference in their activities.
- (viii) Jharkhand Oriya Teacher's Association pointed out about the plight of Oriya teachers and non-availability of language books, etc.

## 8. Health Status:

(i)

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State
		Hospitals	Beds	
26.3	8.0	47	1410	561

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS

CHCs: Community Health Centres

- (ii) Health care is being provided to all without any discrimination specially to BPL families.
- (iii) Minority institutions are being given assistance e.g. ambulances for providing medical facilities in rural areas.

## 9. Economic Status

(a) Work Participation Rate:\*

[in percent]

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	48.0	48.0	43.5	50.1	51.0	47.7	52.4	-	52.1
Female	26.4	23.9	18.8	41.3	6.7	23.8	6.8	-	42.8

\*(2001 Census)

(b) Occupational Classification:\*

[In Percent]

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	38.5	34.7	25.2	63.7	5.2	42.3	11.9	-	56.2
Agricultural labourers	28.2	29.0	27.0	15.8	4.3	19.4	4.4	-	29.8
Household Industries	4.3	4.5	6.6	1.8	2.6	1.9	3.4	-	2.4
Other Workers	29.1	31.8	41.3	18.6	87.9	36.4	80.4	-	11.5

\*(2001 Census)

- (c) More than 29 percent of land is covered with forest. The region accounts for about 40 percent of the country's total mineral resources.
- (d) M.P. State Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation administers several schemes for OBCs and minorities.
- (e) Agriculture Department helps small and marginal farmers through SHGs. Horticulture Mission is being launched to encourage exports.
- (f) Certified seed is being given and women are trained including tribal areas.

#### 10. Existing reservation policy

As per the Government of India notification, 14 percent reservation is provided for other backward classes both in government jobs and educational Institutions.

#### 11. Existing Criteria for identification of OBCs:

The existing process for identifying backward classes is governed by the provisions of the various Acts enacted by the Parliament and the State Assembly.

#### 12. Development Schemes/Programmes being implemented by the State Government/UT

##### (i) Government Level:

The State Minorities Commission, and 15-Point Implementation Committee are working for welfare and development of minorities. It also looks after:

- (a) Graveyard boundary
- (b) Construction of Hostels
- (c) Kiosk Construction
- (d) Vocational Training
- (e) Distribution of bicycles
- (f) Distribution of Small Vehicles (4 wheeler)
- (g) CM Kanyadan Yojna and motivational schemes

##### (ii) Information relating to Banks:

- (a) The State Level Bankers Committee meets every three months and reviews the functioning of priority sector.
- (b) Banks are also providing training to weaker section, SSIs and agriculture sector.
- (c) Recovery rate is 60-70 percent.

#### 13. Representation of religious communities in Political Institutions

Sl. No.		Total No.	No. of Religious Representatives
1.	Lok Sabha /Rajya Sabha	14	1
2.	State Assembly	81	13

#### 14. Linguistic Minorities

- (i) Official language of the State: Hindi
- (ii) Other languages spoken in the State : Oriya, Urdu, Bengali, Mundari, Santhali, Oraon

#### 15. Observations of the Governor/Chief Minister/other Dignitaries in interaction with the Commission:

- (i) Shri Arjun Munda, the then Chief Minister, Jharkhand, had observed as follows:
  - (a) Education should be the first priority for development of weaker section including minorities.

(b) It is also necessary to start the process for exclusion of the creamy layer within SCs, STs and OBCs after evaluation of benefits occurring to these sections.

(ii) Principal Secretary (Personnel) suggested that thrust of welfare measures should be on education, health , food and nutrition.

16. Observations on issues related to Terms of Reference:

(i) Suggested criteria for determining backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and concept of poverty line as criterion for determining backwardness:

State Government felt that the existing process for identifying backward classes is governed by the provisions of the various acts enacted by the Parliament and the State Assembly, which seem to be adequate.

(ii) Concept of Creamy layer is reservation to services and educational institutions:

The then Chief Minister had stated that the process for exclusion of the creamy layer within SCs, STs, and OBCs should be initiated after evaluation of benefits by them.

(iii) Conferment of the status of Scheduled Castes to those converted to Christianity/Islam.

(a) State Government was of the view that final decision in the matter should be taken only after due consideration of all issues involved.

(b) Some like Shri Stephen Marandi, MLA felt that SCs converted to Christianity should be granted reservation as available to Scheduled Castes.

(c) Regarding inclusion of SCs converted to Christianity in the SC List, it was stated that most of the Christian population in the State is tribal and is already enjoying that benefit. Some are included in OBC list.

(d) Minister for Welfare and Backward Classes was also not in favour of granting S.C. advantages to Dalits Converted to Christianity.

17. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues:

(a) Chairman State Minorities Commission emphasised the need for good education for the weaker sections and bringing equality in opportunities to enable them to stand on their own feet.

(b) The Working President of 15 point programme observed that Muslims are generally backward and suggested for taking measures for their upliftment to bring social equality.

(c) Though no assessment has been done but generally there has been perceptive positive impact of development programmes among the minorities.

(d) There was suggestion from Community Representatives for setting up of Wakf Board, Madrasa Education Board and Urdu Sahitya Academy in the State.

## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of Karnataka

1. Name of the State: Karnataka
2. Dates of visit: October 19 – 20, 2005
3. Particulars of the Chairman/  
Members of the Commission  
who visited the State.
  - (i) Justice Ranganath Misra, Chairman
  - (ii) Dr. Anil Wilson, Member
  - (iii) Dr. Mohinder Singh, Member
  - (iv) Mrs. Asha Das,  
Member Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised:  
as Minority Communities by the State Muslims, Sikhs, Christians  
Buddhists and Zoroastrians

5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief:\*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Total Population of the State/UT	In lakhs	528.5	443.2	64.6	10.0	0.2	4.0	4.1	0.007	1.2
	In Percentages (%)	100.0	84.0	12.2	1.9	0.03	0.7	0.8	0.001	0.2
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	965	966	957	1030	739	907	926	-	966

\*(2001 Census)

6. Administrative set up of the State for the development of Minorities:

The following set up exists in Karnataka:

- (i) Minister for Minorities Welfare.
- (ii) Minorities Welfare Department – It looks after the economic upliftment and educational advancement of minorities.
- (iii) Directorate of Minorities – It is functioning exclusively for the development of religious minorities.
- (iv) The Department is headed by a K.A.S. Senior Scale Officer.

Other Institutional set up

- (v) Karnataka State Minorities Commission set up in 1994.
- (vi) State Commission for Backward Classes set up in 1995.
- (vii) State Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (viii) Wakf: There is State Board of Wakfs at the State Level and Wakf Advisory Committees at the District Level.
- (ix) Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Ltd. set up in 1986.

7. Educational Status:

- (i) Literacy Rate:\*



Literacy Rate(%)	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
	Total	66.6	65.6	70.1	87.4	83.7	54.8	84.3	-	68.2
	Female	56.9	55.3	63.0	84.0	77.3	42.0	77.2	-	57.2

\*(2001 Census)

- (ii) Dropout rate in class I-X was 62.14 percent as against National Average of 62.58 percent.
- (iii) Madrasa Education
  - (a) There are about 385 Registered Madrasas.
  - (b) Some Madrasas impart only religious education and some impart religious as well as formal education.
  - (c) As regards curricula followed, different groups of Madrasa adopt different curriculum.
- (iv) Number of Aided Religious Minority Institutions: 483.
- (v) Educational Institutions (Private) run by Religious Minorities are as follows:

Pre University Colleges	127
Degree Colleges	101
Polytechnics	19
I.T.Is	69
Ayurveda Medical College	1
Unani Medical College	3
Homoeopathy Colleges	4
Pharmacy Colleges	8

- (vi) Hostels for Minorities:
  - Post-Matric Girls Hostel – 7 Hostels – 7 districts with 50 students in each.
  - Pre-Matric Girls Hostel – 16 Hostels in districts benefiting 800 students.
  - 51 grant-in-aid hostels run by minority organisations for 3335 students.
  - 9 Morarji Desai residential schools in districts to provide quality education to minority students.
  - Rs. 10 lakhs sanctioned in 2005-06 for construction of hostel buildings by minority voluntary organisation.
  - Construction of Hostel building in phased manner – Rs. 75.00 lakhs provided for it.
- (vii) Training for Minorities to train Law Graduates by providing stipend.
- (viii) Free coaching to minority students for competitive examinations conducted by UPSC and KPSC.
- (ix) Stipend to ITI/Diploma students of Minorities.
- (x) Proposal to constitute a Study Chair in Karnataka University, Dharwad to study the socio – economic and other conditions of religious minorities–Rs. 10.00 lakhs was sanctioned in 2005-06
- (xi) An Academy for Minorities be set up to prepare meritorious students for different competitive examinations.

- (xii) State Government should waive condition of admitting 50 percent minority students in educational institutions run by the Christians Community as Christian population itself is less than 2 percent.
- (xiii) There should be restoration of two seats each in Medical and Engineering College for the Parsis as was the earlier practice
- (xiv) Considerable time is taken in issuing minority status certificates to educational institutions and hospitals.
- (xv) Administrative control of Urdu Academy may vest in Minority Welfare Department instead of Department of Culture.

## 8. Health Status:

(i)

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State
			Hospitals	Beds	
21.8	7.2	52	723	41304	1679

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS

CHCs: Community Health Centres

## 9. Economic Status:

(a) Work Participation Rate:\*

(In Percent)

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	56.6	57.5	52.1	53.7	56.5	46.5	-	-	-
Female	32.0	34.0	19.9	25.8	14.0	36.5	-	-	-

\*(2001 Census)

(b) Occupational Classification:\*

[in Percent]

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators	29.2	31.9	10.0	8.2	6.3	17.7	-	-	-
Agricultural labourers	26.5	27.7	17.3	8.5	5.6	54.6	-	-	-
Household Industries	4.1	3.5	9.5	2.8	4.8	1.0	-	-	-
Other Workers	40.2	36.9	63.1	80.4	83.3	26.7	-	-	-

\*(2001 Census)

(c) Percentage of BPL population was 20.04 as compared to National Average of 26.10.

## 10. Existing Reservation Policy:

The State provides reservation as follows:

		Reservation
Category – I	Scheduled Castes converts to Christianity	4%
Category – IIA	Buddhists	15%
Category – IIB	Muslims	4%
Category – IIIA	Backward Classes	4%
Category – IIIB	Other Christians and Jains (Only Digamber)	5%
Total		32%
Category	Scheduled Caste	15%
Category	Scheduled Tribes	3%

## 11. Existing Criteria for identification of OBCs:

The following criteria is followed:

The person or his/her parents/guardian shall not be a Group 'A' or Group 'B' Officer in the Government, gross income shall not exceed Rs. 2.00 lakhs, shall not be holding 10 units or more of agricultural land.

As SCs converted to Christianity are included in category I, creamy layer elimination clauses do not apply to them.

## 12. Development Schemes/ Programmes being implemented by the State Government.

### (i) Government Level:

(a) Social Welfare Department is the Nodal Agency for the minorities. It has several schemes which are being implemented through District Officers for Backward Classes and Minorities. Some of these are briefly mentioned below:

- (i) Occupational training for unemployed youths is provided in various trades e.g. electrical wiremen, civil work supervision, Radio/TV repairs, tailoring, embroidery, etc. Rs. 25.00 lakhs earmarked to benefit 500 trainees.
- (ii) Grant – in – aid to minority orphanages for orphans and destitute children – Rs. 38.76 lakhs were provided in 2005 – 06.
- (iii) Karnataka State Minorities Development Finance Corporation – It administers many schemes e.g. Swavalambana, Ganga Kalyana, Shramashakthi Scheme, Micro – Plus Swarnima, Term Loans under NMDFC Scheme, Vocational training programme and Government grant for subsidy scheme.
- (iv) Wakf Board executes two Welfare Schemes namely Karnataka State Wakf Relief Fund and Taleem Scholarship Scheme.

### (ii) Information relating to Banks:

Representatives of Banks stated as follows:

- (i) Recovery of loan is 50 percent or more in automobile sector but low in other sectors.
- (ii) Wide gap occurs between sanction of loan and its delivery to the beneficiaries.
- (iii) There is need for simplification of procedures.

### 13. Representation of Religious Minorities in elected bodies:

Sl. No.	Elected Bodies	No. of Religious Representative	Total number of Representatives
i)	Parliament	2	28
ii)	State Assembly	6	224
iii)	Zila Parishad	8 (In 3 out of 27 ZP)	97 (In 3 out of 27 ZP)
iv)	Taluk Board/Block Development Committee		
v)	Municipal Board/ Municipal Corporation		
vi)	Village Panchayat	2363 (In Village Panchayats of 13 Districts out of 27 Districts)	39009 (In Village Panchayats of 13 Districts out of 27 Districts)
vii)	Others		

### 14. Linguistic Minorities:

- (i) Official Languages of the State: Kannada
- (ii) Other Languages spoken in the State: Urdu, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam and Marathi.

### 15. Observations of the Governor, Chief Ministers/ Other Ministers in interaction with the Commission:

- (i) The Commission called upon Shri T. N. Chaturvedi, Governor of Karnataka, Shri Dharam Singh, the Chief Minister and Shri M.P. Prakash, the Deputy Chief Minister.
- (ii) Shri Jabbar Khan Honnalli, Minister of Minorities Welfare, observed as follows:
  - (a) NCRLM was urged to consider raising reservation for Muslims in Government service and educational institutions from 4 percent to 10 percent and for filling up the backlog vacancies.
  - (b) Though there is 4 percent reservation but percentage of Muslims in Government Services is less than one-half. A special recruitment drive may be launched to clear the backlog vacancies.
  - (c) Government of India should earmark specific proportion of the total State Plan Budget for the advancement of minorities and at least 5 percent for Muslims.

### 16. Observations on Terms of Reference:

- (i) Suggested criteria for determining backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and concept of poverty line as criterion for determining backwardness: The State Government is of the view that general criteria followed for identifying the educational, social and economic backward classes could be adopted.
- (ii) Concept of creamy layer in reservation to services and educational institutions: The State Government follows creamy layer policy.
- (iii) Conferment of the status of Scheduled Castes to those converted to Christianity/Islam: No specific views were expressed. However, representatives of the Christian Community appealed for S.C. status to Dalit Christians.

### 17. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues: Representatives of the Christian community appealed that :

- (i) Dalit Christians may be provided protection to their life and property and be included in Scheduled Castes list They still face economic and social injustice and untouchability.

- (ii) Representative of the Sikhs stated that Sikhs should be notified as a minority community, Sikligar Sikhs are very backward and poor. Houses may be constructed and educational facilities be made available to them.
- (i) Jain Community asked for inclusion of their representative as Minister in the State Government, P.S.C., State Secretariat, etc. Minority Commission Chairman should be rotated among minorities and reservation quota may be prescribed for the Christians and other minorities as has been done for the Muslims.
- (ii) Telugu speaking people asked for facilities to promote their Language, filling up of vacant posts of teachers and in – service training, opening of Telugu Schools in Telugu inhabited areas and conferment of revenue village privileges to workers residing in camps.
- (iii) Tamil Children migrate to Kannada Schools due to lack of capable Tamil teachers and poor school infrastructure.
- (iv) To preserve Bengali teaching, culture and literature, 25 Bengali Teachers may be appointed in Bengali medium schools in Bangalore city.

18. Observations of the NCRLM :

- (i) In order to raise enrolment of children in primary schools, increased network of Anganwadis, mid-day meals in Madrasas and posting of female teachers may be considered in localities inhabited by the Minority Communities.
- (ii) The issue of definition of 'literate' may be reviewed by the Registrar General of India for Census purposes as it appears that Muslims knowing a bit of Holy Quran have been categorised as literate.
- (v) Special package of development may be devised for poorest among the poor belonging to the Minorities in collaboration with Development Department, Financial Corporation and Lead Bank. Karnataka MFDC and Lead Banks should make sincere efforts to reach the Sikhs, Buddhists and the Parsis.
- (vi) Minority Community should be suitably inducted/nominated/coopted in various Commissions/Corporations/Committees/Boards.
- (vii) Minority women should get due placement in the governance of society.

## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of Kerala

1. Name of the State: Kerala
2. Dates of visit: November 16-19, 2005
3. Particulars of the Chairman/  
Members of the Commission  
who visited the State
  - (i) Dr. Anil Wilson, Member
  - (ii) Dr. Mohinder Singh, Member
  - (iii) Mrs. Asha Das,  
Member Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised  
as Minority Communities by the State: Muslims and Christians

### 5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief:\*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Total Population of the State	In lakhs	318.4	178.8	78.6	60.6	0.03	0.02	0.04	Neg	0.02
	In Percentages (%)	100.0	56.2	24.7	19.0	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	1058	1058	1082	1031	714	875	996	-	957

\*(2001 Census)

6. Administrative set up of the State for the development of Minorities:
  - (i) General Administration Department looks after minority welfare.
  - (ii) No Minorities Commission in the State.
  - (iii) There is a Minister for Welfare of Backward and Scheduled Communities.
  - (iv) Backward Classes Development Corporation.

#### Other Institutional set up

- (i) Backward Classes Commission.
- (ii) Kerala Wakf Board.
- (iii) Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd.
- (iv) Kerala State Women Development Corporation.

### 7. Educational Status:

- (i) Literacy Rate:\*

Literacy Rate (%)	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
	Total	90.9	90.2	89.4	94.8	92.4	92.1	25.5	-	91.3
	Female	87.7	86.7	85.5	93.5	89.1	88.4	93.4	-	89.1

\*(2001 Census)

- (ii) Dropout rate in class I-X is only 12.90% (Boys-16.78% and Girls-8.88%) as compared to much higher National Average of 62.58 percent. Kerala has the highest literacy rate of 90.9 percent in the country.
- (iii) Madrasa Education
- Kerala provides a model example. There is a State Madrasa Board which exercises overall academic control of the Madrasas that receive financial assistance from the Government.
  - State Madrasa Board has been constituted.
  - There is no specified curriculum for these Madrasas
  - Modernisation of Madrasas is being followed in the State. 42 Madrasas are covered under the scheme.
    - Important feature of Madrasa education lies in the fact that it does not function at the cost of normal school education but is provided before or after school hours.
    - Scholarship scheme has been introduced for Muslim girls in school @ Rs. 75.00 per girl child in the Upper Primary School and @ Rs. 100.00 in High School.

(iv) Schools/Colleges run by the minorities are as under:

SI No.		Arts & Science Colleges	Training/ Arabic Colleges	Minority Schools	Minority Vocational Training Institutions
(a)	Christians	76	9	-	-
(b)	Muslims	21	2/11 (13)	-	-
(c)	Aided	-	-	3861	34
(d)	Unaided	-	-	397	-

## 8. Health Status:

(i)

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State
			Hospitals	Beds	
16.7	6.3	11	189	25839	933

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS

CHCs: Community Health Centres

- (ii) There is Public Health Centre (PHC) in each Panchayat. Health care facilities are available to all irrespective of religion or language.

## 9. Economic Status:

(a) Work Participation Rate:\*

[in Percent]

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	50.2	53.1	42.0	52.1	63.3	52.7	59.7	-	50.5
Female	15.4	19.3	5.9	16.3	15.3	14.0	12.3	-	19.7

\*(2001 Census)

## (b) Occupational Classification:\*

[in Percent]

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	7.0	5.5	6.1	12.8	3.2	7.1	21.0	-	6.0
Agricultural labourer	15.8	18.3	11.8	11.2	10.9	11.3	7.7	-	9.6
Household Industries	3.6	4.2	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.1	3.6	-	3.8
Other Workers	73.6	72.0	79.5	73.5	84.0	79.5	67.7	-	80.6

\*(2001 Census)

(c) Number of BPL families in Kerala is less i.e. 12.72 percent as against National Average of 26.10 percent.

## 10. Existing reservation policy

State provides 40 percent reservation for Backward Classes and Minorities and 10 percent for SC/ST in services. As regards educational institutions, 10 percent of seats are reserved for minorities in medical, engineering, agriculture and arts and science colleges.

## 11. Existing Criteria for identification of OBCs:

Caste/ Community and income certificate from Revenue Department are taken as criteria.

## 12. Development Schemes/ Programmes being implemented by the State Government.

## (i) Government Level:

(a) Backward Classes Development Corporation implement various schemes as follows:

- (i) Income generating self – employment ventures for OBCs and Minority Communities living Below Poverty Line.
- (ii) Educational Loans
- (iii) Project Linked Training Programmes for upgradation of technical and entrepreneurial skill.
- (iv) Mahila Samridhi Yojana of micro-financing linked with training in tailoring, knitting, embroidery and allied trades for women.
- (v) Micro – Finance Schemes of loans for helping the poorest among the poor.
- (vi) Implementation of multi – sectoral plans in five minority concentration districts – @ Rs. 1 crore in each district for specific income generation activities.
- (vii) Area Intensive Programme (AIP) Scheme for educationally backward minorities.

## (ii) Information relating to Banks:

- (i) Canara Bank representative informed that 64 percent of benefits flow to socially and educationally backward classes.
- (ii) State Bank released loan of Rs. 6093 crores (cumulative) to minorities and Rs. 568 crores to SC/ST.
- (iii) Recovery of loan (86%) is satisfactory.



### 13. Linguistic Minorities:

- (i) Official language of the State: Malayalam.
- (ii) Other languages spoken in the State: Tamil, Kannada, Konkani.

### 14. (i) Observations of the Governor, Chief Minister/Other Ministers and other Government Functionaries in interaction with the Commission:

- (a) Shri Oommen Chandy, the Chief Minister of Kerala, observed as follows:
  - (vi) Educational facilities are required to be provided to all sections of society for their development.
  - (vii) State Government has schemes for old and physically disabled persons.
  - (viii) There is need for reservation in private sector.
  - (ix) Special provisions are required for most backward sections of the society including Dalit Christians and Dheeveras.
- (b) Shri E.T. Mohammed Basheer, Minister for Education, stated as follows:
  - (iii) Referred to Dr. Gopal Singh Panel Report which identified Muslims and Neo-Buddhists as educationally backwards at the national level.
  - (iv) 5 Districts identified as educationally backward minorities concentration ones. Requested for special Central grant for their educational upliftment.
  - (v) State provides reservation in medical, engineering, professional centres and also in +2 courses.
  - (vi) National Policy of Education and Area Intensive Programme for weaker section were appreciated.
  - (vii) There should be reservations for Muslims, OBCs and linguistic minorities through out the country.
  - (viii) Special recruitment may be made for representation of Muslims and OBCs in the State services.
- (c) Shri V.K. Ebrahim Kunju, Minister for Industries & Social Welfare mentioned the following points.
  - (i) Insufficient number of Schools and other Institutions in Coastal areas.
  - (ii) Exorbitant fees in self – financing Institutions.
- (d) Shri Justice L. Manmohan, Chairman, Backward Classes Commission observed that Narendra. Committee Report for filling up backlog quota for backward classes and minorities be implemented early.
- (e) Observations of the Chief Secretary and other Secretaries/ Government Functionaries:
  - (i) There is reservation for admission in educational institutions for linguistic minorities based on area population.
  - (ii) Benefits of reservation are not reaching the poorest of the poor.
  - (iii) Support measures are adopted for linguistic minorities.
  - (iv) In Panchayati Raj Institutions, reservation is only for SC/ST women.

### 15. Observations on issues related to Terms of Reference:

- (i) Criteria for determining backwardness for identifying socially and economically backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities:

- (ii) Concept of creamy layer in reservation to services and educational institutions:  
The creamy layer concept is favoured and followed in the State.
- (iii) Conferment of the status of Scheduled Castes to those converted to Christianity/Islam:  
Dalit Christians may be included in the list of SC.

16. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues:

- (i) Dalit Christians face discrimination in all spheres of life.
- (ii) A National Commission be appointed to find out anomalies and backwardness of Christians of SC origin.
- (iii) SC/ST representative felt that the rights of Dalit Christians are well protected under the Constitution and they need not be equated with SC Communities.
- (iv) Socio – economic and educational backwardness warrant reservation for the Muslims under Art. 15 (4) and 16 (4) of the Constitution.
- (v) Minority Commission and Minority Development and Finance Corporation be set up in the State.
- (vi) Ministry for Minority Welfare be set up for monitoring minority related schemes.
- (vii) Government should encourage charitable Muslim Trusts, Societies and Associations for upliftment of the Community.
- (viii) State should set up an Arabic University on the analogy of Sanskrit University.
- (ix) All minority educational Institutions should be registered and get grants from Maulana Azad Education Foundation.
- (x) Anglo – Indian community be treated as a backward class and 2 percent job reservation be made in Central Government Services.
- (xi) Latin Catholics requested for representation in local self – Government, State Legislatures, Parliament, Judiciary, Universities and Civil Services.
- (xii) Tamil representatives pleaded for job reservation and filling up of posts of Tamil teachers in schools.
- (xiii) Konkani linguistic minority asked for reservation in services/ education and in various State Government Committees/Universities/ Advisory Boards, etc. and setting up a Konkani Academy.
- (xiv) Urdu linguistic minority requested their exclusion from the creamy layer, from payment of fees and exclusive reservation within the Muslim quota.
- (xv) The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has commended the commitment of the State to the cause of Linguistic Minorities and felt that it should serve as a model for other States.

## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of Madhya Pradesh

1. Name of the State: Madhya Pradesh
2. Dates of visit: March 3-4, 2006.
3. Particulars of the Chairman/ Members of the Commission who visited the State.
  - (i) Prof. Dr. Anil Wilson, Member
  - (ii) Mrs. Asha Das, Member Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised as Minority Communities by the State: Muslims, Christians, Buddhists Sikhs, Zoroastrians and Jains.
5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief:\*\*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Total Population of the State/UT	In lakhs	603.5	550.0	38.4	1.7	1.5	2.1	5.4	382 *	4.1
	In Percentages (%)	100.0	91.1	6.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	Negligible	0.7
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	919	918	929	996	882	949	925	-	1029

\*(In absolute numbers)

\*\* (2001 Census)

6. Administrative set up of the State for the development of Minorities:  
The Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Department is headed by an Officer of the rank of Principal Secretary.

### Other Institutional set up

The following Institutions have been set up by the State Government:

- (i) M.P. State Minorities Commission
  - (i) The Commission was established in October 1996.
  - (ii) Wakf Board.
    - (a) It was set up in December 1996. A Commissioner has been appointed to undertake survey of Wakf properties and to enquire into cases of encroachment.
  - (iii) M.P. Backward Classes and Minorities Finance and Development Corporation.
  - (iv) There is a Haj Committee.

7. Educational Status:

### (i) Literacy Rate:\*

Literacy Rate %	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
	Total	63.7	62.8	70.3	85.8	82.9	74.4	96.2	-	52.1
	Female	50.3	49.0	60.1	81.4	76.7	62.6	93.6	-	37.6

\*(2001 Census)

- (ii) Drop out rate in class I-X is 63.79 as against 62.58 of National Average.
- (iii) Madrasa Education
  - (a) Number of Madrasas in Madhya Pradesh is 6000 (approx.) and those registered with the Madrasa Board is 5252, No. of Students availing education is 2.76 lakh, No. of Madrasas considered for grant by the Government of India for modernisation is 446 (approx).
  - (b) The Madrasas provide education at primary, middle and higher secondary levels.
  - (c) Lessons are given in modern subjects in the Madrasas affiliated to the State Madrasa Board.
  - (d) The State Government is studying the Kerala model of education and may follow it soon. It is imperative that Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Madrasa Education are integrated. Mid-day meal facility would be extended to all Madrasas.
  - (e) Financial assistance for modernisation of Madrasa education
    - (i) Madrasas are to introduce Science, Maths, Social Studies, Hindi and English along with traditional education.
    - (ii) Cent percent assistance is given by the Government of India towards salary of teachers @ Rs. 3000 p.m. for 12 months and Rs. 4000 for purchase of science kit.
  - (f) Madrasa Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Education Mission
  - (g) A National Madarsa Board may be set up and State Level Madrasa Boards affiliated to this organisation.
  - (h) The Madarsas which deliver excellent results should be given special grant. Mid-day meals should be provided for the children in the Madarsas.
  - (i) Vocational education may be introduced in collaboration with industrial houses and Madarsas may be given grants for starting vocational courses in addition to Science and Mathematics.
- (iv) The Urdu Academy has been set up for promoting and publicising Urdu language and literature.
- (v) Financial assistance by the National Council for Promotion of Urdu language.
- (vi) Pre-examination coaching scheme and stipends to candidates to appear for various competitive examinations for employment and admission to professional colleges.
- (vii) Financial Assistance provided by the Maulana Azad Education Foundation, New Delhi to registered societies engaged in the welfare of minorities for construction of buildings for schools, hostels, colleges, providing coaching and purchasing laboratory equipment and furniture etc.
- (viii) All facilities for the growth of Marathi, Sindhi, Punjabi and Tribal Languages may be provided.
- (ix) Financial Assistance to Gurukuls and Sanskrit Pathshalas should be provided by the State Government.
- (x) Sindhi language should be given importance and candidates qualifying Higher Secondary School Certificate Examination with Sindhi as a subject should be given preference in employment as teachers in the Districts having significant Sindhi population.
- (xi) Education should be free for the backward sections of the society.

## 8. Health Status:

(i)

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State
			Hospitals	Beds	
30.2	9.8	82	324	17702	1194

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS

CHCs: Community Health Centres

## 9. Economic Status:

(a) Work Participation Rate:\*

[in percent]

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	51.5	51.7	47.6	48.2	53.8	50.1	53.7	-	57.1
Female	33.2	34.5	16.9	32.7	13.4	35.0	7.4	-	55.4

\*(2001 Census)

(b) Occupational Classification:\*

[in percent]

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	42.8	44.4	17.7	19.1	31.5	20.2	8.7	-	56.1
Agricultural labourer	28.7	29.5	17.1	9.5	7.4	29.9	1.8	-	38.7
Household Industries	4.0	3.7	9.2	1.2	3.1	13.6	4.2	-	0.5
Other Workers	24.5	22.3	56.1	70.3	58.0	36.3	85.3	-	4.6

\*(2001 Census)

(c) Families Living Below Poverty Line are more (37.43%) as compared to National Average (26.10%).

## 10. Existing Criteria for identification of OBCs:

The following criteria have been adopted in M.P:

- (i) Lower status among Hindu caste system & considered socially backward by other communities.
- (ii) Those who do not have economic means to purchase house and land.
- (iii) Traditional occupations are considered low and less profitable, mainly the occupations which require more physical labour.
- (iv) Less or no representation in Government services.
- (v) Habitations are in rural, far flung areas, mainly live in Kutchcha houses.
- (vi) Less or no representation in political fields.
- (vii) Communities where marriage is performed in less than 17 years of age.
- (viii) Communities where number of families having consumable loan are more.

## 11. Development Schemes/Programmes being implemented by the State Government

Government of Madhya Pradesh has decided to implement the eight point programme for the welfare of minorities

### (i) Government Level:

- (a) The minorities have benefited from the various developmental schemes in M.P.
- (b) The Eight Point Programme being pursued by the State Government has also contributed to the quality of life and development of the minorities through the various measures.
- (c) Beneficiaries from loan assistance advanced by the M.P. Backward Classes and Minority Finance and Development Corporation have been quite large Up to September-2005, the number of total beneficiaries was 1, 80,104.
- (d) Development of Wakf lands by Central Wakf Council, New Delhi. Facility to obtain loan is given by the Central Wakf Council to Management Committees of Wakf Boards.

### (ii) Information relating to Banks:

- (a) The State Government felt that the attitude of Bankers need a change. It should be pro-poor. The guarantee given to the Minorities Finance and Development Corporation should be enhanced so that number of beneficiaries could be increased.
- (b) The State Level Bankers Committee indicated that the Jains have received nearly half of the loan amount advanced to the Minorities and that the Buddhists are the least beneficiaries:
- (c) As regards recovery of loan, it ranged from 40 percent to 50 percent. Difficulties are encountered by the minorities in obtaining loans from Banks and getting approval of the projects from the development departments.
- (d) The Banks should have different policies for different categories of people.
- (e) Bank's rules may be simplified for granting credit facilities.
- (f) Government may identify NGOs which could prepare projects, obtain loans from banks and create employment opportunities for the unemployed youths

## 12. Linguistic Minorities:

- (i) Official language of the State : Hindi
- (ii) Other languages spoken in the State : Marathi, Urdu, Chhattisgarhi, Bhili/Bhilodi, Malvi, Bundeli/Bundelkhandi.

## 13. Observations of the Governor, Chief Minister in interaction with the Commission:

### (i) Shri Balram Jakhar, Governor of M.P. observed as follows:

- (a) All poor should be treated equally irrespective of religion or caste for developmental schemes.
- (b) Elimination of creamy layer should be introduced among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (c) Government should provide benefits of development like concessions, loans, subsidy or any other facility to such a family only once.
- (d) Lack of desired emphasis to education in planning.
- (e) Agriculture and processing of agriculture products should be given priority which would improve the condition of the cultivators and agricultural labourers.

### (ii) Shri Shiv Raj Singh Chauhan, Chief Minister of M.P. made following observations:

- (a) Backwardness should be measured on the basis of one common criteria, i.e. "Poverty". The poorest among the poor should be categorised first.

- (b) Education should be provided till such time a person remained under Below Poverty Line. Such category should be assisted economically.
- (c) In regard to conferring the status of Scheduled Castes on those who have embraced Christianity or Islam, he mentioned that they have already been included in the list of Other Backward Classes and that arrangement served the purpose in the State.

14. Observations on issues related to Terms of Reference :

- (i) Suggested criteria for determining backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and concept of poverty line as criterion for determining backwardness.
  - (a) The State Government is of the view socio-economic, castes and other infrastructure criteria may be taken.
  - (b) Those religious and linguistic minority castes/classes/sections having lower social status in their traditional caste systems and also being considered socially backwards by others.
  - (c) The general economic status of the religious and linguistic minority castes/classes/sections due to which they do not have resources to purchase land, house and other assets.
  - (d) The traditional occupation and the means of livelihood of the religious and linguistic minority castes/classes/sections which are considered (a) inferior as per the traditional belief (b) which are not only considered non-profitable as compared to their labour but also inferior and of lower standard (c) the religious and linguistic minority castes/classes/sections dependent mainly upon manual labour for their livelihood (d) and their women folk contributing for the livelihood.
  - (e) Insufficient or no representation in Govt. Service.
  - (f) The place of residence, lifestyle, and the house arrangements of the religious and linguistic minority castes/classes/sections-who normally reside in the mud houses, built in the remotest and isolated rural areas.
  - (g) Insufficient or no representation in political field.
  - (h) Those religious and linguistic minority and linguistic castes/classes/sections where the number of families taking consumer loans is large.
- (ii) Concept of creamy layer in reservation to services and educational institutions
  - (a) This concept as applicable for OBCs should be introduced for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and exercise for exclusion of certain communities from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes list should begin forthwith.
  - (b) All poor should be given equal treatment irrespective of religion or caste.
  - (c) Literacy level should be criterion for determining the backwardness within the community.
- (iii) Conferment of the status of Scheduled Castes to those converted to Christianity/Islam.
  - (a) The State is not in favour of conferring the status of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to those who have converted to Christianity/Islam as they have been included in the list of OBCs.
- (iv) The State Government has made suggestions to modify existing Article 15 (4), Clause -2 of Article 29 and Article 16 (4) so as to empower the State for making a special provision for the advancement and reservation of the appointments or posts in favour of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes which are not adequately represented in the services under the State.

15. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues:
- (i) Socio Economic Survey of Minorities may be carried out immediately. Community heads may be consulted while undertaking such surveys.
  - (ii) Special Programmes may be drawn up and executed for the development of women among the minorities.
  - (iii) The National Minorities Commission should be equipped with executive powers to initiate and introduce required development programmes. It is desirable to set up a National Minorities Finance Commission to guide the country about the allocation of funds for the welfare of minorities.
  - (iv) Minority Commission may be conferred powers to issue Minorities status certificates to educational institutions.
  - (v) Special grants and facilities may be considered to improve education in the educational institutions run by the minority communities .
  - (vi) Jain Statue obtained from district Dhar may be restored to Digamber Jain Community and protection of ancient places of worship of the Jain community at Girnarji (Gujrat) ensured.
  - (vii) Education and employment are more important factors than religion or language so far as development of the religious and linguistic minorities are concerned.
  - (viii) The criteria for backwardness should include both social as well as economic backwardness.
  - (ix) Recruitment of Muslims may be made in Home and Defence Ministries. The areas having proportion of Muslims Population between 25 percent to 32 percent may be considered as reserved category.
  - (x) Facilities for education and health care should be free of cost.
  - (xi) All the facilities which are given to Scheduled Castes should also be provided to the Scheduled Castes converted to Islam/Christianity.
  - (xii) Procedure for issuing community certificates by the District authorities may be simplified.
  - (xiii) Tribal Christians have been facing difficulties in obtaining Scheduled Tribes Certificates.
  - (xiv) Release of grant-in-aid to Madarassas should be on time.
  - (xv) The facilities that are required for promoting girls education among the Muslims may be looked into.
  - (xvi) Neglect of widows and physically challenged persons, reservation to Muslims in services and withdrawal of condition of surety insisted by the Banks for advancing loans are other observations, requiring attention.
  - (xvii) The Sikhs representative stated that Sikligars and Vanjaras may be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes and Mazhabis, Ravidasis and Ramgarhia Sikhs may be included in the list of Scheduled Castes.
  - (xviii) Labana, Julaha, Ramgarhia among the Sikh Communities may included in the OBC list.
  - (xix) Financial assistance may be provided to M.P Punjabi Academy as is the case of Madrarsa Board.
  - (xx) Prevalance of Child labour among the minorities and lack of facilities to Buddhists for undertaking pilgrimage to important places may be taken note of.
  - (xxi) The important demands of the Baudh community are as follows:
    - a. Maha Bodhi Maha Vihar at Bodhgaya may be handed over to the Baudhs,
    - b. A Baudh University may be set up between Bhopal and Sanchi and 5 acres of land allotted for this purpose,



- c. A representative of the Baudh Community may be nominated as a Member of Rajya Sabha.
- (xxii) Harassment of the members of the Jain Community by the Scheduled Castes may be taken note of.
- (xxiii) Backwardness should be decided on the basis of illiteracy and poverty and not on the basis of religion or caste.
- (xxiv) Muslim Sheikh Mehtar, Nai, Dhobi, Chamar may be included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Muslim Banjara, Billochi, Mewati in the list of Scheduled Tribes.
- (xxv) Economic rather than caste or religion based reservation should be advocated and facility should be restricted to one-time only.

## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of Maharashtra

1. Name of the State: Maharashtra
2. Dates of visit: January 10 -13, 2006
3. Particulars of the Chairman/  
Members of the Commission  
who visited the State
  - (i) Shri Justice Ranganath Misra,  
Chairman.
  - (ii) Dr. Mohinder Singh, Member
  - (iii) Dr. Anil Wilson, Member
  - (iv) Mrs. Asha Das,  
Member Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised:  
as Minority Communities by the State: Muslims, Christians,  
Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Zoroastrians
5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief:\*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Total Population of the State/UT	In lakhs	968.8	778.6	102.7	10.6	2.1	58.4	13.0	0.5	2.4
	In Percentages (%)	100.0	80.4	10.6	1.1	0.2	6.0	1.3	0.05	0.2
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	922	923	889	993	829	961	942	-	988

\*(2001 Census)

6. Administrative set up of the State for the development of Minorities:
  - (i) There is a Minister of Wakf.

#### Other Institutional set up

- (i) State Minorities Commission.
- (ii) Minorities Welfare Committees in each district headed by the District Collector.
- (iii) State Wakf Board.
- (iv) Haj Committee.
- (v) Urdu Academy.

7. Educational Status:
  - (i) Literacy Rate :\*

Literacy Rate %	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
	Total	76.9	76.2	78.1	91.0	88.9	76.2	95.4	-	73.2
	Female	67.0	65.9	70.8	87.4	84.5	65.2	92.3	-	64.8

\*(2001 Census)

- (ii) Dropout rate in class I-X is 52.05 percent against National Average of 62.58 percent.
- (iii) Madarasa Education
- (a) Out of 2637 Madrasas, 1426 are registered and only 4 claimed financial assistance from the Government of India.
  - (b) Proposal to set up a Madrasa Board is under consideration of the State Government.
  - (c) Centrally sponsored scheme for Modernisation of Madrasas – About 11 Madrasas were covered.
  - (d) Proposal to set up a State Madrasa Board under consideration.
  - (e) Government of India should specify state-wise budget for Madrasas.
  - (f) State has 2800 Urdu medium Primary Schools and a few Urdu medium B.Ed. Colleges
  - (g) Urdu Academy set up in 1975 to develop the language and to bring Urdu and Marathi languages closer to each other.
  - (h) Promotion of education among minorities is given priority.
  - (i) Introduction of Urdu as medium for examination in State Public Service Commission.
  - (j) Need for streamlining issuance of OBC certificates to minority students.
  - (k) Yearly recognition of minority institutions be waived. It may be given on permanent basis.
  - (l) Creating awareness among Muslim Women in legal literacy, Shariat Law and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
  - (m) Financial assistance be given to Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Baudh Sansthan for construction of a Hostel for Buddhist Students
  - (n) Girl hostels should invariably have women hostel wardens.
  - (o) Posts of Urdu teachers be filled in time.
  - (p) Construction of Hostels for girls of minority communities at par with SC/ST/OBC
  - (q) The post of Chairman, Urdu Academy be filled up.
  - (r) Government should take steps to popularise Pali Language.
  - (s) Alleged malpractices in the recruitment of teachers by the Minority institutions be looked into.
- (iv) 3000 Secondary Schools run by several minority communities.
- (v) Maharashtra State Minorities Commission conducts Pre-Examination Coaching Classes for recruitment to Police Constables/ Police Sub Inspectors and Regional Guidance Centres for Competitive Examinations conducted by UPSC/ MPSC.
- (vi) There are Area Intensive Programmes for Educationally Backward Minorities.
- (vii) Maulana Azad Finance and Development Corporation, set up in 2000, has several schemes: (i) Direct Loan Scheme, (ii) Term Loan Scheme, (iii) Seed Money Scheme and (iv) Educational Loan Scheme.
- (viii) Welfare Schemes for socially and economically backwards section viz. (i) Savitribai Phule Special Scholarship for girl students, (ii) Vocational Education, (iii) Rajashri Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Merit Scholarship for OBC students.
- (ix) Training centres for women and stipend for girls for vocational training and self-employment.
- (x) Government's willingness to support any proposal of the minorities for opening up of educational institutions. .
- (xi) Educational levels of minorities are higher than that of an average Maharashtraian.
- (xii) About 6000 Primary Schools and 20 Engineering Colleges are run by the minority Societies/ Trusts.

- (xiii) Increasing the number of Coaching/Guidance centres for minority candidates for various competitive examinations.
- (xiv) Most of the Muslims are Urbanities and their literacy rate (78.1%) is higher than all other communities (76.9%).
- (xv) State Government encourages opening of schools in medium or instructions other than Marathi.

## 8. Health Status:

(i)

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State
			Hospitals	Beds	
19.9	7.2	42	1170	76447	1780

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS

CHCs: Community Health Centres

- (ii) Infant mortality rate among Muslims (28.2%) is lower than the Hindus (58.3%).

## 9. Economic Status:

(a) Work Participation Rate:\*

(in Percent)

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	53.3	54.0	50.0	52.4	55.6	49.3	57.0	-	53.2
Female	30.8	33.6	12.7	25.3	11.8	31.3	10.6	-	37.3

\*(2001 Census)

(b) Occupational Classification:\*

[in Percent]

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	28.7	32.2	8.1	4.7	5.2	14.3	13.4	-	24.6
Agricultural labourer	26.3	26.6	17.6	4.6	5.4	42.7	3.3	-	33.1
Household Industries	2.6	2.6	3.6	1.9	3.7	2.5	3.2	-	2.3
Other Workers	42.4	38.7	70.7	88.8	85.7	40.5	80.1	-	40.0

\*(2001 Census)

- (c) Percentage of BPL population is 25.02 as compared to National Average of 26.10.
- (d) Entrusting Fair Price Shops functioning to Mahila Mandals and Self Help Groups.
- (e) Number of BPL families in the State is around 45 lakhs; one-fifth without authorised cards
- (f) Economic consideration to be sole criteria for socio-economic benefits to weaker sections

## 10. Existing Criteria for identification of OBCs:

Social, Educational and Economic backwardness are taken as criteria.

## 11. Development Schemes/ Programmes being implemented by the State Government.

### Government Level:

- (a) There is a Minister for Wakf.
- (b) Protective Homes for women to ensure temporary shelter and rehabilitation.
- (c) Women Finance and Development Corporation [Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal (MAVIM)] set up in 1975: The Corporation executed several schemes such as the Rural Credit Programme, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana, Swayamsiddha Programme, Mahila Swavalamban Nidhi, Ramai Mahila Shakshami Karan, NABARD Project, Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana, Krishi Saptak Yojana, Projects for Tribal Women, Federation of Self Help Groups, Voluntary Organisations (NGO) and State Level Forum, NORAD project, Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women, Ready to eat food center, Suvarnajayanati Shahari Rojgar Yojana, Mahila Pragan Yojana, Awareness Programme, Skill Development and Kamadhenu etc. Number of Self Help Groups formed upto August, 2005 was 36551.
- (d) Information relating to Banks:
  - (ii) Bank of Maharashtra is the Lead Bank for the State. It set up a self-employment training institute for minority applicants in skill promotion under E.D.P.
  - (iii) State Bank of India has established a dairy chilling plant with Self-Help Groups. It gives loans to SHGs, minorities and minority students.
  - (iv) Bank of India representative suggested identification of area specific schemes.
  - (v) Information from the State Level Bankers' Committee revealed that total advances given to the 5 Minority Communities account for 6 percent against 94 percent advanced to other communities.
  - (vi) Achievement under Priority Sector was 84.71 percent during 2004-05.
  - (vii) Recovery performance was 53.92 percent in 2004.
  - (viii) Zoroastrians and the Sikhs received more amounts of advances in Aurangabad District than Muslims and Buddhists.
  - (ix) Difficulties faced in securing loans as banks still insist for guarantor and collateral security despite RBI guidelines not to insist on such criteria.
  - (ix) NABARD, S.S.I. Department and District Lead Banks should set up Industry Promotion Centres for minorities.

## 12. Linguistic Minorities:

- (i) Official language of the State: Marathi
- (ii) Other languages spoken in the State: Hindi, Urdu, Gujarati, Sindhi, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali.

## 13. Observations of the Governor, Chief Minister/Other Ministers and Other Government Functionaries in interaction with the Commission:

- (a) Shri Vilas Rao Desmukh, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, inter-alia, observed as follows:
  - (i) Review of Progress of 15- Point Programme at his level.
  - (ii) Inadequate representation of Muslims in State Police.
  - (iii) Necessity of deterrent efforts to discourage OBCs for claiming SC status and SCs for claiming ST status.
  - (iv) Scrupulous observance of the creamy layer concept.

- (b) Observations of the Chief Secretary and other Government Functionaries:
  - (i) Shir R.M. Prem Kumar, the Chief Secretary remarked as follows:
    - (a) State is a cosmopolitan one and no difference between majority and minority community.
  - (ii) Shri J. M. Pathak, Principal Secretary, School Education Department observed as follows:
    - (a) No special plans for religious and linguistic minorities.
    - (b) Decline in demand for Tamil medium School.

14. Observations on issues related to Terms of Reference:

- (i) Suggested criteria for determining backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and concept of poverty line as criterion for determining backwardness:  
The following criteria were suggested: Income level, type of occupation, women-headed households, families supporting patients of prolonged illnesses e.g. HIV/AIDS, Leprosy, etc. and victims of social disorder e.g. Devadasi System, etc.
- (ii) Concept of creamy layer in reservation to services and educational institutions:  
State Government was of the view that the concept of creamy layer should be religiously and scrupulously observed. Another suggestion was that the creamy layer should be changed periodically and yardsticks decided from time to time.
- (iii) Conferment of the status of Scheduled Castes to those converted to Christianity/Islam:  
State Government felt that instead of identifying Dalits among Christians, Muslims or Backward Classes, a common criteria be adopted in the larger interest of the society. However, some participants advocated conferring SC status to Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims.

15. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues:

- (i) Inadequate representation of minority communities in services – i.e. 6 percent against proportion of 18 percent.
- (ii) Request for granting minority status to KHOJA community.
- (iii) Schemes under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-day Meals, I.C.D.S. and Family Planning are not being implemented effectively.
- (iv) Need to codify Muslim Personal Law for proper protection of Womens' right to property.
- (v) Plight of the child labour among Muslims and poor condition of Urdu Schools.
- (vi) Office of Chairman, State Minority Commission should not remain vacant for long.
- (vii) Creating awareness among Muslim Women in legal literacy, Shariat Law and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
- (viii) Tardy Implementation of 15-Point Programme.
- (ix) Financial support be given for economic and cultural development of the Buddhists and Buddha Vihars be given status of primary schools.
- (x) Muslim Kunbis be recognised as OBC.
- (xi) Poor functioning of Wakf Board.
- (xii) Divorcee women be recognised as socially backward.

## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of Manipur.

1. Name of the State: Manipur
2. Date of visit: April 10, 2006.
3. Particulars of the Chairman/  
Members of the Commission  
who visited the State.
  - (i) Dr. Tahir Mahmood, Member
  - (ii) Dr. Anil Wilson , Member
  - (iii) Dr. Mohinder Singh, Member
  - (iv) Mrs. Asha Das, Member Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised:  
as Minority Communities by the State: Muslims, Christians, Sikhs  
and Buddhists.
5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief:\*\*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Total Population of the State/UT	In lakhs	21.7	10.0	1.9	7.4	0.01	0.02	0.01	11 *	2.4
	In Percentages (%)	100	46.0	8.8	34.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	Negligible	10.9
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	978	974	973	977	515	879	842	-	1009

\*In absolute numbers

\*\* (2001 Census)

6. Administrative set up of the State for the development of Minorities:
  - (i) State Government established a Department of Minorities and Other Backward Classes (MOBC) in April, 2000.
  - (ii) There is a separate Tribal Department and Hill Village Authority.

### Other Institutional set up

- (i) Minority Commission:
  - (a) State Minorities Commission (one-man Commission) set up in February, 2004. During 2004-05, an amount of Rs. 3.50 lakhs was given as grants-in-aid.
  - (b) State Government has approved setting up of a State Backward Classes Commission
- (ii) Wakf Board/ Wakf Tribunal/ Haj Committee.
  - (a) Wakf Board set up in May, 1988.
  - (b) The Haj Committee has been functioning since 1987.

## 7. Educational Status:\*

### (i) Literacy Rate:

Literacy Rate(%)	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
	Total	70.5	75.3	58.6	65.9	88.5	53.3	94.5	-	73.5
	Female	60.5	64.7	41.6	58.5	79.8	38.2	93.5	-	63.4

\*(2001 Census)

(ii) Dropout rate in class I-X is 60.54 percent as against National Average of 62.58 percent.

### (iii) Madarsa Education

(a) Total number of Madrasas is 58. Number of registered Madarssas in Manipur is about 38 which impart teaching only in religious and theological contents. The State Government is making efforts to introduce modern subjects.

(iv) ITIs: Various ITIs and Polytechnics have been set up in the State.

(iv) coaching may be provided to the minorities for enabling them to join the State Police.

(v) A Madarsa Board may be constituted on West Bengal pattern to streamline the functioning of the Madrasas.

(vi) Buddhists Council advocated common criteria for all socially and economically backwards. Maulana Azad Education Foundation is stated to be not granting scholarships to Buddhist girl students.

### (vii) Muslim Girls' Hostel:

Rs. 20 lakhs have been sanctioned during 2004-05 for construction of 40 Hostel buildings at Hatta, Imphal, exclusively for Muslim Girl Students so that they may be able to continue higher education in the State Capital itself.

(viii) Performance of NCPUL, a nodal Central agency for promotion of Urdu language, has been unsatisfactory. It failed to provide Urdu/ Arabic teachers.

(ix) Muslims cannot afford to go outside the State for education because of financial constraints.

## 8. Health Status:

### (i)

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State
		Hospitals	Beds	
115.5	4.8	28	670	72

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS

CHCs: Community Health Centres

(ii) The scheme is to provide financial assistance to B.P.L. minority patients on the recommendation of a Medical Board for medical treatment



## 9. Economic status:\*

### (a) Work Participation Rate:\*

[in Percent]

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	48.1	50.0	43.7	46.5	73.7	53.0	55.6	-	48.5
Female	39.0	38.5	29.6	41.8	28.1	40.7	16.3	-	40.1

\*(2001 Census)

### (b) Occupational Classification (%):\*

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	40.2	25.9	28.6	65.0	11.4	60.9	4.9	-	31.2
Agricultural labourer	12.0	12.8	22.3	7.4	2.6	12.3	0.9	-	16.6
Household Industries	10.3	13.3	7.6	5.6	2.6	2.3	1.8	-	13.7
Other Workers	37.6	48.0	41.5	22.0	83.4	24.5	92.4	-	38.5

\*(2001 Census)

- (c) Percentage of Population under Below Poverty Line (BPL) in the State is 28.54 as against 26.10 of the National Average
- (d) To uplift the socio-economic condition of minorities of the State, various schemes viz., Tailoring, Embroidery, Wool knitting, Handloom, Irrigation Pump Set, Dairy farming, Vegetable farming, Poultry, Carpentry, Mat Making, Duckery, etc. are being taken up by the State Government. The scheme comprises of materials component in the form of machine tools and equipment etc. and working capital.
- (e) Roofing materials are provided to those B.P.L. Minority families who are living in kutcha huts
- (f) Member of MOBC Department suggested creation of an economic affairs cell for the minorities and setting up of an expert body to undertake in depth study about the minorities

## 10. Existing reservation policy

- (a) Christians in Manipur are all Scheduled Tribes and are getting 31 percent reservation in education and Government jobs. No reservation policy for minorities under OBC Category.

## 11. Existing Criteria for identification of OBCs:

- (a) As all tribes are not academically advanced, S.T. status has been given to weaker tribes in the State.

## 12. Development Schemes/Programmes being implemented by the State Government.

- (i) Government Level:
  - (a) For the welfare of minorities in Manipur, the State Government had established a full-fledged Department of Minorities and Other Backward Classes in April, 2000. The Department takes up various developmental and welfare work relating to Minorities.
  - (b) Skill Development Programme:  
Various job oriented training courses were conducted to enable them to take up self employment ventures.

Two new schemes for coaching of Backward Minorities were introduced during 2005-2006.

- (c) Special bench-mark survey of Muslims (Meitei-Pangal):  
A Benchmark Survey of Muslims (Meitei-Pangal) and who are included in the List of Other Backward Classes in the Central and State List was conducted in order to ascertain their level of backwardness.
- (d) Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme:  
The State Government has constituted Monitoring Committees at the State and District levels to monitor the Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme.

### 13. Linguistic Minorities:

- (i) Official language of the State: English (Manipuri)
- (ii) Other languages spoken in the State: A number of Tribal Languages besides Bengali.

### 14. Observations of the Governor/ Chief Minister in interaction with the Commission:

During interaction with the NCRLM Commission, Shri O. Ibobi Singh, the Chief Minister of Manipur, observed as follows:

- (i) The reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes was a temporary measure to offset inequality among different segments of the society.
- (ii) The benefits of reservation should not be available to those coming within the creamy layer.
- (iii) The Christians in the State are all Scheduled Tribes and are getting 31 percent reservation in education and Government jobs.
- (iv) There is no reservation policy for the OBCs/ Minorities in the State.
- (v) A proposal to provide reservation for OBCs is under consideration of the State Government.
- (vi) The Chief Secretary, Manipur stated that:
  - (a) the Muslims are the most backward and weakest in the State doing menial jobs.
  - (b) There is a lack of initiative e.g. modernisation of Madrasas.
  - (c) There is infrastructure beneficiary oriented scheme.
  - (d) Scheduled Tribes status has been given to the Weaker Tribes.
  - (e) There is a separate Tribal Department and Establishment of Hill Village Authority to take care of various welfare measures for the Christians/STs.
  - (f) 40 percent Plan funds are meant for hilly areas and such funds cannot be diverted to the valley.

### 15. Observations on issues related to Terms of Reference:

- (i) Suggested criteria for determining backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and concept of poverty line as criterion for determining backwardness:  
The poorest of the poor may be extended all facilities and assistance for their upliftment. Economic, rather than religion, should be the criterion.
- (ii) Concept of creamy layer in reservation to services and educational institutions:  
Creamy layer may be introduced in the category of SCs/STs.. The benefits of reservation should not be available to those coming within the creamy layer.
- (iii) Conferment of the status of Scheduled Castes to those converted to Christianity/Islam:  
The criteria should be the socio-economic status and not caste.

### 16. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues:

- (i) OBCs should be classified on Tamil Nadu/ Kerala pattern.

- (ii) TINK RAGWANG CHAPRIAK, THE ZELLIANG RONG and HARARKA may be included in the category of tribal religious minorities. However, they have already been included amongst the Tribals.
- (iii) People living in the Valley should be treated as linguistic minority.
- (iv) Instructions are being imparted in 9 local dialects.
- (v) Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme is not being implemented effectively.
- (vi) State Minorities Commission has suggested for the upliftment of the minorities including representation of minority Muslims in Medical/ Engineering Courses and reservation in education for Meitei-Pangals.
- (vii) The State Minorities Commission should be a multi-Member Commission.
- (viii) A representative of the Meitei-Christians may be included in the State Minority Commission.
- (ix) Various Welfare measures have yielded results but more remain to be done.
- (x) Reservation provided to the Christian Tribals is not being properly implemented.
- (xi) The Sanamahi people of Manipur may be included in the category of minorities.
- (xii) The Meitei sect may be declared as religious minority.
- (xiii) Chairperson, Manipur State Women's Development Corporation stated that the status of women in Manipur was comparatively higher than other parts of North East. Various employment oriented training programmes are taken up.

#### 17. Observations of NCRLM:

- a. The Commission explained the functioning of the Madhya Pradesh Madarsa Board and its inadequacies in providing education through trained teachers and cited the example of Kerala where Madrasas provide only religious education and children attend regular schools which account for their high literacy levels.
- b. With regard to the query of the Commission as to why Muslims are not being given the status of Scheduled Tribes, the State Government informed that the Muslims are not tribal people and they constitute a clan.

## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of Meghalaya

1. Name of the State: Meghalaya
2. Date of visit: April 21, 2006.
3. Particulars of the Chairman/  
Members of the Commission  
who visited the State.
  - (i) Dr. Anil Wilson, Member
  - (ii) Mrs. Asha Das, Member Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised:  
as Minority Communities by the State: --

### 5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief:\*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Total Population of the State/UT	In lakhs	23.2	3.1	1.0	16.3	0.03	0.05	-	-	2.7
	In Percentages (%)	100	13.3	4.3	70.3	0.1	0.2	-	-	11.5
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	972	827	891	1004	718	871	906	-	996

\*(2001 Census)

6. Administrative set up of the State for the development of Minorities:
  - (i) Department of Social Welfare is the Nodal Department to look after the interest of the minorities. It is headed by the Minister of Social Welfare.

### Other Institutional set up

- (i) No Minority Commission -
- (ii) Meghalaya State Commission for Women set up in October, 2004.
- (iii) Wakf Board/ Wakf Tribunal/Haj Committee.
- (b) Wakf Board was set up in 1975. The Board receives insufficient grant of Rs. 10,000/- per annum.

### 7. Educational Status:\*

#### (i) Literacy Rate:

Literacy Rate(%)	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
	Total	62.6	69.3	42.7	65.3	74.7	70.8	69.9	-	45.0
	Female	59.6	60.3	35.2	63.3	64.1	64.3	65.3	-	44.7

\*(2001 Census)

- (ii) Dropout rate in class I-X is 80.93 percent which compares unfavourably with the National Average of 62.58 percent.

- (iii) The State has three Polytechnics but no Engineering College. Students are sponsored outside the State for degree level education

## 8. Health Status:

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State.		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State.
		Hospitals	Beds	
24.7	7.4	30	2157	95

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS

CHCs: Community Health Centres

- (ii) Medical treatment for the Aged.
- (iii) Supplementary Nutrition Programme
- (iv) Nutrition Surveillance System (NSS).
- (v) National Nutrition Mission Subsidised food grains (Rice) to undernourished pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls.

## 9. Economic status:\*

- (a) Work Participation Rate:\*

[in Percent]

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	48.3	55.9	48.9	46.2	55.6	47.6	63.0	-	51.1
Female	35.1	22.4	11.8	37.5	17.2	25.3	31.6	-	42.4

\*(2001 Census)

- (b) Occupational Classification (%):\*

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	48.1	21.4	29.7	53.6	5.4	31.2	46.1	-	50.4
Agricultural labourer	17.7	12.3	23.8	17.7	4.7	10.7	3.5	-	21.6
Household Industries	2.2	3.5	3.5	1.9	0.7	1.6	1.9	-	2.0
Other Workers	32.0	62.8	42.9	26.8	89.2	56.5	48.5	-	26.0

\*(2001 Census)

- (c) Population of families Below Poverty Line (BPL) in the State is 33.87 percent as against the National Average of 26.10 percent.
- (d) Swayamsidha (IWEP) Integrated Women's Empowerment Programme through Women Self-Help Groups.
- (e) Women Economic Empowerment (NORAD) schemes
- (f) Organisational Assistance to Major voluntary organisation.
- (g) Construction of Anganwadi Centres under ICDS Scheme
- (h) Ban on timber cutting in forests has affected the ply-wood industry.
- (i) Percentage of BPL families is higher than the National Average.
- (j) 80 percent of State's population is engaged in agricultural monocropping. Horticulture can be developed with the aid of Technology Mission.
- (k) Jhoom (Shifting) cultivation may be made more sustainable and profitable.

10. Development Schemes/ Programmes being implemented by the State Government.

- (i) Government Level:
- I. Women Welfare and Development:
    - (i) Training for Self Employment of Women.
    - (ii) Assistance to voluntary organisation for setting up training centres for women.
    - (iii) Implementation of the National Policy for the Empowerment of Women.
  - II. Welfare of Aged, Infirm and Destitute:
    - (i) National Plan of Action for Women, Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisation for care and destitute, widows, aged, and infirm women.
    - (ii) National Plan of Action for Older Persons.
  - III. Welfare of Handicapped:  
The State Government provides services to disabled and challenged persons through various programmes.
  - IV. Child Welfare.  
Centrally Sponsored Schemes:
    - (i) Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDSS).
    - (ii) Udisha World Bank Assisted Training Programme – (ICDS).
      - (a) Balika Samriddhi Yojana.
      - (iii) Kishori Shakti Yojana (Adolescent Girls Scheme).

11. Linguistic Minorities:

- (i) Official language of the State: English
- (ii) Other languages spoken in the State : Khasi, Panar or Jaintia and Garo.

12. (i) Observations of the Governor, Chief Minister in interaction with the Commission:

- (a) Shri M.M. Jakob, the Governor of Meghalaya, observed as follows:
  - (i) A common criterion should be adopted to identify the socially and economically backward without reference to religion, caste, language, etc. to ensure that the poorest get the benefits from schemes and programmes of the Government.
  - (ii) Measures need to be taken to ensure effective implementation of policies and programmes.
- (b) Shri Martle N. Mukhim, Minister for Social Welfare stressed that local conditions should be taken into account while fixing any norm. For example, the prescribed norm of Rs.1000/- for construction of a latrine may not be applicable in case of Meghalaya where an expenditure of Rs. 10,000/- may be necessary to build a latrine due to limited communication and difficult terrain. Similar is the case with water supply schemes.
- (c) The Chief Secretary, Meghalaya, mentioned the following points:
  - (i) Caste or religion cannot be the determinant of poverty. Uniform criteria is required for identifying the backward sections.
  - (ii) The flow of benefits has been uneven.
  - (iii) Central funds are generally received at the fag end of the Financial Year.
  - (iv) All India norms for schemes like the Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana need suitable variation/ flexibility for smaller states in the North East.
  - (v) Considerable time is taken to get sanction from the Govt. of India due to piecemeal queries and excessive control e.g. in case of transport subsidy for industry.
  - (vi) Though it is a matrilineal society, yet men dominate in tertiary and secondary sectors.
  - (vii) There is hardly any representative of Women in Village Darbar District Councils, Civil and Police Services and Legislative Assembly.

- (d) Observations of other Secretaries/ Functionaries of the State Govt.:
  - (i) There are about 500 Women Cooperatives and 6500 Self Help Groups- 1400 are registered with NABARD.
  - (ii) Ban on timber transport has led to smuggling to Bangladesh and affected livelihood of people in Westren district.

13. Observations on issues related to Terms of Reference:

- (i) Suggested criteria for determining backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and concept of poverty line as criterion for determining backwardness: Caste, religion or language should not be the criteria. Uniform criteria need to be developed for identifying the backward section.
- (ii) Concept of creamy layer in reservation to services and educational institutions: The benefits of reservation should be even so that the rich and powerful do not maximise the same.
- (iii) Conferment of the status of Scheduled Castes to those converted to Christianity/Islam: No specific view was expressed.

14. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues:

- (i) Garo Literary Society stated that the Garos are underprivileged and poor. Everybody is not getting old-age pension.
- (ii) Seventh Day Adventist Church mentioned about non-receipt of aid from the State Government for their mid-day meal programme.
- (iii) The Chief Executive Member, Khasi Hills Autonomous Districts Council stated as under:
  - (a) There is gender bias even though the State is matrilineal Society.
  - (b) The Council is looking after the developmental work relating to construction of buildings for schools, roads, community halls, bus sheds, etc.
  - (c) The District Councils share financial receipts on account of minerals, coal, forest produce, etc.

15. Observation of NCRLM:

- (i) The Commission desired that rural development department may submit a detailed note on its developmental schemes and on the functioning of the scheme for identifying BPL families and the efficacy/adequacy of the criterion in ensuring inclusion of all the eligible and exclusion of those not eligible.

## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of Mizoram

1. Name of the State: Mizoram
2. Dates of visit: January 22 -24, 2006
3. Particulars of the Chairman/  
Members of the Commission who visited the State
  - (i) Dr. Mohinder Singh, Member
  - (ii) Mrs. Asha Das, Member Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised:  
as Minority Communities by the State
 

Hindus, Muslims,  
Buddhists and Sikhs
5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief: \*\*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Total Population of the State/UT	In lakhs	8.90	0.3	0.1	7.7	326*	0.7	-	-	0.02
	In Percentages (%)	100	3.6	1.1	87.0	Negligible	7.9	-	-	0.3
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	935	341	271	986	Negligible	929	738	-	985

\* In absolute numbers

\*\* (2001 Census)

6. Administrative set up of the State for the development of Minorities:  
No Commission has been set up for Minorities.
7. Educational Status:
  - (i) Literacy Rate: \*

Literacy Rate(%)	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
	Total	88.8	79.3	74.7	93.1	91.8	45.8	61.7	-	95.5
	Female	86.7	81.2	57.4	91.4	88.7	34.5	55.7	-	94.1

\*(2001 Census)

- (ii) Literacy is second highest in the Country next only to Kerala.
- (iii) Dropout rate is 75.68 percent which is very high as compared to National Average of 62.58 percent.
- (iv) There is 1 Nepali High School, 3 Nepali Middle Schools, 10 Nepali Primary Schools and 1 Bengali Middle School.



## 8. Health Status:

(i)

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State
		Hospitals	Beds	
16.0	5.1	20	1169	57

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS

CHCs: Community Health Centres

(ii) Plantation of medicinal herbs may be encouraged.

## 9. Economic Status:

(a) Work Participation Rate:\*

[in Percent]

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	57.3	81.5	86.5	55.6	86.1	53.4	69.9	-	59.7
Female	47.5	24.5	37.9	47.8	26.7	50.2	48.7	-	55.9

\*(2001 Census)

(b) Occupational Classification: \*

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	54.9	7.8	12.1	55.2	12.7	86.7	66.1	-	65.9
Agricultural labourer	5.7	1.5	7.2	6.1	Nil	4.1	4.6	-	6.1
Household Industries	1.5	1.0	3.0	1.5	0.4	1.9	3.7	-	3.2
Other Workers	37.9	89.7	77.6	37.2	86.9	7.2	25.7	-	24.8

\*(2001 Census)

- (c) The families below poverty line are 19.47 percent as compared to all-India figure of 26.10 percent.
- (d) Forest Sector should be tapped and bamboo plantations be given due importance.
- (e) Infrastructural facilities have remained undeveloped in three districts namely, Lawngtlai, Saiha and Kolasib.
- (f) 137 villages are not electrified (18.7%).
- (g) More than half of the villages (50.2%) are not connected with roads.
- (h) Bamboo plantation development is a major aspect of the minor forest produce.
- (i) More than 70 percent of the families depend on agriculture and jhum cultivation.
- (j) Forest based industry has a potential.

## 10. Development Schemes/Programmes being implemented by the State Government.

- (a) Various welfare measures are taken for the development of backward section of the population.
- (b) Upliftment of backward religious minority is being covered alongwith the on-going schemes.

- (c) In Mizoram every village and hamlet has been provided with a primary school under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).
- (d) Every district is provided with a Vocational Training Centre.
- (e) Every village is provided with one or more Anganwadi Centres.
- (f) Swayamsidha Scheme (SHG) and Swadhar Scheme for Women.
- (g) I.C.D.S Project numbering 21.

(ii) Information relating to Banks

- (a) S.B.I. is working as a Channelising agency for MFDC, Government of India.
- (b) The State Bank of India sanctions loans to the public in general but not on minority basis. These are: Education loan, Income generation/self employment, setting up of industries, construction of houses etc.
- (c) Recovery rate is 38 percent.

11. Representation of religious communities in Political Institutions:

Sl. No.		Total	Minorities
1.	Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha	2	-
2.	State Assembly	40	02 (Buddhists)
3.	Village Council	3212	304 (Buddhists)

12. Linguistic Minorities:

- (i) Official language of the State: English, Mizo
- (ii) Other languages Spoken in the: Hindi, Honar, Paite, Lai and the State Mare.

13. Observation of the Chief Minister/Other functionaries in interaction with the Commission:

- (i) The Commission called on H.E. the Governor of Mizoram.
- (ii) The Chief Minister observed that there is no discrimination on the basis of religion or language and there is complete communal harmony in the State. No caste system in the State.
- (iii) The Chief Secretary stated that Mizo is a cordial society and there is no discrimination or preference based on one's social status. Mizo women command more respects in the society. There is a network of social organisations. A Committee has been constituted to look into the demand of the Gorkhas for their inclusion in OBC list.

14. Observations on Issues related to Terms of Reference:

- (i) Suggested criteria for determining backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and concept of poverty line as criterion for determining backwardness: The State Government expressed the view that a uniform pattern could be more appropriate while laying the socio-economic criteria.
- (ii) Concept of creamy layer in reservation to services and educational institutions: It was felt that the persons belonging to Creamy layer among SC/ST should not be extended the benefits.
- (iii) Conferment of the status of Scheduled Castes to those converted to Christianity/Islam: State Government was of the view that the change of religion does not change the status of a person. The caste remains the same and so is the socio-economic backwardness.

15. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues:

- (a) Mizoram language may be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

- (b) Hmar and Paite language may be developed and Academies set up for their advancement.
- (c) Non – Tribals living in backward areas may be extended benefits as are available to the Scheduled Tribes.

16. Observations of the NCRLM:

- (i) The Commission suggested for providing Mobile Bank facility in areas where no branches of the Bank exist for some reason or other.
- (ii) The Commission expressed the view that the work of recovery of loan may be outsourced and the services of the agencies like Young Mizo Association and Self Help Groups may be utilised.

## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of Nagaland

1. Name of the State: Nagaland
2. Dates of visit: November 29 - December 01, 2006
3. Particulars of the Chairman/  
Members of the Commission  
who visited the State.
  - (i) Prof. Dr. Anil Wilson, Member
  - (ii) Mrs. Asha Das, Member  
Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised as Minority Communities by the State: No
5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief:\*\*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Total Population of the State/UT	In lakhs	19.9	1.5	0.4	17.9	1152*	1356*	2093*	03*	6108*
	In Percentages (%)	100.0	7.7	1.8	90.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	Negligible	0.3
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	900	582	614	941	488	782	-	-	-

\*(In absolute numbers)

\*\* (2001 Census)

6. Educational Status:
  - (i) Literacy Rate : \*

Literacy Rate %	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
	Total	66.6	74.9	48.2	66.2	82.8	74.6	-	-	-
	Female	61.5	65.6	33.3	61.6	72.7	70.1	-	-	-

\*(2001 Census)

- (ii) Drop out rate in class I-X is 77.47 percent as against 62.58 of National Average.
- (iii) Naga boys studying in Manipur are facing language problems as they are studying as per Naga syllabus but there is no Educational Boards in Manipur. The students have to come to Nagaland to appear in examinations.
- (iv) There should be affiliation of schools providing education according to Naga syllabus with the Manipur Board of Education.
- (v) Nagaland is backward in respect of education providing general Bachelors and Masters of Arts and having no facilities for technical education.
- (vi) There is only 1 Science College and 1 Nursing School. There is no medical or engineering college or resources for setting up centers of higher/technical education.
- (vii) Nagaland has around 200 seats reserved in certain medical/ colleges in other States but this needs to be doubled to meet the demands and aspirations of the youth.

## 7. Economic Status:

### (a) Work Participation Rate:\*

[In Percent]

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	46.7	64.6	60.5	44.4	75.2	52.7	-	-	-
Female	38.1	14.2	16.2	39.9	19.6	32.8	-	-	-

\*(2001 Census)

### (b) Occupational Classification:\*

[in Percent]

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	64.7	8.8	13.3	71.0	8.5	18.3	-	-	-
Agricultural labourer	3.6	4.1	9.2	3.5	1.2	7.6	-	-	-
Household Industries	2.6	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.9	1.8	-	-	-
Other Workers	29.0	85.0	74.6	22.8	87.3	72.3	-	-	-

\*(2001 Census)

- (c) Percentages of population Below Poverty Line in Nagaland are 32.67 as compared to National Average of 26.10.
- (d) There is much potential for development of agro-services and creation of employment opportunities especially for the youth and women.
- (e) Funds are provided to the Village Councils which work as Collaterals. 25 percent of funding is reserved for women.
- (f) 600 Self Help Groups have been trained under Swayam Sidha Scheme.
- (g) Ban on cutting and transporting timber by the Supreme Court order has affected State economy.
- (h) Financial infrastructure is poor in the State.
- (i) There are 3000 industrial units in the State with 7,000 beneficiaries.
- (j) There are more women farmers than men. "Jhum" farming technique is beneficial to the State as every body gets a chance by rotation.

## 8. Existing Reservation Policy:

There are no SCs/OBCs in the State. Christian Tribals are in majority in the State. Nine out of sixteen tribes are backward and there is about 33 percent reservation.

## 9. Existing criteria for identification of OBCs : Nagaland has no OBC category

## 10. Development Schemes/Programmes being implemented by the State Government

- (a) (i) There is a separate Directorate for looking after the under-developed areas which have been given special package.
- (ii) There are schemes for development of women particularly in production and training sectors.
- (iii) The State is implementing Prime Minister's Gramin Rozgar Yojana.
- (iv) Nagaland Khadi & Village Industries Board is implementing its development programme through Banks and provided financial assistance of Rs. 90 lakhs to 130 units.

- (v) A scheme has been prepared for generation of 25,000 employment opportunities for the youth in Groups 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' posts.
- (vi) For a comprehensive development, the State has four working groups for (i) Industries & Allied Sectors, (ii) Agriculture & Allied Sectors, (iii) Social Service Sector and (iv) Empowerment of Women.

(b) Information relating to Banks:

- (i) State Bank of India is the Lead Bank.
- (ii) Recovery rate is poor (24%) .
- (iii) Banks are reluctant to give loans.
- (iv) Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC) and Nagaland Handloom & Handicraft Development Corporation (NHHDC) are State Channelising Agencies for NMFDC.

11 Observations of the Governor, Chief Minister and Other Ministers in interaction with the Commission:

- (i) The Commission called on Shri Shyamal Dutta, H.E., the Governor of Nagaland. He observed that the local administration has developed a habit of dependency on the Government of India which needs to be corrected. He further stated that Nagas are a strong society and mother runs the family, the State has no dearth of resources and many youths are affected by drugs and HIV. There is a need for inculcating a sense of responsibility and accountability in the local administration and society.
- (ii) Shri Naiphiu Rio, the Chief Minister, observed as follows:
  - (i) The trend of the present youth is to move away from agrarian activities and therefore they need to be trained and absorbed in new sectors keeping in view their background.
  - (ii) As Nagaland has Village Area councils, no Central assistance is received by the State for PRI. They should be provided funds by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
  - (iii) The State is free from communal riots although there are occasional clashes among tribals.
- (iii) Shri Thenucho, the Home Minister, informed that Nagaland is a multi-lingual State and language differs from district to district. Nagas are in minority in Manipur. Hence, their minority status should be recognised and Naga Schools are affiliated by the Manipur Education Board. NMFDC should extend loan facilities to the State's entrepreneurs.

12 Observations of the Chief Secretary and other Government Functionaries in interaction with the Commission:

Shri Lalhuma, the Chief Secretary, observed as follows:

- (a) Nagaland has no caste system and is an egalitarian society without any social stratification.
- (b) Village Councils and Village Development Board play an important role. These institutions should be recognised as P.R.Is and benefits as available to PRIs should be given to the Village Councils.
- (c) State Government has identified backwards pockets in some districts where less advanced tribes are residing. Nine out of sixteen tribes are backward. There is a separate Directorate and 55-room hostel at Kohima for them.
- (d) He emphasised that it is not reasonable to have uniform norms for the entire country for release of developmental assistance. Difficult terrain, remoteness and cost factors need to be considered.

- (e) Tribals being a minority need support from the Central Government.
- (f) The State has no bonded or landless labour.
- (g) As job opportunities are scarce, the State need 1250 Crores from DONAR Department as promised by the former Prime Minister.

13. Observations of other Government Officers are as follows:

- (i) Nagaland has a growth rate of 15 percent in the last 5 years.
- (ii) Tribal equity is being maintained and none has been declared as minority.
- (iii) SHGs are being trained to take up production of organic sugar, turmeric etc.
- (iv) IMR and MMR are below the national level and sex ratio is also good.
- (v) Institutional delivery coverage is only 15 percent.
- (vi) The criterion of 20,000 population for setting up Primary Health Centre/Sub-Centre is considered on the higher side keeping in view the State's difficult terrain and spread of population.

14. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues:

- (a) The representatives of Gurudwara Prabhandhak Committee and Mosque Management Committee stated that they are facing no problems in the State.
- (b) The representative of Gorkha Community stated that they have been in the State for over 35 years but now their survival is becoming difficult. There is no OBC Class in the State and they cannot avail of any benefit either on account of minority or backwardness.
- (c) The representative of Nagaland People's Movement for Human Rights stated that their languages have been ignored and are not included in the VIIIth Schedule.
  - (i) The representative of the Catholic Church observed that though some people in the State may be economically backward but none is socially backward.

15. Observations of the NCRLM :

- (i) Dr. Anil Wilson, Member, stated that although Christians are in minority at the national level, they are in majority in Nagaland. It would be interesting to know ramifications of such a situation.
- (ii) Member Secretary observed as follows:
  - (a) With reference to minority educational institutions, the Member Secretary clarified that Naga minority in Manipur can establish and manage their own educational institutions and the matter could be sorted out if taken at higher level.
  - (b) She suggested that there is a need to create an atmosphere where outside agencies are encouraged to set up institutions of education/training. Specialised national level institutions may be motivated to run courses in the State.
  - (c) She emphasised the need for appointing more channelising agencies for creating enhanced access opportunities.

## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of Orissa

1. Name of the State: Orissa
2. Dates of visit: November 7-8, 2005.
3. Particulars of the Chairman/  
Members of the Commission  
who visited the State.
  - (i) Justice Ranganath Misra,  
Chairman
  - (ii) Dr. Mohinder Singh, Member
  - (iii) Mrs. Asha Das, Member  
Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised --  
as Minority Communities by the State:

### 5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief:\*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Total Population of the State/UT	In lakhs	368.0	347.2	7.6	9.0	0.17	0.10	0.09	-	3.6
	In Percentages (%)	100.0	94.4	2.1	2.4	0.04	0.02	0.02	-	1.0
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	972	971	948	1026	851	904	933	-	1009

\*(2001 Census)

6. Administrative set up of the State for the development of Minorities:
  - (a) There is a Ministry for SC/ST and Minorities Welfare- A separate Department of Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare was set up in 1999.
  - (b) Orissa ST and SC Development Finance Cooperative Corporation is the Channelising Agency to NMDFC.
  - (c) State Backward Classes Commission set up in 1993.

### Other Institutional set up

- (a) Minority Commission –  
No Minority Commission in the state. The State Government is collecting information from neighboring States on Constitution of such a Commission in the State.
- (b) Wakf Board/ Wakf Tribunal/ Haj Committee:  
All these Institutions have been set up by the State Government Grants are also being released to them.

### 7. Educational Status:

- (i) Literacy Rate:\*

Literacy Rate(%)	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
	Total	63.1	63.3	71.3	54.9	90.5	71.0	93.3	-	42.4
	Female	50.5	50.6	62.3	44.1	86.1	58.8	89.6	-	26.5

\*(2001 Census)



- (ii) Sikhs, Muslims and Buddhists have returned improved rate of literacy, than the national average of 64.8 percent. Low literacy rate of Christians (55%) is a matter of concern.
- (iii) Dropout rate in classes I-X in the State (72) was higher than the national average (63).
- (iv) Madarsa Education:
- 1 Government Madrasa, 78 aided Madrasas and 88 Unaided Madrasas are imparting elementary education to children belonging to the Muslim Community.
  - The Madrasas are following the curriculum of formal school education.
  - There are also other Old Scheme Madrasas which receive grants-in-aid for promotion of Urdu. .
  - Government Urdu Vocational Training, Cuttack also imparts vocational training to Urdu students.
  - Urdu Academy has been established.
- (v) Missionary Schools:
- There are 212 mission-managed primary schools for education of Christian Students.
  - One mission-managed aided Thompson CT Training School is functioning at Cuttack.
- (vi) There is one Telugu Primary School and one Bengali Primary School at Cuttack which receive grants-in-aid.
- (vii) ITIs:
- State Government has set up 9 ITIs for skill development of more than 5000 people belonging to Religious & Linguistic Minorities.
  - Urdu Academy has been set up by the State Government for development of Urdu Language. However, no Council is functioning.
  - The State Government is providing books and uniforms to students, both boys and girls, upto elementary level both in Government and aided schools. There is no discrimination.
  - It is proposed to fill up all the vacant posts of Urdu teachers.
  - Telugu teachers of the State would be deputed to Andhra Pradesh for B.Ed. training. Similarly, Oriya teachers of Andhra Pradesh would be imparted B.Ed. training in Orissa.
  - State Government should intervene with regard to allotment of land for construction of Christian Schools and filling up of vacant posts in the Christian Colleges
  - Telugu Primary Schools are in bad shape. Telugu teachers are not being sent for training. No grants-in-aid are being received by the Schools

## 8. Health Status:

(i)

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State
			Hospitals	Beds	
23.0	9.7	83	406	13146	1282

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS  
CHCs: Community Health Centres

## 9. Economic status:

## (a) Work Participation Rate:\*

[in percent]

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	52.5	52.7	45.9	50.5	53.4	55.0	54.1	-	52.4
Female	24.7	24.4	6.8	38.9	6.2	36.7	5.2	-	47.7

\*(2001 Census)

## (b) Occupational Classification:\*

[in percent]

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	29.8	29.7	10.0	35.2	2.1	18.5	5.7	-	43.2
Agricultural labourer	35.0	35.2	15.6	37.8	1.9	4.2	3.6	-	40.5
Household Industries	4.9	5.0	4.1	2.3	2.1	53.5	2.5	-	6.8
Other Workers	30.3	30.1	70.2	24.8	94.0	23.9	88.2	-	9.5

\*(2001 Census)

- (i) No representation of the Buddhists in the Committees constituted by the State Government. Their condition is pitiable, most of them are weavers with an income of less than Rs. 600.00 p.m.
- (ii) There are Economic Development Schemes for minorities but no separate schemes for them under Area Development Programme.
- (iii) 50 percent of population in Orissa is under Below Poverty Line.

## 10. Existing Criteria for identification of OBCs:

- (a) Socio-Economic criteria is used for identifying backward classes and also for preparing the list of BPL families.
- (b) State Government informed that efforts would be made to identify socially and economically backward section among religious and linguistic minorities.
- (c) State Government stated that information on SCs, STs and OBCs living below poverty line is available but such information in respect of minorities is not available.

## 11. Development Schemes/Programmes being implemented by the State Government.

- (i) Government Level
  - (a) The State Government has set up a separate Department namely, "Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare" in 1999.
  - (b) The State is implementing the 15-Points Programme of the Prime Minister.
  - (c) It is also implementing economic and educational programme for the Welfare of the minorities. Maulana Azad Education Foundation is directly funding the organisations.
  - (d) Tailors (Darzis) & barbers are included in the list of OBCs and getting all benefits.
- (ii) Minorities Finance & Development Corporation -
  - (a) The State Government is implementing the schemes of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation. These are:

- (i) Term Loan Schemes and
- (ii) Micro Finance Schemes in the Districts to provide loan at a concessional rate of interest to the minority communities living Below Poverty Line for setting up self-employment ventures.
- (iii) Number of beneficiaries aggregate to 2201.
- (iii) Information relating to Banks
  - (a) The State Government is implementing family oriented income and employment generation schemes for the upliftment of the weaker sections amongst minority community through the Term Loan Scheme (Tatkal Yojna), Micro Finance Scheme of the NMDFC.
  - (b) Recovery rate is poor (11%).
  - (c) Steps have been taken to improve the recovery of loans, which is at 11 percent low, by initiating criminal cases and authorising Collectors to appoint Recovery Agents and Seizure Agents.

## 12. Representation of religious communities in Political Institutions

Lok Sabha	-
Rajya Sabha	-
State Assembly	3 (Muslims)

## 13. Linguistic Minorities

- (v) Official languages of the State: Oriya and English
- (vi) Other languages spoken in the State: Bengali, Telugu, Hindi and Urdu

## 14. Observations of the Governor/Chief Minister/other Dignitaries in interaction with the Commission:

Shri Navin Patnaik, the Chief Minister of Orissa assured immediate action on the following issues raised by the Commission:

- (i) Vacancies of Urdu & Language Teachers to be filled up.
- (ii) The State Commission for other Backward Classes be redesignated as State Commission for OBCs and Religious & Linguistic Minorities.
- (iii) With regard to the problems of SC Community losing their Caste status on conversion it was decided to take them out of SC Community and treat them as OBC.
- (iv) So far as progressive measures initiated by the Pune Central Jail to make their prisoners self-sufficient are concerned, the Chief Minister desired that Additional D.G. (Prisons) may study the system for replication in jails in Orissa.

## 15. Observations on issues related to Terms of Reference:

- (i) Suggested criteria for determining backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and concept of poverty line as criterion for determining backwardness. For the selection of beneficiaries, State Government has adopted. Social Backwardness and Economic Backwardness as criteria.
- (ii) Concept of creamy layer in reservation to services and educational institutions: Status of religious minorities is taken as criterion.
- (iii) Conferment of the status of Scheduled Castes to those converted to Christianity/Islam: State Government has no information regarding Scheduled Castes converts to Christianity or inclusion of minorities in OBC.

16. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues:
- (i) The main problems of the Muslim Community are lack of facilities for education, health, employment and housing.
  - (ii) Minorities should be given reservations in various sectors.
  - (iii) There is a State level Coordination Committee or Communal Harmony headed by the Chief Secretary. However, no meetings seem to have been held for several years and attempts are being made to declare it as defunct.
  - (iv) State Government should launch employment oriented programmes/schemes for the target group
  - (v) There is no member belonging to the minority communities in the college admission committees or employment committees.
  - (vi) Separate colleges should be started for the Minority Community.
  - (vii) Lack of awareness of family planning programmes among Muslims is another factor.
  - (viii) Besides Urdu and Religious Education, Madrasas should teach other subjects as well.
  - (ix) ITIs should be set up in areas having large concentration of Muslims.
  - (x) There is no skill-based Institute for imparting training to artisans.
  - (xi) The religious and linguistic minorities are deriving benefits of schemes being implemented by the Agriculture Department.
  - (xii) Population of Dalit Christians in South Orissa is 6.50 lakhs. Their economic and social conditions are pitiable.
  - (xiii) It was pointed out that general category candidates were obtaining fake caste/ community certificates depriving the genuine SCs, STs and OBCs from getting employment and admission in educational institutions.

17. Observations of NCRLM:

- (i) The Joint Putta System for both Wife and Husband for homesteadland as in Karnataka may be introduced in the State. Revenue Department may look into this.
- (ii) In the light of difficulties being faced by the minorities in getting admission into the Pre-Examination Coaching Centre for Weaker Sections, the NCRLM Commission suggested that the State Government should choose/select more and more centres. These centres should be recommended to the Government of India for extending grants-in-aid under various schemes. The minorities may be given a chance to enable them to compete at par on equal terms with other categories of the society at various levels.
- (iii) Commission observed that information in respect of religious minorities that are included in the OBC Category is necessary.
- (iv) Commission urged the State Government to improve the recovery rate because without recovery Government cannot extend coverage to help others.

## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of Rajasthan

1. Name of the State: Rajasthan
2. Dates of visit: February 10-11, 2006
3. Particulars of the Chairman/ Members of the Commission who visited the State
  - (i) Shri Justice Ranganath Misra, Chairman
  - (ii) Dr. Mohinder Singh, Member
  - (iii) Mrs. Asha Das, Member Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised as Minority Communities by the State: Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Sikhs.

### 5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief:\*\*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Total Population of the State/UT	In lakhs	565.1	501.5	47.9	0.7	8.2	0.1	6.5	86*	* 5253
	In Percentages (%)	100	88.7	8.5	0.1	1.5	Negligible	1.2	-	-
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	921	920	929	986	892	802	960	-	815

\*(In absolute numbers)

\*\* (2001 Census)

6. Administrative set up of the State for the development of Minorities:
  - (ii) There is no separate Minorities Welfare Department.
  - (iii) Rajasthan State Minorities Commission set up in 2001.
  - (iv) State Commission of Backward Classes constituted in 1999 – Dissolved in January, 2004.

#### Other Institutional set up

- (v) Rajasthan Minorities Finance and Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd. set up in 2000. It is the State Channelising Agency of NMDFC.
- (vi) Rajasthan OBC Finance and Development Corporation established in 2000.

### 7. Educational Status:

- (i) Literacy Rate:\*

Literacy Rate(%)	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
	Total	60.4	60.2	56.6	83.0	64.7	71.4	94.0	-	55.6
	Female	43.9	43.2	40.8	77.7	53.8	55.1	89.3	-	40.2

\*(2001 Census)

- (ii) Dropout rate in class I-X is 75.77 percent against National Average of 62.58 percent.
- (iii) Madrasa Education:
- There is a Rajasthan Madrasa Board. There are 1841 registered Madrasas which impart religious and modern education.
  - Modernisation of Madrasas is being done by the State Wakf Board.
  - Salary of para -Teachers is not adequate.
  - Rajasthan Wakf Board is rendering commendable service for the educational and social development of the Muslims in the State, in particular, providing free coaching classes for various competitive examinations e.g. Rajasthan Administrative Service, Judicial Service, Pre – Medical Test, Pre – Engineering Test, etc. .
  - Rs. 5 crores were given to the Madrasas for their improvement. Madrasa students are given free books and bus passes.
  - State Government required at least Rs. 500 Crores to develop network for education.
  - Proportionate share of GNP should be earmarked for education of minorities.
  - Primary Schools should be near the vicinity of population.
  - In Urdu B.Ed. Colleges, seats are not filled up
  - The reasons for closing down ‘Durbar School’ which catered to the Muslims in Jaipur may be looked into.
  - No facility and incentive are given to minority educational institutions for promotion of Urdu, Sindhi or Persian as compared to the facilities provided for Sanskrit or Hindi.
  - There has been decline of Sindhi schools from 200 to 45.

## 8. Health Status:

(i)

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State
			Hospitals	Beds	
30.3	7.6	75	510	32080	1675

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS

CHCs: Community Health Centres

- Based on BPL families, targets for health care are determined.
- State Government is of the view that Private Sector should extend cooperation and helping hand in developing health infrastructure.

## 8. Economic status:

### 9. (a) Work Participation Rate:\*

[in Percent]

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikh	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	50.0	50.1	46.7	49.7	55.6	51.7	52.0	-	55.4
Female	33.5	35.1	21.7	36.1	27.3	31.8	7.3	-	36.9

\*(2001 Census)

## (b) Occupational Classification:\*

[in Percent]

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	55.3	57.2	37.8	27.1	49.3	42.9	5.2	-	51.0
Agricultural labourers	10.6	10.7	7.8	4.5	22.5	13.1	0.8	-	9.5
Household Industries	2.9	2.6	5.7	1.2	1.7	2.0	4.3	-	3.1
Other Workers	31.2	29.4	48.7	67.3	26.5	42.0	89.7	-	36.4

\*(2001 Census)

- (c) Percentage of BPL families in the State is lower at 15.28 as compared to higher National Average of 26.10.
- (d) BPL is decided on household survey carried out once in five years. No data is presently tabulated on the basis of religion.
- (e) Number of BPL families as per the Planning Commission norm was 70 lakhs.
- (f) At the village level, the Gram Sabha decides BPL families. If any villager is not satisfied, he can represent to the Sub-Collector and District Collector.
- (g) Only 5 percent to 10 percent of the Muslims get benefits of BPL scheme due to faulty survey and identification.
- (h) Expenditure for minorities should be from Plan Budget.
- (i) Entrepreneurship Development Programme for minorities should be organised regularly.
- (j) Anglo – Indians should be considered for BPL cards

## 10. Existing Criteria for identification of OBCs:

Existing categories of Backward Communities are SCs/STs/OBCs/BPL. BPL is decided through house–hold survey once in five years.

## 11. Development Schemes/Programmes being implemented by the State Government.

- (a) Mewat Area Development Programme was launched in 1987-88 in 8 Blocks of Alwar and 3 Blocks of Bharatpur District for the economically backward sections of Mewatis. The objectives were to create necessary infra – structure facilities and generate additional employment opportunities for the people living in this area. A Board under the Minister for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj oversees and monitors the progress. Four types of schemes are being implemented through Rajasthan MFDC viz. Term Loan, Micro – Finance, MCD Schemes and Vocational Training.
- (b) Information relating to Banks:
 

Representative of the State Level Banker Coordination Committee (SLBC) stated as follows:

  - (a) Achievements in priority sector lending was 50 percent against target of 42 percent.
  - (b) Training Programmes were organised for development of entrepreneurs.
  - (c) For the welfare of Muslims, group/ cluster approach is accepted for social mobilisation and loan utilisation.
  - (d) Expertise of Chartered Accountants are made available to the illiterates to formulate project proposal.
  - (e) For project clearance, NGOs provide services through SHGs.
  - (f) Lead Banks are extending the area of coverage to semi – urban and rural areas.

- (g) The problem of under – financing is minimal.  
 (h) Flow of loan should be through simple procedure and with low rate of interest

## 12. Representation of religious communities in Political Institutions:

Sl. No.		Total No.	No. of Religious Representatives
1	Lok Sabha	25	None
2	Rajya Sabha	10	1
3	State Assembly	200	8 (Muslims – 5) (Sikhs – 3)
4	Zila Parishad	32	1 (Muslim)
5	Panchayat Samities	237	Pradhans – 3 (Muslims) Up-Pradhans – 9 (Muslims)
	Members	5257	187 (Muslims)
6	Municipalities		
	(a) Chairpersons	126	3 (Muslims)
	(b) Dy. Chairpersons	126	17 (Muslims)

## 13. Linguistic Minorities:

- (i) Official language of the State: Hindi.  
 (ii) Other languages spoken in the State: Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Gujarati.

## 14. (i) Observations of the Governor, Chief Minister/Other Ministers in interaction with the Commission:

- (a) Smt. Vasundhara Raje, the Chief Minister of Rajasthan observed as follows:  
 (x) Education is the only means to address the problem of reservation in services.  
 (xi) Those who cannot afford education but brilliant should get all facilities, scholarships, etc.  
 (xii) Children of the minorities should be encouraged to go to Government schools providing general education so that they could compete with students from other category.
- (b) The observation of the Additional Chief Secretary, and other Secretaries were as follows:  
 (i) SCs, STs, OBCs and BPL are the existing categories of Backward Communities.  
 (ii) Based on BPL families, the targets for Sampoorna Gramin Samridhi Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awas Yojana, etc. are determined  
 (iii) In Urban areas, benchmark is income of less than Rs. 356.72 per head per month.

## 15. Observations on issues related to Terms of Reference:

- (i) Suggested criteria for determining backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and concept of poverty line as criterion for determining backwardness:  
 In the State, the existing categories of backward communities are Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs and BPL. BPL is decided on the basis of household survey.
- (ii) Concept of creamy layer in reservation to services and educational institutions:  
 Community Representative felt that it should be an economic criteria; then only minorities can get benefits because they are the poorest.
- (iii) Conferment of the status of Scheduled Castes to those converted to Christianity/Islam:  
 Divergent views were expressed by the Community Representatives.



16. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues:
- (i) 32 Muslim Communities included in the OBC list do not get placements in service.
  - (ii) Muslim Cobblers (Mochi) and Barbers (Nai) are not getting the benefits of reservation unlike their Hindu counterparts.
  - (iii) Most backwards among Muslim be given reservation in education and employment.
  - (iv) As per proportion of Muslim population, they should get reservation among OBCs. .
  - (v) NGOs working in minority concentrated areas should be motivated to bridge the gap between Government and the community.
  - (vi) Sindhis and Parsees be included as minorities.
  - (vii) There is lack of education and development among minorities and no proper survey/ report is available with the State Government.
  - (viii) Backwardness of a community should be considered keeping in view educational standard, IMR/ MMR, informal sector employment and jobs in Government, population in slums and proportion in private sector.
  - (ix) Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims should be treated at par with SC.
  - (x) There is a need for paradigm shift among policy makers and implementing authorities towards the most backwards among all communities.
  - (xi) Though funds are lapsing, MDFC is not disbursing loans.
  - (xii) Reservation in services should be on economic criterion.
  - (xiii) Vocational training institutions should be opened and small-scale industries be increased.
  - (xiv) Representative of Bhartiya Boudh Samaj stated that while Rajasthan Government is spending considerable amount for Hindu temples, educational institutions and trusts, there is no such provision for minority communities.

## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of Sikkim

1. Name of the State: Sikkim
2. Date of visit: April 29 – May 1, 2006
3. Particulars of the Chairman/  
Members of the Commission  
who visited the State.
  - (i) Prof. Dr. Tahir Mahmood, Member
  - (ii) Mrs. Asha Das,  
Member Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised  
as Minority Communities by the State: No religious Community has been  
recognised as a minority community.
5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief:\*\*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Mus- lims	Chri- stians	Sikhs	Budd- hists	Jains	Zoroa- strians	Others
Total Population of the State/UT	In lakhs	5.4	3.3	7693*	0.4	1176*	1.5	183*	04*	0.1
	In Percent- ages (%)	100	60.9	1.4	6.7	0.2	28.1	Negli- gible	Negli- gible	2.4
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	875	852	439	960	108	944	664	-	983

\*In absolute numbers

\*\* (2001 Census)

6. Administrative set up of the State for the development of Minorities:  
The following set up exists in Sikkim:
  - (i) Social Justice, Empowerment and Welfare Department.
  - (ii) Department of Ecclesiastical Affairs (unique of its kind) to take care of religious affairs and look after the interests of all religious groups.

Other Institutional set up

  - (iii) Sikkim Commission for Backward Classes constituted in June, 1994.
  - (iv) SCs, STs, OBC Finance and Development Corporation (SABCO) established in 1966.

7. Educational Status:
  - (i) Literacy Rate : \*

Literacy Rate %	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Mus- lims	Chri- stians	Sikhs	Budd- hists	Jains	Zoroa- strians	Others
	Total	68.8	69.4	57.8	72.4	97.2	67.3	90.7	-	63.2
	Female	60.4	60.5	52.0	65.2	87.1	59.8	86.2	-	54.5

\*(2001 Census)

- (ii) Dropout rate in class I-X was 75.12 percent in 2002 – 03 which was higher than the National Average of 62.58 percent. However, this has come down to 30 percent in 2005 – 06 due to several incentives given to the students like midday meals, free bags and text books, scholarships, etc.

## (iii) Madrasa Education:

There is only one Madrasa in Sikkim run by local people. Grant-in-aid from Government of India was received only once for one year but discontinued due to poor management.

(iv) Education upto class – XII is free for all students. Sikkim has one Engineering and one Medical College which are considered adequate for the present.

(v) Sikkim Academy, set up in 2002, looks after the promotion of languages of the State.

(vi) Free education upto 12<sup>th</sup> Standard including distribution of text books, exercise books, school bags and rain coats to all students.

(vii) Free uniforms to students upto class – V.

(viii) Mid – day meals for school children throughout the State.

(viii) Infrastructural facilities, educational avenues, vocational raining and capacity building programmes executed without any discrimination

(ix) State Government proposes to increase number of ITIs, Vocational Training Centres and Polytechnics.

(x) There is almost 'Nil' vacancy position of Teachers

## 8. Existing Reservation Policy:

State Government provides reservation in posts and services as follows: (i) S.T. – 33 percent, (ii) S.C. – 06 percent, (iii) Most Backward Classes – 21 percent and (iv) O.B.C. – 14 percent.

There is provision for reservation of 30 percent Government jobs and 33 percent in Panchayats for women. Besides, 5 percent seats are reserved for children of business community and Government employees in higher education.

## 9. Health Status:

(i)

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State
		Hospitals	Beds	
21.9	5.0	7	730	24

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS

CHCs: Community Health Centres

## 10. Economic Status:

(a) Work Participation Rate:\*

(in Percent)

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	57.4	58.5	70.9	55.4	92.8	54.2	54.5	-	51.9
Female	38.6	37.8	13.6	39.1	20.9	41.0	13.7	-	37.1

\*(2001 Census)

## (b) Occupational Classification:\*

(in percent)

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	49.9	47.8	2.4	50.3	2.0	56.4	12.9	-	74.0
Agricultural labourer	6.5	7.0	0.9	6.6	0.4	5.8	-	-	6.6
Household Industries	1.6	1.7	5.2	1.4	0.1	1.2	-	-	1.1
Other Workers	42.0	43.5	91.4	41.8	97.5	36.6	87.1	-	18.2

\*(2001 Census)

- (c) Percentage of BPL population is 36.55 which is higher than the National Average of 26.10.
- (d) Minimum wages for agricultural labourers fixed at Rs. 80.00 per day which discourages people from migrating to other States.
- (e) BPL families are identified irrespective of religion or caste.
- (f) 70 percent of the people pursue agriculture and horticulture as main occupation.
- (g) Measures have been taken to make green house cultivation popular and persuade farmers for food preservation, food – processing and marketing.
- (h) Not much headway has been made in regard to growth of industry due to scarcity of land and resource constraints.
- (i) Private investment and joint ventures will pick up once airport is built up, infrastructural facilities and national highways come up.

## 11. Development Schemes/ Programmes being implemented by the State Government.

- (i) Government Level - Various Welfare Schemes and Programmes are given by the State. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBC Finance and Development Corporation (SABCO) – It was set up in 1966 and acts as the State Channelising Agency (SCA). Ever since its inception and upto 31.03.2006, SABCO sanctioned and disbursed loans of Rs. 30.61 crores to 3136 beneficiaries.
- (ii) Information relating to Banks:
  - (a) SABCO has been rated as one of the better State Channelising Agency with a recovery percentage of about 52 percent.
  - (b) Repaying capacity of some of beneficiaries is not satisfactory.
  - (c) Diversion of loans by the beneficiaries for fulfilling consumer and domestic needs.
  - (d) Lack of trained manpower which affects monitoring of the implementation.
  - (e) General Manager, SABCO urged for grants-in-aid from the State Government.
  - (f) Tourism, fast food and hotel sector projects should be supported with lower rates of interest and liberal terms and conditions.

## 12. Linguistic Minorities:

- (i) Official language of the State: English
- (ii) Major languages of the State: Nepali, Bhutia, Lepcha, Sikkimese, Limbu, Hindi, Sherpa.
- (iii) Other languages spoken in the State: Newari, Gurung, Mukhia, Rayee and Temang.

## 13. Observations of the Chief Secretary, Secretaries of other Department and other Government Functionaries in interaction with the Commission:

- (a) Shri N. D. Chingapa, Chief Secretary, Sikkim observed as follows:
- (xiii) People live in complete harmony and there is no segregation of any kind.
  - (xiv) All the Government schemes are uniformly applicable to people of all faiths.
- (b) Shri G.K. Subba, the Additional Chief Secretary – cum – Development Commissioner stated as follows:
- (i) No discrimination is done among indigenous people of the State.
  - (ii) Practices of untouchability and scavenging are unknown to the people.
  - (iii) Sikhs and Muslims are not included in the OBC list as they are not considered as indigenous people.
- (c) Observations of other Govt. Functionaries:
- (i) Ecclesiastical Affairs Department (EAD) gives grants to monasteries, temples, church and other religious sites/places of worship of different faiths. There are about 724 religious institutions.
  - (ii) State follows 2-Tier Panchayati Raj set up namely at Zila and Village Level.
  - (iii) Number of ICDS Projects would be increased from five to seven.
  - (iv) Almost entire population belongs to SC/ST/OBC/MBC.
  - (v) Caste Certificates are issued by the District authorities.

14. Observations on issues related to TOR:

- (i) Suggested criteria for determining backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and concept of poverty line as criterion for determining backwardness:  
There is no discrimination in Sikkim. Identification of BPL families is done without any discrimination of caste or religion, etc.
- (ii) Concept of creamy layer in reservation to services and educational institutions:  
There is no such concept as Minorities. Every one comes under certain reservation class with minimal percentage in general category.
- (iii) Conferment of the status of Scheduled Castes to those converted to Christianity/Islam:  
It was mentioned that the converts are recognised as Scheduled Castes unless they disclose their conversion and are willing to be treated as general category. However, representatives of the Christian community requested for treating the SC converts to Christianity and Islam as Scheduled Caste as change of religion does not alter economic status.

15. Observation of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues:

- (i) Children belonging to Rai Community, categorised as Most Backward Class, should be imparted education upto Primary Level in their mother tongue i.e. Rai language.
- (ii) Special package of development may be formulated for Gureng community as more than 50 percent of them lived below poverty line.
- (iii) Gureng – Tamang language should also be promoted.
- (iv) 40 percent of the Christians are educationally backward. There is no caste system among them.
- (v) Madrasas should be given grants for modernisation.
- (vi) Problems facing the Muslims are similar to those of poor people of other communities.
- (vii) Government land should be given to the Jains for construction of a Dharamshala.
- (viii) Socio – economic conditions of the Lepchas should be looked into so that they do not face extinction.
- (ix) Alienation of land belonging to one group of tribals to the other tribals should be completely stopped.

16. Observations of NCRLM:

- (i) With regard to the query of the Commission as to the reasons for non – inclusion of Sikhs and Muslims in the list of OBC in the State, it was pointed out that they were not indigenous people and migrated to Sikkim from other parts of the country.
- (ii) The Commission desired to have a note on measures taken by the State Government regarding green house cultivation detailing the benefits derived by the small and marginal farmers out of modern technology.
- (iii) As regards observations of the Commission regarding heavy dropout rate among the school students, it was stated that this was due to difficult terrain, fast flowing rivers and streams. This could be checked by establishing hostels and Ashram schools.
- (iv) The Commission desired notes on (i) incentives provided by the State Government for promotion of education and (ii) dropout of students in different stages of school education.
- (v) The Commission desired to have information on the intake of Officer Level employees in the State Administration from amongst the Christians, Muslims and the Sikhs.

## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of Tamil Nadu

1. Name of the State: Tamil Nadu
2. Dates of visit: November 21-22, 2005
3. Particulars of the Chairman/  
Members of the Commission  
who visited the State.
  - (i) Dr. Anil Wilson, Member
  - (ii) Mrs. Asha Das,  
Member Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised  
as Minority Communities by the State: —
5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief:\*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Total Population of the State/UT	In lakhs	624.0	549.8	34.7	37.9	0.09	0.05	-	-	-
	In Percentages (%)	100	88.1	5.6	6.1	Negligible	Negligible	0.1	Negligible	Negligible
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	987	983	1020	1031	731	868	933	-	882

\*(2001 Census)

6. Administrative set up of the State for the development of Minorities:

There is a Minister each for Backward Classes, Minister for Social Welfare and Minister for Adi Dravidar:

Other Institutional set up

The following Institutions have been set up by the State Government:

- (i) Minorities Commission
- (ii) Backward Classes Commission
- (iii) Minorities Economic and Development Corporation.
- (iv) Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation
- (v) Wakf Board
- (vi) Women Development Corporation
- (vii) Urdu Academy

7. Educational Status:

- (i) Literacy Rate:\*

Literacy Rate(%)	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
	Total	73.5	72.0	82.9	85.8	83.7	86.3	92.2	-	87.0
	Female	64.4	62.4	76.2	81.6	77.2	80.6	88.4	-	81.7

\*(2001 Census)

- (ii) Dropout rate in class I-X is 46.80 percent which is lower than the National Average of 62.58 percent.
- (iii) Madrasa Education:
- i. Government grant is being given to only one Madrasa. 76 Madrasas are imparting only religious education. Children going to Madrasas also go to regular schools.
  - ii. Muslim educational institutions should be recognised and given grants-in-aid and Madrasa students should be admitted to different levels of Schools and Colleges.
- (iv) There is a Government Minority Language's Teachers Training School and 135 colleges of religious & linguistic minorities.
- (v) Balmiki Ambedkar Yojana and Vocational Training for dropouts in slum dwellings.
- (vi) Scholarship scheme for backward classes and minorities.
- (vii) Construction of 761 hostels for Backward and MBC students and providing EDP Training to 1000 Muslim youths.
- (viii) SC students are given free – education upto Degree level.
- (ix) One Medical College should be set up in each State exclusively for minority students.
- (x) Special measures be taken for promotion of education among Muslim girls and arresting high dropout rates among Muslims.

## 8. Health Status:

(i)

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State
			Hospitals	Beds	
18.3	7.6	43	424	43567	1380

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS

### CHCs: Community Health Centres

- (ii) 100 percent immunisation programme for children.
- (iii) Providing free service to all and 96 percent institutional deliveries by Government Hospitals.

## 9. Economic Status:

(a) Work Participation Rate:\*

[in Percent]

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Bud-dhists	Jains	Zoroas-trians	Others
Male	57.6	58.3	52.0	53.2	62.0	50.6	55.3	-	54.0
Female	31.5	33.3	11.9	25.2	18.3	16.0	7.7	-	19.2

\*(2001 Census)



## (b) Occupational Classification:\*

[in Percent]

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	18.4	19.4	5.9	10.0	7.5	6.9	8.2	-	9.7
Agricultural labourers	31.0	32.7	7.4	20.6	12.4	11.4	2.9	-	8.6
Household Industries	5.4	5.3	9.3	4.4	2.7	3.3	2.1	-	4.6
Other Workers	45.3	42.7	77.4	65.0	77.3	78.3	86.8	-	77.1

\*(2001 Census)

- (c) Percentage of BPL population is 21.12 percent which is lower than the National Average of 26.10 percent.
- (d) Milk Cooperative Societies are eligible to avail benefits of Welfare Schemes.
- (e) There are 2.85 Lakhs SHGs – (6% belong to religious minorities and 40% to SC/ST categories) and 40,000 Anganwadi Centres.

## 10. Existing Reservation Policy:

Total reservation allowed by the State Government for SC, ST and OBC is 69 percent in education and employment.

## 11. Existing Criteria for identification of OBCs:

Social, educational and economic criteria are followed.

## 12. Development Schemes/Programmes being implemented by the State Government.

## (i) Government Level:

- (a) State Government is implementing certain schemes for SCs and STs as briefly mentioned below:

- (i) Social Security Scheme for agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers of all sections of society.
- (ii) Welfare schemes for all fishermen like housing, sailing-cum-relief scheme and group insurance.
- (iii) Prime Ministers Rojgar Yojana (PMRY).
- (iv) Schemes for poor and destitute women.

## (b) Information relating to Banks:

Representative of Indian Overseas Bank (Lead Bank) stated as follows:

- (i) Over 8 lakh beneficiaries of minority communities have availed of loan schemes.
- (ii) Recovery rate from SHGs is upto 99 percent.

## 13. Linguistic Minorities:

- (i) Official Language of the State: Tamil
- (ii) Other Languages spoken in the State: Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Urdu.

14. Observations of the Minister/Secretaries/Government Functionaries and Other Dignitaries in interaction with the Commission:
- (i) Shri Se. Ma. Velusamy, the Minister for Backward Classes, observed as follows:
    - (a) State provides 69 percent reservation in education and employment for the depressed sections of the society.
    - (b) State Government conducts job – oriented programmes for the unemployed youth belonging to backward sections.
  - (ii) The following were the observations of the Secretaries and other Government Functionaries:
    - (a) State Governments schemes for SCs/STs are also available to SCs converted to Christianity.
    - (b) State Government promotes Widow Remarriage, Orphan Girls Marriage and Girl Child Protective Schemes.
  - (v) Observations of Other Dignitaries:
    - (a) Chairman, Backward Classes Commission:
      - (i) Reservation of Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes has inbuilt provision of creamy layer.
      - (ii) NCRLM should collect state-wise data on religious & linguistic minorities but the criteria should be decided by the State Legislature and powers in this regard should be delegated to the Backward Classes Commission/State Government.
    - (b)
      - (i) Dr. M. Prakash, Chairman, State Minorities Commission stated that Dalits should be free to choose their religion and conversion should not result in losing SC status.
      - (ii) Shri Kamal Sheriff, Vice–Chairman, State Minorities Commission stated that he was not aware of any term like ‘Dalit Muslims’ and the NCRLM should not agree to any such demand. Exclusion within the backward classes should be a regular process based on economic status.
    - (c) Smt. S. Jahangir, Chairman, Wakf Board stated that Central Wakf Council and NMFDC should finance developmental schemes of the Wakf Board and there should be provision of reservation for minorities in IITs/IIMs and interest-free loan to the Wakf Board and UGC grant for its College at Madurai.
    - (d) Shri. A. Justin Selvaraj Chairman, Minorities Economic Development Corporation (TAMCO) suggested uniform criteria for identification of the backward classes and disapproved of creating sub-castes or communities among Christians or Muslims.
    - (e) M.D, Women Development Corporation suggested that backward women of all communities should be given priority for group formation, training, loan, etc.
    - (f) Prof. Sadiq Former Vice-Chancellor, Madras University observed that funds should be separately earmarked and released to minorities and 10 percent reservation be made for Muslims.
    - (g) Observations of MLAs:
      - (i) Concessions granted to Hindu SCs be extended to SCs converted to Christianity/Islam.
      - (ii) Anglo-Indians should be given reservation by fixed numbers including professional colleges.

- (iii) There should not be reservations for minorities but constitutional safeguards be implemented.

15. Observations on issues related to Terms of Reference:

- (i) Suggested criteria for determining backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and concept of poverty line as criterion for determining backwardness:  
The criteria evolved by the State is social, economic and educational.
- (ii) Concept of creamy layer in reservation to services and educational institutions:  
Benefits should go to first generation Elimination should be done following creamy layer criteria.
- (iii) Conferment of the status of Scheduled Castes to those converted to Christianity/Islam:  
Divergent views were expressed. While majority favoured such a status, few opposed.

16. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues:

- (i) Representatives of Christian Associations observed that Dalit Christians and Muslims need constitutional protection/safeguards as given to other Dalits and discrimination based on paragraph-3 of the Constitution (SC) order, 1950 is against the letter and spirit of the Constitution.
- (ii) Representatives of Scheduled Castes/Hindu Organisations observed that Dalit Christians/Muslims should not be conferred SC status. The Christian Missionaries are demanding S.C. status for Dalit Christians as they find the existing reservation policy a deterrent for their proselytisation activities.
- (iii) Representatives of the Muslim organisations stated as follows:
  - (a) As per Gopal Singh Panel, Muslims are educationally and economically backward compared to other sections of the society. 55<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS0 Survey (1999-2000) also corroborated this.
  - (b) Muslims should be given reservation in employment and education including public and private sector in different categories.
  - (c) Article 15 (4), 16 (4) and Presidential Order, 1950 should be amended to include backward classes and minorities.
  - (d) Loans upto Rs. 25,000 should be given by the Banks without security.
  - (e) Government Chief Qazi stated that encroachment on Wakf land should be removed, 10 percent reservation be made for backward Muslims and vacancies of Urdu Teachers be filled up on priority.
- (iv) Representative of Dravidar Kazhgam stated that Provisions of Articles 13 (4), 16 (4), 38, 46, 335, 338, and 340 will ensure justice to the disadvantaged sections and separate reservation need be given to religious minorities.
- (v) Observations of other Organisations are stated below:
  - (a) Community-wise Census should be initiated and there should be proportionate reservation based on population of SC/ST/BC.
  - (b) Jains should be given minority status.
  - (c) For EDP training or Bank loan, caste certificate need not be insisted upon from SHGs.
  - (d) 'Dalit' word should be eliminated from all Government and other reports.
  - (e) Financial schemes of Minority Economic and Development Corporation should be given adequate publicity and loans be given interest-free.
  - (f) Fisherman, Pottery-makers, Barbers and Dhobis sought separate 5 percent reservation out of 20 percent MBC reservation.

(g) Adi Dravidar concession be also extended to Cheri Vannan community.

17. Observations of NCRLM:

The Member Secretary of the Commission suggested that Banks should start programmes to motivate backward classes to avail of loan facilities and also conduct training/skill upgradation programme for them. Difficulties in RBI guidelines or Government rules, if any, should be brought to the notice of the Commission for taking them up with the concerned authorities.

## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of Tripura

1. Name of the State: Tripura
2. Dates of visit: January 24-25, 2006.
3. Particulars of the Chairman/  
Members of the Commission  
who visited the State
  - (i) Dr. Mohinder Singh, Member
  - (ii) Mrs. Asha Das,  
Member Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised  
as Minority Communities by the State: Muslims, Christians.  
Buddhists and Sikhs
5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief:\*\*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Total Population of the State/UT	In lakhs	32.0	27.4	2.5	1.0	1182*	1.0	477*	-	1277*
	In Percentages (%)	100	85.6	8.0	3.2	Negligible	3.1	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	948	949	945	941	101	956	916	-	759

\* In absolute numbers

\*\* (2001 Census)

6. Administrative set up of the State for the development of Minorities:
  - (i) Governmental Level:
    - a. No Minorities Commission. However, there is an OBC Commission.
    - b. There is a Department for Religious Minorities headed by a Minister.
    - c. State Government of Tripura had also set up a Directorate for Welfare of Religious Minorities in 1999.

Other:

- a. There is a Minorities Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. set up in 1997.
- b. Tripura Wakf Board was constituted in the year 1979 in accordance with the Wakf Act.

7. Educational Status:

(i) Literacy Rate:\*

Literacy Rate (%)	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
	Total	73.2	75.3	60.9	67.9	98.4	49.2	82.9	-	75.4
	Female	64.9	67.3	51.4	57.3	89.5	37.4	78.4	-	65.3

\*(2001 Census)

- (ii) Dropout rate in class I-X is 74.27 percent compared to National Average of 62.58 percent.
- (iii) Low literacy rate among the Buddhists and Muslims is a matter of concern.
- (iv) Madrasa Education:
  - (a) There are 130 registered Madrasas in the State which impart religious and formal education.
  - (b) The Wakf Board of Tripura provides stipend to the promising Muslim students from Class V to VIII.
  - (c) The Wakf Board imparts self Employment Training Programme to the youth like food processing and preservation, computer and tailoring training, A/c and Refrigeration Repairing etc.
  - (d) A Computer Institution is run by the Wakf Board since 1999, sponsored by the Ministry of HRD.
  - (e) The Representative of the Tripura modernisation Madrasas Teachers Association observed that there is a need for infrastructure development of Madrasas. Tripura Madrasas Education Board may be set up in the State so as to strengthen educational system through Madrasas.
  - (f) The Scheme of mid-day meals may be extended to Madrasas.
- (v) Book grants to minority students (VI to VIII)
- (vi) Pre and Post matric Scholarship to minority students (IX to XII)
- (vii) Pre-examination coaching for minority students
- (viii) Special incentive for minority Girls
- (ix) Construction of Hostel for minority Girls
- (x) Education loan to minority students for higher studies
- (xi) Employment oriented courses like G.M.M./D. Pharma

## 8. Health Status:

(i)

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State
		Hospitals	Beds	
14.5	5.5	26	2231	73

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS

CHCs: Community Health Centres

- (ii) Medical Assistance is being provided to poor minorities
- (iii) State Government has a vision to provide Health Care for all.

## 9. Economic Status:

(a) Work Participation Rate:\*

[in percent]

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	50.6	51.3	46.2	43.6	94.1	49.4	64.3	-	58.4
Female	21.1	21.0	11.2	33.6	12.0	36.3	15.8	-	50.8

\*(2001 Census)

## (b) Occupational Classification:\*

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	27.0	25.7	30.3	44.0	1.2	37.7	12.2	-	41.2
Agricultural labourer	23.8	22.9	27.7	25.1	0.2	39.3	9.2	-	12.9
Household Industries	3.0	3.2	1.6	2.2	Negligible	2.7	3.1	-	0.6
Other Workers	46.1	48.3	40.4	28.7	98.6	20.3	75.5	-	45.3

\*(2001 Census)

- (c) Families belonging to Below Poverty Line in Tripura is more (34.44%) than the National Average of (26.10%).
- (d) Special schemes for economic development of the people of religious minorities may be introduced by the Government of India.
- (e) A scheme of Central assistance on 51:49 sharing basis may be devised as share capital assistance to Muslim Development Corporation.
- (f) Proper attention is also required to be paid towards fisheries, horticulture, handloom, etc.
- (g) Small scale and household industry sectors should be promoted to increase job availability and improve the economic status of the people.
- (h) The State follows financial discipline and there has been no overdrafts since 1998.
- (i) Due to geographical location there is a poor accessibility to market.
- (j) Poor infrastructural facilities and narrow resource base.
- (k) State Government envisages special packages for economic development and employment generation though Swavalamban.

## 10. Development Schemes/Programmes being implemented by the State Government.

- (a) Minorities Finance & Development Corporation administers several welfare schemes for the minorities like settlement scheme for landless agricultural / non-agricultural minority workers, and settlement of minority families in rubber cultivation, loan for economic activities and self employment etc.
- (b) Tripura Minorities Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. extend credit facilities to the religious minorities for their economic development.
- (c) Information relating to Banks:  
State Government mentioned about the poor credit flow through Banks.

## 11. Representation of religious communities in Political Institutions:

Sl. No.		Total	No. of Religious Representatives
1.	Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha	3	Nil
2.	State Assembly	60	2
3.	Zila Parishad	82	5
4.	Taluk Board/Block Development Committee	21	299
5.	Municipal Board/Municipal Corporation	35	-
6.	Village Panchayat	5352	579

12. Linguistic Minorities:

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| (i) Official language of the State:       | English              |
| (ii) Other languages spoken in the State: | Bengali and Karborak |

13. (i) Observations of the Principal Secretary and Other functionaries in interaction with the Commission:

- (a) Principal Secretary, Government of Tripura stated that the State has come out with a vision to improve the living standards of its people with special emphasis on those living below poverty line, education for all up to Class VIII, health care for all, special focus on STs, SCs, OBCs and religious minorities, skill development and employment generation for youth, empowerment of women, infrastructure development, etc.

14. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues:

- (i) Many of the NGOs explained the activities being undertaken for the welfare of minorities in the State with financial assistance from the Central/State Government on awareness, Vocational training, old-age home, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Computer Calligraphy, residential schools, etc.
- (ii) The Representative of Tripura Modernisation Madrasa Teachers Association, *inter-alia*, stressed that the salary of teachers of Madrasas be paid regularly.

15. Observations of the Commission:

Member Secretary of the NCRLM suggested that participation of all development department's wings are necessary for development of minorities in the State as it is not possible to achieve the desired results only through the Nodal Departments. The targeted group of minorities should be taken care of by all the Departments.



## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of Uttar Pradesh

1. Name of the State: Uttar Pradesh
2. Dates of visit: June 15-16, 2006
3. Particulars of the Chairman/  
Members of the Commission  
who visited the State. (i) Dr. Mohinder Singh, Member  
(ii) Mrs. Asha Das,  
Member Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised  
as Minority Communities by the State: Sikhs, Buddhists,  
Muslims, Christians,  
Zoroastrians and Jains

### 5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief:\*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Total Population of the State/UT	In lakhs	1662.0	1339.8	307.4	2.10	6.8	3.0	2.1	-	0.1
	In Percentages (%)	100	80.6	18.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	-	-
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	898	894	918	961	877	895	911	-	871

\*(2001 Census)

6. Administrative set up of the State for the development of Minorities:
  - (a) Survey Commissioner, Wakf was set up in 1976
  - (b) Directorate, Minorities Welfare was set up in 1995-96
  - (c) U.P. Minorities Finance and Development Corporation was set up in 1984.
  - (d) U.P. Wakfs Development Corporation was set up in April 1987
  - (e) U.P. State Haj Committee
  - (f) U.P. State Sunni Central Board of Wakfs was set up in 1999
  - (g) U.P. State Shia Central Board of Wakfs was set up in 1999
  - (h) U.P. Minorities Commission was set up in 1969
  - (i) Department of Minorities Welfare and Wakf was set up in 1995
  - (j) State Backward Classes Commission
  - (k) State Backward Class and Minorities Finance Development Corporation

### 7. Educational Status:

- (i) Literacy Rate:\*

Literacy Rate (%)	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
	Total	56.3	58.0	47.8	72.8	71.9	56.2	93.2	-	64.0
	Female	42.2	43.1	37.4	67.4	63.8	40.3	90.3	-	52.0

\*(2001 Census)

- (ii) Dropout rate in class I-X was 46.3 percent as against National Average of 62.58 percent.
- (iii) Christians and Sikhs have returned improved rate of literacy than the National Average of 64.8 percent. Literacy rate of Muslims (47.8) in the State is lower than their rate for the country (59.1%).
- (iv) Madrasa Education: In Uttar Pradesh, 1200 Madarsas (Approximately) are recognised out of which 358 are getting financial assistance from the State Government. In order to administer the Madarsas in a better manner the State Government has promulgated the UP Madarsa Education Council Ordinance, 2004. Sixty-seven Arbi-Farsi Madarsas are getting grants- in- aid from the State Government.
- (v) (a) For the Welfare of Linguistic Minorities and the promotion of languages, Government of Uttar Pradesh has established several Academies viz; Hindi Academy, Sanskrit Academy, Urdu Academy, Hindustani Academy, Language Academy, Sindhi Academy, Punjabi Academy, and Late Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad Memorial Committee.
- (vi) No. of Minority Colleges 44  
Aided – 17  
Unaided – 27

(vii) No. of Educational Institution

	Aided	Unaided	Government
Medical	03	02	03
Engineering	01	02	01
Dental	01	01	01
	05	05	05

### Vocational Training

Government	01
Aided	140
NGO	01
	142

- (viii) Inspector/Registrar, Arbi-Farsi Madarsas, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow
- (ix) No. of Minority Institutions – 766
- (x) No. of institutions looked after by Wakfs – 1,20,000
- (xi) Maulana Mohd. Ali Johar Research Institute
- (xii) Integral University at Lucknow by Muslims
- (xiii) Kanaya Vidyadhan Scheme – Nearly 3 lakh girls passing out Intermediate examination/ Aulia Course are proposed to be benefited by the Scheme during 2006-07. It is envisaged to provide Rs. 20,000 as incentive to those whose parents annual income does not exceed Rs. 35,000.
- (xiv) Educational Institutions, including the Madarsas should be extended financial assistance, so that educational infrastructure is well developed in rural areas.
- (xv) Vocational education should be popularised among the Muslims and in particular among the girls. Special camps could be organised for this purpose.
- (xvi) Intermediate colleges in Urdu medium and Urdu medium residential schools may be established in rural areas and a University for Teaching Arabic Persian in a city may be considered.
- (xvii) Infrastructure for teaching Urdu medium is very weak in terms of trained teachers and textbooks.

- (xviii) Unemployment allowance may be given to Aalim Pass Madarsa scholars.
- (xix) A University may be set up at Rampur so that Muslims of Western Uttar Pradesh could take to higher education.

## 8. Health Status:

(i)

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State
		Hospitals	Beds	
31.3	9.5	294	8820	3640

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS

CHCs: Community Health Centres

## 9. Economic Status:

(a) Work Participation Rate:\*

[in percent]

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	46.8	47.3	44.6	46.7	53.4	46.7	50.1	-	51.2
Female	16.5	17.5	12.4	20.6	9.2	18.5	5.5	-	19.4

\*(2001 Census)

(b) Occupational Classification:\*

[in percent]

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	41.1	44.2	25.7	14.8	51.3	41.0	-	-	-
Agricultural labourers	24.8	25.6	21.6	13.1	9.1	35.4	-	-	-
Household Industries	5.6	4.4	11.9	5.0	3.4	3.1	-	-	-
Other Workers	28.5	25.9	40.7	67.1	36.2	20.5	-	-	-

\*(2001 Census)

- (c) Percentage of BPL population was 31.15 percent which is higher than the National Average of 26.10 percent.
- (d) Budget utilised on Minorities Welfare

### Rs. in lakh

2001-02	14325.49
2002-03	16488.67
2003-04	17351.84
2004-05	20444.44
2005-06	23101.92
2006-07	20908.67

- (e) Land to landless agricultural labourers in rural areas will improve the economy of the poor and this will check their migration to urban areas in the State and elsewhere.

10. Existing Reservation Policy:

A Suggestion was made to raise the percentage of reservation in services upwards as against the present ceiling of 50 percent in view of the social texture of Indian society. If religion cannot be the basis, the reservation may be considered for the backwards among the religious minorities.

11. Existing Criteria for identification of OBCs:

It was suggested that economic deprivation and poverty should be taken as criteria irrespective of caste, community and religion.

12. Development Schemes/ Programmes being implemented by the State Government.

State Backward Class and Minorities Finance Development Corporation administer several schemes for the minorities. Some of the other schemes and welfare measures are as follows:

- (a) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme
- (b) Post Matric Scholarship Scheme
- (c) Promotion of Traditional Education and Madrasas
- (d) Regional Intensive Development Schemes
- (e) Mini ITIs
- (f) Maulana Mohd. Ali Scholarship Scheme
- (g) Grant-in-aid for coaching for Pre-examination for Admission in Medical and Engineering Colleges
- (h) Term Loan Scheme
- (i) Margin Loan Scheme
- (j) Pre-Examination Coaching for entry in employment Scheme
- (k) Training for Professional Trades
- (l) Financial Assistance for Self-employment
- (m) Loan for the purchase of Rickshaws
- (b) Information relating to Banks:

The difficulties faced by beneficiaries in utilizing welfare schemes, *inter-alia*, are as follows:

- (a) Frequent change of residence
- (b) Non availability of guarantor
- (c) Lack of expertise in marketing
- (d) Lack of entrepreneurship

13. Linguistic Minorities:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (i) Official Language of the State:       | Hindi, Urdu is the Second Official language |
| (ii) Other Languages spoken in the State: | Bhojpuri, Bengali, Pali, Sindhi, Punjabi    |

14. Observations of the Chief Minister in interaction with the Commission:

- (a) Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, the Chief Minister Uttar Pradesh observed as follows:
  - (i) Creamy layer should be strictly adhered to and those claiming benefits fraudulently by presenting fake/false income certificates should be penalised.
  - (ii) Minorities suffered from threefold backwardness, i.e., social, educational and economic and were indeed more deserving for assistance than those who fit in one or two scales only.

- (iii) The 'poor' and the 'deprived' should get manifold advantages and package of programme and not merely piecemeal dose of assistance.
- (iv) He advocated for the all round development of girls and suggested that each and every scheme of the Government should have focus on 'women.'
- (v) State Government would ensure that girls received education free of cost so long as they pursued learning.

15. Observations on issues related to Terms of Reference:

- (i) Suggested criteria for determining backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and concept of poverty line as criterion for determining backwardness:
  - (a) The following criteria is followed in the State:
    - (i) Social status
    - (ii) Educational Level
    - (iii) Housing Constitution
  - (b) There was an unanimous view that economic deprivation and poverty should be deciding factor in determining backwardness irrespective of caste, community and religion.
- (ii) Concept of creamy layer in reservation to services and educational institutions: The Chief Minister observed that Creamy layer should be strictly adhered to and those claiming benefits fraudulently by presenting fake/false income certificates should be penalised.
- (iii) Conferment of the status of Scheduled Castes to those converted to Christianity/Islam: Whereas majority view was that persons of scheduled cases origin who embraced Christianity/ Islam must get the status of scheduled castes as they were discriminated against in the society despite change of religion, a few others among Muslims stated that existing arrangement of placing them in OBC list is alright. Muslims should not be brought into the caste fold.

16. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues:

- (i) It was brought to the notice of the Commission that the State Government Officers took undue long time in issuing No Objection Certificate to the Minority Institutions.
- (ii) Matter regarding encroachments over property owned by churches was also raised and it was suggested that a Christian Property Board may be setup.
- (iii) The representatives of the Buddhists requested that:
  - (a) State Government should make efforts to promote Pali language and include it as a subject in the State Civil Services Examination.
  - (b) A Board could be set up to protect Buddhist heritage monuments and develop Bhoti language in the State.
  - (c) Like Anglo Indians, the Buddhists may be nominated in the Parliament and the State Legislative Assembly.
  - (d) National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities should also have a Member drawn from the Buddhist religion.
- (iv) The representatives of the Sikhs pointed out that:
  - (a) Till date, no Sikh has been made Chairman of the Minorities Commission in the State.
  - (b) Sikhs also have not been associated in the Advisory Committee of the Minorities Finance and Development Corporation.

- (c) Ramgarhia Sikhs, who are most backward among the Sikhs, should be considered for educational facilities, such as scholarships and uniforms.
- (d) That not a single Sikh has been appointed as a Peon in the State Minorities Commission.
- (v) (i) Old Age Pension (ii) Widow pension (iii) Distribution of Ration card to the needy and the deprived need special attention.
- (vi) Wakf Boards should be persuaded to execute welfare measures, especially in the field of girls education.
- (vii) Directory of Madarsas and adequate publicly material may be distributed through NGOs.
- (viii) Maulana Azad Education Foundation should initiate educational schemes for girls in rural areas on the lines of Navodaya Vidyalayas.
- (ix) Handicraft, village and cottage industry should be augmented in localities inhabited by Minorities.
- (x) Ministry of Textiles should set up a Welfare Fund for weavers.
- (xi) House sites may be provided to those who are shelterless
- (xii) As Hindu 'Mali' caste has been included in the list of OBC, so also Muslim 'Bagwan' community may be considered in that list, as the two are synonymous.
- (xiii) Advisory Committees for the Welfare of Minorities at District level may be formed.
- (xiv) There should be a Minister exclusively for Minorities Welfare in the State and in the Government of India and a Division to look after each religion separately.
- (xv) A grievances redressal machinery should be set up at the District level to instill security and confidence among the minorities.
- (xvi) Community wise decadal census as made in 1931 should be carried by the office of the Registrar General of India along with socio-economic surveys.
- (xvii) On the lines of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, legislation could be enacted for Muslims so that they are not humiliated.

## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of Uttaranchal

1. Name of the State: Uttaranchal
2. Date of visit: January 18, 2006
3. Particulars of the Chairman/ Members of the Commission who visited the State
  - (i) Shri Justice Ranganath Misra, Chairman.
  - (ii) Dr. Anil Wilson, Member
  - (iii) Mrs. Asha Das, Member Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised as Minority Communities by the State: Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists and Jains.

5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief: \*\*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Total Population of the State/UT	In lakhs	84.9	72.1	10.1	0.3	2.1	0.1	0.1	4*	0.01
	In Percentages (%)	100.0	85.0	11.9	0.3	2.5	0.1	0.1	-	Negligible
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	962	978	875	960	898	778	930	-	762

\* In absolute number

\*\* (2001 Census)

6. Administrative set up of the State for the development of Minorities:
  - (i) Government Level:
    - (a) Minorities Welfare is being looked after by the Social Welfare Department headed by a Cabinet Minister.
    - (b) There is a Chairman of Minorities Welfare and PM's 15 Point Programme with the status of Minister of State.
  - (ii) Other set up:
    - (a) There is also a Uttaranchal Minorities Commission, established in May 2005.
    - (b) Wakf Board established in November 2005.
    - (c) Uttaranchal Government has established a Haj Committee.
    - (d) State Government has also set up the Minorities Welfare and Wakf Development Corporation in January, 2005.
    - (e) Uttaranchal Backward Classes Commission also established by the State Government.

## 7. Educational Status:

### (i) Literacy Rate:\*

Literacy Rate(%)	Persons	All Religio- us Comm- unities	Hindus	Musl- ims	Chri- stians	Sik- hs	Budd- hists	Jains	Zoroa- strians	Others
	Total	71.6	74.1	51.1	87.9	73.1	76.3	96.3	-	63.2
	Female	59.6	61.7	40.3	85.3	64.2	68.0	94.4	-	52.3

\*(2001 Census)

(ii) Scholarships are available to OBC categories including Muslims on the basis of income twice below poverty line in Government Schools.

### (iii) Madrasa Education

- There are 378 Madrasas in the State which impart religious and formal education.
- The Madrasas organise technical training and bridge courses.
- The Muslim Education Mission has been set up by the State Government with the objectives of providing quality basic education to eliminate educational handicap among all children of the Muslim community and to provide education to the girls of the Muslim community up to 12<sup>th</sup> standard. The Mission is taking care of Madrasa and normal education of Muslims.
- Need to introduce modern subjects including computer education in Madrasa.

### (iv) Mid-day meal

### (v) Supply of free books up to Primary Level

## 8. Health Status:

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State
		Hospitals	Beds	
17.2	6.5	36	1080	229

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS

CHCs: Community Health Centres

## 9. Economic Status:

### (a) Work Participation Rate:\*

[in Percent]

Persons	All Religious Comm- unities	Hindus	Muslims	Chri- stians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroa- strians	Others
Male	46.1	46.0	46.0	49.2	52.3	38.4	54.5	-	52.9
Female	27.3	30.6	6.4	24.2	12.8	25.9	7.4	-	27.6

\*(2001 Census)



## (b) Occupational Classification:\*

[in Percent]

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	50.1	54.1	13.7	11.3	47.7	13.2	2.6	-	11.6
Agricultural labourers	8.3	7.1	17.7	6.6	16.1	8.0	0.7	-	31.1
Household Industries	2.3	2.1	4.1	1.0	2.2	17.4	2.7	-	1.2
Other Workers	39.3	36.7	64.5	81.1	34.1	61.4	93.9	-	56.1

\*(2001 Census)

(c) 93 percent of land area is hilly and 63 percent is covered by forest.

## 10. Development Schemes/ Programmes being implemented by the State Government.

## (i) Government Level:

Various Welfare programmes take care of the minorities.

- (a) Employment generation schemes
- (b) National Social Assistance Programme schemes
- (c) Income generation schemes
- (d) Scholarships for students
- (e) Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana
- (f) 15 – Point Programmes for the benefits of the minorities
- (g) Computer Aided Learning

## (ii) Minorities Finance &amp; Development Corporation

- (a) It disburses Term Loan, Margin Money Loan and provides loan subsidy for small scale industries

## 11. Existing Criteria for identification of OBCs:

Social, economic and educational backwardness criteria are followed.

## 12. Representation of religious communities in Political Institutions:

Sl. No.		Total No.	No. of Religious Representatives
1.	Rajya Sabha/ Lok Sabha	08	Nil
2.	State Assembly	71	06
3.	Zila Parishad	373	23
4.	Taluk Board / Block Development Committee	3247	416
5.	Panchayats	53961	5368

## 13. Linguistic Minorities:

- (i) Official language of the State: Hindi
- (ii) Other languages spoken in the State: Urdu, Punjabi, Nepali and Bengali

14. (i) Observations of the Governor, Chief Minister/ Other Functionaries in interaction with the Commission:
- (a) The Chief Minister, Shri N.D. Tiwari, observed as follows:
- (ii) Motivation and involvement of Madrasas and Imams would be useful in welfare and development of Muslim minority.
- (iii) Labourers, construction labourers and slum dwellers belong to weaker sections and need special support of the Government.
- (iv) There is need to set up design centres for production of good quality production for exports. Apparel Park is proposed to be set up for training of weavers and others engaged in handloom sector.
- (b) Shri Raees Ahmad, Chairman, Uttaranchal Wakf Board stated that initiative for reservation should come from the Government of India and entire hill areas should be declared as backward.
15. Observations on issues related to Terms of Reference:
- (i) Suggested criteria for determining backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and concept of poverty line as criterion for determining backwardness: Traditional occupation, Landless, Katcha House, Castes, Child marriage, Child Labour. Literacy rate of Males Females are taken as criteria.
- (ii) Concept of creamy layer in reservation to services and educational institutions: State government felt that the concept of creamy layer should be extended to SC category also and all people below poverty line should be covered.
- (iii) Conferment of the Status of Scheduled Caste to those converted to Christianity/Islam The Chairman, Minorities Welfare and P.M.'s 15 – Point Programme stated that Dalits converted to Islam and Christianity should be given Scheduled Caste Status as the change in religion does not change their economic or social status and they continue with the same customs and rituals as practiced before the conversion.
16. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues:
- (i) Secretary, Parivartan Vikas Sansthan, Rudrapur stated that Muslims are by and large educationally and economically backward and requested that the Government of India should provide financial help to minority educational institutions through Maulana Azad Education Foundation.
- (ii) Participation of Muslims in services has gone down in Civil Services. Muslims should be given same facilities which are available to SC/STs.
- (iii) There is lack of awareness among the weaker sections, particularly minorities, about the facilities and special programmes for their welfare. Suitable, publicity be given by the authorities through NGOs and educational institutions including Madrasas.
- (iv) Muslim Community in gonsar area be given S.T. status.
- (v) Credentials of NGOs should be checked before involving them for implementation of welfare programmes Government should implement the welfare schemes through Departmental institutions.

## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of West Bengal

1. Name of the State: West Bengal
2. Dates of visit: November 9-11, 2005.
3. Particulars of the Chairman/  
Members of the Commission  
who visited the State. (i) Justice Ranganath Misra, Chairman  
(ii) Mrs. Asha Das,  
Member Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised : Muslims, Sikhs,  
as Minority Communities by the State: Christians, Buddhists and  
Parsees.

### 5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief:\*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Total Population of the State/UT	In lakhs	801.7	581.0	202.4	5.1	0.6	2.4	0.6	Negligible	-
	In Percentages (%)	100.0	72.47	25.25	0.6	0.1	0.03	0.1	Negligible	1.1
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	934	932	933	1002	807	981	929	-	985

\*(2001 Census)

6. Administrative set up of the State for the development of Minorities:
  - (i) There is an independent Department viz., the Minority Development and Welfare Department. The subject of Linguistic Minorities is looked after by the Department and also by a State Level Advisory Committee headed by the Chief Minister.
  - (ii) State Minorities and Finance Corporation has also been set up.
  - (iii) West Bengal Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (WBMDFC) implement various schemes/ programmes for the welfare of minorities.
  - (iv) SC/ST Development and Finance Corporation, West Bengal.

### Other Institutional set up

- (i) Minority Commission
  - (a) The Commission has been set up in West Bengal through an Act of 1996.
- (ii) Wakf Board/ Wakf Tribunal/ Haj Committee.
  - (vi) These Institutions are there.
  - (vii) The value of Wakf properties in the State may be around Rs. 100 crore. The main problem is encroachment.

## 7. Educational Status:

### (i) Literacy Rate:\*

Literacy Rate(%)	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
	Total	68.6	72.4	57.5	69.7	87.2	74.7	92.8	-	51.5
	Female	59.6	63.1	49.8	62.3	82.0	66.2	88.9	-	34.2

\*(2001 Census)

- The male literacy rate of minorities is approximately 80 percent as against 77 percent of all religions. Female literacy rate of minorities is 65 percent as against 59.65 percent of all religions.
- Dropout rate in classes I-X in the State is higher (78.74%) compared to National Average of 62.58 percent.
- Number of Hindi primary schools in the State was 801, followed by 775 Nepali schools, 219 Urdu, 18 Telugu and 14 Oriya schools, admitting about 1.25 lakh students and recruiting 2862 teachers.
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is for all students irrespective of caste, creed/ religion.
- West Bengal Urdu and Hindi Academies are functioning.

### (ii) Madrasa Education

- There is a Madrasa Board. 508 Madrasas are affiliated to it.
- The syllabi and curricula of general schools are followed in Madaras. However, in some places only religious education is imparted.
- 527 Madrasas are supported by the State Government under the scheme of modernisation.
- Population living Below Poverty Line is 31.85 percent in rural areas and 14.86 in urban areas.
- Difficulties faced by the minorities in getting OBC certificate
- Management of Muslims Girls hostel is unsatisfactory.
- Modern education may be introduced in the Madrasa curricula and junior Madrassas be upgraded to High Madrassas.
- Urdu may be declared second language.
- The State Government awards stipends to the poor and meritorious Muslim Students for acquiring higher education ranging from Rs. 1200/- to Rs. 2400/-.
- The State Government have constructed eight Muslim Girls Hostel in the districts for students who come from remote areas and face difficulties in pursuing higher education due to lack of accommodation. More such hostels are likely to be constructed.

## 8. Health Status:

### (i)

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State.
			Hospitals	Beds	
20.3	6.6	46	642	58516	1173

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS

CHCs: Community Health Centres

- (ii) State Government is implementing various Schemes in the Water Supply Sector.
- (iii) Mother-Child care is also taken care
- (iv) State Health and Family Welfare Department is not implementing any scheme for religious and linguistic minorities. Nor such data is available

## 9. Economic Status:\*

### (a) Work Participation Rate:\*

(in percent)

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	54.0	55.3	50.5	48.6	54.8	45.0	56.5	-	55.7
Female	18.3	19.2	14.0	29.2	7.6	25.8	7.5	-	50.4

\*(2001 Census)

### (b) Occupational Classification (%):\*

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	19.2	18.6	20.3	15.3	2.8	21.1	7.8	-	32.0
Agricultural labourer	25.0	24.0	26.6	19.9	4.4	9.2	5.4	-	52.9
Household Industries	7.4	5.9	12.6	2.1	1.6	2.9	1.0	-	4.5
Other Workers	48.4	51.4	40.5	62.7	91.2	66.8	85.8	-	10.6

\*(2001 Census)

- (c) Population living Below Poverty Line is 31.85 percent in rural areas and 14.86 in urban areas.
- (d) Need for hostels for Muslim Working Women
- (e) Programmes and schemes of WBMDFC is not reaching the needy minorities.
- (f) Due to lack of awareness the Sikh Community is not able to avail the benefits of various schemes of the Government

## 10. Existing reservation policy

The policy is followed by the State. However, posts reserved for SC/ST/OBC could not be filled up due to non-availability of eligible persons.

## 11. Existing Criteria for identification of OBCs:

- (a) State Government feels that BPL is not the criterion for eliminating the creamy layer.
- (b) The beneficiaries are selected keeping in view the poorest of the poor.

## 12. Development Schemes/ Programmes being implemented by the State Government.

### (i) Government Level:

- (a) SC/ST Development and Finance Corporation is implementing family oriented development programme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries. The beneficiaries must be BPL for getting special central assistance to special component plan for SCs and special central assistance to Tribal Sub plan.
- (b) State Government has undertaken a scheme for construction of boundary walls around Muslim and Christians graveyards to prevent encroachment or misuse of such land.

- (c) There are schemes for economic empowerment for SC/ST/OBC.
- (d) Vocational training and self-employment through WBMFDC (West Bengal Minorities Development and Finance Corporation) are arranged.
- (e) Studies are conducted on nutritional needs of the children, Universities asked to conduct studies on child marriage, dowry and trafficking.

(ii) Information relating to Banks:

- (a) West Bengal Minorities Development and Finance Corporation is extending loan to minorities through Minorities Welfare Department.
  - (i) Till October 2005, an amount of Rs. 11551.99 lacs has been disbursed for 30647 beneficiaries in the state.
  - (ii) The recovery from the beneficiary is informally reported as 60.27 percent.
  - (iii) During 2005-06 Vocational Training programme for 480 candidates have been allocated by NMDFC to WBMFDC.

13. Linguistic Minorities:

- (i) Official language of the State: Bengali, English  
Nepali- Regional official language (in Darjeeling district only).
- (ii) Other languages spoken in the State: Hindi, Urdu, Oriya, Telugu.

14. Observations of the Governor/ Chief Minister in interaction with the Commission:

The Commission called on Shri Gopalkrishna Gandhi, Governor and Shri Buddhadeb Bhattacharya, Chief Minister of West Bengal. The observations of the Chief Minister are as follows:

- (i) Main problem is poverty.
- (ii) Majority of Muslims (50%) are very poor.
- (iii) Number of Muslims in educational institutions is very less.
- (iv) SCs/ STs are getting benefits of the Government Schemes. But Muslims are unable to derive benefits as they are unaware of such schemes.
- (v) 508 Madrasas are affiliated to Madrasa Board in the State. They follow syllabi and curricula of general schools. In some Madrassas only religious education is imparted.
- (vi) Kidwai Report on Madrasa education has not been accepted by the Muslim Community.

15. Observations on issues related to Terms of Reference:

- (i) Suggested criteria for determining backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and concept of poverty line as criterion for determining backwardness: State Government felt that the Terms of Reference of the NCRLM are complex. However, some community representatives feel that economic conditions should be the criteria rather than religion, caste or creed.
- (ii) Concept of creamy layer in reservation to services and educational institution. State Government is of the view that in every category there are creamy layers. So far the State has not eliminated any creamy layer. BPL is not the criteria of eliminating creamy layer.
- (iii) Conferment of the status of Scheduled Castes to those converted to Christianity/Islam: A Christian representing an NGO was averse to include Dalit Christians in the category of Scheduled Castes.

16. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues:
- (i) Development of Wakf property which is very necessary is affected due to lack of funds. Major problem is encroachment on the Wakf property.
  - (ii) Need for reservation in education and employment for minorities as given to SC/ST.
  - (iii) Inclusion of representatives of minorities in recruitment boards/selection committees.
  - (iv) Media should be provided all information to enable them to give maximum publicity for the benefit of the minorities.
  - (v) All the minority related schemes be reviewed regularly for better implementation.
  - (vi) Toll tax on buses carrying Sikhs during their religious festivals may be waived.
  - (vii) Budha Purnima may be declared as a public holiday and pali introduced as optional subject in schools.
  - (viii) Fire Temple of the Parsis at Erza street in Kolkata may be protected from encroachment.
  - (ix) Backwards among Muslims and Christians must be uplifted to bring them at par with other segments of the society.
  - (x) Difficulties in obtaining OBC certificates by the minorities.
17. Observations of NCRLM:
- (i) The Commission clarified that there is no restriction on establishing Institutions by the minorities. The problem is only about funding. Kerala model could be adopted which enables students to avail religious education and normal education.
  - (ii) The WBMFDC should make efforts to identify the beneficiaries within the existing limits by paying visits to various interior places of the State. If people belonging to these groups are identified, they will be real beneficiaries. Wide publicity should be given to the programmes of the Corporation through bulletins and brochures.
  - (iii) State Minority Corporation should help the beneficiaries in getting housing loans from the banks.

## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands

1. Name of the UT: Andaman & Nicobar Islands
2. Dates of visit: April 12-14, 2006.
3. Particulars of the Chairman/  
Members of the Commission  
who visited the UT.
  - (i) Dr. Anil Wilson, Member
  - (ii) Dr. Mohinder Singh, Member
  - (iii) Mrs. Asha Das, Member  
Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised:  
as Minority Communities by the State: No

### 5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief:\*\*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Total Population of the State/UT	In lakhs	3.5	2.4	0.3	0.8	1587*	421*	23*	1*	238*
	In Percentages (%)	100.0	69.2	8.2	21.7	0.4	0.1	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	846	828	860	904	818	358	917	-	859

\*(In absolute numbers)

\*\* (2001 Census)

6. Administrative set up of the State for the development of Minorities:  
Other Institutional set up
  - (i) Minority Commission - No Minority Commission
  - (ii) Wakf Board/ Wakf Tribunal/ Haj Committee.
  - (a) Wakf Board and Haj Committee have been set up in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

### Language Academy

There is a Hindi Sahitya Kala Academy.

### 7. Educational Status:\*

- (i) Literacy Rate:

Literacy Rate(%)	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
	Total	81.3	81.7	89.8	77.0	94.1	91.4	100.0	-	87.1
	Female	75.2	75.1	86.8	71.6	90.7	83.0	100.0	-	81.1

\*(2001 Census)



- (ii) Dropout rate in Class I-X in Andaman & Nicobar Islands (51.35%) as against National Average of 62.58 percent.
- (iii) Education is imparted in the Union Territory in 5 mediums i.e. English, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil and Telugu as per the preference of the children of the concerned settlements/habitations. Advance registers are maintained in schools so as to know the preference of the mediums for the children of the locality. English is compulsory from Class I to XII in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (iv) All the schools in the UT are affiliated to CBSE.
- (v) There is demand for more Urdu teachers in Muslim concentrated areas
- (vi) Madarsa Education
  - (xii) As per the survey report of the Wakf properties 4 Madrasas have been identified in Andaman district.
- (vii) There is a Hindi Sahitya Kala Academy.

#### 8. Health Status:

(i)

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State
		Hospitals	Beds	
17.1	5.6	8	897	20

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS

CHCs:Community Health Centres

- (ii) Health care facilities are poor as the Islands are scattered and there is hardly any connection between the mainland and the Islands. The tribal people are reluctant to solicit or receive medical aid. Their attitude is often hostile. However, certain tribes like Jarawas have now started getting medical assistance.
- (iii) Pawan Hans Helicopter service is having just one helicopter and it is rarely available for providing any medical assistance in times of need.

#### 9. Economic status:\*

(a) Work Participation Rate:

[in Percent]

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	56.6	57.5	53.8	54.8	51.9	26.1	58.3	-	58.6
Female	16.6	14.6	12.1	24.3	14.0	15.3	-	-	16.4

\*(2001 Census)

## (b) Occupational Classification (%):\*

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	15.8	17.9	3.0	13.9	8.1	9.2	-	-	7.5
Agricultural labourer	3.8	4.5	1.4	2.6	1.3	1.0	-	-	1.1
Household Industries	5.2	0.9	3.1	18.8	0.9	4.1	-	-	3.2
Other Workers	75.3	76.7	92.5	64.7	89.7	85.7	100.0	-	88.2

\*(2001 Census)

- (c) Percentage of Population below Poverty Line in A&N Islands is 21 percent compared to National Level of 26.10 percent.
- (d) People are switching over to various new crops like coconut, cashew nut etc. But skilled manpower and materials are not available in UT and come from outside.
- (e) The BPL criteria should be income of the person.

## 10. Existing reservation policy

- (a) There are no notified Scheduled Castes in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. However, there are Notified Tribes. There is 30 percent reservation for OBCs.

## 11. Existing Criteria for identification of OBCs:

- (a) The Socio-economic criteria is considered for the purpose. The UT is of the view that national parameters regarding OBCs may not be applicable in the case of Andaman & Nicobar Islands which have special features.

## 12. Development Schemes/Programmes being implemented by the UT.

## (i) Government Level:

- (a) A Wakf Board has been set up. As per the survey report of the Wakf properties 4 Madarssas have been identified in Andaman district. Activities of the Wakf Board include identification of Wakfs, publication of list of Wakfs in the Gazette of Andaman & Nicobar Islands on receipt of report from the Survey Commissioner, settlement of disputes relating to Wakfs, filing of suit before the Tribunal constituted in the UT for determination of any dispute, question or other matter relating to Wakfs or Wakf properties, assistance to the Govt. officials in survey of Wakfs and Wakf properties. Grants-in-aid are sanctioned to Andaman & Nicobar (A&N) Islands Wakf Board for meeting the expenditure of its administrative and day-to-day activities.
- (b) The A&N Islands Integrated Development Corporation (IDC) in the public sector is engaged in various activities in the fields of tourism, fisheries, industries and industrial financing.
- (c) Various activities are being taken up by the Andaman & Nicobar Multiple Rehabilitation Centre for rehabilitation of special and physically and mentally challenged children. It runs a Polytechnic providing vocational training with hostel facilities.
- (d) Pranav Kanya Sangh is running an Ashram for orphans, the destitute children and imparting education and training in various trades to enable them to earn livelihood.
- (e) Karien Youth Organisation participates in schemes of environmental protection. They adopted four schools after Tsunami and helped more than 5,000 Tsunami affected people.

(f) Ramakrishna Mission, Ranchi Sewa Sangh and Al-Ameen Education Society are also helping children in certain areas/sectors in the fields of education, computers, vocational training, adult education, awareness programmes, counseling of unemployed youths, etc.

(ii) Information relating to Banks:

- (a) Chief Manager, State Bank of India (SBI) - which is the Lead Bank in A&N Islands - informed that there are various schemes for providing financial assistance to the families belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and women.
- (b) There is a Steering Committee for identifying training programmes for loanees.

### 13. Linguistic Minorities:

No community is recognised as Religious and Linguistic Minority.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (i) Official language of the State:       | Hindi, English  |
| (ii) Other languages spoken in the State: | Tamil, Telugu, Bengali,<br>Nicobari, Malayalam, Urdu. |

### 14. Observations of the Chief Secretary and Other Government Functionaries in interaction with the Commission:

- (a) The Chief Secretary, A&N Islands mentioned about various problems faced by the UTs e.g., lack of education, communication, transport, health care, housing, non-availability of infrastructure, total dependency on Government jobs, commercial trade having almost come to a standstill because of the verdict of the Supreme Court, water problem, post Tsunami rehabilitation, environment related problems, etc.
- (b) It was pointed out that while taking any decision regarding providing reservation to the concerned categories due weightage shall have to be given to the variations in different parts of UT. A special study may thus need be made before granting such reservation.
- (c) The protection of the Aboriginal Tribes should be ensured.
- (d) It was emphasised that there is nothing like gender – bias in A&N Islands

### 15. Observations on issues related to Terms of Reference:

- (i) Suggested criteria for determining backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and concept of poverty line as criterion for determining backwardness. It should not be religion based. Economic Status may be taken as one of the factors.
- (ii) Concept of creamy layer in reservation to services and educational institutions

Socio- economic criteria is taken into consideration.

- (iii) Conferment of the status of Scheduled Castes to these converted from Christianity/Islam.
- (a) Majority favoured that reservation should not be religion based; it should be based on socio-economic criteria. However, A&N Catholic Association favoured SC status to converts to Christianity/Islam.

### 16. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues:

- (a) Reservation should not be religion based.
- (b) The benefits of various central welfare schemes are not reaching the grass-roots level and deprived sections of the society.
- (c) The Karein community consisting of about 3300 persons in Andaman district should be granted Scheduled Tribes status.

- (d) Criteria for BPL should be reviewed
- (e) The BPL has not been properly determined and some committee may be formed to monitor it.
- (f) Committees may be constituted of elected representatives and public figures to monitor the benefits of various welfare measures intended for the poorest.
- (g) Encroachment of Wakf Properties should be looked into and measures should be taken for giving economic protection.
- (h) Benefits of various Government schemes including Prime Minister's 15 point programme are not reaching poor Christian beneficiaries.
- (i) Relaxation of norms may be considered in local self-financed minority institutions so that they get maximum benefits.
- (j) Representative of the Bengali community felt that though they are being treated as OBCs, they should be included in the category of SCs as they belong to lower castes.
- (k) Representative of the Ranchi Tribal Association asked for S.T. Status.
- (l) Representative of the Gurudwara Committee regretted for non-inclusion of Sikhs in the OBC Category.
- (m) Pension to widows must reach them in time and the criteria for grant of pension may also be rationalised so that poor and deserving widows are benefitted.

#### 17. Observations of NCRLM:

- (i) With regard to preserving separate entity of the tribals, the Commission was of the view that while paying due respect to the orders of the Apex Court and having full regard for the sanctity of the constitutional provisions, such tribes in the name of their social and cultural heritage, should not be denied the benefits and opportunities available to other citizens for growth and development – physically, socially, economically and culturally. They should also be provided facilities and opportunities for equal participation in the development process and join the mainstream.

## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the State of Delhi

1. Name of the State: Delhi.
2. Date of visit: May 5, 2006.
3. Particulars of the Chairman/  
Members of the Commission  
who visited the State.
  - (i) Shri Justice Ranganath Misra,  
Chairman.
  - (ii) Prof. Dr. Tahir Mahmood,  
Member
  - (iii) Dr. Anil Wilson, Member
  - (iv) Dr. Mohinder Singh, Member
  - (v) Mrs. Asha Das, Member Secretary
4. Religious Communities recognised: Muslims, Sikhs,  
as Minority Communities by the State: Christians, Buddhists and Parsis.

### 5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief:\*\*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Total Population of the State	In lakhs	138.5	113.6	16.2	1.3	5.6	0.2	1.6	* 202	0-02
	In Percentages (%)	100	82.0	11.7	0.9	4.0	0.2	1.1	Negligible	Negligible
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	821	817	782	1076	925	829	*935	-	871

\*(In absolute numbers)

\*\* (2001 Census)

6. Administrative set up of the State for the development of Minorities:
  - (v) There is a Department for SC, ST, OBC and Minorities.
  - (vi) Delhi Minorities Commission set up under Act of 1999.

### Other Institutional set up

- (i) SC, ST, OBC Commission.
- (ii) Delhi Wakf Board.
- (iii) Delhi Haj Committee.
- (iv) Urdu Academy
- (v) Punjabi Academy.
- (vi) Sindhi Academy.
- (vii) Delhi SC, ST, OBC Minorities Finance & Development Corporation.

## 7. Educational Status:

### (i) Literacy Rate:\*

Literacy Rate (%)	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
	Total	81.7	82.8	66.6	94.0	92.1	83.8	96.8	-	88.8
	Female	74.7	75.4	59.1	91.7	89.1	75.6	95.1	-	86.5

\*(2001 Census)

(ii) Dropout rate in class I-X is 47.19 percent (Boys-44.88% and Girls-49.59%) as compared to National Average of 62.58 percent.

### (iii) Madrasa Education:

- i. No Madrasa Board. There are about 1000 Madrasas and about 150 Madrasas are taking recourse to modernisation scheme of the Ministry of HRD.
- ii. Out of 30 lakhs school going children in GNCT of Delhi, 20 lakhs go to Government schools – most of them belonging to weaker sections of population.
- iii. Children of Minority families with income ceiling of Rs. 48,000/- p.a. are eligible to get free education, books, uniforms, etc.
- iv. Despite initial reservations, Madrasas are opting for modernisation.
- v. Department of Education is serving school children from slums, children of destitute and floating population and disabled. Emphasis is placed on the quality of education through MIS system and bringing all children into school by creating conducive condition.

## 8. Health Status:

### (i)

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State
		Hospitals	Beds	
17.3	5.0	105	20368	8

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS

CHCs: Community Health Centres

- (ii) According to a recent scheme, girls born in Government hospitals will get Rs. 5,000/- alongwith interest after education upto 10<sup>th</sup> class.
- (iii) Stipends for physically handicapped and elder persons have been enhanced to Rs. 350/- and Rs. 400/- p.m. respectively.

## 9. Economic Status:

### (a) Work Participation Rate:\*

[in Percent]

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	52.1	52.1	51.3	54.1	52.0	48.6	54.4	-	57.8
Female	9.4	9.7	4.8	36.3	9.1	12.2	6.3	-	25.5

\*(2001 Census)

## (b) Occupational Classification:\*

[in Percent]

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	-	0.4
Agricultural labourers	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	1.1
Household Industries	3.1	2.7	6.0	0.6	4.0	2.6	4.9	-	3.4
Other Workers	95.7	96.0	93.5	99.1	95.2	97.3	94.9	-	95.1

\*(2001 Census)

(c) Percentage of BPL population is 8.23 as compared to the National Average of 26.10.

## 10. Existing Reservation Policy:

There is no ST in NCT, Delhi. As regards SC/OBCs, State Government is following Central Government policies and guidelines.

## 11. Existing Criteria for identification of OBCs:

Central Government guidelines are being followed. State Government is of the view that a uniform economic criterion be followed for all without any discrimination of caste, religion or language.

## 12. Development Schemes/ Programmes being implemented by the State Government.

## (i) Government Level:

- The development schemes for removal of poverty cover all sections of population, areas and pockets.
- Department of Social Welfare is working for weaker sections, particularly in slum areas covering weaker sections of religious and linguistic minorities.

## (ii) Information relating to Banks:

SBI representatives informed that there are no schemes based on caste or religion. However, scheme for priority sector lending exists for economically weaker sections including minorities. The criterion for financial assistance should be economic status. 26 percent of Rs. 30,700/- crores meant for priority sector lending has gone to religious minorities.

## 13. Linguistic Minorities:

- (i) Official language of the State : Hindi, English  
: Urdu & Punjabi are second Official Languages.

## 14. Observations of the Governor, Chief Minister/ Other Ministers and Government Functionaries in interaction with the Commission:

## (a) Smt. Sheila Dixit, the Chief Minister, observed as follows:

- Delhi is a different kind of State on account of considerable migrant population and its cosmopolitan character.

- (ii) Government is required to ensure that flow of benefits is just and fair to all sections of population including weaker sections and minorities.
  - (iii) Development schemes cover all sections of population.
  - (iv) The criteria for identifying the backward sections should be a uniform economic one applicable to all without discrimination based on caste, religion and language.
  - (v) As regards conferment of SC status to converts to Christianity and Islam, they are already enjoying benefits as OBCs.
- (b) Shri A.K. Walia, Minister for Finance and Urban Development, stated as follows:
- (i) A scheme is under consideration for providing one – time cash assistance of Rs. 20,000/- to widows and Rs. 10,000/- for marriage of their daughters.
- (c) Observations of the Chief Secretary, other Government Functionaries and other Dignitaries:
- i. Shri S. Reghunathan, the Chief Secretary and other senior Officers stated as follows:
    - (a) Identification of the poor should not be on the basis of caste or religion but on the basis of income which can be certified by the elected representative or community leaders.
    - (b) BPL list could be a better option for identifying the poor.
    - (c) The Constitution does not permit any special consideration on the basis of religion and therefore people should not be divided on the basis of caste or religion.
    - (d) The focus should be on eradication of poverty and provision of education to all irrespective of caste, creed or religion.
    - (e) Facilities and opportunities may be provided equally to all sections of population.
    - (f) Upgradation of skills and extension of technology would go a long way in removal of backwardness.
    - (g) No difficulties are faced for issuance of SC certificates to people of local origin. In case of migrant population such certificates are issued only after verification from respective States/UTs.
    - (h) Earlier procedure for obtaining OBC certificates has been revised. Now such certificates can be given on the recommendation of an MLA or a Gazatted Officer of Delhi Government.
    - (i) No discrimination is made in the OBC criteria for sections belonging to various communities and OBC list of certain categories of persons belonging to minority communities.
    - (j) Unlike for SC/ST, there is no specific component Plan for minorities.
    - (k) Schemes for educational development benefiting all sections of population would be quite useful.
    - (l) Unlike the case of SC/ST, there is income limit for children of minority communities.
    - (m) Off– take of loan is very poor on account of Banking procedures and availability of space.
    - (n) Reservation should be based on socio – economic backwardness.
    - (o) Benefits should flow to deserving candidates and income certificates should be given after proper verification of family status and not simply on affidavit.



## (ii) Other Dignitaries:

- (a) Lt. Gen. A.M. Sethna, former Member, National Commission of Minorities and President, Delhi Parsi Anjuman, inter – alia, stated that as 25 percent of Parsis are Below Poverty Line, the benefits of all Welfare measures as enjoyed by BPL families should be made available to them. There should be appropriate representation of Parsis in Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies, particularly in Maharashtra.
- (b) Shri P. S. Bawa, Member, Minority Commission, Delhi mentioned about non – framing of required rules and regulations for giving effect to Urdu and Punjabi as second official Language, non – availability of Urdu and Punjabi Teachers in Schools and Translators even with Ministers. There should be language Translators in all major Departments and personal staff of Ministers to ensure implementation of Government policy.

## 15. Observation on issues related to Terms of Reference:

- (i) Suggested criteria for determining backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and concept of poverty line as criterion for determining backwardness: State Government felt that it should be uniform economic criteria for all without any discrimination of caste, religion or language.
- (ii) Conferment of the status of Scheduled Castes to those converted to Christianity/Islam: State Government expressed the view that converts to Christianity or Islam are already getting benefits as OBCs. Representatives of Community leaders expressed divergent views.

## 16. Observations of Community Representatives, NGOs and other participants on various issues:

- (i) Urdu text books are not available on time.
- (ii) DIET has 20 seats reserved for Urdu but no permanent teaching staff.
- (iii) There is a need for setting up a branch of DIET in Trans – Yamuna area having large concentration of Urdu speaking population.
- (iv) Vacancies of Urdu/ Punjabi Teachers be filled up in a time – bound programme.
- (v) Madrasa Education Board should be set up for Delhi.
- (vi) Guru Gobind Singh Chair should be set up in all Universities in Delhi.
- (vii) Punjabi Academy should provide full – time Punjabi teachers.
- (viii) There are difficulties in obtaining a minority certificate for setting up minority institutions.
- (ix) Appointment of a non – Sindhi as Secretary and Member of Sindhi Academy is not proper.
- (x) There is lack of awareness of schemes run by DSFDC Corporation.
- (xi) Presidential (SC) Order, 1950 is discriminatory to Christianity and Islam.
- (xii) 13 percent Reservation be provided to Muslims in services.
- (xiii) Directorate of Education should conduct survey of Madrasas.
- (xiv) Utilisation of funds from DSFDC is affected due to lack of awareness and procedural complexities.
- (xv) Legal and procedural hurdles of NDMC/MCD, etc. result in poor implementation of the developmental schemes by Delhi Wakf Board.
- (xvi) There is a need for separate State Minorities Development and Finance Corporation.

## Summary of the Report on the Visit to the Union Territory of Pudducherry

1. Name of the Union Territory: Pudducherry
2. Dates of visit: February 3-4, 2006.
3. Particulars of the Chairman/  
Members of the Commission  
who visited the State (i) Dr. Anil Wilson, Member  
(ii) Mrs. Asha Das, Member  
Secretary

4. Religious Communities recognised : —  
as Minority Communities by the State:

5. Demographic Profile of the State in brief: \*\*

		All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Total Population of the State/UT	In lakhs	9.8	8.5	0.6	0.7	108*	73*	952*	11*	158*
	In Percentages (%)	100	86.8	6.1	6.9	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Sex Ratio	Out of thousand	1001	987	1097	1101	543	780	900	-	904

\* In absolute numbers

\*\* (2001 Census)

6. Administrative set up of the State for the development of Minorities:

- (a) There is a Minister of Social Welfare Department.
- (b) The Pudducherry UT Administration constituted a Commission for Backward Classes.
- (c) Pudducherry Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation Ltd. set up in 1999.
- (d) The Pudducherry State Wakf Board set up in 2002 under Wakf Act, 1955.

7. Educational Status:

- (i) Literacy Rate:\*

Literacy Rate(%)	Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
	Total	81.2	80.3	87.8	87.3	90.9	92.8	96.3	-	92.8
	Female	73.9	72.5	82.6	82.9	78.1	93.3	93.6	-	86.4

\*(2001 Census)

- (ii) Dropout rate is 21.69 percent as against National Average of 62.58 percent.
- (iii) Madrasa Education
- There are six Madrasas in the UT. Education is imparted on religious matters. However, three Madrasas also impart both religious and formal education. These Madrasas adopt the curriculum of State Education Board.
  - There are 84 religious minority educational institutions, out of which 2 are Government, 26 aided and 56 are private
  - There are also 5 minority educational institutions
  - Educational Loan Swarnima Scheme
  - Coaching Classes for Civil Services, etc.

## 8. Health Status:

(i)

Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)	No. of Allopathic Hospitals & Beds (including CHCs) in the State		No. of Primary Health Centres in the State
		Hospitals	Beds	
17.5	6.3	15	3173	39

Source: Health Information of India 2005

Brought out by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, DGHS

CHCs: Community Health Centres

## 9. Economic Status:

(a) Work Participation Rate:\*

[in percent]

Persons	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Male	53.1	53.8	46.5	50.3	58.6	43.9	55.5	-	50.6
Female	17.2	17.9	4.2	20.9	7.9	21.9	6.0	-	22.7

\*(2001 Census)

(b) Occupational Classification:\*

Name	All Religious Communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Zoroastrians	Others
Cultivators:	3.2	3.4	2.8	0.7	4.5	Nil	1.7	-	0.7
Agricultural labourer	21.1	22.6	2.4	12.7	Nil	Nil	-	-	16.9
Household Industries	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.2	Nil	4.0	-	-	1.7
Other Workers	73.9	72.0	93.2	85.4	95.5	96.0	99.3	-	79.7

\*(2001 Census)

(c) The percentage of population below poverty line in Pudducherry is 21.67 percent against 26.10 percent at the National Level.

## 10. Existing reservation policy

Instructions of Central Government are followed.

11. Existing Criteria for identification of OBCs:

The following are followed:

- (i) Proportion of households out of total house holds in a caste preparing only one meal a day.
- (ii) Proportion of Women out of the total number of workers in a caste involved in manual labour.
- (iii) Mean age of marriage for married women less than 30 years of age in a caste.
- (iv) Proportion of girls in the age group 15 to 25 years in a caste who have passed Higher Secondary examination.
- (v) Proportion of households in a caste living in Kutcha houses.

12. Development Schemes/ Programmes being implemented by the State Government.

- (i) Government Level:
  - (a) Promotion of inter-caste marriage.
  - (b) Abolition of Child Labour
  - (c) Controlling Crime Against Child
- (ii) Minorities Finance & Development Corporation
  - (a) Terms Loan Schemes
  - (b) Training Schemes in Computer Technology, A/c Mechanic, Mat weaving for Muslim women.
  - (c) Scheme of free supply of tools to Barbars, Washermen
  - (d) Scheme of free Supply of Bi-cycles to students
- (iii) Information relating to Banks:
  - (i) DGM of Bank stated that first generation loanees from weaker sections need skill development and training.

13. Representation of religious communities in Political Institutions:

Sl. No.		Total No.	No. of Religious Representatives
1.	Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha	1 (Lok Sabha)	-
2.	State Assembly	30 + 3*	3 + 1*

\* Nominated by the Central Government

14. Linguistic Minorities:

- (i) Official languages of the State: Tamil in Pudducherry and Karaikal, Malayalam in Mahe and Telegu in Yanam.
- (ii) Other languages spoken in the State : English and French

15. (i) Observations of the Chief Secretary and other Government Functionaries:

- (a) Chief Secretary stated that UT Administration has introduced various welfare and development schemes for the benefit of weaker sections including minorities Rupees. 1400 crores had been allocated during 2004-05.
- (b) There is no need for separate reservation for minorities because benefits of developmental schemes are reaching all section of Society.
- (c) Director, Adi-Dravidar Welfare Department stated that Directorate is promoting inter-caste marriages and victims of atrocities are being compensated.

16. (i) Suggested criteria for determining backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and concept of poverty line as criterion for determining backwardness:
- (i) The criteria applicable to the Other Backward Classes are equally applicable to the Linguistic Minorities also.
  - (ii) Conferment of the Status of Scheduled Caste to those converted to Christianity/ Islam
- (ii) The Catholic Association desired that Anglo-Indian community should be given reservation and Dalit Christians should also be included in the list of SCs and if required, the Constitution may be amended for this purpose.
- (iii) Chairman State Wakf Board stated that even after conversion, Dalits continue to be socio-economically backward and, therefore, all facilities available to SC/ST category should be also be admissible to them
17. Observations of Community Representatives, N.G.O.s and other participants on various issues:
- (a) The Chairman of State Wakf Board observed that Muslims should be given reservation in services and educational institutions on the pattern of Andhra Pradesh.
  - (b) Wakf Board representative mentioned that poor youth from minority community is going to Gulf countries for menial jobs. It would be better if Backward Classes and Minority Development Corporation provides assistance for undertaking technical courses for better jobs within the country.
  - (c) Pudducherry Thowheed Jammath demanded 15 percent reservation for Muslims in employment, education and legislative bodies.
18. Observations of the NCRLM:
- With regard to the insistence of guarantee by a Government servant for various schemes of financial assistance the Member Secretary pointed out that it should not be necessary as this is not required under the rules and create problems for both the beneficiaries and the Government servants.

