

**Annex I: Status of the of cases of sexual assault and violence against women that**

Sr. No.	Name of District	Number of such cases		Status of cases
1	Dahod	1	Limkheda Po. St. I 59/2002	13 convicted 07 acquittal
2	Anand	1	Khambhat Rural I 35/2002	Appeal has been made in High Court Application No. 290/09 in case of Anand
3	Panchmahal(Godhara)	3	Kalol Po. St. I 36/02	pending Under trial
			Kalol Po. St. I 41/2002	convicted
			Kalol Po. St. I 60/2002	acquittal
4	Ahmedabad City	3	Naroda Po. St. I 100/2002	32 convicted 29 acquital
			Naroda Po. St. I 98/2002	Pending under trial
			Meghaninagar Po. St. I 67/2002	Stay by Supreme Court

**have been reported and the resolution of such cases**

**Annex II: Information on victim protection measure and other measures to support victims that have been put in place and impact of such measures**

Sr. No.	Name of District	Cr. No.	Victim Protection given
1	Dahod	Limkheda po.st. I 59/2002	CISF and Local Police is Deployed
2	Anand	Khambhat Rural I 35/2002	Local Police Protection given to victim
3	Panchmahal(Godhara)	1. Kalol Po. St. I 36/02 2. Kalol Po. St. I 41/02 3. Kalol Po. St. I 60/02	CISF and Local Police is Deployed
4	Ahmedabad City	1. Meghaninagar Po. St. I 67/2002 2. Naroda po. St. I 100/2002 3. Naroda Po. St. I 98/2002	CISF and Local Police is Deployed

**Annex III : Information on arrest made and punishment imposed including on State officials who were found to be complicit in such crimes**

Sr. No.	Name of District	State officials who were found to be complicit	
1	Dahod	1. HC Narpatsinh 2. PSI I.A. Saiyad 3. PSI BR Patel 4. CPI RM Bhabhor 5. H.C. Somabhai 6. Dy. SP RS Bhagora	Departmental proceeding is initiated against Sr. No.1 to 4 and 6  No. 5 is dismissed
2	Anand	Nil	
3	Panchmahal(Godhara)	Offence has been registered against PSI Shri R.J. Patil which is pending in court ( at present he is dead)	
4	Ahmedabad City	1. PI KK Maisurvala 2. ACP M T Rana 3. ACP P N Barot 4. PI V S Gohil 5. ACP S S Chudasama 6. PI K G Ardda 7. JCP M K Tandan	Departmental proceeding is initiated against No.1 to 7

#### **Annex IV: Registered cases of violence against women as per NCRB 2012.**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Crime Heads</b>	<b>Cases Reported</b>	<b>% to Total IPC Crimes</b>	<b>Rate of Crime</b>	<b>Charge-sheeting Rate</b>	<b>Conviction rate</b>
1	RAPE	24923	1	4	96	24
2	DOWRY DEATHS	8233	0	1	94	32
3	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	38262	1.6	6.5	72.9	21.2
4	ASSAULT ON WOMEN WITH INTENT TO OUTRAGE HER MODESTY	45351	1.9	7.7	96.0	24.0
5	INSULT TO THE MODESTY OF WOMEN	9173	0.4	1.6	96.1	36.9
6	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND OR HIS RELATIVES	106527	4.5	18.2	93.6	15.0
7	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES	59	0.0	0.0	90.0	16.1

#### **Annexure V: Improved Indicators in respect of girls**

A range of strategies and intervention that had been evolved to address the issue of enrolment, retention and completion of elementary education have borne fruit and positive indicators are visible in the girl education scenario.

- Percentage share of girls' enrolment to total enrolment  
Percentage share of girls' enrolment has shown a trend of rapid improvement. At primary level (classes I-V) the share of girls enrolment was 43.7% in 2000-2001 which has risen to 47.92% in 2010-11. Similarly, at upper primary level (classes VI – VIII) the share of girls enrolment was 40.9% in 2000-01 which has gone up to 47.13% in 2010-11 (as per SES).
- Enrolment: Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

The enrolment of girls in schools, both in rural and urban areas across the country, has shown a steady increase over the years.

<b>GER</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2010-11</b>
Primary	85.9	116.7
Upper Primary	49.9	83.1

The female literacy rate as per Census 1991 was 39.29. This has increased to 65.4% in 2011.

- Bridging gender and social category gaps (Equity)

Increased enrolment share of SC / ST and Muslim community.

	Primary		Upper Primary	
	03-04	12-13	03-04	12-13
% share enrolment ST (population share 8.6%)	10.13	11.31 (out of which 48.54% are girls)	8.23	9.75 (out of which 49.03% are girls)
% share enrolment SC (population share 16.6%)	19.89	20.57 (out of which 48.52% are girls)	19.11	19.47 (out of which 48.95% are girls)
% share enrolment Muslim (population share 13.43%)	10.49 (2007-08)	14.20 (out of which 49.22% are girls)	8.54 (2007-08)	12.11 (out of which 51.48% are girls)

\*Age group 6-14 years

- Gender Parity Index (GPI)

At the national level the gender parity index is 0.94 at the primary level and 0.95 at the upper primary level as per DISE 2011-12. Progress has been made towards reducing the gender gap. At the national level the gender gap at primary level has reduced from 4.8% in 2003-04 to 3.30% in 2011-12 and at the upper primary level it has reduced from 8.8% to 2.74%.

Gender Parity Index		
	Primary	Upper Primary
2009-10	1.00	0.93
2010-11	1.01	0.95

\*Gender Parity Index (GPI) =  $\frac{\text{Girls enrolment in primary grades in year 't'}}{\text{Boy's enrolment in primary grades in year 't'}}$

- Transition Rate  
For the first time the transition rate of girls (87.32) from primary to upper primary has exceeded that of total (87.09).
- Gender gap districts have reduced from 85 (2006) to 28 (2013)
- Dropout Rates

	2000-2001		2010-11		Remarks
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	
Primary I-V	40.7	41.9	27.0	25.1	Sharp decline in dropouts
Elementary I-VIII	53.7	57.7	40.6	41.0	Decline in dropouts

Dropout Rate from 2000-01 onwards as per SES is as below:

Year	Primary (I-V)			Elementary (I – VIII)			Secondary (I-X)		
	Boys	Girl	Total	Boys	Girl	Total	Boys	Girl	Total
2000-01	39.7	41.9	40.7	50.3	57.7	53.7	66.4	71.5	68.6
2005-06	28.7	21.8	25.7	48.7	49.0	48.8	60.1	63.6	61.6
2006-07	24.6	26.8	25.6	46.4	45.2	45.9	58.6	61.5	59.9
2007-08	25.7	24.4	25.1	43.7	41.3	42.7	56.6	57.3	56.7
2008-09	26.7	22.9	24.9	44.9	38.9	42.3	55.8	56.0	55.9
2009-10	30.3	27.3	28.9	40.6	44.4	42.4	53.4	52.0	52.8
2010-11	28.7	25.1	27.0	40.3	41.0	40.6	50.4	47.9	49.3

The percentage of girls in out-of school category has declined from 7.9% (2005) to 4.6% (2009). Moreover the dropout rate at primary level which was 41.9% for girls and 39.7% for boys in 2000-01 has reduced to 25.1% for girls and 28.7% for boys in 2010-11 whereas at elementary level it was 57.7% for girls and 50.3% for boys in 2000-01 and is now 41.0% for girls and 40.3% for boys in 2010-11. At secondary level dropout of girls stood at 71.5% for girls and 66.4% for boys in 2000-01 and is now 47.9% for girls and 50.4 for boys in 2010-11 showing that the dropout rate for girls is lower than that of boys at primary and secondary level.

Dropout Rates among SC, ST girls (as per SES)

Year	Primary Girls			Elementary Girls			Secondary Girls		
	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
2001-02	47.1	54.1	39.9	63.6	72.7	56.9	74.9	82.9	68.6
2005-06	33.8	39.3	21.8	57.1	62.9	49.0	73.7	79.2	63.6
2006-07	39.9	35.8	26.8	55.0	62.2	45.2	72.2	79.1	61.5
2007-08	24.5	31.7	24.4	51.1	62.3	41.3	68.9	78.0	57.3
2008-09	22.7	30.2	22.9	44.0	59.0	38.9	66.6	76.9	56.0
2009-10	25.3	33.7	27.3	52.0	60.6	44.4	59.7	75.9	52.0
2010-11	23.1	33.9	25.1	39.0	55.4	41.0	54.1	71.3	47.9

Out of School Children

All India Sample Survey to estimate the number of Out of school children (2005): A major sample survey in all the States / UTs was conducted in 2005 for assessing the number of out of school children in the country in the age group of 6-14 years. Through open bidding, Social & Rural Research Institute -IMRB International (SRI-IMRB) was selected to do the survey covering rural and urban areas of 588 districts. Data was collected from July to October 2005 from a sample of 87874 households in 3178 villages and 1823 urban blocks.

Findings indicated that the country had about 194 million children in the age group 6-13 (i.e. 6 to below 14 years), of whom 6.9% children were out of school. Amongst the out of school children, 68.3% children had never attended school and 31.7% were dropouts.

- (a) All India Survey of Out of school children of 5 and 6-13 years age (2009): This repeat survey was conducted in all the States / UTs in 2009. It was a sample survey of 99,226 households. According to the survey 4.28% children in the age group 6-13 years (estimated number 8.15 million) were out of school. Given below is a comparison of some indicators derived from the surveys of 2005 and 2009.

<b>Out of School Children (%)</b>		<b>2005</b>	<b>2009</b>
All (6-13 years )		6.9	4.3
(a) Dropouts		2.2	1.1
(b) Never attended		4.7	3.2
Age group	6-10 years	6.1	3.7
	11-13 years	8.6	5.2
By area	Rural	7.8	4.5
	Urban	4.3	3.2
by Gender	Male	6.2	3.9
	Female	7.9	4.7
By Social groups	SC	8.2	6.0
	ST	9.5	5.6
	Muslim	10.0	7.7
	OBC+ others	5.6	2.7
Percentage of Out of school children among CWSN (6-13 years)		38.1	34.1

Amongst the States which had relatively high percentage of Out of School children are Arunachal Pradesh (10.6%), Rajasthan (8.4%), Uttar Pradesh (7.6%), Bihar (7.2%), Odisha (7.0%), West Bengal (5.25%) and Delhi (5%), in all other states/UTs, this percentage was less than 5%. The report of the survey was published in 2010.

#### **Annexure VI : Improved indicators for girls at secondary level**

- (a) The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of girls has increased from 55 in 2008-09 to 60.8 in 2010-11.
- (b) The Gender Parity Index (GPI) has increased from 0.70 in 1999 to 0.92 in 2010.

Gross Enrolment Ratio at Secondary level:

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total	59.82	62.71	65.0
Girls	55.01	58.45	60.80

GER at secondary level for SC and ST girls viz-a-viz total GER:

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total SC	54.82	67.58	70.90
SC Girls	51.79	63.50	67.50
Total ST	46.61	49.41	53.30
ST Girls	40.97	44.22	49.10

## **Annexure VII: Measures for ensuring educational empowerment of minorities**

a) Under the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme, criteria of educationally backward blocks has been revised with effect from 1st April 2008 to cover blocks with less than 30% rural female literacy and in urban areas with less than national average of female literacy (53.67%: Census 2001). So far 555 KGBVs have been sanctioned in MCDs. Under the scheme, 3 KGBVs out of the target of 9 KGBVs in 2012-13 are in minority concentration districts. In respect of KGBVs enrolment of Muslim girls was to the extent of 16.37% in 2012-13

b) Universalization of access to quality education at secondary stage called Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been approved. The scheme envisages preference to minority concentration areas in opening of Government schools. State Governments have been advised to accord priority to setting up of new / upgraded schools in minority concentration areas while appraising proposals under this scheme.

c) One model college each would be set up in 374 educationally backward districts (EBDs) of the country. Of 374 EBDs, 67 are among identified minority concentration districts. During 2012-13, model colleges have been sanctioned in 10 MCDs.

d) Under the sub-Mission on polytechnics, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for setting up of polytechnics in un-served and under-served districts. 57 districts out of 90 minority concentration districts are eligible for consideration under the scheme. In 2012-13, 6 new Polytechnics, out of total 8 Polytechnics sanctioned, have been sanctioned in MCDs and an amount of Rs. 120 million (USD 1.94 million) has been released.

e) Preference is given by the University Grants Commission for provision of girls' hostels in universities and colleges in the areas where there is concentration of minorities especially Muslims. UGC has sanctioned 285 Women's Hostels during 11th Plan in 90 Minority Concentration Districts and released Rs. 2036.9 million (USD 33.05 million). During 2012-13, 25 girls' hostels have been sanctioned in MCDs which represents 16.89% of the total hostels sanctioned and an amount of Rs.43.5 million (USD 0.7 million) has been released.

f) The Area Intensive & Madarsa Modernisation Programme has been revised and bifurcated into two schemes. A Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM) had been launched in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. It contains attractive provisions for better teachers' salary, increased assistance for books, teaching aids and computers and introduction of vocational subjects, etc. During 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 1824.9 million (USD 29.61 million) has been released for assisting 9,905 Madarasas and 23,146 teachers. The other scheme, which provides financial assistance for Infrastructure Development of Private aided/unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI), had also been launched in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. During 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 283.8 million (USD 4.6 million) has been released for assisting 174 institutes. g) For subsequent access to higher education, the Certificates issued by the State Madarsa Boards, whose Certificates and qualifications have been granted equivalence by the corresponding State Boards, would be considered equivalent by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Council of Board of School Education in India (COBSE) or/and by any other school examination board.

h) Academies for professional development of Urdu medium teachers have been set up at three Central Universities namely, Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Jamia Milia Islamia University (JMIU), New Delhi and Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MAANU), Hyderabad. An amount of Rs. 40 million (USD 0.64 million) for each of the three academies was sanctioned by UGC during the 11th Plan. The AMU conducted 17 Refresher Courses/workshops for primary/secondary schools teachers covering 416 teachers for teaching modern subjects in Urdu medium. The academy at JMIU has trained 1675 teachers and MAANU has trained 3083 teachers.

i) Under the revised scheme, financial assistance is given for appointment of Urdu teachers in a Government school in any locality where more than 25% of the population is from Urdu speaking community. The financial assistance would be based on the prevailing salary

structure of Urdu teachers employed with schools of the State Government. Honorarium is also admissible to part-time Urdu teachers.

j) The States/UTs have been advised to undertake community based mobilization campaigns in areas having a substantial population of Muslims. Saakshar Bharat is being implemented in 372 districts out of 410 eligible districts where adult female literacy is 50% or below as per 2001 Census. Out of 88 Muslim dominated districts, 61 districts have been covered under Saakshar Bharat.

k) Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs) are envisaged in the revised schemes. At present, JSSs are imparting vocational training in 33 out of the 88 Muslim dominated districts in the country.

l) The mid-day meal scheme has been extended to all areas in the country from the year 2008-09 and also covers upper primary schools. Blocks with a concentration of Muslim population are being covered under this scheme. Independent evaluation of the scheme has affirmed a positive educational, nutritional and social impact of the scheme extension of scheme to Madarasas /Maktabs has increased enrolment of Muslim children in elementary education from 19.7 million in 2008-09 to 25.5 million in 2011-12 at primary stage and from 4.3 million to 7.2 million at upper primary stage. The ratio of Muslim girls to boys at upper primary level has increased from 0.98 in 2008-09 to 1.05 during 2011-12. During 2012-13 an amount of Rs. 108679 million (USD 1763.41 million) was spent and the scheme covered 1.21 million schools and 105.4 million children.

m) All State Governments/UT administrations have been advised for using existing school buildings and community buildings as study centres for school children. -

n) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has prepared text books for all classes in the light of the National Curriculum Framework-2005 (NCF). 16 States have revised their curriculum as per the NCF 2005 while 5 States are in the process of doing so. 11 States/UTs have adopted NCERT textbooks.

o) Thirty five universities have started centres for studying social exclusion and inclusive policy for minorities and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

### **Annex VIII: Status of Maternal Mortality rate**

- MMR has reduced from 254/100000 live births in 2004-06 to 212/100000 live births in 2007-09 (SRS), a reduction of 42 points over a three year period or 14 points per year.
- The national infant mortality rate has declined from 57 /1000 live births in year 2006 to 50 /1000 live births in the year 2009. Of this the decline in rural areas was more (from 62 /1000 live births to 55/1000 live births).
- In urban areas, the decline in IMR was from 39/1000 live births to 34/1000 live births.
- The rate of decline across the sexes, in both urban and rural areas was the same.
- Ten states and union territories have reached the NRHM goals of IMR of 30.
- Nineteen states and five union territories have reached population stabilization goals of a TFR below 2.1(2008) and/or a crude birth rate below 21 per 1000 population (2009).

### **Annex IX:Progress under NRHM**

#### **1. Infrastructure Strengthening/up gradation**

- During the last 7 years, 20634 facilities have been taken up for new constructions and 19586 facilities for renovation/up gradation which include Sub-Centres, PHC, CHC and SDH/DH
- 8475 PHCs have been functional on 24X7 basis.
- 2315 health facilities were made operational as First Referral Units.

#### **2. Augmentation of Human Resources**



- So far 140,000 health human resources including 8230 Doctors, 3083 Specialists, 10439 AYUSH Doctors, 66552 ANMs, 32915 Staff Nurses, 14913 Paramedical staff and 4146 AYUSH paramedical have been added to strengthen the health care delivery system in the country.
- 3. Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) & Emergency response Services**
- 449 Out of 640 districts have been equipped with MMUs
  - 2012 vehicles are operational as MMUs in the country.
  - 108 Call Centre based services are operational in the 16 states so far.
- 4. Communitization**
- Till March 2012, 866,000 ASHAs and link workers have been selected in the entire country out of which 803,000 have been trained and engaged.
  - 785,000 ASHAs have been provided with drug kit as well.
  - 30529 Rogi Kalyan Samitis were constituted at health facilities
  - 501,000 VHSNCs Constituted at village level
  - 3.42 million Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) held since the launch of NRHM
- 5. Mainstreaming of AYUSH**
- 10439 AYUSH doctors and 4146 AUSH paramedical have been added
  - Co-location of AYUSH in 15801 facilities

**Annex X: Details on the nature of preferential treatment given to women under various Programmes/Schemes in the agriculture sector**

- i. Under the Central Sector Scheme “Establishment of Agri-Clinic & Agri-Business” (ACABC), women graduates in agriculture and allied areas are being provided credit linked subsidy @44% for setting-up of agri-ventures in agriculture and allied areas.
- ii. Under Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton and Mini Mission-II of Jute Technology, components like seeds, agricultural inputs are being provided to women farmers who own land, whereas training is being provided to women farmers including landless women farmers.
- iii. Under National Food Security Mission, assistance is being provided to farmers including women farmers for purchasing equipment.
- iv. Under the Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for Construction/Renovation of Rural Godowns, women farmers are provided subsidy @ 33.33% of the capital cost of the project.
- v. Under the Central Sector Scheme ‘Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanization through Training Testing and Demonstration,’ training is being provided to women farmers and gender friendly equipments are also being distributed.
- vi. Under the Scheme “Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India”, subsidy on total cost of equipment to the tune of 50% is being provided to women organizations for opening mass production units of bio-control agents/bio-pesticides and purchase of laboratory equipments for setting up bio-control laboratories.
- vii. Under the Scheme ‘Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds’, Implementing Agencies/States have been requested to allocate sufficient funds and also ensure participation of women in Seed Village Programme. For effective transfer of seed technology, training programme for the farmers including women farmers are organized on field to upgrade the quality of farmer saved seeds.

- viii. With the overall objective to bring women in the cooperative fold, develop participation in group activities and to improve the socio-economic conditions of women farmers of selected blocks, the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) is now running 4 exclusive women development projects located at Shimoga (Karnataka), Berhampur (Orissa), Imphal (Manipur) and Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) under the Special Scheme of Intensification of Cooperative Education in the cooperatively under developed states.
- ix. Under the National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPPRA), all communities living in watershed areas are benefited through natural resource management and women are benefited through formation of Self Help Groups and Users Groups. The guidelines of the scheme have been revised in favour of women. Under new common guidelines for Watershed Development issued by National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA), it has been envisaged that at least one member of the Watershed Development Team (WDT) should be a woman. The guidelines focus on mobilizing women to ensure that interests of women are adequately reflected in the watershed action plan. The Watershed Committees that are formed to implement NWDPPRA would comprise of at least 10 members and half of the members shall be representatives of SHGs and User groups, SC/ST community, women and landless persons in the village. It has been also found that a large number of SHGs from watershed areas comprise women members.

#### **Annexure XI: Status of follow up action on Sachar Committee**

A High Level Committee, constituted under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retired) Rajinder Sachar to gather data/ information for preparation of a comprehensive report on the social, economic and educational status of the Muslim community of India submitted its report (popularly known as Sachar Committee Report) on 17th November, 2006.

2. This report was tabled in both the Houses of Parliament on 30th November, 2006. The Government took several decisions on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee and a statement in this regard was laid in both Houses of Parliament on 31.8.2007.

3. The decisions taken by the Government on the recommendations have been grouped under the following major areas:-

I. Measures for affirmative action

II. Education

III. Skill Development

IV. Access to credit

V. Special development initiatives

VI. Wakfs

VII. Miscellaneous

4. The status of follow up action on Implementation of recommendations of Sachar Committee is as under:

i. With a view to facilitating access to credit to minorities, following measures have been taken:

- All public sector banks have been directed to open more branches in districts having a substantial minority population. During 2012-13, 982 branches have been opened in MCDs. As on date, 6936 branches have been opened in such districts since 2007.
  - RBI revised its Master Circular on 2nd July, 2012 on priority sector lending (PSL) for improving credit facilities to minority communities. During 2012-13, Rs. 1, 85,2343.5 million (USD 30055.87 million), which is 14.59% of total PSL, was provided to minorities.
  - District Consultative Committees (DCCs) of lead banks are regularly monitoring the disposal and rejection of loan applications for minorities.
  - To promote micro-finance among women, 6,21,296 accounts have been opened for minority women with Rs. 43281.2 million (USD 702.27 million) as micro-credit in 2012-13.
  - All public sector banks are organizing awareness campaigns in blocks/districts/towns with substantial minority population. In 2012-13, 9338 awareness campaigns were organized in 5413 districts/town/blocks having substantial minority population.
  - Lead banks have organized 3462 entrepreneurial development programmes in blocks/districts/towns with substantial minority population during 2012-13 and the number of beneficiaries is 51299.
- ii. A multi-pronged strategy to address the educational backwardness of the Muslim community, as brought out by the Sachar Committee, has been adopted. With a view to ensuring educational empowerment of minorities, the Government has initiated several measures as given below:-
- Under the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme, criteria of educationally backward blocks has been revised with effect from 1st April 2008 to cover blocks with less than 30% rural female literacy and in urban areas with less than national average of female literacy (53.67%: Census 2001). So far 555 KGBVs have been sanctioned in MCDs. Under the scheme, 3 KGBVs out of the target of 9 KGBVs in 2012-13 are in minority concentration districts. In respect of KGBVs enrollment of Muslim girls was to the extent of 16.37% in 2012-13 .
  - Universalization of access to quality education at secondary stage called Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been approved. The scheme envisages preference to minority concentration areas in opening of Government schools. State Governments have been advised to accord priority to setting up of new / upgraded schools in minority concentration areas while appraising proposals under this scheme.
  - One model college each would be set up in 374 educationally backward districts (EBDs) of the country. Of 374 EBDs, 67 are among identified minority concentration districts. During 2012-13, model colleges have been sanctioned in 10 MCDs.
  - Under the sub-Mission on polytechnics, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for setting up of polytechnics in un-served and under-served districts. 57 districts out of 90 minority concentration districts are eligible for consideration under the scheme. In 2012-13, 6 new Polytechnics, out of total 8 Polytechnics sanctioned, have been sanctioned in MCDs and an amount of Rs. 120 million (USD 1.94 million) has been released.
  - Preference is given by the University Grants Commission for provision of girls' hostels in universities and colleges in the areas where there is concentration of minorities especially Muslims. UGC has sanctioned 285 Women's Hostels during 11th Plan in 90 Minority Concentration Districts and released Rs. 2036.9 million (USD 33.05 million). During

2012-13, 25 girls hostels have been sanctioned in MCDs which represents 16.89% of the total hostels sanctioned and an amount of Rs.43.5 million (USD 0.7 million) has been released.

- The Area Intensive & Madarsa Modernisation Programme has been revised and bifurcated into two schemes. A Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) had been launched in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. It contains attractive provisions for better teachers' salary, increased assistance for books, teaching aids and computers and introduction of vocational subjects, etc. During 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 1824.9 million (USD 29.61 million) has been released for assisting 9905 Madarasas and 23146 teachers. The other scheme, which provides financial assistance for Infrastructure Development of Private aided/unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI), had also been launched in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. During 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 283.8 million (USD 4.6 million) has been released for assisting 174 institutes. g) For subsequent access to higher education, the Certificates issued by the State Madarsa Boards, whose Certificates and qualifications have been granted equivalence by the corresponding State Boards, would be considered equivalent by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Council of Board of School Education in India (COBSE) or/and by any other school examination board.
- Academies for professional development of Urdu medium teachers have been set up at three Central Universities namely, Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Jamia Milia Islamia University (JMIU), New Delhi and Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MAANU), Hyderabad. An amount of Rs. 40 million (USD 0.64 million) for each of the three academies was sanctioned by UGC during the 11th Plan. The AMU conducted 17 Refresher Courses/workshops for primary/secondary schools teachers covering 416 teachers for teaching modern subjects in Urdu medium. The academy at JMIU has trained 1675 teachers and MAANU has trained 3083 teachers.
- Under the revised scheme, financial assistance is given for appointment of Urdu teachers in a Government school in any locality where more than 25% of the population is from Urdu speaking community. The financial assistance would be based on the prevailing salary structure of Urdu teachers employed with schools of the State Government. Honorarium is also admissible to part-time Urdu teachers.
- The States/UTs have been advised to undertake community based mobilization campaigns in areas having a substantial population of Muslims. Saakshar Bharat is being implemented in 372 districts out of 410 eligible districts where adult female literacy is 50% or below as per 2001 Census. Out of 88 Muslim dominated districts, 61 districts have been covered under Saakshar Bharat.
- Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs) are envisaged in the revised schemes. At present, JSSs are imparting vocational training in 33 out of the 88 Muslim dominated districts in the country.
- The mid-day meal scheme has been extended to all areas in the country from the year 2008-09 and also covers upper primary schools. Blocks with a concentration of Muslim population are being covered under this scheme. Independent evaluation of the scheme has affirmed a positive educational, nutritional and social impact of the scheme extension of scheme to Madarasas /Maktabs has increased enrolment of Muslim children in elementary education from 19.7 million in 2008-09 to 25.5 million in 2011-12 at primary stage and from 4.3 million to 7.2 million at upper primary stage. The ratio of Muslim girls to boys at upper primary level has increased from 0.98 in 2008-09 to 1.05 during 2011-12. During 2012-13 an

amount of Rs. 108679 million (USD 1763.41 million) was spent and the scheme covered 1.21 million schools and 105.4 million children.

- All State Governments/UT administrations have been advised for using existing school buildings and community buildings as study centres for school children.
- National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has prepared text books for all classes in the light of the National Curriculum Framework-2005 (NCF). 16 States have revised their curriculum as per the NCF 2005 while 5 States are in the process of doing so. 11 States/UTs have adopted NCERT textbooks.
- Thirty five universities have started centres for studying social exclusion and inclusive policy for minorities and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

iii. An expert group constituted to study and recommend the structure and functions of an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC) submitted its report on 13th March, 2008. The concept of diversity index has been subsumed in the EOC. The draft Bill for EOC is under consultation with other Ministries/Departments concerned. Comments received from Ministries/Departments have been examined and a modified draft EOC Bill titled EOC Bill, 2013 was referred to the Ministry of Law & Justice for vetting. However, the M/o L&J have made some observations which are being examined.

iv. The Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2010 with proposed amendments in the Wakf Act, 1995, was passed by the Lok Sabha on 7th May, 2010. The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha. Based on the report of the Select Committee and the comments received from various quarters, a Cabinet Note was prepared in consultation with Ministry of Law & Justice. The Cabinet has accorded approval of the Note on Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2010. Bill has been sent on 27.02.2013 to the Rajya Sabha for consideration.

v. Establishment of National Wakf Development Corporation (NWDC) is under consideration of the Government.

vi. The Government has accorded 'in-principle' approval for restructuring of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC). A consultancy firm which was appointed to study and work out the details for restructuring of NMDFC submitted its Reports which were examined in the Ministry. A Committee comprising Secretary (Minority Affairs) and Officers of RBI, NABARD finalized the proposal for restructuring of NMDFC and an EFC memorandum is under formulation for being referred to the Department of Expenditure.

vii. An inter-ministerial Task Force constituted to devise an appropriate strategy and action plan for developing 338 identified towns having substantial minority population, has submitted its report on 8th November, 2007. The concerned Ministries/Departments have been advised to give priority in the implementation of their schemes in these 338 towns.

viii. Three scholarship schemes for minority communities namely, pre-matric scholarship from class-I to X, post-matric scholarship from class XI to PhD and merit-cum-means scholarship for technical and professional courses at under-graduate and post-graduate levels have been launched. Under these schemes, funds of Rs. 12939.5 million (USD 209.95 million) have been sanctioned for award of scholarships to 7.26 million students belonging to minority communities in 2012-13.

ix. Under the Maulana Azad Fellowship scheme which has been launched for M.Phil and Ph.D scholars, 2266 fresh fellowships plus 2268 renewal of previous cases have been

sanctioned for Rs.1414 million (USD 22.94 million) by UGC. During 2012-13, funds to the tune of Rs. 660 million (USD 10.7 million) have been released to UGC.

x. Under the schemes of MAEF, since 2007-08, 585 NGOs have been given grants-in-aid for infrastructure development of educational institutions and 91327 scholarships were awarded to meritorious girls in classes-XI and XII. During 2012-13, 136 educational institutes were given grants-in-aid amounting to Rs.176.6 million (USD 2.86 million) during 2012-13.

xi. A revised Coaching and Allied scheme was launched in 2006-07. Against the target of 6000 candidates for 2012-13, financial assistance has been given to the tune of Rs. 139.9 million (USD 2.26 million) to 6716 students/candidates belonging to minority communities up to 31st March, 2013.

xii. A Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was launched in 90 identified minority concentration districts in 2008-09. Plans of Rs. 37340 million (USD 605.87 million) from 90 minority concentration districts in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Bihar, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Orissa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttrakhand, Mizoram, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh had been approved and Rs. 29359.3 million (USD 476.38 million) released to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations during the Eleventh Plan. During 2012-13, funds of Rs. 6464.2 million (USD 104.88 million) were released while in the current year Rs. 468.2 million (USD 7.59 million) have been released up to 24th June 2013. The programme has been restructured and 710 blocks and 66 towns/cities have been identified for the implementation of the programme during 12th Five Year Plan.

xiii. A National Data Bank, to compile data on the various socio-economic and basic amenities parameters for socio-religious communities, has been set up in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). 97 tables pertaining to data on population, education, health and labour & employment (Census 2001 and Census 2011) have been uploaded on the website of the M/o SPI.

xiv. An autonomous Assessment & Monitoring Authority (AMA), to analyze data collected for taking appropriate and corrective policy decisions, was set up in the Planning Commission. Since the term of the AMA ended on 15th January, 2011, the Planning Commission has reconstituted the AMA and the newly reconstituted AMA. For formulation of strategy, the Planning Commission set up three Working Groups (WG). WG-I has submitted its report while the report of WG-II is awaited. Once the WG-II submits this report, the WG-III would start its proceedings to prepare the final report of AMA.

xv. A comprehensive institutional structure for fostering skill development has been set up in Planning Commission to address the skill development needs of the country including minorities. It includes National Council on Skill Development, National Skill Development Coordination Board and a National Skill Development Corporation. The Ministry of Labour & Employment has informed that 1453 ITI s/ITCs affiliated to NCVT are in minority concentration areas with a capacity of 2,28,840 seats.

xvi. Department of Personnel and Training has developed training modules for sensitization of government officials for the welfare of minorities. These modules have been sent to the Central/ State Training Institutes for training.

xvii. State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised by D/o PT for posting of Muslim police personnel in Thanas and Muslim health personnel and teachers in Muslim concentration areas. Guidelines have also been issued by Ministry of

Home Affairs (M/o HA), M/o HRD and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (M/o H & FW) advising States/UTs for similar action.

xviii. The Delimitation Act as suggested by the High level Committee was considered by a Group of Ministers and the same was placed before the Cabinet. On the basis of the decision of the Cabinet, the Delimitation (Amendment) Ordinance 2008 was promulgated which was later replaced by the Delimitation Act, 2008.

xix. The Bill titled 'Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice and Reparation) Bill, 2011' has been approved by the Government for introduction in Parliament.

xx. For facilitating the flow of funds under the Jawarharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) to towns and cities, having a substantial concentration of minority population, necessary steps have been taken to ensure that Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for such towns and cities include adequate provisions for minorities.

- Under IHSDP, projects costing Rs. 22414.1 million (USD 363.68 million) are for 103 towns having a substantial minority population have been sanctioned upto 28th May, 2013.

- Under BSUP, Rs. 72548.4 million (USD 1177.16 million) has been sanctioned for 17 towns (up to 28th May, 2013).

- Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Punjab, Kerala, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Punjab, Chhatisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Chandigarh have given exemption to Wakf Board properties from Rent Control Act, while Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland have informed that no Wakf property exists in these States. Governments of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana have informed that through their respective proposed rent regulation bills, exemption to properties including Wakf properties, has been made.

xxi. An Act has been passed by the Parliament for providing social security to workers in the un-organized sector, which, inter- alia, includes home based workers.

xxii. Meetings of circles of Archaeological Survey of India have been held with State Wakf Boards to review the list of Wakf properties which are under the Archaeological Survey of India. A meeting of ASI was held on 07.01.2013 with the representatives of the Central Wakf Council (CWC) to discuss issues pertaining to management of the centrally protected monuments. One of the decisions taken was that meetings will also be convened at regional level under the Chairmanship of Regional Directors by inviting all stakeholders including CWCs, State Wakf Boards and ASI's Field Office, etc.

xxiii. Dissemination of information regarding health and family welfare schemes is being undertaken in regional languages in minority concentration areas.

xxiv. State Governments have been advised by Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) and Ministry of Urban Development (Mo UD) to improve representation of minorities in local bodies. As per information furnished by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, the States/UTs of Uttarakhand, Kerala, West Bengal, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep have mentioned that provisions for ensuring representation of minorities in District and Panchayat level exist while the State Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh has informed that being a tribal State, due representation is given in the PRIs to tribals including minorities. The State

Government of Himachal Pradesh has informed that the matter has been examined and it is felt that no representation of minorities is required. M/o UD has informed that the State Governments of Kerala, West Bengal and Haryana have implemented the guidelines.

xxv. The M/o I & B has been regularly releasing features of various themes associated with minority welfare covering issues such as scholarship schemes and initiatives taken in pursuance of the Sachar Committee Report. 59 Press releases and 11 Features were released in Hindi, Urdu and other regional languages and 39 Public Information Campaigns (PICs) were held during January-March, 2013 by Press Information Bureau (PIB) at various places. Also, various Doordarshan Kendras and All India Radio have been regularly broadcasting programmes on implementation of Sachar Committee Recommendations through various formats such as Interviews, talk shows, Phone-in Programme, special audience programme, slogans, spots, etc. Similarly, Directorate of Field Publicity (DFP) has been organizing various publicity programmes on PM's New 15 PP through film shows, Group discussions, public meetings, workshops, etc. So far, 725 film shows, 255 special programmes, 746 photo exhibitions, 1377 Group discussions and 686 feedback stories were presented on the subject. Also, more than 400,000 audience was sensitized through the publicity programmes across the country.

xxvi. Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity (DAVP) has been releasing advertisements from time to time on all India basis on minority welfare highlighting various Gol schemes, funds, scholarships, etc. Further, Song & Drama Division has been presenting various programmes in the interior and rural areas through the live media, such as-Drama, folk, puppetry, etc. in local languages and dialects. During the quarter ending March 2013, 2208 publicity programmes were presented by the Division.

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