

**FOLLOW UP ACTION TAKEN ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF SACHAR COMMITTEE**

S. N.	Gist of Recommendation	Status of implementation in brief
1	The policies to deal with the relative deprivation of the Muslims in the country should sharply focus on inclusive development and 'mainstreaming of the community while respecting diversity. There is an urgent need to recognize diversity in residential, work and educational spaces, apart from enhancing inclusion of the really deprived SRCs in 'spaces' created by public programmes and policy interventions.	The Expert Group was constituted to examine and devise/develop a transparent and acceptable index to measure diversity in the areas of education, employment and housing. The Expert Group submitted its report in June, 2008. After examining the report, the concept of diversity index has been subsumed in the proposal for setting up of an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC).  <b>-Ministry of Minority Affairs</b>
2	A transparent and acceptable method of measuring diversity could be developed, linking a wide variety of incentives to this 'diversity index', thereby ensuring equal opportunity to all SRCs in the areas of education, government & private employment and housing.	As indicated against Recommendation No. 1 above, the concept of diversity index has been subsumed in the proposal of M/o Minority Affairs to constitute EOC.  <b>-Ministry of Minority Affairs</b>
3	University Grants Commission (UGC) to evolve a system where part of the allocation to colleges including private colleges and universities is linked to the diversity in the student population.	-Same as above- subsumed in the proposal of M/o Minority Affairs to constitute EOC.  <b>-Ministry of Minority Affairs</b>
4	Creation of a National Data Bank (NDB) thereby maintaining transparency, monitoring and availability of all relevant data for various SRCs.	The National Data Bank is in place in the Social Statistics division of CSO. 97 tables have been uploaded on the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) website relating to SRC data on education, health, labour and employment.  <b>- M/o Statistics &amp; Programme Implementation</b>

5	After the NDB becomes functional, an Assessment and Monitoring Authority (AMA) to be set up to evaluate the extent of development benefits which accrued to different SRCs.	Planning Commission set up an AMA in 2008. The term of the earlier Assessment and Monitoring Authority (AMA) ended on 15.01.2011. The Planning Commission reconstituted AMA with three working groups. WG-1 has since submitted its report and comments of the Ministry have been sent. The reports of the remaining 2 WGs are expected shortly. <b>-Planning Commission</b>
6	It is a well accepted maxim in law that not only must justice be done but it must appear to be done. It is in that context that an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC) needs to be constituted by the government to look into the grievances of the deprived groups diverse' resident populations to promote 'composite living spaces' of SRCs.	The Expert Group set up by the Ministry on issues related to EOC submitted its report and based on that a draft Cabinet Note for EOC Bill was circulated. A Group of Ministers (GoM) was constituted to consider the issues related to EOC. After the recommendation of GoM, a revised Cabinet Note was circulated in June, 2011. Divergent views were received and based thereon, a modified draft EOC Bill has been prepared and referred to the Ministry of Law for vetting. The draft EOC Bill envisages coverage of deprived groups belonging to minorities. <b>-Ministry of Minority Affairs</b>
7	Efforts to be made to increase the employment share of Muslims amongst teaching community, health workers, and police personnel. Employers should be encouraged to endorse their organizations as Equal Opportunity Institutions so that applicants from all SRCs apply.	-As indicated against S. No. 6 – <b>-Ministry of Minority Affairs</b>
8	Minority representations in Local Bodies to be enhanced by suitable State laws on the lines of initiatives taken by Andhra Pradesh Govt.	State governments have been advised to improve representation of minorities in local bodies on the lines of the initiative taken by the Andhra Pradesh government. Many States have informed that there are adequate provisions to ensure representation of minorities in local bodies. The matter is under consideration with other States. <b>-M/o Panchayati Raj and M/o Urban Development</b>
9	The anomalies with regard to reserved constituencies under the delimitation schemes to be eliminated. A more rational	<b>-Ministry of Law and Justice:</b> The Delimitation Act was considered by a Group of Ministers and the same was placed before the Cabinet. On the basis of the decision of the Cabinet,

	delimitation procedure that does not reserve constituencies with high minority population shares for SCs will improve the opportunity for the minorities.	the Delimitation (Amendment) Ordinance 2008 was promulgated which was later replaced by the Delimitation Act, 2008.
10	Most poor children do not have access to parks, libraries and even study spaces within their own houses. The State should encourage initiatives in mixed localities and across neighbourhoods so that children belonging to different SRCs can interact and at the same time pursue studies. Part of the funds earmarked for the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) can be used for this purpose.	<p>The Govt. set up an Inter-Ministerial Task Force headed by Dr. B.L. Mungekar. Its report was examined and 338 towns/cities having a substantial minority population, of which 251 are backward, have been identified. On the basis of its recommendations :</p> <p>(1) The M/o HRD, M/o Women &amp; Child Development, M/o Labour &amp; Employment and M/o Health &amp; Family Welfare have been advised to attend to the identified deficiencies in educational and health infrastructure on priority.</p> <p>(2) The identified deficiencies in basic civic amenities are to be attended on priority by Min. of Urban Development (JNNURM) and Min. of Housing &amp; Urban Poverty Alleviation (BSUP) and (IHSDP).</p> <p>(3) Percentage of priority sector lending to be stepped up to 15% by 2010, by Deptt. of Financial Services.</p> <p>24 schemes/initiatives of 11 Ministries/Departments have covered under PM's New 15 PP to ensure equitable share to minorities.</p> <p>Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) has been modified to cover urban areas within its fold. 66 towns/cities have been identified for implementation of MsDP during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan and creation of assets for education and skill development.</p> <p><b>-Planning Commission and M/o Minority Affairs</b></p>
11.	A large scale programme for sensitisation of various staff members, especially those who come in public contact is desirable.	<p><b>-DoPT</b></p> <p>DOPT has developed appropriate training modules, films and material for sensitisation of government functionaries, specially the field staff and made the same available to the State Govts for induction and in-service training.</p>

12	<p>There is a need for sharper focus on school education.</p> <p>Free and compulsory education up to the age of 14 is the responsibility of the State and the fulfilment of this obligation is critical for the improvements in the educational conditions of Muslims, in fact, of all socio-economically deprived children.</p>	<p>Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is being implemented and a considerable educational infrastructure such as primary schools, upper primary schools have been opened/constructed. States have been advised to give primacy to opening of 'Girls only' upper Primary Schools.</p> <p>Under SSA the following works have been taken up since 2006-07 till March 2013 in the minority concentration districts:</p> <p>Primary schools constructed: 15665  Upper primary school constructed: 8112  Additional classrooms constructed: 2,30,548  New primary schools opened: 21355  Upper primary schools opened: 11852  No of teachers sanctioned: 1,25,266</p> <p>M/o MA has awarded more than 2.16 crore scholarships under pre-matric, post matric and merit-cum-means scholarship schemes.</p> <p><b>-M/o HRD and MoMA</b></p>
13	<p>There is a need to ensure that all children in the age group 0-14 have access to free and high quality education.</p>	<p>-Same as indicated above (S.No. 12) -</p>
14	<p>It is absolutely necessary to create local community study centres for students so that they can spend a few hours to concentrate on their studies.</p> <p>High quality government schools be set up in areas of Muslim concentration.</p> <p>Exclusive schools for girls be set up.</p> <p>Primary education in Urdu/mother tongue be</p>	<p>Apart from the action mentioned at S. No. 12 above, under SSA, 1002 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been sanctioned in the areas of substantial minority concentration as on 31.3.2013.</p> <p>M/of HRD has issued instructions that the State Government / Union Territory's particular policy for instruction in Urdu medium should be adopted for KGBVs also.</p> <p>For universalization of access to quality education at secondary stage, a</p>

	provided.	<p>scheme called Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been approved. The scheme envisages preference to minority concentration areas in opening of Government schools.</p> <p>During the period of implementation of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan from 2009-10 till date, 9670 New Secondary Schools have been approved out of which 7303 have become functional and 906 schools have been approved in Minority Concentration Districts and 461 of these have become functional as on 31.1.2012.</p> <p><b>-M/o HRD</b></p>
15	Provision of hostel facilities, boarding houses for backward SRCs, girls hostel etc to be made by the Central Government	<p><b>-M/o HRD</b></p> <p>UGC has sanctioned 285 women's hostels during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan in 90 Minority Concentration Districts and released 203.69 crore. Apart from this 483 hostels for girls/boys have been sanctioned under MsDP for minority concentration areas.</p>
16	Teachers; training to include sensitization towards the needs and aspirations of Muslims and other marginalized communities.	<p><b>-M/o HRD</b></p> <p>There is an overlap in the six recommendations at S. No. 16 to 21. The following action have been taken to implement these recommendations:</p> <p>(i) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education has been revised. It is proposed to establish 196 Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs) – one Institute in a block of each of the 90 MCDs and the SC/ST dominated districts (other than the block in which a DITE is sanctioned). The Scheme for 12<sup>th</sup> Plan envisages establishment of BITEs in 196 SC/ST/MCDs to ensure access to good quality teacher education</p> <p>(ii) Under the Academies set up in Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Jamia Milia Islamia (JMI) and Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU) for professional development of Urdu medium teachers, 5092 Urdu teachers have been trained and an amount of Rs. 4 crore has been sanctioned for each of the Universities by the UGC during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan</p> <p>(iii) The Department of School Education &amp; Literacy has launched 'Saakshar</p>
17	Efforts to be made to enhance participation of Muslims in B.ED courses to meet the demand of Muslim Teachers.	
18	Urdu medium schools to be opened in States where Urdu speaking population is substantial. Preference to teachers who can instruct through Urdu medium is <b>desirable</b> in all teacher training departments in states where Urdu speaking population is substantial.	

19	Availability of good quality text books in Urdu to be ensured, Urdu language to be introduced as an optional subject in all Govt. and govt. aided schools in States with substantial Urdu speaking population.	Bharat' the new variant of the National Literacy Mission on 08.09.2009 for implementation during the 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan with an objective to make 70 million non- literate adults literate by the end of the Plan. The scheme has special focus on women, belonging to Minorities. It is aimed to cover 12 million Muslim (10 million women and 2 million men) under the programme. 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. 61 minority concentration districts have been covered under Saakshar Bharat.
20	The Muslims are at a double disadvantage with low levels of education combined with low quality education; their deprivation increases manifold as the level of education rises. There is a need for significant policy shift and for devising corrective measures.	(iv) Jan Shikshan Sanstans (JSSs) are imparting vocational training in 33 out of the 88 Muslim dominated districts in the country.
21	Relative deprivation in education of Muslims vis-à-vis other SRCs calls for a significant shift in the policy of the State, along with the creation of effective partnership with private and voluntary sectors.	(v) Mid-day meal scheme has been extended to all areas in the country from the year 2007-08 and also covers upper primary schools. Block with the concentration of Muslim population are covered under this scheme and children in Madarasas are also covered under the programme.  (vi) All the Staes/UTs have been advised by the Govt. for using existing school buildings and community buildings as the study centres for school children.
22	Recognition of the degree from Madarasas for eligibility in competitive examination e.g. Civil Services, Banks, Defence services etc. Equivalence to Madarasas certification/degrees for admission to higher education institutions be given.	<b>-M/o HRD</b> Certificate of the Madarsa Boards which have been granted equivalence by the State Education Boards have been equated with corresponding certificate of CBSE, Council of Board of School Education (COBSE) and other Boards. DoPT has also issued instructions in this regard.
23	Recognition of minority educational institutions to be made simpler	<b>-M/o HRD</b> With respect to Mechanism for granting of Minority Educational Institution status more responsive, National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) has been established by an Act of Parliament with the key objective of ensuring that the true amplitude of the educational rights

		enshrined in Article 30 (1) of the Constitution is made available to the members of the notified religious minority communities, including the Muslims. NCMEI has issued 5830 minority status certificates.
24	The pool of eligible population for higher education seems to be increasing faster for SCs/STs than for Muslims. There is an urgent need for analyzing the trend.	<b>-M/o HRD</b> A study was undertaken by the National University for Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA) to address this issue. The study report has been submitted and is under examination in the Ministry of HRD.
25	The scheme for modernization of Madarasas to be evaluated.	<b>-M/o HRD</b> The Area Intensive & Madarsa Modernisation Programme has been recast as two schemes, namely, the Scheme of Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM) and Scheme for Infrastructure Development Private Aided / Unaided Minority Institutes (Elementary Secondary / Senior Secondary Schools). During the year 2011-12, out of the budget provision of Rs. 150.00 crore, Rs. 139.53 crore has been released for 5934 madarasas under the SPQEM. During 2011-12, out of budget provision of Rs. 50.00 crore under the IDMI, an amount of Rs. 48.43 crore has been released for 259 institutions. For the 12 <sup>th</sup> Plan an outlay of Rs. 900.00 crore and Rs. 325.00 crore has been made for SPQEM and IDMI respectively.
26	Allocation for Modernization of Madarasas to be enhanced.	
27	The Corpus of Maulana Azad Education Foundation to be increased to Rs.1000 crore for its effective functioning.	<b>-MoMA</b> The corpus of MAEF which was Rs. 200 crores in December 2006 has been raised to Rs. 750 crore for implementing schemes and programmes for promotion of education among the minority communities. It is further proposed to raise the corpus to Rs. 1500 crore during 12 <sup>th</sup> Plan.
28	The content of the school text books to be evaluated so as to enable it to impart social values.	<b>-M/o HRD</b> 16 States have completed revision of their curriculum in the light of the National Curriculum Framework-2005 while five states are currently in the process of doing so, and eleven states follow the NCERT syllabus. Three UTs have followed Curriculum of neighbouring States.
29	Public Sector Banks to share information to the clients about the procedure for making loan applications and other relevant details.  There should be transparency in information	<b>-DoFS</b> Proforma for reporting and monitoring of loans to minorities have been devised. During 2012-13, 14,46,507 loan applications were received.

30	about minorities in all activities. Banks should provide status of the loan applications.	14,28660 applications had been accepted, 15,803 applications were rejected and 2694 applications are pending.
31	Access of credit to Muslims to be enhanced.by Public Sector Banks	<p><b>-DoFS</b></p> <p>As per the PM's 15PP, 15% Priority Sector Lending by Banks should be earmarked for minorities. The RBI issues master circular every year in this regard. The Govt. has further advised the banks to capture community-wise data of PSL. The percentage of PSL going to minorities has shown steady progress form 10.6% in 2007-08 to 12.24% in 2008-09, 13.01% in 2009-10, 14.16% in 2010-11, 14.55% in 2011-12 and 14.96% in Dec, 2012.</p> <p>The Communtiy-wise data of PSL at National level has become available from the quarter September to Dec, 2012. As on 31.12.2012, the community-wise details are given below :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Muslims – 46.90%</li> <li>(b) Christians – 23.22%</li> <li>(c) Sikhs - 26.16%</li> <li>(d) Buddhists- 2.91%</li> <li>(e) Parsis - 0.81%</li> </ul>
32	More bank branches to be opened in areas with substantial minority population	<p><b>-DoFS</b></p> <p>A total of 6487 branches have been opened in areas with substantial minority population during the period from 2007-08 to 2012-13 (upto Dec, 2012).</p>
33	Coverage under public programmes be extended to include more schemes and lending by NABARD and SIDBI, who should set aside fund for traning of minorities under its Entrepreneurial Development Programme.	<p><b>-DoFS</b></p> <p>RBI has instructed the lead banks to organize entrepreneur development programme (EDP) so that members of the minority communities in these areas could derive the benefits of these programmes being financed by the Banks. In 2012-13 (upto Dec, 2012), 2256 EDPs have been organized and 38377 beneficiaries have been covered.</p>
34	Steps to be introduced to direct credit to Muslims, create awareness of various credit schemes through publicity, Entrepreneurial development programmes.	



35	Micro-credit schemes to be introduced to enhance the participation of Muslims in micro-credit.	<b>-DoFS</b> Participation of Muslim Women in Micro Finance Programme of the Govt. such as Self Help Groups (SHGs) has been encouraged. During 2012-13, Micro credit to the tune of Rs. 4063.61 crore has been provided to minority women as on 31.12.2012
36	Participation of Muslim women to be encouraged by way of micro-finance programmes such as Self Help Groups, Watershed programme etc.	
37	Transparent recruitment system to be provided by inclusion of minorities in the Selection Committee/Boards.	<b>-DoPT</b> PM's New 15 PP provides for giving special consideration to minorities in Govt recruitment. D/O PT has issued instructions to all Ministries /Departments & state governments for ensuring representation of minority community in selection Committee/Board for making recruitment to 10 or more vacancies in group 'C' & 'D' posts/services. The instructions have also been forwarded to UPSC as majority of group A & B recruitments are made through UPSC.
38	A special assistance package for the development of the 58 districts with more than 25% Muslim population to be launched.	<b>-MoMA</b> A flagship scheme called Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) has been launched in 90 identified minority concentration districts (MCDs) in 2008-09. The programme aims at improving the social economic infrastructure and basic amenities for improving the quality of people and reducing imbalances in MCDs during 11 <sup>th</sup> plan projects for Rs. 3733.90 crore were approved and Rs. 2935.81 crore was released under the programme. During 2012-13 projects of Rs. 1109.74 crore were approved and an amount of Rs. 646.42 crore was released.
39	Detailed data should be collected regularly on the participation of different SRCs in government programmes, both at the state and the Central level. A National Data Bank (NDB) to be set up.	- same as S. No. 4 above -
40	The Govt. to introduce schemes with larger outlays for welfare of minorities so that disparities are reduced.	<b>-MoMA</b> The PM's 15 PP provides inter-alia for earmarking 15% of the target/outlays for minorities in various important flagship programmes of Ministries/Departments. There are 17 schemes of 10 Ministries/Departments

		apart from 7 schemes of the M/o Minority Affairs included in the programme.
41	Financial and other support such as skill development combined with modern management practices, new technology to be provided for enhancing growth potential for Muslims.	<b>-Planning Commission</b> A three tier institutional structure has been set up under the coordinated action on skill development approved by Union Cabinet in 2008. It consists of: i) Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development for policy direction ii) National Skill Development Coordination Board under Planning Commission for coordinating efforts of Central Ministries, States/UTs and other stakeholders. iii) National Skill Development Corporation under Ministry of Finance for facilitating private sector initiative.
42	Location of ITIs, Polytechnics and other institutions to be ensured in areas/clusters of substantial Muslim population for their skill upgradation so as to enhance their capabilities to secure employment.	
43	At the macro-level, manufacturing sectors such as wearing apparels, auto-repairs, electric machinery, etc. could be focused for employment generation for Muslims.	The Ministry of Labour & Employment has informed that 1453 out of 9404 ITIs/ITCs (15.45%) affiliated to NCVT are in Minority Concentration Areas with a capacity of 2,28,840 seats. Further Directorate General of Employment & Training has initiated action for setting up of 1500 New ITIs and 5000 Skill Development Centres in the unserved blocks.
44	While policy focus on high growth sectors where Muslim workers are located is desirable, strategies through which Muslim workers can move from low to high growth sectors will also have to be thought of.	Apart from these, 112 ITIs and 44 Polytechnics have been sanctioned for minority concentration districts under MsDP.
45	Considering the precarious condition of self-employed persons in the informal sector, there is a need for providing social security to such workers	<b>-M/o Labour and Employment</b> An Act has been passed by the Parliament of providing social security to workers in the unorganized sector, which, inter-alia, includes home based workers.
46	A transparent recruitment process in the areas of Muslim concentration, advertisement in Urdu and vernacular newspapers and other media may be followed. Similarly, posting of Muslim personnel in Thanas, education institutions and health centres in areas of substantial	<b>-DoPT</b> D/o PT has issued guidelines for ensuring fair representation to the minorities in government employment. For posting of Muslim Inspector/sub-inspector in Thanas, Muslim health personnel & Muslim teachers, necessary guidelines have been issued by the Ministries/Departments concerned namely, M/o Home Affairs, M/o Health & Family Welfare and M/o HRD.

	Muslim population will help building confidence among Muslims.	For monitoring the trends in recruitment of minorities, D/O PT has prescribed reporting proforma for giving the feedback.
47	There is a need to encourage the setting up of Civil Society organizations from amongst the Muslim communities.	<b>M/o HRD</b> During 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan, UGC has released Rs. 46.07 crore for establishment of 2328 Centres of Equal Opportunity (CEOs) in 23 Central Universities, 114 State Universities and 12 Deemed Universities.
48	The Govt. to ensure provision of all basic amenities, good quality schools, health facilities, general improvement in living conditions, electricity/housing/clean drinking water in all villages/towns/habitations.	<b>-MoMA and Planning Commission</b> Apart from the action already mentioned at S. No. 10 above, MoMA has launched MsDP launched in 90 identified minority concentration districts (MCD) in 2008-09. Plans of 90 MCDs for Rs. 3733.90 crore have been approved and Rs. 2941.60 crore released to State Governments and UTs upto 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2012 since launching of the programme.
49	Better utilization of Wakf properties will help provide partnership opportunities between the Govt., community and private sector.	<b>-MoMA</b> Setting up of a National Wakf Development Corporation is under consideration.
50	Efforts should be made to make information widely available through media, especially in the language understood by Muslims , e.g., Urdu & through counseling centres to ensure that the people are aware of the schemes meant for them and can access them.	<b>-M/o I&amp;B</b> A multi-media campaign has been followed by the M/o I & B for dissemination of information through electronic and print media in Urdu language apart from other languages. The M/o Minority Affairs has published 8957 advertisements in newspapers in Hindi, English, Urdu and vernaculars from 2007-08 to 2011-12. Radio jingles have been organized on the themes of PM's 15 PP, scholarship schemes in difference languages. The Doordarshan have similarly telecast TV commercials on PM's 15 PP, scholarship schemes, etc.
51	Contrary to common perception, there is substantial demand for fertility regulation and for modern contraception among Muslims. This calls for the programme to provide better choices to couples.	<b>M/o Health and Family Welfare</b> The M/o Health & Family Welfare has advised States/UTs to take effective steps to popularize various health and family welfare services through advocacy and campaign in Urdu and regional languages in districts/blocks/towns of minority concentration.
52	Trends of poverty decline among Muslims living in rural and urban areas need to be annualized systematically.	Position has been indicated in S. No.. 5 above.

53	The availability of funds for NMDFC needs to be increased so that targeted needs are met.	<b>-MoMA</b> Report of Consultant firm and the Consultancy Monitoring Committee (CMC) regarding restructuring of NMDFC was examined. A Committee of Secretary, MA and officers of D/o FS, RBI and NABARD was constituted to finalize the restructuring of NMDFC. Based on the report of this Committee, a memorandum for Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) has been circulated.
54	Amendment of Wakf Act, 1995 to be processed urgently.	<b>-MoMA</b> Amendments to Wakf Act, 1995 have been finalized with the approval of Cabinet and the Bill has been sent to Parliament for consideration. Model Wakf Rules would be formulated after the enactment of the Amendment Act.
55	There is a need for setting up a technical advisory body for development of Wakf properties at national and state levels.	- Same as S. No. 49 above -
56	At least 2 women each in the Central Wakf Council (CWC) and each State Wakf Board should be nominated.	This concerns amendment of the Wakf Act. Position is as indicated against S. No. 54 above.
57	The CWC should have a full-time President to be appointed from amongst eminent persons like Retired High Court Judges, Chancellors/Vice-Chancellors of Universities, etc. the other members of the CWC could be from a list of eminent Muslims drawn from various professions. The Secretary of CWC should be of the level of Joint Secretary in Govt. of India.	This concerns amendment of the Wakf Act. Position is as indicated against S. No. 54 above.
58	This is regarding composition of State Wakf Boards (SWBs).	This concerns amendment of the Wakf Act. Position is as indicated against S. No. 54 above.
59	All Wakfs should be compulsorily brought under the financial audit.	This concerns amendment of the Wakf Act. Position is as indicated against S. No. 54 above.
60	NWDC to be constituted with a revolving corpus of Rs. 500 crores.	- Same as S. No. 49 above -

61	Ajmer Dargah Act needs to be amended.	The proposal to amend the act is under consideration in the Ministry.
62	This relates to legal and administrative committees in respect of Wakf properties	This concerns amendment of the Wakf Act. Position is as indicated against S. No. 54 above -.
63	This is regarding enhancement of lease period of Wakf properties from 3 to 30 years where the property is used by registered charitable societies/trusts.	This concerns amendment of the Wakf Act. Position is as indicated against S. No. 54 above.
64	There is a need to define 'encroacher' for Wakf properties.	This concerns amendment of the Wakf Act. Position is as indicated against S. No. 54 above.
65	Wakf properties should be exempted from Rent Control Act of the respective State Governments.	<b>M/o Urban Development</b> The Ministry of Urban Development has issued advisory to all the State Govts./UTs to undertake necessary amendments in their respective Rent Control Acts to exempt the Wakf properties. It has been reported that 12 States/UTs (Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Lakshdweep, Puducherry) have given exemption to Wakf Board properties from respective Rent Control Acts, while three, States of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Nagaland have informed that no Wakf property exists in the State. Further, the process of exempting Wakf properties is under way in Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and West Bengal.
66	This relates to extension of time for recovery from adverse possession in respect of Wakf properties. Under the Public Wakf (Extension) of Limitation Act, 1959, the time for filing suits was extended till 31.12.1970. The period of limitation needs to be extended till 2035 with retrospective effect.	Section 107 of the Wakf Act provides that nothing contained in the Limitation Act, 1963 will be applicable to any suit for possession of any interest in such property. A reference has been sent to the M/o Law in this regard.
67	The list of Wakf properties under the control of ASI should be reviewed annually by holding Meetings between ASI and CWC.	The list of Wakf properties which are centrally protected has been prepared by Archeological Survey of India (ASI) and circulated to the concerned authorities with the direction to hold meetings with respective State Wakf Boards. The Ministry of Culture is holding

		regular meeting viz., Central Wakf Council to review the list of Wakfs under the ASI. The last such meeting was held in January, 2013.
68	The Thika Act should not be used for acquiring Wakf properties.	Relates to West Bengal. A reference has been sent to Government of West Bengal.
69	Wakf rules may be framed	This concerns amendment of the Wakf Act. Position is as indicated against S. No. 54 above.
70	Wakf Act, 1995 may be amended for enabling legal provisions for effective functioning of Wakf Boards.	This concerns amendment of the Wakf Act. Position is as indicated against S. No. 54 above.
71	The entry qualification for admission to ITIs should be reduced to Class VIII. The scope of ITI courses should be expanded to focus on emerging market needs including those of the retail sector. Skill development initiatives of ITIs and Polytechnics should focus on sectors which have high growth potential and in which the Muslim population is concentrated.	- Same as indicated against S. No. 41 to 44. -