

F.No.6-2/2012-MC
Government of India
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Department of Higher Education
Minority Cell

New Delhi dated the 1st June, 2012

To

All Members of NMCME
(List attached)

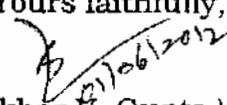
Subject: Minutes of the meeting of the National Monitoring Committee for Minorities' Education (NMCME) held on 5.3.2012 at Ashok Hotel, New Delhi.

Sir,

I am directed to forward the minutes of the meeting of the National Monitoring Committee for Minorities' Education (NMCME) held on 5.3.2012 at Ashok Hotel, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development.

Encl: As above.

Yours faithfully,


(Prakhar V. Gupta)

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India

Copy to:

1. AS (SE)
2. AS (TEL)
3. JS(T)
4. JS (SE)
5. JS (CU & L)
6. JS (HE)
7. JS (AE)
8. PS to Hon'ble HRM
9. PS to Hon'ble MOS (EA)/Hon'ble MOS (DP)
10. PPS to Secretary (SE&L)/Secretary (HE)
11. PA to JS(MC)

Minutes of the meeting of the National Monitoring Committee for Minorities' Education (NMCME) held on 05.03.2012 at the Ashok Hotel, New Delhi.

The first meeting of the reconstituted National Monitoring Committee for Minorities' Education (NMCME) was held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of HRD on 5th March, 2012 at New Delhi. The list of participants is at Annexure-I.

2. Joint Secretary (MC) welcomed the Hon'ble Minister of HRD, Shri Kapil Sibal, Hon'ble MOS, Shri E. Ahamed and Hon'ble MOS, Dr. D. Purandeswari, Members of the National Monitoring Committee for Minorities' Education (NMCME), senior officers of the Central, State Governments and eminent academics present in the Meeting. JS (MC) then requested Hon'ble HRM Shri Kapil Sibal to address the meeting. Hon'ble HRM welcomed the participants and said that he will like to listen to new ideas and strategies for improvement of educational standards of the minorities. He said that the minorities are the most deprived in the context of education, therefore, there is need to take substantive steps in this regard. Hon'ble Minister of State Shri E. Ahmad said that access to education is critical for the minority community to take advantage of emerging economic opportunities. He said that in spite of good intentions, the scale of our interventions is too small to match the aspiration of the large number of minorities. Hon'ble MOS said that the unit of planning should at least be the block level for which census data is available. He also mentioned that the gross enrolment ratio of Muslims in higher education is very low. The number of minority institutions affiliated to CBSE is also low. There is reluctance on the part of the State Governments to forward the cases of minority institutions for CBSE affiliation. Hon'ble MOS Shri E. Ahamed also highlighted the need for a Special Component Plan for the minorities. Hon'ble Minister of State Dr. D Purandeshwari mentioned that she would like the Committee to focus on the education of minority women and girls to bring about a basic change in the status of minority women.

3. After the initial address, JS (MC) made a presentation on the action taken by this Ministry for implementation of the various Recommendations of the Sachar Committee and PM's New 15 Point Programme:

- The States have been urged to cover out of school children going to madarasas/maqtabs. 7828 recognized madarasas/maqtabs are covering 10.1 lakh Muslim children and 4040 unrecognized madarasas/maqtabs are covering 1.6 lakh Muslim children under Education Guarantee Scheme/ Alternative Innovative Education under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
- Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) Scheme has been extended to cover all children studying in classes I-VIII of Government and Government Aided Schools including National Child Labour Project Schools, madarasas/maqtabs, EGS/AIE Centres supported under Sarva Shiksha

Abhiyan without any discrimination of caste, gender, etc.

- Out of 3598 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) sanctioned, 490 KGBVs have been sanctioned in rural and urban areas of Muslim concentration areas. States have been advised to make available Urdu teachers on demand.
- Ministry has launched 'Saakshar Bharat' on 8.9.2009 for implementation during the XI Plan with an objective to make 70 million non-literate adults literate. The scheme has special focus on women belonging to Minority communities. It is proposed to cover 12 million Muslims (10 million women +2 million men). Saakshar Bharat will cover 410 districts where female literacy is less than 50%. The programme has already been rolled out in 372 districts in 25 States and 1 Union Territory.
- The certificates/ qualifications of the Madrasa Boards which have been granted equivalence by the State Education Boards to that of their Secondary and Senior Secondary qualification have been equated with corresponding certificates of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). Council of Board of School Education in India (COBSE) and other School Examination Boards, for the purpose of employment and entry to higher levels of education.
- Under the scheme of financial assistance for 'Infrastructure Development for Private Aided/Unaided Minority Institutes(IDMI) during financial year 2011-12 upto 15.1.2012, Rs.21.88 crore has been released to different State Governments for 117 Minority Institutions.
- Under the "Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas" (SPQEM) during the financial year 2011-12 upto 15.1.2012, Rs.92.78 crore has been released to different State Governments for honorarium of teachers, Book Bank/Science Kits, Computer Lab and Teachers Training etc. to Madrassa teachers teaching modern subjects in 3733 Madrassas.
- The scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, inter alia provides coverage of special focus groups viz. girls' education, children belonging to SC, ST, OBC, and Educationally Backward Minorities, with the objective to enhance access to secondary education and improve its quality. 9799 secondary schools have been approved, out of which 906 have been approved in Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs). An amount of Rs.1800.41 crore has been released to State Governments out of total allocation of funds of Rs.2423.90 crore.
- UGC has approved/sanctioned 285 Women's Hostels during XI Plan in Minority Concentration Districts/Areas. Out of total allocation of Rs.370.19 crore, Rs.203.69 crore has been released so far.
- The UGC has approved the guidelines for establishment of centres in universities for study

of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy and sanctioned these centres in 35 universities. Rs.21.53 crores has been released so far.

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- Under the Sub-Mission on Polytechnics, the Government of India provides central financial assistance to the State Governments/UTs for setting up of polytechnics in the un-served and underserved districts. A sum of Rupees up to 12.3 crore per polytechnic is provided to the States/UTs, subject to the condition that the land and recurring cost shall be provided by the State Governments/UTs. As per the Scheme criteria 57 districts out of 90 Minority Concentration Districts are eligible for consideration under the Scheme. So far an amount of Rs.232.67 crore has been released as initial grant for setting up of polytechnics in 46 Districts out of the 57 Minority Concentration Districts fulfilling the above criteria.
- Academies for Professional Development of Urdu Medium Teachers have been set up at three Central Universities viz. Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI) and Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU). The Academy at JMI has trained 1675 teachers. MANUU has trained 3061 teachers. The AMU has conducted 16 Refresher Courses/workshops for Primary/Secondary school teachers and has covered 356 teachers for teaching modern subjects in Urdu medium. An amount of Rs. 4.00 crore for each of these Universities has been sanctioned by UGC for establishment of Academies for Professional Development of Urdu Medium Teachers.
- Rs.61.31 crores have been sanctioned for establishment of 'Residential Coaching Academies for Minorities, Women/SCs/STs' in Aligarh Muslim University, Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Baba Sahib Bhimrao Ambedkar, Jamia Hamdard and Jamia Millia Islamia. Jamia Hamdard has admitted 146 students (66 in 2010 & 80 in 2011), Maulana Azad National Urdu University has admitted 148 students (81 in 2010 & 67 in 2011), Baba Saheb BhimRao Ambedkar has admitted 95 students, Aligarh Muslim University has admitted 96 students and Jamia Millia Islamia has admitted 210 students (100 in 2010 and 110 in 2011).
- 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 5313 minority status certificates as on 31.12.2011.

4. Vice Chancellor, NUEPA then gave a presentation on the minority's participation in higher education. The salient points of this presentation are as under:-

- The gross attendance ratio of Muslims is just above the Scheduled Tribes participation level and slightly below the Scheduled Caste participation level.

- Even in the higher levels of economic strata, progress of Muslims participation level is much lower than other communities.
- There is a higher level of participation in the diploma among the Muslim students as compared to others.
- The level of transition from elementary to secondary is much lower among the Muslim students as compared to others.
- The family expectation to take up a job is much higher and there is more value attached to traditional profession in the family.

5. Participating in the discussions the Members made the following observations/suggestions:-

i) Hon'ble Shri Moinul Hassan. MP. Rajya Sabha

A number of programmes have been initiated by the Government under 15 Point Programme & Sachar Committee Report. The problem being faced by Minorities is accessibility to education. In particular, women and girls are big sufferers. States Institute of Educational Technology (SIET) and AICTE needs to change their rules and regulations to accommodate the minorities. So far only two model degree colleges have been started in Minority Concentration Districts. The mechanism for state and district level monitoring should be worked out. The NUEPA survey figures highlight the sorry state of Muslims in higher education. The Aligarh Muslim University requires aid from the centre as it is going through acute financial crisis.

ii) Hon'ble Ms. Mabel Rebello. MP. Rajya Sabha

Mid-day-meal should be given to un-aided schools in the tribal areas, particularly in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. The funds which are sanctioned by the Central Government for welfare of minorities, remain with the state government and do not reach the districts level for schools, hostels and polytechnics. The provisions in RTE Act regarding role of management committee in minority schools have upset the minority community which needs to be addressed by the central government

iii) Prof. Najeeb Jung. Vice Chancellor. Jamia Millia Islamia

Prof. Jung forcefully argued that members of minority communities, particularly, Muslims, want education. The problem is of supply as sufficient Institutions are not available. He said that various courses of madarasas should be given equivalence to enable their students to go for higher studies. Madarasa teachers should be properly trained. Grants should be given for hostels in

residential madarasas. NCERT should look into the development of books / curriculum of madarasas.

iv) Padamshri Prof. S.R. Kidwai, Prof. Urdu, DU, Ghalib Secretary, Ghalib Institute

Prof. Kidwai mentioned that there is lack of implementation of schemes at the ground level. Information regarding minority schemes should be disseminated and a proper mechanism developed for monitoring of schemes.

v) Shri Ahmed Tameen

Shri Ahmed Tameen mentioned the need to focus on girls education, particularly at the school level.

vi) Prof. Akhtar Mehdi

Prof. Akhtar Mehdi congratulated Hon'ble HRM for implementation of the recommendations of the Sachar Committee. He said that the Madarsa education needs to be strengthened without encroaching on their basic structure. He also recommended to involve NGOs in the Advisory Committees which may be set up for Minority Educational Institutions, in order to make them aware of the schemes of the Government. He advocated modern education for such madarasas, who voluntarily accept the same.

vii) Prof. Akhtar-UI-Wasey, Vice Chairman, Delhi Urdu Academy

Prof. Wasey said that NCPUL has done a remarkable work in the field of development of Urdu. He said that there are no polytechnics in trans-Yamuna area like Seelampur, Jafrabad, Ghonda etc., old Delhi area, Nizamuddin and Jamia Nagar. He also suggested that there should be an Education Sub-Plan for Muslims. There should be a mechanism for distribution of Urdu syllabus & books in schools.

viii) Shri Mohd. Anees

Shri Mohd. Anees recommended that Sub Committees may be constituted to collect information at the grass-root level. He also recommended that 2 or 3 part time teachers may be provided at Madarasas to give technical education which will help the students belonging to minorities. He also raised the issue of Urdu teachers.

Responding to the same, HRM said that he had discussed the matter with Chief Minister of Delhi and as a result a number of Urdu teachers were recruited. He also mentioned that there is shortage of trained teachers at all levels which is being addressed.

ix) Shri Roomi Jaffrey

He recommended that a Grievances Redressal Committee should be formed. He also pointed out the shortage of Urdu Teachers. He also suggested that schemes for educational advancement of minorities should be implemented properly to improve the educational status of minorities.

x) Dr. Raj Abdul Wakil Abdul Mateen Siddiqui

Dr. Raj Siddiqui mentioned that there is no need for modernization of Madarasas. The existing courses of madarasas should be continued. There is no need for Mid-Day Meal in Madarasas as these arrangements already exist in Madarasas. He suggested that entry into universities for higher education should be made easy for Madarasa students. The conditions for pre-matric and post-matric schemes are very stringent and need to be relaxed.

xi) Dr. Bahauddeen Mohammad Naqvi

Dr. Bahauddeen Mohammad Naqvi discussed the requirement of equivalence of degrees of Darul Huda University.

xii) Shri Bhajan Singh Walia

Shri Walia suggested that steps be taken for improvements for education of Sikh Minority during the XII Plan. He also pointed out that University of Delhi has challenged the decision of NCMEI granting minority status to certain colleges run by the Delhi Sikh Gurudwara Management Committee in the High Court of Delhi.

xiii) Dr. Geshe Ngawang Samten

Dr. Geshe suggested improvement in the quality of education in Government schools and colleges. He also suggested that the Committee should keep a close watch on the programmes which are meant for Buddhist Community in Buddhist populated areas especially in Border areas.

Intervening in the discussion, Hon'ble HRM said that since we have achieved almost 100% access to schools, we need to take care of quality. Quality is one of biggest challenges in the XII Plan. Teachers training and quality of education are going to be focus areas for XII Plan.

xiv) Dr. Cyriac Thomas

Dr. Cyriac Thomas suggested that Minority institutions should be run with transparency. Sometimes complaints regarding dilution of commitment level were received about minority institutions. It should be ensured that the poor, under privileged and marginalized sections within the minorities are not discriminated against by the Minority Institutions themselves. There should be effective monitoring of funds both at the sanction and the implementation stage.

The aided schools should be helped as they are catering to the poor and marginalised sections. A minimum dignified salary should be ensured for teachers in the Minority Educational Institutions.

Intervening in the discussion, Hon'ble HRM said that an amendment Bill is already in Parliament which will ensure that the management committee in the Minority educational institutions will have only advisory role and thus there will be no interference.

xv) Dr. Mohinder Singh

Dr. Mohinder Singh suggested that the Minority institutions should introspect and try to change their mind set for advancement of education. He also mentioned the inhibitions of the minorities in respect of RTE Act. There is a lot of talk about Madarasa modernization. However how can Madarasas be modernized without modernizing the mind sets of those who run these Madarasa. The Kerala model should be followed where boys and girls have normal education on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays. They study Quran, Arabic, Malayalam and even other languages.

xvi) Ms. Sebha Hussain

Ms. Hussain suggested that we need to start from the bottom. There is a big gap between the numbers of upper primary schools and primary schools. So access of girls to upper primary schools is difficult. There is a great need to track and actually find out the number of children who are still out of school. Girls in rural areas go upto Maktab level but not beyond.

Intervening in the discussion, Hon'ble HRM said that "drop-outs" are a matter of concern and we should devise strategies to ensure that students complete their schooling.

xvii) Sh. Zafar Agha

Shri Zafar Agha noted the major contribution of the present government in minority education. The scholarships for minorities is an innovation of the present government. However it is also a fact that it is not reaching the targeted sectors. He also emphasised the need for a

mechanism to monitor implementation of the programmes. There is need for awareness campaign on the lines of the Tourism Ministry. He supported the modernization of Madarasa education. There is shortage of books. There should be Monitoring Cells in National University of Educational Planning and Administration and National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language to ensure availability of Books.

xviii) Ms. Sveta Balgrami Imam

She said that Madarasa is a fantastic foundation. It gives the students values which they would miss out otherwise. She also recommended considering some lateral solutions to be provided by NGOs at the elementary level.

xix) Prof. Sibghatullah Farooqui

He said that the economic condition of the Muslims compel them not to send their children to the schools. There is no employment for them. In Aligarh, the young children are not getting education. The economic environment needs be developed, employment should be generated and only then education can be given to them.

Intervening in the discussion, Hon'ble HRM said that we are launching the National Vocational Education Framework by the next academic year where class IX to XII students will be trained in the kind of vocational education which will integrate the academic course work with the actual vocational course.

xx) Sh. P.A. Inamdar

Shri P. A. Inamdar argued that the scheduled Castes have been given constitutional guarantees – political, service and educational reservations. They have also been given affirmative action budget. All these facilities should be given to Muslim minorities. If NOC is not required for opening professional institutions, then why should it be required for schools. He said that prescribing NOC is violative of Constitutional rights guaranteed under Article 30 of the Constitution. He also mentioned about the practice adopted in Maharashtra which provided a second shift for Muslim minorities which could be adopted at other places also. Merit based selection of Minorities should be made for entry into higher education. Out of the 90 Minority Concentration Districts, one district could be monitored at our level in a pilot project. Reservation should be provided for minorities in the Managing Committee, Academic Council of Central and State Universities.

xxi) Shri Mahbubul Haque

He said the intervention of National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions has resulted in getting minority status certificates and also affiliation for a number of minority institutions. AICTE has already given certain relaxations for minority institutions. We have to appeal to the University Grants Commission to grant approval for bridge courses for minority students so that they can go for higher education. There is lack of sufficiently qualified candidates for higher education. We should go into joint ventures with NGO. Educational Loans are not given easily to minority students. The initiatives of National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) were appreciated by him.

xxii) Dr. Himanta Biswa Sarma, Education Minister, Government of Assam

Hon'ble Education Minister of Assam congratulated Hon'ble Minister of HRD for constitution of NMCME. He pointed out that in Assam, there are many minority concentration districts but the district headquarters are dominated completely by majority communities. Special dispensation should be made for minority dominated areas while opening new institutions especially in polytechnics so that they really benefit the minority community. He also requested to open institutions at the higher education level on the lines of Aligarh Muslim University or a branch campus of AMU.

xxiii) Shri Bratya Basu, Education Minister, Government of West Bengal

Hon'ble Education Minister of West Bengal mentioned that no funds have been released to West Bengal Government under the Infrastructure Development for Minority Institutions (IDMI) Scheme from 2009-2012. He said that his government would be sending new proposals which should be considered favourably by the central government.

xxiv) Prof. Zakia Siddiqui

Prof. Zakia Siddiqui said that in order to improve the higher education among Muslims, we must concentrate on school education and Madarasas. There is great resistance among parents to send their girls to the Madarasas/schools, therefore, we have to change the mind set of the parents. We should have a Sub-Committee to look after the status and conditions of girls' education.

xxv) Maulana Mohammad Wali Rahmani

Maulana Mohammad Wali Rahmani said that no Urdu teacher has been appointed since last 16 years in Delhi. He stated that in spite of the RTE Act, there are 313 primary schools where 100 boys are studying in one class. Since there is shortage of buildings, there should be a separate shift for minorities in polytechnics/ITIs. He also suggested a separate Education Sub Plan for the Minority communities. Finance Corporation/Financing Company and Implementation Committee should be constituted. Further he stated that funds released by the Central Government should reach NGOs directly for implementing the programmes. He also suggested that there must be a national programme for vocational education on the lines of HUNAR programme. He appreciated the work done by NCPUL for the development of Urdu language.

xxvi) Prof. Halim Khan

Prof. Halim Khan suggested that wide publicity should be given regarding equivalence of degrees/certificates. He also suggested enhancement of funds to increase the Computer training programme through NCPUL. He pointed out the working of MANUU against mandate of Urdu language by appointing Urdu teachers for B.Ed. Colleges who do not know Urdu language. He also pointed out to remove the restrictions for admitting students in subjects other than Persian/Arabic or Urdu. At least one minority Member should be nominated in each of the Committees constituted by Government. He also stated that UGC is not monitoring the impact of remedial coaching.

xxvii) Prof. Tahir Mahmood

Prof. Tahir Mahmood recommended constitution of State/Regional level sub-Committees of NMCME.

xxviii) Shri Farooq Sheikh:

Prof. Farooq Sheikh suggested prioritizing the unfulfilled plans & schemes. There should be time bound implementation of programmes and states should be compelled to implement these programmes.

xxix) Prof. Zoya Hassan

Prof. Zoya Hassan pointed out that Minority Institutions are not working well in North India viz. UP, Bihar, Assam and West Bengal where concentration of Muslims is 60%. She recommended to find ways of increasing access of minorities, particularly, Muslims to central universities. She suggested to mainstream the minority education. She recommended allowing deprivation points for the minorities as exists for region, gender and caste in some educational

institutions. Affirmative action or preferential treatment in admissions should also be given by non-Minority institutions. There should an increase in the budget for minorities.

xxx) Ms. Teesta Setalvad

Ms. Setalvad emphasized on setting up of Special Committee on teacher awareness, teacher employment & teacher Training and also the need for transparent monitoring and data availability on higher education for minorities. There is need to establish an Equal Opportunity Commission.

xxxi) Dr. Zahir Qazi

Dr. Zahir Qazi said that definition of Minority Concentration Districts should be changed in order to bring in other districts with lesser percentage of minority population. He recommended that NGOs should be involved in Private Public Partnership (PPP) for setting up of polytechnics in the States, to increase number of study centres for inclusive study and Equal Opportunity Centres and increase in allocation of funds for Minority Concentration Areas.

xxxii) Shri Haneef Lakdawalla

Shri Haneef Lakdawalla said that pre-matric student are not getting scholarships in Gujarat State for the last 3 years. He also mentioned that there is need for quality education.

Hon'ble HRM said that the Accreditation Authority Act is now applicable to higher education. Secretary (SE&L) mentioned that the Act will cover the school education in future.

xxxiii) Shri Surinder Sahni

Shri Sahni said that there is lack of implementation of schemes at the ground level. Information regarding minority schemes should be disseminated properly. There is need for awareness campaigns with the help of Bollywood stars and role models.

xxxiv) Shri Khalid Anwar

Shri Khalid Anwar said that National Literacy Mission (NLM) should be strengthened in Minority Concentration Districts/Areas. Mid-day meals should be provided to madarasas who wish to take this facility. Out of the proposed 1500 universities by the year 2020, at least 225 universities should be in Minority Concentration Districts/Areas. He appreciated the performance of Residential Coaching Schemes and suggested that it needs to be implemented in Minority Concentration Areas.

xxxv) Mufti Ataur Rahman Qasmi

Mufti Ataur Rahman Qasmi recommended setting up of schools in the Okhla region in Delhi.

xxxvi) Shri Sayyed Hasan Shuja

Shri Sayyed Hasan Shuja said that there is wide corruption at the district level in Uttar Pradesh State in employment of teachers etc. This needs to be monitored by a Sub-Committee. He also raised the issue of grants to the Quarani Centre of Aligarh Muslim University.

xxxvii) Shri Mohd. Atiq Siddiqui

Shri Mohd. Atiq Siddiqui appreciated the approach and attitude of HRM towards the educational development of minorities. He also appreciated the scheme of community colleges. However, he made certain adverse comments on the approach of Director, IGNOU dealing with community colleges.

Hon'ble HRM announced the opening of 100 community colleges in specific areas in the next academic year where there is a local industry like Moradabad, Jhansi, Ludhiana, Chennai etc. These community colleges will serve the local communities.

xxxviii) Shri Pushpinder Singh

Shri Pushpinder Singh said that he will submit a note on RTE and Minorities education. He also recommended to take up the issue of NOCs by the State governments. He recommended to constitute a Sub-Committee on Punjabi language on the lines of Urdu.

HRM said that Committee will be set up for language promotion.

xxxix) Shri Faizan Ahmed Azizi

Shri Faizan Ahmed Aziz suggested that funds allocation in IDMI Scheme may be increased from Rs. 50.00 crore to Rs.500.00 crore. Minority educational institution should be provided financial assistance for setting up of Polytechnics and Model Degree Colleges. There should be representation of minorities in JSS and more KGBVs should be opened in Minority Concentration Districts.

xxxx) Shri Shafi Dehlvi

Shri Shafi Dehlvi wanted to have the information regarding the utilization of grants by the Madarsas. He submitted that vision of government in regard to schemes for minorities is well, but

there is lacuna in implementation of those schemes. He also submitted he will send a document in regard to separation of Working Women hostel and girls' hostel in Jamia Millia Islamia. He pointed that the certificates issued by NCPUL are not recognized by the government. There has been no appointment of Urdu teachers from 1995 and also pointed out that salary due to the Urdu teachers is not being disbursed to them.

xxxxi) Shri Shaukatullah Khan

Shri Shaukatullah Khan supported those madarasas where modern subjects like Science, Mathematics, Social Studies and Languages are in their curriculum. There is lot of scope for improvement in the schools in Chandni Chowk which is dominated by minorities. The students of these schools are unable to get admissions to higher education in colleges.

xxxxii) Shri Hafiz Matlooh Karim.

Shri Hafiz Matloob Karim suggested that reservation should be given to Muslim students in Dr. Zakir Husain College, New Delhi.

Xxxxiii) Shri Shahid Khan:

Shri Shahid Khan said the schemes relating to education should be aimed mainly at the deprived section of minorities.

xxxxiv) Mohd. Saleem

Shri Mohd. Saleem said schools and polytechnics should be set up for girls at old Delhi.

xxxxv) Shri T.P. Abdullah Koya Madani

He said that public awareness programmes should be conducted by this Ministry for the awareness of policies and programmes for minorities.

xxxxvi) Shri Sahal H. Musaliar

He said that the IDMI scheme should be extended and allocation of funds to the State agencies should be monitored. He also suggested training of Madarasa teachers should be encouraged for quality improvement. Incentives like merit scholarships can be introduced in madarasas.

xxxxvii) Rev. Fr. Xavier Alphonse

He recommended that certificate, diploma and degree can be given through the National Vocational Education Framework and also recommended credit transfer. He pointed that Minority institutions should be given minority status certificate within a specified time frame.

xxxxviii) Shri Zafar H. Zung:

He recommended empowerment of Madarasas through teaching of English language.

xxxxix) Dr. Majid Deobandi

He suggested PM's New 15 point programme should be given wide publicity especially through Doordarshan.

xxxxx) Gaganpreet Singh

Shri Gaganpreet Singh said the norms of scheme of Saakshar Bharat may be reviewed to include states like Kerala which is 100% literate. He also wanted review of the SSA norms to enable it to extend assistance to aided schools. Data base programme should be created in line of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDA).

xxxxxi) Dr. Sved Shah Khusro Hussaini

He suggested a new scholarship scheme to be launched for lower middle class Muslim students. Schemes of the government giving grants should be published effectively. He said that protection guaranteed under Article 31 of the Constitution of India should be taken care of.

6. Responding to the suggestions of the Members, Hon'ble HRM made the following observations:-

The country cannot move forward unless its minorities feel encouraged, secure and that they are the part of main stream of the nation. To successfully carry the Agenda for advancement of minority education, Hon'ble HRM decided that the following five Sub-Committees will be formed. The willingness of members to be part of different sub-Committees would be taken.

- (i) Implementation of Schemes Aimed at Minorities;
- (ii) Mapping of Educational Requirements of Minorities – Region & District wise
- (iii) Vocational Education & Skill Development of Minorities
- (iv) Girls' Education.
- (v) Promotion of Urdu language and enhance compatibility amongst minorities through knowledge of English;

Hon'ble HRM also mentioned that as far as teachers' training is concerned, the whole effort in the XII Plan is to ensure empowerment and development of teachers for which a special Mission is being planned.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Ministers.

F.No. 6-2/2012-MC (Pt.)
Government of India
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Department of Higher Education
(Minority Cell)

New Delhi, Dated the 4th July, 2012

CORRIGENDUM

Subject: Minutes of the meeting of the National Monitoring Committee on Minorities' Education (NMCME) held on 5.3.2012 at Ashok Hotel, New Delhi.

In continuation to this Ministry's letter of even number dated 1st June, 2012 forwarding therewith the Minutes of the meeting of the National Monitoring Committee for Minorities' Education (NMCME) held on 5.3.2012 at Ashok Hotel, New Delhi, the names of the following participants and their observations/suggestions at SLNo. 5(x), 5 (xxvi) and 5(xxxvii) in the minutes may be read as follows:-

5(x) Shri Mohd. Atiq Siddiqui:

Shri Mohd. Atiq Siddiqui mentioned that there is no need for modernization of Madarasas. The existing courses of Madarasas should be continued. There is no need for Mid-Day Meal in Madarasas as these arrangements already exist in Madarasas. He suggested that entry into universities for higher education should be made easy for Madarasa students. The conditions for pre-matric and post-matric schemes are very stringent and need to be relaxed.

5(xxvi) Prof. Halim Khan:

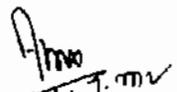
Prof. Halim Khan suggested that wide publicity should be given regarding equivalence of degrees/certificates. He also suggested enhancement of funds to increase the Computer training programme through NCPUL. He pointed out the working of MANUU against its mandate by appointing non Urdu knowing teachers for Urdu medium B.Ed. colleges and other department of MANUU. He also pointed out to remove the restrictions for admitting students in subjects other than Persian/Arabic or Urdu. At least one minority Member should be nominated in each of the Committees constituted by Government. He also stated that UGC is not monitoring the impact of remedial coaching.

5(xxxvii) Dr. Raj V. Siddiqui:

Dr. Raj V. Siddiqui appreciated the approach and attitude of HRM towards the educational development of minorities. He also appreciated the scheme of community colleges. However, he made certain adverse comments on the approach of Director, IGNOU dealing with community colleges. He suggested to start Vocational Education through Community College of IGNOU in order to achieve alleviation of Poverty through Management of Sustainable & Natural Resources and Education.

Hon'ble HRM announced the opening of 100 community colleges in specific areas in the next academic year where there is a local industry like Moradabad, Jhansi, Ludhiana, Chennai etc. These community colleges will serve the local communities.

Inconvenience caused is sincerely regretted.


(Amit Khare)
Joint Secretary to the Government of India
Ph.23071486

To,

All Members of NMCME

Contd.

Copy to:-

1. PS to Hon'ble HRM
2. PS to Hon'ble MOS (EA)
3. PS to Hon'ble MOS (DP)
4. PPS to Secretary (HE)
5. PPS to Secretary (SE&L)
6. AS (SE)
7. AS(TEL)
8. JS (T)
9. JS (SE)
10. JS (CU &L)
11. JS (HE)

Akh
4-7-11
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