

“Prime Minister’s New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities”

(A) Enhancing opportunities for Education.

- (1) Equitable availability of ICDS Services
- (2) Improving access to School Education
- (3) Greater resources for teaching Urdu
- (4) Modernizing Madarsa Education
- (5) Scholarships for meritorious students from minority communities
- (6) Improving educational infrastructure through the Maulana Azad Education Foundation.

(B) Equitable Share in Economic Activities and Employment

- (7) Self-Employment and Wage Employment for the poor
- (8) Upgradation of skill through technical training
- (9) Enhanced credit support for economic activities
- (10) Recruitment to State and Central Services

(C) Improving the conditions of living of minorities.

- (11) Equitable share in rural housing scheme
- (12) Improvement in condition of slums inhabited by minority communities.

(D) Prevention & Control of Communal Riots

- (13) Prevention of communal incidents
- (14) Prosecution for communal offences
- (15) Rehabilitation of victims of communal riots.

(A) Enhancing opportunities for Education.

(1) Equitable availability of ICDS Services

The integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is aimed at holistic development of children and pregnant/lactating mothers from disadvantaged section, by providing services through Anganwadi Centres such as supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, pre-school and non-formal education. A certain percentage of the ICDS projects and Anganwadi Centres will be located in blocks/villages with a substantial population of minority communities to ensure that the benefits of the scheme are equitably available to such communities also.

(2) Improving access to School Education

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme, and other similar Government schemes, it will be ensured that a certain percentage of such schools are located in villages/localities having a substantial population of minority communities.

(3) Greater resources for teaching Urdu

Central assistance will be provided for recruitment and posting of Urdu language teachers in primary and upper primary schools that serve a population in which at least one-fourth belong to that language group.

(4) Modernizing Madarsa Education

The Central Plan Scheme of Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernization Programme provides basic educational infrastructure in areas of concentration of educationally backward minorities and resources for the modernization of Madarsa education. Keeping in view of importance of addressing this need, this programme will be substantially strengthened and implemented effectively.

(5) Scholarships for meritorious students from minority communities

Schemes for pre-matric and post-matric scholarships for students from minority communities will be formulated and implemented.

(6) Improving educational infrastructure through the Maulana Azad Education Foundation.

The Government shall provide all possible assistance to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) to strengthen and enable it to expand its activities more effectively.

(B) Equitable Share in Economic Activities and Employment

(7) Self-Employment and Wage Employment for the poor

The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna(SGSY), the primary self-employment programme for rural areas, has the objective of bringing assisted poor rural families above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and Governmental subsidy. A certain percentage of the physical and financial targets under the SGSY will be earmarked for beneficiaries belonging to the minority communities living below the poverty line in rural areas.

The Swarnjayanti Shahary Rohgar Yojna(SSRY) consists of two major components namely, the Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) and the Urban Wage Employment Programme(UWEP). A certain percentage of the physical and financial targets under USEP and UWEP will be earmarked to benefit people below the poverty line from the minority communities.

The Sampurna Grameen Rozgar Yojna(SGRY) is aimed at providing additional wage employment in rural areas alongside the creation of durable community, social and economic infrastructure. Since the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programm(NREGP) has been launched in 200 districts, and SGRY has been merged with NREGP in these districts, in the remaining districts, a certain percentage of the allocation under SGRY will be earmarked for beneficiaries belonging to the minority communities living below the poverty line till these districts are taken up under NREGP. Simultaneously, a certain percentage of the allocation will be earmarked for the creation of infrastructure in such villages, which have a substantial population of minorities.

(8) Upgradation of skill through technical training

A very large proportion of the population of minority communities is engaged in low-level technical work or earns its living as handicraftsmen. Provision of technical training to such people would upgrade their skills and earning capability. Therefore, a certain proportion of all new ITIs will be located in areas predominantly inhabited by minority communities and a proportion of existing it is to be upgraded to 'Centres of Excellence' will be selected on the same basis.

(9) Enhanced credit support for economic activities

The National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) was set up in 1994 with the objective of promoting economic development activities among the minority communities. The Government is committed to strengthen the NMDFC by providing it greater equity support to enable it to fully achieve its objective.

Bank credit is essential for creation and sustenance of self-employment initiative. A target of 40% of net bank credit for priority sector lending has been fixed for domestic banks. The priority sector includes, inter alia, agricultural loans, loan to small-scale industries & small business, loans to retail trade, professional and self-employed persons, education loans, housing loans and micro-credit. It will be ensured that an appropriate percentage of the priority sector lending in all categories is targeted for the minority communities.

(10) Recruitment to State and Central Services

In the recruitment of police personnel, State Governments will be advised to give special consideration to minorities. For this purpose, the composition of selection committees should be representative.

The Central Government will take similar action in the recruitment of personnel to the Central police forces.

Large scale employment opportunities are provided by the Railways, nationalized banks and public sector enterprises. In these cases also, the concerned departments will ensure that special consideration is given to recruitment from minority communities.

An exclusive scheme will be launched for candidates belonging to minority communities to provide coaching in Government institutions as well as private coaching institutes with credibility.

(C) Improving the conditions of living of minorities.

(11) Equitable share in rural housing scheme

The Indira Awaas Yojna(IAY) provides financial assistance for shelter to the rural poor living below the poverty line. A certain percentage of the physical and financial targets under IAY will be earmarked for poor beneficiaries from minority communities living in rural areas.

(12) Improvement in condition of slums inhabited by minority communities.

Under the schemes of Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme(IHSDP) and Jawaharlal Nahru Urban Renewal Mission(JNURM), the Central Government provides assistance to States/UTs for development of urban slums through provision of physical amenities and basic services. It would be ensured that the benefits of these programmes flow equitable to members of the minority communities and to cities/slums, predominantly inhabited by minority communities.

(D) Prevention & Control of Communal Riots

(13) Prevention of communal incidents

In the areas, which have been identified as communally sensitive and riot prone districts and police officials of the highest known efficiency, impartiality and secular record must be posted. In such areas and even elsewhere, the prevention of communal tension should be one of the primary duties of the district magistrate and superintendent of police. Their performance in this regard should be an important factor in determining their promotion prospects.

(14) Prosecution for communal offences

Severe action should be taken against all those who incite communal tension or take part in violence. Special court or courts specifically earmarked to try communal offences should be set up so that offenders are brought to book speedily.

(15) Rehabilitation of victims of communal riots.

Victims of communal riots should be given immediate relief and provided prompt and adequate financial assistance for their rehabilitation.

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME - 2006

The list of 20 Points of TPP-2006 is as under:-

List of 20 Points

1. Poverty Eradication
2. Power to People
3. Support to Farmers
4. Labour Welfare
5. Food Security
6. Housing for All
7. Clean Drinking Water
8. Health for All
9. Education for All
10. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs
11. Women Welfare
12. Child Welfare
13. Youth Development
14. Improvement of Slums
15. environment Protection and Afforestation
16. Social Security
17. Rural Roads
18. Energisation of Rural Area
19. Development of Backward Areas
20. IT Enabled e-Governance

The 65 items covered under 20 Points are as follows:

LIST OF ITEMS TO BE MONITORED UNDER TPP-2006

Point No.	Item No.	Name of the Points/Items
I.		Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradication]
		Rural Areas
	1.	Employment generation under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
	2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana
	3.	Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats
	4.	Self help Groups
		Urban Areas
	5.	Swaranjayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana
II.		Jan Shakti (Power to People)
	6.	Local Self Government (Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity Mapping for devolution of functions - Budget Flow of Funds - Assignment of Functionaries
	7.	Quick and Inexpensive Justice – Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats.
	8.	District Planning Committees.
III.		Kisan Mitra [Support to Farmers]
	9.	Water shed development and Dry land farming
	10.	Marketing and infrastructural support to farmers
	11.	Irrigation facilities (including minor and micro irrigation) for agriculture
	12.	Credit to farmers
	13.	Distribution of waste land to the landless
IV.		Shramik Kalyan [Labour Welfare]
	14.	Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganised Labour
	15.	Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)
	16.	Prevention of Child Labour
	17.	Welfare of Women Labour

V.		Khadya Suraksha [Food Security]
	18.	Food security: Targeted Public Distribution system, i. Antodaya Anna Yojana, ii. Establishing Grain banks in chronically iii. food scarcity areas
VI.		Subke Liye Aawas [Housing for All]
	19.	Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana
	20.	EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas
VII.		Shudh Peya Jal [Clean Drinking Water]
	21.	Rural Areas. -Swajaldhara - Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
	22.	Urban Areas: - Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme
VIII.		Jan Jan Ka Swasthya [Health for All]
	23.	Control and prevention of major diseases: (a) HIV/AIDS (b) TB (c) Malaria (d) Leprosy (e) Blindness
	24.	National Rural Health Mission
	25.	Immunisation of Children
	26.	Sanitation Programme in • - Rural Areas • - Urban areas
	27.	Institutional Delivery
	28.	Prevention of Female Foeticide
	29.	Supplementary nutrition for Mothers and Children
	30.	Two Child norms
IX.		Sabke Liye Shiksha [Education for All]
	31.	Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan
	32.	Mid Day Meal Scheme - Compulsory Elementary Education

X.		Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-sankhyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]
	33.	SC Families Assisted
	34.	Rehabilitation of Scavengers
	35.	ST Families Assisted
	36.	Rights of Forest dwellers – Owners of minor forest produce
	37.	Primitive Tribal Groups
	38.	No alienation of Tribal lands
	39.	Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]
	40.	Welfare of Minorities
	41.	Professional education among all minority communities
	42.	Reservation of OBCs in - Education - Employment
XI.		Mahila Kalyan [Women Welfare]
	43.	Financial Assistance for Women Welfare
	44.	Improved participation of women in (a) Panchayats (b) Municipalities (c) State Legislatures (d) Parliament
XII.		Bal Kalyan (Child Welfare)
	45.	Universalisation of ICDS Scheme
	46.	Functional Anganwadis
XIII.		Yuva Vikas [Youth Development]
	47.	Sports for all in Rural and Urban areas
	48.	Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana
	49.	National Service Scheme
XIV.		Basti Sudhar [Improvement of Slums]
	50.	Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education, and social security.

XV.		Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Afforestation]
	51.	Afforestation (a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands (b) Number of Seedlings planted on -Public and Forest Lands
	52.	Prevention of pollution of Rivers and water bodies
	53.	Solid and liquid waste management in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Areas • Urban Areas
XVI.		Samajik Suraksha [Social Security]
	54.	Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans.
	55.	Welfare of the aged
XVII.		Grameen Sadak [Rural Roads]
	56.	Rural Roads - PMGSY
XVIII.		Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]
	57.	Bio-diesel Production
	58.	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
	59.	Renewable Energy
	60.	Energising Pump sets
	61.	Supply of Electricity
	62.	Supply of Kerosene and LPG
XIX.		Pichhara Kshetra Vikas [Development of Backward Areas]
	63.	Backward Regions Grants Fund
XX.		e- Shasan [IT enabled e-Governance]
	64.	Central and State Governments
	65.	Panchayats and Municipalities