



# गौतम बुद्ध प्राविधिक विश्वविद्यालय

(पूर्ववर्ती उ०प्र० प्राविधिक विश्वविद्यालय)

इंस्टीट्यूट आफ इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड टेक्नोलॉजी परिसर, सीतापुर रोड, लखनऊ  
दूरभाष संख्या: (0522) 2732193, फैक्स संख्या: 2732185.

पत्रांक: जी.बी.टी.यू./कुस०का०/2011/ 58048-49

दिनांक: 11 फरवरी, 2011

सेवा में,

निदेशक/प्राचार्य

गौतम बुद्ध प्राविधिक विश्वविद्यालय/

महामाया प्राविधिक विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध

समस्त अभियंत्रण एवं व्यावसायिक संस्थाएं।

विषय: प्रदेश में स्थापित अभियंत्रण एवं व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम संचालित करने वाली संस्थाओं में अध्ययनरत पारसी छात्रों के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

कृपया उपर्युक्त विषय के संबंध में सूचित करना है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, नई दिल्ली के पत्रांक: 4-5/2010(सी.सी.एम.) दिनांक 31.1.2011 में यह अपेक्षा की गयी है कि भारत सरकार के मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के उच्च शिक्षा विभाग, नई दिल्ली के द्वारा राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग की ओर से सच्चर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर अल्पसंख्यकों के संबंध में प्रस्तुत आख्या बिन्दु संख्या-11.45 के अनुसार कार्यवाही किये जाने की अपेक्षा की गई है जो निम्नवत् है:-

"Affirmative action for the adequate representation of Parsi students in the Profession Colleges & institutions established by the Parsi Community."

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को उपरोक्त निर्देशानुसार कार्यवाही/अपेक्षित सूचना प्राथमिकता के आधार पर एक कक्ष में प्रेषित करते हुए तदनुसार विश्वविद्यालय को अवगत कराने का कष्ट करें।

भवदीय,

संलग्नक: यथोक्त।

( यू० एस० तोमर )  
कुलसचिव

पृष्ठांकन संख्या व दिनांक: उपरोक्त।

प्रतिलिपि: डा० (श्रीमती) एच.के. चौहान, संयुक्त निदेशक, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, 35 फिरोज शाह रोड, नई दिल्ली-110001 को उपरोक्त संदर्भित पत्र दिनांक 31.1.2011 के संबंध में सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

( यू० एस० तोमर )  
कुलसचिव

S. No. (FK) 1-10/10-24 No 218 COM/0 BC  
04-11-1  
PS to Secy



F. No. 5-4/2010-U.II  
Government of India  
Ministry of Human Resource Development  
Department of Higher Education

402/C, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.  
Dated the 8<sup>th</sup> September, 2010.

To  
The Secretary,  
University Grants Commission  
Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg,  
New Delhi.

Subject: General Representations/Applications on various subjects addressed to Hon'ble HRM/MOS(HRD)/Secretary (HE) received from Public/Various Quarters — Forwarding thereof to UGC for necessary action as deemed fit.

448  
30/9/10

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith **original receipts** on the above subject received in this Ministry during 2009 for appropriate action as deemed fit.

- The action taken report in respect of each of the case may please be sent to this Ministry.
- Receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

(Rajender Kalwani)

Under Secretary to the Government of India  
Tele. No. 23381095

Encl: 1000 Receipts  
(One Thousand Receipts)

SP/Secy  
CSB  
04/11/10  
urgent pl  
11/11/10  
45C/17  
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SOL/Secy



## Conclusions and recommendations

Recommendations on the Sachar Committee Report on Social, Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community in India

The Sachar Report on *Social, Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India* has produced a compendium of authentic information required by the Government for planning, formulating and implementing specific interventions, policies and programmes to address issues relating to the backwardness of the community.

2 The National Commission for Minorities has a statutory responsibility, under Section 9(1) (g) of the NCM Act, 1992, to evaluate the progress of the development of the minorities and to suggest appropriate measures, to be taken by the Government, in respect of any community. Pursuant to this the Commission is of the view that amongst the recommendations of the Report, those pertaining to (1) education (2) economy and employment opportunities (3) access to bank credit (4) government programmes and (5) public employment and recruitment procedures, require to be given the highest priority amongst the priorities being set by the Government for implementing the Recommendations of the Report:

Education

3 Access to education is critical to benefiting from emerging opportunities that go with economic growth. The right to education is a fundamental right; the Report establishes the extent of educational deprivation experienced by the Muslim community. Muslims are at a double disadvantage with low levels of education combined with low quality education. Their deprivation increases many-folds as the level of education rises. 50 per cent of Muslim children in the 6-14 year age group have either never attended school or have dropped out. At the level of higher education, less than 4 percent Muslims are graduates or diploma holders as against the national average of 7 percent for the age group 20 and above. At the post-graduate level, only one out of twenty students is a Muslim.

1.3.1 The improvements in educational patterns of SCs and STs suggest that they have benefited from targeted government programmes supporting their educational progress. This underscores the importance of affirmative action. While the nature of affirmative action that is required needs to be assessed, at a minimum the government may consider making available more schools in minority-concentration areas, instituting scholarships and making available free textbooks, and transport facilities etc.

Recommendations

1.3.2 Emphasis on providing a minimum level of school education by the State is necessary. Regular affordable school education that is available to any other child in India should be made available to Muslims in all localities. Primary education in mother tongue is equally important.

11.34 Grant-in-Aid should not be denied to minority education institutions especially to those serving in rural areas. If necessary, funds from the Sarvasiksha Abhiyan Scheme should be made available purpose in States where there is a resource crunch.

11.35 Christian and Muslim dalits like their Sikh and Buddhist counter-parts must be given the benefit affirmative action through reservation.

11.36 State Governments should be encouraged to take stern action against those who seek to divide tribal society on religious lines. If necessary, Government of India should convene a special meeting of States with large tribal population to consider these questions. Alternatively, it should be an Agenda item for discussion meetings with State Governments on matters relating both to tribal welfare and to law and order.

11.37 The Indian Institute of Languages (IIL), Mysore should be asked to conduct a linguistic survey / study the Bhoti language with special focus in the Himalayan Region from Ladakh to Arunachal Pradesh. Following this, the Bhoti Language should be included in the VIIIth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

11.38 Bodhgaya Temple Act 1949 should be amended to entrust the management of the Temple to the Buddhist community.

11.39 To address the question of inadequate data on the Buddhist community, a Documentation Centre Minorities (Buddhist) should be set up in the Himalayan region to document relevant information on Buddhist community. The data collected can be used for planning further programs for the development of Buddhists. This documentation center can be extended to other Minorities also who inhabit in the Himalaya Region starting from Leh Ladakh to Arunachal Pradesh.

11.40 The Ministry of HRD / Ministry of Minority Affairs should initiate a scheme for modernization Buddhist Monastic schools. The scheme should include grant of scholarships to the students of these schools.

11.41 The people who have embraced Buddhism, commonly called as Neo-Buddhists, have been complaining that in the records at the Taluk/district/panchayat levels their religion is not changed and they are still shown as Hindus. Therefore Caste certificates should be issued as per the "The Constitution (Scheduled Caste Orders (Amendment) Act 1990".

11.42 The working of the Minority Finance Development Corporation at the Centre and the State Minority Development Corporation at the State level needs should be periodically monitored so as to ensure adequate credit flow to Minorities for their economic development.

11.43 Presently, there are six centres of Vulture breeding in the country. There should be one more centre at Tower of Silence, Mumbai where Vultures are currently non-existent and the Parsi community has to depend on alternative methods for disposal of their dead bodies.

11.44 'Iranshah' situated in the coastal village of Udavada in Gujarat is the only pilgrimage station for Parsis from all over the world. It houses the holiest fire established centuries ago in true Persian tradition after they fled Iran on account of persecution from Arabs. However, the same prestigious village of Udavada sadly lacks basic amenities like sanitation, disposal of waste, a proper approach road, security and faces massive erosion due to the fury of the Arabian Sea. The Udavada village in Gujarat should be protected and provided with basic amenities.

11.45 Affirmative action may be taken for the adequate representation of Parsi students in the Professional Colleges and the institutions established by the Parsi community.