

**Government of India
Ministry of Minority Affairs**

Subject: Programme and Guidelines for Preparation of Multi-sectoral District Development Plans for Minority Concentration Districts

Background

1.1 In 1987, a list of 41 minority concentration districts was prepared, based on a single criterion of minority population of 20 percent or more in a district of Census 1971 for enabling focused attention of government programmes and schemes on these districts.

1.2 In order to ensure that the benefits of schemes and programmes of government reach the relatively disadvantaged segments of society, it was decided to identify districts on the basis of minority population of Census 2001 and backwardness parameters. A fresh exercise has been carried out based on population figures and the following backwardness parameters of 2001 Census:

(a) religion-specific socio-economic indicators at the district level –

- (i) literacy rate;
- (ii) female literacy rate;
- (iii) work participation rate; and
- (iv) female work participation rate; and

(b) basic amenities indicators at the district level –

- (i) percentage of households with pucca walls;
- (ii) percentage of households with safe drinking water;
- (iii) percentage of households with electricity; and
- (iv) percentage of households with water closet latrines.

1.3 Although, female literacy and work participation are included in the overall literacy and work participation rates, these are important enough to be considered separately as they constitute independent indicators of the level of development, especially gender equity.

1.4 The process of identification of minority concentration districts has been carried out as follows:-

- (a) Districts with a 'substantial minority population' of at least 25% of the total population were identified in 29 States/UTs.

- (b) Districts having a large absolute minority population exceeding 5 lakhs and the percentage of minority population exceeding 20% but less than 25% were identified in 29 States/UTs.
- (c) In the six States/UTs, where a minority community is in majority, districts having 15% of minority population, other than that of the minority community in majority in that State/UT were identified.

1.5 Thereafter, the position of these districts in terms of “backwardness“ was evaluated against the two sets of socio-economic and basic amenities indicators. 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) have been identified throughout the country which are relatively backward and falling behind the national average in terms of socio-economic and basic amenities indicators. Out of the 90 minority concentration districts, 53 districts have been classified in category ‘A’. The remaining 37 districts fall under category ‘B’ of which 20 districts fall behind in socio-economic parameters and 17 districts in basic amenities parameters. These have been further classified in sub-category ‘B1’ and ‘B2’ respectively. The lists of these districts are as **Appendix-I**.

1.6 The focus of this programme will be on rural and semi-urban areas of the identified 90 minority concentration districts. A Task Force has recommended that the towns falling in the minority concentration districts, that are part of the 338 towns, should be developed as per the suggestions of the Task Force and may be excluded from the multi-sectoral development plan being made for such districts. There are 77 such towns in the identified districts.

1.7 To enable focused attention of government programmes and schemes on these districts, the following has been advised to the Central Ministries/Departments to prepare their plans in a manner that these districts get the required attention and resources:-

- (i) The schemes and programmes for poverty alleviation, education, health and other welfare schemes of government may be focused in these districts.

- (ii) Existing schemes for infrastructure development, such as rural electrification, road connectivity (PMGSY) etc. may be taken up in these districts on a priority basis.
- (iii) The provision for basic amenities such as pucca housing, safe drinking water supply, water closet toilets and electricity for each household may be made.
- (iv) Schemes included in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities may be implemented in these districts vigorously targeting each minority household and village.
- (v) In the districts with low socio-economic conditions under sub-category 'B 1', special focus should be on schemes of poverty alleviation, employment generation, literacy etc.
- (vi) In the districts with low basic amenities, under sub-category 'B 2', the primary focus should be on schemes for infrastructure development and basic amenities.
- (vii) In category 'A' districts, the focus has to be on both types of schemes.
- (viii) In the minority concentration districts in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya and Mizoram, where a minority community is in majority, the schemes and programmes should be focused on the other minorities.

1.8 The States/UTs have been informed to prepare their plans in a manner that these districts get the required attention and resources.

Minorities

2. Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis) have been notified as minority communities under Section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. As per Census 2001, the percentage of minorities in the country is about 18.4% of the total population of the country, of which Muslims are 13.4%; Christians 2.3%; Sikhs 1.9%, Buddhists 0.8% and Parsis 0.007%.

Objective

3.1 The programme aims at improving the socio-economic parameters of basic amenities for improving the quality of life of the people and reducing imbalances in the MCDs during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. Identified 'development deficits' would be made up through a district specific plan for provision of better infrastructure for school and secondary education, sanitation, pucca housing, drinking water and electricity supply, besides beneficiary oriented schemes for creating income generating activities. Absolutely critical infrastructure linkages like connecting roads, basic health infrastructure, ICDS centres, skill development and marketing facilities required for improving living conditions and income generating activities and catalyzing the growth process would also be eligible for inclusion in the plan.

3.2 90 minority concentration districts have already been identified by government which are relatively backward and falling behind the national average in terms of socio-economic and basic amenities indicators. These districts have a substantial minority population and are backward, with unacceptably low levels of socio-economic or basic amenities indicators, requiring focused attention and specific programme intervention.

3.3 This initiative will be a joint effort of the Centre and the States/UTs for inclusive growth, accelerate development process and improve the quality of life of the people. The scheme aims at focused development programmes for backward minority concentration districts to help reduce imbalances and speed up development.

Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for Minority Concentration Districts:

4.1 The Central Government has been implementing development programmes like Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY)/Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) in selected backward districts and the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) in blocks bordering the international borders. These programmes target Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population including extremist affected districts and are designed to address

the problems of low agriculture productivity, unemployment and to fill critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure. BADP does target the entire population living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border but then its scope is limited.

4.2 The RSVY/BRGF and BADP programmes do not specifically target minorities who are one of the marginalised sections of the society. Area development schemes like BRGF/RSVY and BADP had their own target groups and priorities while the latter is aimed at overall development of the entire population in the border blocks. Likewise, the target group of the proposed programme were the disadvantaged minorities. Comparison of the lists of districts i.e. RSVY/BRGF, MCD and BADP reveals that 46 MCDs are not included in the lists of RSVY/BRGF and 31 districts included in 90 MCDs have some BADP blocks. The list is enclosed as **Appendix – II**.

4.3 The thrust of the MsDP would be to address the ‘development deficits’ brought out by a baseline survey to improve the socio-economic parameters and the basic amenities parameters of the district as a whole so as to bring them at par with the national average. Critical infrastructure linkages that are required for optimizing service, economic opportunities and can act as a catalyst could also be taken up under this programme. The multi-sectoral district development plan of a district has also to be prepared in such a manner that these districts are saturated with schemes included in the Prime Minister’s New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities within the Eleventh Plan period.

4.4 Priority for location of social and economic infrastructure should be given to villages/blocks/localities having a substantial population of minority communities.

4.5 There would be no change in guidelines of any existing scheme under implementation in such districts for which this programme would provide additional funds. As far as possible, the focus of the programme would be for providing appropriate social and economic infrastructure rather than targeting individual beneficiaries. In case schemes for individual benefits are taken up under the programme, there shall be no divergence from existing norms for

selection of beneficiaries from the list of BPL families in the district, so that benefits from the additional funds flow to all BPL families and not selectively.

Fund

5. Financial assistance would be made available to these districts to address the 'development deficits' that were either not met fully by existing schemes/programmes or catered to by any scheme/programme of the State or Central Government. The ceiling of financial assistance that may be provided to such minority concentration districts, estimated on the basis of their backwardness parameters and size of minority population. For districts which are entitled to less than Rs.15 crore on this formula, a fixed sum of Rs.15 crore has been allocated as it is doubtful if an amount lower than this could lead to any palpable improvement.

Multi-sectoral Development Plan (MsD Plan)

6.1 A Multi-sectoral development plan shall be prepared based on the baseline survey of the district carried out under the aegis of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi or any suitable professional agency like a university.

6.2 Preparation of MsD Plan

- (a) The District Planning Committee/District Level Committee for implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme shall prepare a MsD plan which shall have a district profile. It shall bring out the development deficits identified by the survey, indicate the strategy for addressing the deficits, propose projects/work to fill the 'development deficits' either by topping up the funds of ongoing schemes/programmes of the Central Government or propose projects which are not catered to by existing schemes/programmes of the Central and State Governments and indicate the year-wise financial and physical phasing for implementation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

- (b) The committee shall ensure that the projects included in the MsD plan have not been sanctioned or proposed under any other scheme of the State/Central Government or any other source of funding including RSVY/BRGF and BADP in the blocks concerned. The filtering mechanism of the committee should ensure that there is no duplication with other public-funded schemes with similar objectives being implemented in the targeted districts. It should also be ensured that the MsD plan is in consonance with the annual plans and Eleventh Five Year Plan.
- (c) The MsD plan shall contain concept papers on each of the prioritized projects accompanied by a socio-economic feasibility report justifying the proposal by clearly outlining the gap, its criticality, goals, strategies, outcomes and benefits, milestones, approximate cost of project with year-wise financial and physical break-up, private investment participation (if any), project location, land availability and intended beneficiaries, implementing agency, duration of project, existing and proposed mechanism for implementation, management/operation and maintenance of the assets created.

6.3 Detailed Project Reports (DPR):

- (a) DPR is to be prepared only for physical infrastructure projects with an estimated project cost exceeding Rs.10.00 crore, which has been accepted in-principle by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. This will not apply to topping up of funds for ongoing central schemes required for saturating the target/gap in the district.
- (b) DPRs shall be prepared by the line department concerned of the State/UT or through the agency which will be executing the project.
- (c) Each project proposal should be accompanied by a DPR. The DPR should, inter-alia, include the basic information and must establish its economic and technical viability such as its rationale, cost, funds required, similar facilities available in and around area of the project site, detailed technical specifications etc. In addition, the DPR should clearly have the following:

- CPM and PERT chart;
 - Year-wise phasing of inputs, viz. expenditure;
 - Project Implementation Schedule;
 - Certification that the cost estimates are as approved by the competent authorities of the State/UT and that the costs are based on the latest Schedules of rates in force in the State/UT concerned;
 - Intended economic/social benefit and target beneficiaries; and
 - Status of relevant regulatory and statutory clearances.
- (d) Three copies of DPRs for each project shall be sent to the Ministry of Minority Affairs for referring to the line Central Ministry/department for examination and clearance.

Principles to be followed for formulation of MsD Plan

7.1 The following principles are laid down for formulation of plan:

- (i) The plan for the district shall be based on the baseline survey report prepared for the district by the research institute or any suitable professional agency like a university assigned with this task.
- (ii) The plan should contain projects, prioritized with inter-se priorities among different targeted sectors namely, primary/secondary education, drinking water supply, electricity, health, sanitation, housing, and income generating activities. This will be done similarly for critical infrastructure required for overall development of the district. It may include projects for carrying out social mobilization and sensitization campaign to send children to schools, provide employment opportunities to women, etc. for improving the socio-economic parameters in the districts.
- (iii) It should be ensured that the funds provided for the MCDs are additional resources for these districts do not substitute State Government funds already flowing to the districts. To prevent diversion of funds from MCDs, the flow of funds to the district concerned in the previous year will be taken as a benchmark.

- (iv) It should be ensured that there is no duplication with other public-funded schemes with similar objectives being implemented in the targeted districts.
- (v) Resources and attention should be given according to the level of deprivation of the district concerned to improve the socio-economic parameters of minority communities and the basic amenities parameters subject to the ceiling of financial assistance that may be provided to such districts.
- (vi) Priority may be given to projects that focus on villages/blocks/localities, having a substantial minority population and among them that concentrate on the poorer pockets/disadvantaged communities
- (vii) Projects for creation of physical assets should be for providing critical infrastructure linkages that are required for optimizing services and providing livelihood support, to bring the identified districts at par with the national average.
- (viii) The total investment for infrastructure projects shall normally not exceed 50% of the district's share of fund. However, this may be relaxed depending on the severity of lack of critical infrastructure in the district.
- (ix) All projects included in the MsD plan are to be completed within the Eleventh Plan period. No cost over-run would be permitted under this programme. In case of any cost escalation, it would be borne by the State Government.
- (x) Peoples' participation and involvement of PRIs, NGOs and Self Help Groups should be ensured at every stage including plan formulation, implementation and monitoring.
- (xi) Proposed projects should be sustainable and assets created with care so that they are useful and maintained even after the project is over.

- (xii) MsDP shall be implemented through the State/Central agencies only. The State may, however, decide to execute the project through any qualified, reputed, experienced agency, including renowned and widely accepted NGOs, justification for which should be mentioned in the proposal.
- (xiii) A district map should be provided indicating in different legends/colours the location and coverage of social and physical projects.
- (xiv) Creation of new posts under this scheme is strictly prohibited. It would be the responsibility of the State Government/UT administration to ensure that staff required for operationalisation of assets proposed to be created under this programme is already available or will be provided by them. No recurring expenditure would be funded from Central Government resources under the scheme and it should be the responsibility of the States/UTs to ensure that assets created under this programme were maintained by them.
- (xv) All plans/DPRs should be forwarded to the Ministry of Minority Affairs by the Department in the State dealing with minority welfare/affairs. This system of communication will apply to correspondences as well.
- (xvi) Following criteria would further guide the project identification exercise for employment and income generation projects:
 - (a) The district plan should give special attention to projects for infrastructure development of skill and vocational training.
 - (b) The district plan should give special attention to projects for entrepreneurship development.
 - (c) Projects for self-employment/income generating activities should be based on credit rather than subsidy and should be designed to leverage a larger investment as loans from the banks/financial institutions and beneficiary contribution. However, this may be relaxed for subsidy linked schemes of the Central Government

which are absolutely essential to augment resources for expanding coverage of the scheme. In such case, the subsidy should be kept at the same level as provided in the Central Government schemes/programme.

- (d) There would be no change in guidelines of any existing programme under implementation in such districts for which this scheme will provide additional funds. As far as possible, the focus of the programme will be on providing appropriate social and economic infrastructure rather than targeting individual beneficiaries. In case schemes for individual benefits are taken up under the programme, there will be no divergence from existing norms for selection of beneficiaries from the list of BPL families in the district, so that benefits from the additional funds flow to all BPL families and not selectively to families of minority community.
- (xvii) Following criteria would further guide the project identification exercise for creation of social and economic infrastructure and community assets:
 - (a) Social and economic infrastructure projects exceeding Rs.10 crore for a project would not be generally funded. However, this may be relaxed if the infrastructure proposed to be created is designed to benefit a large population.
 - (b) Land acquisition costs cannot be covered under this programme. This shall be borne by the State/UT;
 - (c) Project should be recommended based on its soundness.
 - (d) Financial assistance from this programme cannot be utilized for construction or renovation of administrative buildings, establishment costs/staff costs etc.
 - (e) No staff component – either work charged or regular – shall be created by the project implementing authorities from this programme.

(f) Special focus for creation of social and physical infrastructure may be given to the following sectors:

- Infrastructure for health care and nutrition, particularly for strengthening and provision of facilities to improve services.
- Infrastructure for education and literacy, particularly for strengthening and provision of facilities to improve its quality.
- Augmentation of infrastructure for technical/skill/vocational training to upgrade economically relevant skills and other traditional/artisanal skills in tune with the emerging demands in the market.
- Land and water management including check dams, revitalization of traditional water structures, small lift irrigation projects, mini diversion weirs, introduction of high value crops suited to local conditions, etc. leading to increase in income from agriculture activities.
- Improving yields from dairying, small animals and fishery, etc. through back-up of veterinary facilities and marketing infrastructure.
- Filling in critical gaps in infrastructure such as vital connecting road links, skill development infrastructure, markets, water and electricity supply etc. which are essential for optimizing the operation of services and facilities.

Appraisal of DPR:

8.1 The DPR of projects approved in-principle should not have a cost variation of more than 15% of the estimated cost indicated in the concept paper.

8.2 The DPR shall be referred to the Central Ministries/Department dealing with the subject, and projects not covered by any existing schemes/programmes of Central Ministries/Departments will be referred to

the Planning Commission, for examination from techno-economic angle within a given time frame, i.e., six weeks.

8.3 Failing receipt of comments or recommendations from the Central Ministries/Department dealing with the subject or the Planning Commission within the given time period of six weeks, the DPR will be put up within ten days to a “Sectoral Technical Committee” constituted by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The Sectoral Technical Committee would consist of:

- a) Representative of line Ministry as the Chairman of the Committee (not below the rank of Director or equivalent of Chief Engineer)
- b) Representative of Planning Commission (not below the rank of Director/Deputy Adviser)
- c) Representative of Ministry of Minority Affairs (not below the rank of Director/Deputy Secretary)

8.4 The Sectoral Technical Committee will be convened by Ministry of Minority Affairs and will examine the DPR in consultation with the subject matter Ministry and finalise its comments within seven days of such meeting. In case there is only minor changes suggested in technical specification and does not involve upward/downward revision in cost, the case will be submitted to the Empowered Committee for consideration and after due approval, the project will be sanctioned subject to necessary changes.

8.5 The DPRs will be referred back to the State Government/UT administration for revision only if there is a major change in technical specifications, which also involve revision in the cost of the project. The revised DPR would be examined by the subject matter Ministry/Sectoral Technical Committee.

8.6 The DPRs technically appraised by the concerned line Ministry/ Sectoral Technical Committee with or without modifications would be put up before the Empowered Committee for its recommendations.

District Planning Committee/District Level Committee for Prime Minister’s New 15 Point Programme and functions

9.1 The District Level Committee for implementation of the Prime Minister’s New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities shall have the proposals prepared by the line departments/agencies in the district. The

District Planning Committee (DPCs), wherever constituted, will consolidate the proposals made by the line departments/agencies through the District Level Committee for implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities. The State Level Committee for 15 Point Programme shall consider the district plan and recommend it to the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The representative of the regional research institute affiliated to the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) or professional agency like a university which has prepared the baseline survey report may also be associated in the preparation of the plan.

9.2 The committees shall ensure that the MsD plan for the district has been prepared keeping in view, among other things contained in this programme, the following:

- (a) To propose projects for improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the minorities and basic amenities parameters of the district concerned to bring it at par with the national average.
- (b) To propose projects that are deficit/gap filling and not for substituting a budgeted ongoing scheme with similar objectives.
- (c) To propose the multi-sectoral development plan for the district in such a way that the targets under the schemes included in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities are saturated within the period of implementation of the plan.
- (d) Ensure that the funds provided for the MCDs are additional resources for these districts do not substitute State Government funds already flowing to the districts. To prevent diversion of funds from MCDs, the flow of funds to the district concerned in the previous year will be taken as a benchmark.
- (e) To propose projects for the selected sectors which are not covered by the work programmes for the Annual Plans and the Eleventh Five Year Plan of the State/UT concerned and the schemes/programmes of the Central Government but considered critical for the development of the district.

- (f) To ensure that there is no duplication of work with similar objectives implemented or proposed to be implemented under the State and Central schemes and programmes.
- (g) To give priority to projects that focus mainly on the villages//localities having substantial minority population.
- (h) To judiciously distribute resources for the sector concerned to bring the relevant parameters above the national average.
- (i) To involve the panchayati raj institutions/local bodies in the implementation of the MsD plan wherever the mechanism is established.
- (j) To ensure that the MsD plan of the district concerned is prepared keeping in view the scope and availability of resources for the district concerned.
- (k) To ensure that the MsD plan is prepared in consonance with the overall planning process within the district covering Annual Plans and Eleventh Five Year Plan.

9.3 The Deputy Commissioner/Collector, as the case may be, shall make a presentation of their plan to the State Level Committee.

9.4 The Deputy Commissioner/Collector, as the case may be, shall assist in facilitating the preparation and implementation of the district plan and ensure effective monitoring.

9.5 The DPC/committee, as the case may be, shall hold quarterly meeting to review the progress of implementation of the projects under MsDP and send the reports to the State Level Committee, department dealing with minority welfare and the Ministry of Minority Affairs by the 15th day of the next quarter.

State/UT Level Committee and functions

10.1 The State Level Committee constituted for implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities headed by the Chief Secretary shall also serve as the State Level Committee for oversight of the implementation of Multi-sectoral Development Programme in

the State/UT concerned. In addition to the existing members, secretaries from all line department concerned, secretaries of the departments of finance, planning, the member-secretary of the DPC/Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned and head of the lead bank in the State/UT may be included as members. The committee shall also include the head of the regional research institute affiliated to the ICSSR or the professional agency like a university which had prepared the baseline survey report, as members. Notices for the meetings may be sent to the Ministry of Minority Affairs to enable an official from the Ministry to attend the meetings.

10.2 The State Level Committee shall consider and recommend the MsD plan of the districts concerned to the Ministry of Minority Affairs through the State department dealing with minority welfare/affairs keeping in view the scope and availability of resources and the expected outcomes. While doing this, it shall ensure that funds provided for the MCDs are additional resources for these districts do not substitute State Government funds already flowing to the districts. To prevent diversion of funds from MCDs, the flow of funds to the district concerned in the previous year will be taken as a benchmark. It should also filter out duplications of other public-funded schemes with similar objectives being implemented in the targeted districts.

10.3 The committee shall hold quarterly meeting to review the progress of implementation of the plan and ensure that reports are sent to the Ministry of Minority Affairs by the 15th day of the next quarter by the department dealing with minority affairs/welfare.

Empowered Committee in the Ministry of Minority Affairs

11.1 There shall be a 'MsDP Empowered Committee' to appraise, recommend and approve the projects in the plan of the minority concentration districts consisting of:-

- (i) Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs - Chairman
- (ii) Secretary Expenditure, or his representative not below the rank of Joint Secretary - Member

- (iii) Secretary of the concerned Ministry/Department or his representative not below the rank of Joint Secretary dealing with the sector of the project proposed - Member
- (iv) The Chief Engineer from the technical wing/agency/authority dealing with the sector of the project proposed or his representative of relative rank - Member
- (v) Principal Adviser/ Adviser, in-charge of Social Justice sector in Planning Commission - Member
- (vi) Financial Advisor, Ministry of Minority Affairs - Member
- (vii) Member-Secretary of Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi.
- (viii) Joint Secretary/Joint Secretaries in-charge of MsDP – One JS being Member Convener

11.2 The Empowered Committee may invite the heads of the regional research institutes of ICSSR or the professional agency like a university which has carried out the baseline survey to its meetings, if the need arises.

Functions of the Empowered Committee

12.1 The functions of the Empowered Committee shall be as follows:

- (a) To approve the MsD plans and the projects contained therein.
- (b) To accord in-principle approval for projects, contained in the MsD plan of the districts, which exceeds Rs.10.00 crore requiring preparation of DPRs. This ceiling will not apply to topping up of existing central scheme/programme.
- (c) To monitor the implementation of the programme.
- (d) To suggest policy changes to obviate procedural and other bottlenecks in the execution of programmes/projects.

12.2 The Deputy Commissioner/Collector concerned, as the case may be, shall be invited to make a presentation before the Empowered Committee, if required.

12.3 The Empowered Committee would meet as often as necessary to consider the proposals received from the States/UTs.

12.4 All recommendations of the Empowered Committee would be placed before Minister, Ministry of Minority Affairs for his approval before being communicated to the States/UTs.

Oversight Committees at the Centre and State/UT

13.1 The Empowered Committee shall also serve as the oversight committee at the Centre and shall monitor the implementation of the programme.

13.2 The State Level Committee constituted for implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities headed by the Chief Secretary shall also serve as the oversight committee at the State/UT to monitor the implementation of the programme.

Cost escalation

14. Any proposal relating to escalation in cost of the sanctioned projects, for any reason whatsoever, would not be considered under MsDP. The State Government would make up the shortfall, in all such cases.

Release of Funds

15.1 Financial assistance will be sanctioned to the State Government/UT administration concerned on 100% grant basis in suitable instalments linked with the satisfactory progress made as per the sanction, approved multi-sectoral development plan for the district and DPR of each project. Funds under the programme would be released to the States/UTs only against the approved district plans. Once the proposal is approved for implementation by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, the first instalment will be released. The release will be subject to a commitment from the State Government/UT administration that they will do the following:-

- (i) Constitute the State Level Committee for implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, if not already done.
- (ii) Constitute the District Level Committee for implementation of the 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, if not already done.
- (iii) Notify a department in the State/UT with clear responsibility to deal with schemes for minority welfare.
- (iv) Set up an IT enabled cell in that department exclusively to look after the implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of this programme.
- (v) Ensure that the funds provided for MCDs constitute additional resources for these districts and do not substitute State Government funds already flowing to the districts. To prevent diversion of funds from MCDs, the flow of funds to the district concerned in the previous year would be taken as a benchmark.
- (vi) Agree to provide the State share in such central schemes/programmes, which are being topped up, to saturate the requirement in the district.
- (vii) Agree to operate and maintain the physical assets created under this programme.

15.2 The first instalment would not exceed 30% of the approved plan cost/DPR concerned unless there are special circumstances and the Empowered Committee is satisfied, but in no case can it exceed 50% of the total approval.

15.3 Release of funds for ongoing projects, i.e., the second and subsequent instalments will depend on the progress - both in financial and physical terms – of the implementation of the project concerned subject to 60% utilization of funds of last release and full utilisation of all prior releases, if any.

15.4 Request for release of subsequent instalments of funds submitted by the State must be accompanied with:

- Utilization Certificates (UCs)
- Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs)
- Photographs of the works completed from earlier releases
- Work plan for the requisitioned amount with milestones and time frame

15.5 UCs shall be submitted in the prescribed proforma (**Appendix - III**) only when the expenditure on the project has been incurred by the implementing agency. Secretary of the Department in the State Government dealing with minority affairs should sign the UC. Release of further instalments will be recommended only after receipt of UCs and QPRs and other mandatory documents.

Administrative cost:

16.1 An administrative cost of 2.00% percent of the programme cost would be kept aside and for the first year it shall be released to the State/UT concerned in advance to enable setting up a cell and for purchase of office equipment like computers, telephone/fax/internet lines. Qualified skilled personnel possessing requisite expertise/knowledge to operate computer programme designed for this purpose, enter data, process, analyse, monitor, retrieve and transfer data would be engaged on contract basis as per need. Proposal/data provided by the States/Union Territories will be maintained and managed by the Ministry with personnel of similar expertise/knowledge to be engaged on contract basis. A similar monitoring cell shall be set up in the department dealing with minority welfare/affairs in States which have a number of MCDs, in the MCDs and also in the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The other permissible items of administrative expenses will include office expenses, TA/DA, quality tests, monitoring, evaluation work and impact studies.

16.2 This provision will also be used for evaluation and monitoring of the scheme, through outside reputed institutions/agencies engaged by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India or by the State Governments/Union Territory administration.

16.3 No recurring expenditure would be funded from Central Government resources under the scheme and it should clearly be the responsibility of the State/UT Governments to ensure that assets created under this programme were maintained by them.

Implementation:

17.1 It is proposed to implement the MsD plan for MCDs with the objective of completing them during the Eleventh Plan period.

17.2 The Department in the State/UT dealing with minority affairs/welfare shall monitor preparation of the multi-sectoral development plans for the districts and DPRs by the line departments/agencies assigned projects. It shall also forward projects and clarifications made by the line departments/agencies, ensure proper implementation of the sanctioned projects, monitor each individual project, report the progress of implementation of projects and the district plan to the State Level Committee for implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities and the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

17.3 The programme will be implemented by the Panchayati raj institutions/line departments/agencies/Scheduled Area councils in accordance with the implementation mechanism in practice in the State/UT.

Monitoring & Evaluation

18.1 The State Government/UT administration shall report the progress in respect of each project at the end of the quarter. The project-wise progress of implementation shall be reported on quarterly basis in the proforma (QPR) prescribed for this purpose at **Appendix-IV** and on-line when the IT enabled systems are in place. Any additional information may be furnished along with the format. Such hard copy of the QPRs should reach the Joint Secretary of

the Ministry of Minority Affairs within 15 days of the end of the quarter under report.

18.2 To further strengthen monitoring, the Ministry of Minority Affairs shall nominate one representative from the Ministry to the quarterly review meetings at the State level.

18.3 State will carry out project inspection periodically. The quarterly review report of the State would contain a separate and distinct section on the findings of the project inspection. I.T. enabled monitoring programme shall be set up in the State/UT and districts for reporting the progress of implementation of the plan.

18.4 State shall nominate a 'nodal officer' for each project of the line department concerned who would be responsible for project implementation and monitoring at departmental level.

18.5 Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the project shall also be undertaken through field inspections by officers of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, as well as through impact studies, social audits and evaluations conducted by government or through independent agencies at the request of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

18.6 An independent in-depth evaluation would be made after two years to assess the need for any mid-term correction.

Transparency and Publicity of Information

19. In order to ensure that the information about developmental schemes being implemented reaches the ultimate beneficiaries, i.e. the targeted beneficiaries, there is a need to ensure greater transparency and publicity of information. For this purpose, the following shall be ensured:

- (i) All sanctioned schemes/projects shall be given wide publicity in local media and placed in the web-site concerned.
- (ii) Immediately after project approval is received, the State Government shall display at project site a board indicating the date of sanction of the project, likely date of completion, estimated cost

of the project, source of funding i.e. MsDP (Government of India), contractor(s) name and the physical target. After completion of projects, a permanent display shall be put up.

- (iii) State Government shall disseminate information through media – print/electronic and shall place it in their existing websites.

LIST OF MINORITY CONCENTRATION DISTRICTS

CATEGORY - 'A'			
List of districts which have both socio-economic and basic amenities parameters below national average			
Sl. No.	Sub-group Sl. No.	States	Districts
1	1	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng
2	2	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri
3	3	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang
4	4	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap
5	5	Assam	Kokrajhar
6	6	Assam	Dhubri
7	7	Assam	Goalpara
8	8	Assam	Bongaigaon
9	9	Assam	Barpeta
10	10	Assam	Darrang
11	11	Assam	Marigaon
12	12	Assam	Nagaon
13	13	Assam	Cachar
14	14	Assam	Karimganj
15	15	Assam	Hailakandi
16	16	Assam	Kamrup
17	17	Bihar	Araria
18	18	Bihar	Kishanganj
19	19	Bihar	Purnia
20	20	Bihar	Katihar
21	21	Bihar	Sitamarhi
22	22	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran
23	23	Bihar	Darbhanga
24	24	Jharkhand	Sahibganj
25	25	Jharkhand	Pakaur
26	26	Maharashtra	Parbhani

Sl. No.	Sub-group Sl. No.	States	Districts
27	27	Manipur	Thoubal
28	28	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills
29	29	Orissa	Gajapati
30	30	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar
31	31	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun
32	32	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki
33	33	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri
34	34	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur
35	35	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad
36	36	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur
37	37	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar
38	38	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
39	39	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit
40	40	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
41	41	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
42	42	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur
43	43	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar
44	44	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor
45	45	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur
46	46	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur
47	47	West Bengal	Maldah
48	48	West Bengal	Murshidabad
49	49	West Bengal	Birbhum
50	50	West Bengal	Nadia
51	51	West Bengal	South 24-Parganas
52	52	West Bengal	Bardhaman
53	53	West Bengal	Koch Bihar

CATEGORY 'B'			
Sub-category 'B 1'			
List of districts which have socio-economic parameters below national average			
Sl. No.	Sub-group Sl. No.	States	Districts
54	1	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang
55	2	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng
56	3	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare
57	4	Delhi	North East
58	5	Haryana	Mewat
59	6	Haryana	Sirsa
60	7	Karnataka	Gulbarga
61	8	Karnataka	Bidar
62	9	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
63	10	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
64	11	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur
65	12	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
66	13	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar
67	14	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat
68	15	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
69	16	Uttaranchal	Udham Singh Nagar
70	17	Uttaranchal	Hardwar
71	18	West Bengal	Haora
72	19	West Bengal	North 24 Parganas
73	20	West Bengal	Kolkata

Sub-category 'B 2'			
List of districts which have basic amenities parameters below national average			
Sl. No.	Sub-group Sl. No.	States	Districts
74	1	Andamans	Nicobars
75	2	Assam	North Cachar Hills
76	3	Jammu & Kashmir	Leh (Ladakh)
77	4	Jharkhand	Ranchi
78	5	Jharkhand	Gumla
79	6	Kerala	Wayanad
80	7	Maharashtra	Buldana
81	8	Maharashtra	Washim
82	9	Maharashtra	Hingoli
83	10	Manipur	Senapati
84	11	Manipur	Tamenglong
85	12	Manipur	Churachandpur
86	13	Manipur	Ukhrul
87	14	Manipur	Chandel
88	15	Mizoram	Lawngtlai
89	16	Mizoram	Mamit
90	17	Sikkim	North

Appendix-II

Comparative chart of districts which are included in RSVY/BRGF, MCD and BADP programmes

State Districts (i)	List of RSVY districts (ii)	List of Extremist Affected Districts under RSVY (iii)	List of BRGF districts (iv)	Minority concentration districts (v)	List of MCD(with some blocks) included in BADP (vi)
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands				1. Nicobar	
2. Andhra Pradesh	1. Adilabad		1. Adilabad		
	2. Chittoor		2. Chittoor		
	3. Mahbubnagar		3. Mahbubnagar		
	4. Warangal		4. Warangal		
	5. Vizianagaram		5. Vizianagaram		
		1. Karimnagar	6. Karimnagar		
		2. Khammam	7. Khammam		
		3. Medak	8. Medak		
		4. Nalgonda	9. Nalgonda		
		5. Nizamabad	10. Nizamabad		
			11. Anantpur		
			12. Cudappah		
			13. Rangareddy		
3. Arunachal Pradesh	1. Upper Subansiri		1. Upper Subansiri		
				1. Lower Subansiri	Lower Subansiri
				2. East Kameng	East Kameng (Bomeng, Chayngtajo)
				3. Changlang	-
				4. Tirap	Tirap (Lazu, Pongchou, Wakka)
				5. Tawang	Tawang (Jungmuktgo, Lumla-zemithang, Tawang)
				6. West Kameng	West Kameng (Dirang, Kalaktang, Nafra)
				7. Papum Pare	
4. Assam	1. Dhemaji		1. Dhemaji		
	2. Karbi Anglong		2. Karbi Anglong		
	3. Kokrajhar		3. Kokrajhar	1. Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar (Kachugaon)

					Dev. Block)
	4. North Lakhimpur		2. North Lakhimpur(Laksha)		
	5. North Cachar Hills		5. North Cachar Hills	2. North Cachar Hills	
			6. Barpeta	3. Barpeta	
			7. Bongaigaon	4. Bongaigaon	
			8. Cachar	5. Cachar	Cachar Katigorah, Kalain)
			9. Golpara	6. Goalpara	
			10. Hailakandi	7. Hailakandi	
			11. Marigaon	8. Marigaon	
					Dhubri (Gauripur, South salmera, Mabkachar, Fekamari, Brising, Jhaiua, Rupsi Dev. Block, Agomani, Golakganj)
				9. Dhubri	
				10. Darrang	
				11. Nagaon	
					Karimganj (Badarpur, Patherkandi, North Karimganj, South Karimganj, Loairpoa)
				12. Karimganj	
				13. Kamrup	
5. Bihar		1.Aurangabad	1.Aurangabad		
		2.Bhojpur	2.Bhojpur		
		3.Gaya	3.Gaya		
		4.Jehanabad	4.Jehanabad		
		5. Kaimur	5. Kaimur/Bhabua		
		6.Nalanda	6.Nalanda		
		7. Patna	7. Patna		
		8.Rohtas	8.Rohtas		
			9. Arairia	1. Araria	Araria (Forebaseganj, Krusakata, Narpatganj, Siktai)
			10.Banka		
			11. Begusaria		
			12. Bhagalpur		
			13. Buxar		
			14. Darbhanga	2. Darbhanga	
			15. Gopalganj		
			16. Jamui		

			17. Katihar	3. Katihar	
			18. Kishanganj	4. Kishanganj	Kishanganj (Dighalbank, Terhagachh, Thakurganj)
			19. Khagaria		
			20. Lakhisarai		
			21. Medhepura		
			22. Madhubani		
			23. Munger		
			24. Muzaffarpur		
			25. Nawadah		
			26. Pashim Champaran	5. Pashchim Champaran	Pashchim Champaran (Bagha, Gauhana, Mnatar, Ramnagar, Sikta)
			27. Purba Champaran		
			28. Purnia	6. Purnia	
			29. Saharsa		
			30. Samastipur		
			31. Saran		
			32. Sheikhpura		
			33. Sheohar		
			34. Sitamarhi	7. Sitamarhi	Sitamarhi (Bargainia, Majoganj, Parihar, Songarsa, Surandh)
			35. Supaul		
			36. Vaishali		
6. Chhatisgarh	1. Bastar		1. Bastar		
	2. Bilaspur		2. Bilaspur		
	3. Dantewada		3. Dantewada		
	4. Kankar		4. Kankar		
		1. Jashpur	5. Jashpur		
		2. Kawardha	6. Kawardha		
		3. Rajnandgaon	7. Rajnandgaon		
		4. Sarguja	8. Sarguja		
			9. Dhamtari		
			10. Korba		
			11. Koriya		
			12. Mahasamund		
			13. Raigarh		
7. Delhi				1. North East	
8. Gujarat	1. Dangs		1. Dangs		
	2. Dohad		2. Dohad Dantewada		

	3. Panchmahals		3. Panch Mahals		
			4. Banas Kantha		
			5. Narmada		
			6. Sabarkantha		
9. Haryana	1. Sirsa		1. Sirsa	1. Sirsa	
			2. Mohindergarh		
				2. Mewat	
10. Himachal Pradesh			1. Chamba		
			2. Simaur		
11. Jharkhand	1. Goddha		1. Godda		
	2. Gumla		2. Gumla	1. Gumla	
	3. Lohardagga		3. Lohardagga		
	4. Saraikela		4. Saraikela		
	5. Simdega		5. Simdega		
	6. Singhbhum West		6. Pachhim Singhbhum		
		1. Bokaro	7. Bokaro		
		2. Chatra	8. Chatra		
		3. Dhanbad	9. Dhanbad		
		4. Garhwa	10. Garhwa		
		5. Giridih	11. Giridih		
		6. Hazaribagh	12. Hazaribagh		
		7. Koderma	13. Koderma		
		8. Latehar	14. Latehar		
		9. Palamu	15. Palamu		
		10. Ranchi	16. Ranchi	2. Ranchi	
			17. Deoghar		
			18. Dumka		
			19. Jamtara		
			20. Pakaur	3. Pakaur	
			21. Sahibganj	4. Sahibganj	
12. Karnataka	1. Bidar		1. Bidar	1. Bidar	
	2. Chitradurga		2. Chitradurga		
	3. Davangere		3. Davangere		
	4. Gulbarga		4. Gulbarga	2. Gulbarga	
			5. Raichur		
13. Kerala	1. Palakkad		1. Palakkad		
	2. Wynad		2. Wynad	1. Wayanad	
14. Madhya Pradesh	1. Mandla		1. Mandla		
	2. Barwani		2. Barwani		
	3. West Nimar		3. West Nimar		
	4. Seoni		4. Seoni		
	5. Shahdol		5. Shahdol		
	6. Umariya		6. Umariya		
	7. Balaghat		7. Balaghat		
	8. Satna		8. Satna		
	9. Siddhi		9. Siddhi		
		1. Dindori	10. Dindori		
			11. Betul		
			12. Chattarpur		
			13. Damoh		

			14. Dhar		
			15. Guna		
			16. Jhabua		
			17. Katni		
			18. Khandwa		
			19. Panna		
			20. Rajgarh		
			21. Rewa		
			22. Sheopur		
			23. Shivpuri		
			24. Tikamgarh		
				1. Bhopal	
15. Maharashtra	1. Gadchiroli		1. Gadchiroli		
	2. Bhandara		2. Bhandara		
	3. Gondia		3. Gondia		
	4. Chandrapur		4. Chandrapur		
	5. Hingoli		5. Hingoli	1. Hingoli	
	6. Nanded		6. Nanded		
	7. Dhule		7. Dhule		
	8. Nandurbar		8. Nandurbar		
	9. Ahmednagar		9. Ahmednagar		
			10. Amravati		
			11. Aurangabad		
			12. Yavatmal		
				2. Parbhani	
				3. Buldana	
				4. Washim	
16. Manipur	1. Tamenglong		1. Tamenglong	1. Tamenglong	
			2. Chandel	2. Chandel	Chandel (Chakpikarong, Tengnoupal)
			3. Churachandpur	3. Churachandpur	Churachandpur (Singhat, Thanlon)
				4. Thoubal	
				5. Senapati	
				6. Ukhrul	Ukhrul (Chingai, Kamjong, Kasom Khullen, Ukhrul)
17. Orissa		1. Ganjam	1. Ganjam		
		2. Gajapati	2. Gajapati	1. Gajapati	
		3. Mayurbhanj	3. Mayurbhanj		
			4. Bolangir		
			5. Boudh		
			6. Debagarh		
			7. Dhenkanal		
			8. Jharsuguda		
			9. Kalahandi		
			10. Keonjhar		
			11. Koraput		
			12. Malkangiri		
			13. Nabrangpur		

			14. Nuapada		
			15. Phulbani		
			16. Rayagada		
			17. Sambalpur		
			18. Sonapur		
			19. Sundargarh		
18. Rajasthan	1. Banswara		1. Banswara		
	2. Dungarpur		2. Dungarpur		
	3. Jhalawar		3. Jhalawar		
			4. Barmer		
			5. Chittaurgarh		
			6. Jaisalmer		
			7. Jalor		
			8. Karoli		
			9. Sawai Madhopur		
			10. Sirohi		
			11. Tonk		
			12. Udaipur		
19. Sikkim	1. Sikkim		1. Sikkim North	1. North	North (Lachen, Lachung, Chungthang)
20. Tamil Nadu	1. Tiruvannamalai		1. Tiruvannamalai		
	2. Dindigul		2. Dindigul		
	3. Cuddalore		3. Cuddalore		
	4. Naggapattinam		4. Naggapattinam		
	5. Sivgangai		5. Sivgangai		
			6. Villupuram		
21. Tripura	1. Dhalai		1. Dhalai		
22. Uttar Pradesh	1. Sonbhadra		1. Sonbhadra		
	2. Raebareli		2. Raebareli		
	3. Unnao		3. Unnao		
	4. Sitapur		4. Sitapur		
	5. Hardoi		5. Hardoi		
	6. Banda		6. Banda		
	7. Chitrakoot		7. Chitrakoot		
	8. Fatehpur		8. Fatehpur		
	9. Barabanki		9. Barabanki	1. Barabanki	
	10. Mirzapur		10. Mirzapur		
	11. Gorakhpur		11. Gorakhpur		
	12. Kushinagar		12. Kushinagar		
	13. Lalitpur		13. Lalitpur		
	14. Jaunpur		14. Jaunpur		
	15. Hamirpur		15. Hamirpur		
	16. Jalaun		16. Jalaun		
	17. Mahoba		17. Mahoba		
	18. Kaushambi		18. Kaushambi		
	19. Azamgarh		19. Azamgarh		
	20. Pratapgarh		20. Pratapgarh		
		1.Chandauli	21.Chandauli		
			22. Ambedkar Nagar		
			23. Bahraich	2. Bahraich	Bahraich

					(Nawabganj, Mihipurwa)
			24. Balrampur	3. Balrampur	Balrampur (Gaisari, Haraya Satgharwa, Pachpewa, Tulsipur)
			25. Basti		
			26. Budaun	4. Budaun	
			27. Etah		
			28. Farrukhabad		
			29. Gonda		
			30. Lakhimpur Kheri		
			31. Maharajganj		
			32. Sant Kabir Nagar		
			33. Shrawasti	5. Shrawasti	
			34. Siddharthanagar	6. Siddharthanagar	
			35. Kheri	7. Kheri	
				8. Bulandshahar	
				9. Shahjahanpur	
				10. Moradabad	
				11. Rampur	
				12. Jyotiba Phule Nagar	
				13. Bareilly	
				14. Pilibhit	
				15. Bijnor	
				16. Lucknow	
				17. Saharanpur	
				18. Muzaffarnagar	
				19. Meerut	
				20. Baghpat	
				21. Ghaziabad	
23. Uttaranchal	1. Champavat		1. Champavat		
	2. Tehri Garhwal		2. Tehri Garhwal		
	3. Chamoli		3. Chamoli		
				1. Udham Singh Nagar	Udham Singh Nagar (Khateema)
				2. Hardwar	
24. West Bengal	1. Purulia		1. Purulia		
	2. 24 South Parganas		2. 24 South Parganas	1. South 24-Parganas	24 South Parganas
	3. Jalpaiguri		3. Jalpaiguri		
	4. Midnapur West		4. Medinapur West		
	5. South Dinajpur		5. South Dinajpur	2. Dakshin Dinajpur	Dakshin Dinajpur (Bulurghat)
	6. Bankura		6. Bankura		
	7. North Dinajpur		7. North Dinajpur	3. Uttar Dinajpur	Uttar Dinajpur (Chopra, Goalpokher-I, Hemtabad,

					Islampur, Kaliaganj, Karandighi, Raiganj)
	8. Birbhum		8. Birbhum	4. Birbhum	
			9. Maldah	5. Maldah	Maldah (Bamangola, Habibpur, English Bazar, Old Madda)
			10. Medinipur East		
			11. Murshidabad	6. Murshidabad	Murshidabad (Bhagabbangola- I Bhagabangola- II, Jalangi, Lalgola, Raghunathganj-I, Raghunathganj- II, Raninagar-I, Raninagar-II, Samsergunj, Suti-I, Suti-II)
				7. Nadia	Nadia (Chapra, Hanskhali, Karimpur-I, Karimpur-II, Krishanganj, Ranaghat-II, Tehatta-I)
				8. Bardhaman	
				9. Koch Bihar	
				10. Haora	
				11. North 24 Parganas	North 24 Parganas (Baduria, Bagdah, Basirhat-I, Bongaon, Gaihat, Hasnabad, Hinglani, Sandeshkhali-I, Swarupnagar)
				12. Kolkata	
25. Jammu & Kashmir	1. Doda		1. Doda		
	2. Kupwara		2. Kupwara		
	3. Poonch		3. Poonch		
				1. Leh (Ladakh)	Leh (Ladakh) (Durbuk, Khalsi, Norba, Nyoma)
26. Meghalaya	1. West Garo Hills		1. West Garo Hills	1. West Garo Hills	West Garo Hills (Ampati)
			2. Ri Bhoi		
			3. South Garo Hills		
27. Mizoram	1. Lawngtlai		1. Lawngtlai	1. Lawngtlai	Lawngtlai (Lawngtlai, Chawngte,

					Bungtlang's)
			2. Siahia		
				2. Mamit	Mamit (W. Phaileng, Zawlnuam)
28. Nagaland	1. Mon		1. Mon		
			2. Tuensang		
			3. Wokha		
29. Punjab	1. Hoshiarpur		1. Hoshiarpur		
	Total 100	Total 32	Total 250 *	Total 90 **	Total 31***
			* All RSVY districts are included in BRGF	** of these 46 new districts (Districts in bold print) are not included in either RSVY or BRGF	*** 31 districts having BADP blocks are included in 90 MCDs

UTILISATION CERTIFICATE

Name of Project:

Approved financial assistance from MsDP: Rs..... lakhs

Releases made till date (break up in the following order):

Sl. No.	Letter no. & Date	Amount
1.	MoMA/ 2007 Dated	Rs. Lakhs
2		

Current release/releases for which the UC is being furnished:

Sl. No.	Letter no. & Date	Amount
1.	MoMA/ 2007 Dated	Rs. Lakhs
2		

Certified that out of Rs..... lakhs (in words) made available as assistance under the Multi-sectoral Development Programme sanctioned by Ministry of Minority Affairs during the financial yearvide letter number MoMA/ 2007 Dated and Rs. (in words) on account of unspent balance of the previous year, a sum of Rs..... lakhs (in words) has been utilized for the following works:

(Name of the project)

Components/items of works	Amount utilized
a	
b	
c	

Further certified that I have satisfied myself that the conditions on which the assistance from the Multi-sectoral Development Programme was sanctioned have been duly fulfilled/ are being fulfilled and that I have exercised the following checks to see that the money was actually utilized for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.

Kinds of checks exercised.

1. Vouchers and Books of Accounts
2. Measurement Books
3. Grant-in-aid/Loan Register
4. Expenditure Register

The balance of Rs. _____ is remaining unutilized as on

Signature by the Department Secretary	Counter Signature by Secretary, department dealing with minority affairs
Name	Name
Date	Date
Place	Place
Office seal	Office seal

PROGRESS REPORT FOR QUARTER ENDING

Month:

Year :

A. Identification particulars.

1. Name of project/scheme/programme:
2. Location :
State/UT :
Minority Concentration District :
3. Date of Approval of Project/scheme :
4. Approved Cost :
5. Date of Completion of Project/scheme:
6. Executing Agency (State Govt./PSU/other agency (specify):

B. Physical Progress (Descriptive)

Activities/Major items of work	Date	Progress during the quarter
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

C. Financial Progress

Sl. No.	Expenditure against Activities (major items of expenditure)	During quarter	Cumulative expenditure	Reasons of variation
1				
2				
3				

D. Progress of release of Funds

Sl. No.	Release of financial assistance/payments	During the quarter	Cumulative amount
1	Central Govt. to State Govt.		
2	State Govt. to concerned dept.		
3	District to concerned agency		

4	Actual disbursement to contractors/beneficiaries etc. (utilization certificates/Imp. vouchers etc. attached)		
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E. Key parameters

- 1. Overall physical progress (%).**
- 2. Total funds received from M/o Minority Affairs**
- 3. Expenditure incurred out of (2) above.**
- 4. Anticipated completion date of the project.**

F. Qualitative observations on the implementation of the project/scheme:

- 1. Follow up action on issues raised in previous quarter:**
- 2. Major constraints. Problems encountered**

Signature by the nodal officer:

Name:

Designation:

Date:

Place:

Office Seal