

Minority Status opens up new avenues for the Jain Community

From the President's Desk

Dear Friends,

ParivartanYatra is giving me the opportunity to interact with large numbers of people, renew the connectivity with the already existing nation-wide network and the scope to strengthen our area of work. It is a great time to broaden our horizons. Currently, having embarked on the last leg of the Yatra in the following states –Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Delhi; Uttar Pradesh and the North Eastern States, what strikes me about the Yatra is how the Union Government's decision to recognise Jains as a religious minority at the national level has caused quite a stir. The response is truly overwhelming. I am glad that years of toiled efforts will now foster wider recognition of the community's significant contributions to global history, thought and culture.



Looking back, several Jain organizations had been relentlessly following with the Central Government on the inclusion of Jains in the notified minority list at the national level, and thereby, be brought into the mainstream of national welfare programmes for minorities. These organisations as well as individuals took to the cause and were fighting cases in the high courts and the Supreme Court. After such a long effort, the Union Government has accorded Minority Status to the Jain community on 27th January, 2014.

A contentious issue for long and with the newly accorded Minority Status to Jains, there has been confusion within the community. Some people from the community feel that now they will be viewed as belonging to the lower strata in the society, while some sections of the people feel that now they will not be associated with the Hindus, and thereby, they will be distanced from the mainstream. This confusion is because of the lack of complete information on the subject. It is important to note here that as the Jains have been awarded the minority status which is based on Religion, whereas reservation is based on caste. Minority and Reservation are two different things and should not be mixed up. Jainism is an ancient Indian religion that has its distinct identity. There are 24 spiritual teachers (Tirthankaras) in Jainism. We need to mention here that there is a difference in the modes of worship between the religions. It is often found that followers of Jainism observe Hindu rites and rituals. As a business community spread across the country, Jains have gradually adopted the local culture, customs and languages of a particular region. Now, instead of deliberating on the Minority Status issue, we should focus on the benefits provided for the community that will help us to uplift the community. There are underprivileged sections among Jains and the Minority status accorded to the community, that bring along its benefits, will certainly empower them to live a respectable life.

In this issue of E-bulletin, we decided to focus on the Minority Status awarded to the Jain Community and its benefits across major segments of the community. The objective of reaching out to you with this issue is to establish a dialogue and to increase the interface with the people, particularly the target audience. The subject of Minority Status is extremely vast and we have attempted to touch the major key points in the bulletin. Bharatiya Jain Sangathan has already published 6 books on the subject of benefits to the minority community, namely, Minority Benefits for Students, for Educational Institutions, for Women, for Religious Establishments, for Businesses and for NGOs.

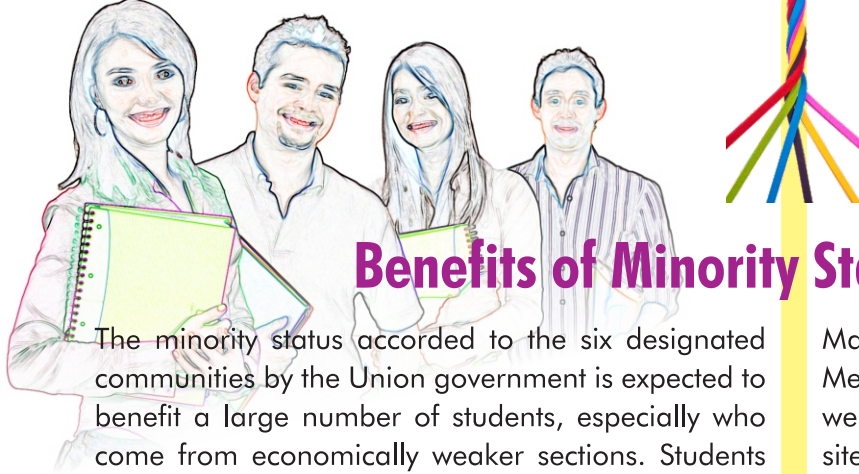
We have tried to pen down largely the Minority benefits for educational institutes, for students and for the religious establishments. One of the biggest benefits from the minority status will be in the education sector both for students as well institutions run by Minorities. Students from these communities will have access to a number of Central scholarships. In educational institutions, 50 per cent of seats are now reserved for community members. Not many people from the community are aware about these benefits and hence it is absolutely important to transmit this information to all the members of the community. As a religious minority, Jains will have the constitutional right to establish and administer their own institutions, reserve places in their institutions for community members and teach their religion at these institutions, all of which will help in preserving the Jain heritage.

Apart from it, the central government has laid down benefits for people willing to run small businesses from the economically weaker section of the community; there are training programs designed by the government for the minority women to empower and instill confidence in women; and the scheme of micro financing has been introduced for the NGOs. All these details and more have been included in the six booklets developed by BJS.

Another concern among the people is how to obtain the Minority Certificate. This also has been addressed in a following article in this issue.

There is a lot of confusion within the community on the benefits accorded to the minorities and lack of information and awareness on the subject has led to several doubts. To address these queries, BJS decided to start a Minority Help desk that disseminates information about the benefits to Minorities. We request everyone to kindly send in your queries at helpminority@bjsindia.org and we will try to answer your queries.

The Minority Status will benefit the education sector most-students as well as institutions run by Minorities



Benefits of Minority Status for Students

The minority status accorded to the six designated communities by the Union government is expected to benefit a large number of students, especially who come from economically weaker sections. Students from the Jain community will now have access to a number of Central scholarships. Students can avail interest-free loans and scholarships for higher education. 30% of scholarship will be earmarked for girl students. The minority status has opened up new avenues for students of Jain community.

According to a report, the largest Jain pocket is found in Belgaum district in Karnataka that has nearly half of the total Jain population in the State. Most of them are agriculture labourers or marginal land holders. The Minority Status will help this section of the Jain community.

To strengthen the primary and basic education, **Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme** was introduced for minority communities that provides the scholarship to students from class I to X studying in Government/ recognised private schools/ institutes in India. Students who have secured not less than 50% marks in previous final examination and the annual income of his/her parents from all sources is not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh, can apply for the pre-matric scholarship in the prescribed application to the Department dealing with minority welfare of his/her State/UT, on advertisement published by the State Government/ Union Territory Administration concerned.

Keeping in view the low literacy rates among minorities, the **Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme** was launched with the aim of providing better opportunities for higher education to meritorious students from minority communities and enhance their employability. Scholarship are awarded to the students who have secured not less than 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous final examination and the annual income of whose parents from all sources does not exceed Rs.2 lakh.

The **Merit-Cum-Means Scholarship for Minorities** has been launched for professional and technical courses at undergraduate and post-graduate level. The annual income of the student's parents should not exceed Rs.2.50 lakh. Students can apply online for the Post-

Matric Scholarship Scheme and the Merit-Cum-Means Scholarship. For this, students should visit the website www.momascholarship.gov.in. A link to the site is also provided in the website of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, i.e. www.minorityaffairs.gov.in. These schemes are implemented through the State Govt./UT Administration.

For **Merit cum Means based Scholarship** : In case of Fresh Scholarships for the year 2014-15 students can apply online upto midnight of 30.9.2014 and in case of renewal of scholarships students can apply online up to midnight of 15.11.2014. For Post Matric Scholarship : In case of fresh scholarships for the year 2014-15 students can apply online upto midnight of 15.9.2014 and in case of renewal of scholarships students can apply online upto midnight of 10.10.2014.

Another new scheme, **Padho Pardesh** providing interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies has also been launched. Under this scheme, full interest subsidy will be borne by the Central Government. And scholarships will be awarded to students whose family's annual income doesn't exceed Rs. 6 lakhs, under the Centrally-sponsored scholarships. These Scholarship Schemes are supplemented by the fellowship scheme for the minorities, namely **Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF)** for the students of M.Phil and Ph.D and a special scheme for the coaching of minority students - **The Free Coaching and Allied Scheme** – that was launched to prepare the minority students for competitive examinations.

As the Minority Status was granted to the Jain Community, Bharatiya Jain Sangathan started working on books that provides elaborate information on benefits of Minority Status to various segments. These books are uploaded on BJS's website. Kindly download the books, that also includes the book on Benefits of Minority Status for Students which is available in English and Hindi languages, by visiting the link -

<http://www.bjsindia.org/JainMinorityBooklets.php>.



Procedure for obtaining Minority Status Certificate for students

With the accordance of the Minority Status to Jains, government of India has allocated various scholarship and loans schemes for the Jain students. It is important to note that to avail the rights, privileges and benefits announced for the minority communities by the Central Government, a **Minority Status Certificate** is necessary for the individual. The minority status will help the Jain community access central funds meant for several welfare programmes and scholarships for minorities. Here, we bring the guidelines involved for obtaining the certificate.

The School Leaving Certificate, having '**Jain**' mentioned in the religion column, is the widely accepted document that proves one's Minority Status. Often, it is observed that the School Leaving Certificate mentions 'Hindu', 'Hindu Jain', 'Swetambar', 'Digambar', 'Marwari', 'Gujrati', 'Oswal', 'Porwal', etc, etc, which will not be accepted as 'Jain' have been granted Minority Status on the basis of their religion. In such cases, students will not be able to avail the Minority benefits. Therefore two things should be taken into consideration.

Firstly, if a child is studying in a school, parents are requested to verify the records in school. If the child is registered other than as a 'Jain', the guardian will have to write an application to the Education Officer through the Headmaster's office requesting to change the religion to 'Jain'. Secondly, if the School Leaving Certificate has been issued to a student, without 'Jain' being mentioned in the religion column, in such cases a self declaration has to be issued to receive the benefits for minorities. A self affidavit on a non-judicial stamp paper, declaring oneself belonging to the "Jain" community, will serve the purpose. They will also have to approach the Tehsildar's office.

Here, it is to be noted that each state government has its own policy and process to issue the Minority Status Certificate. Every state has a different denomination stamp paper for this purpose. Like in Maharashtra, an individual needs to make a self affidavit declaring oneself as belonging to Jain on a Rs. 100 non-judicial stamp paper. Similarly, in Rajasthan the denomination is Rs 30; in Madhya Pradesh it is Rs. 10 and in Gujarat it is Rs. 20.



सत्यमेव जयते



Benefits of Minority status for Educational Institutes

The Constitution of India confers a large number of benefits to the educational institutes of Minority communities. Article 30 (1) says that minority community can establish and administer the educational institute of their own choice. Any educational institution/trust in which atleast 50% of the total founders of the trust are Jains, will be recognised as a minority institution. To acquire the Minority recognition, the respective educational institute will have to apply in the prescribed format for the Minority Certificate. Once the institute has applied to the relevant authority, after verifying the claim the State Government gives certificate of Status and registers its name in the minority institution register. Minority Status Certificate is mandatory for all the educational institutions established and administered by minority communities to claim the rights enshrined in Article 30 of the Constitution.

For the holistic development of students, it is equally important to provide them with the right infrastructure along with providing them quality education. The Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutes (IDMI), has been operationalised to augment infrastructure in Private Aided/Unaided Minority Schools/Institutions in order to enhance quality of education to minority children. The scheme would facilitate education of minorities by augmenting and strengthening school infrastructure in Minority Institutions in order to expand facilities for formal education to children of minority communities.

As regard to the administration of the institute, educational institutions managed by Jains will be recognised as minority institutions where up to 50 per cent of seats are reserved for community students. The roster is not applicable for the educational institutions administered by minority communities. The backlog is also not taken into

account. It is not compulsory to recruit teachers by publishing recruitment notices in newspapers and other media. An expert committee of the university appoints the Principal in the college. This clause is not applicable to the minority institutes and they can appoint the Principal by themselves, having met the qualification criteria required for such an appointment. Minority educational institutions do not have to maintain reservation in employment or admissions for SCs, STs and OBCs as required to be done by other educational institutions.

This is the right time for the Jain community to forge ahead in establishing premiere educational institutions, like medical colleges, management institutes, high quality technical institutes, good quality schools among others, benefitting the students in the community. If we are able to establish quality institutes, then minority students will enroll themselves in these institutes. Without offering them an alternative path of quality education, the minority students will be left with no choice but to take admissions in general educational institutes. Often, students from the community might end up without a seat in those institutes and a large hole in their pockets. Students from economically weaker sections of the community will not be able to meet the high fees charged in such colleges. Hence, private investment in the education sector is the need of the hour. We appeal to the leaders of the community to come forth in imparting quality education to minority students and receive the benefits of the government schemes. And thereby, we should ensure that students belonging to socio-economically backward sections of the community, as well as, those who are unable to take admissions in institutes requiring sky-high cut-off marks, are able to take admissions in these premiere institutes established by the community.

अल्पसंख्यक समाज की ओर से स्थापित शैक्षणिक संस्था को धार्मिक एवं भाषिक अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा प्राप्त करने के हेतु शर्तें एवं ऑनलाईन आवेदन की कार्यपद्धती की प्राथमिक जानकारी ।

भारत के संविधान में अल्पसंख्यक की परिभाषा नहीं की गई है, अपितु अनुच्छेद २९ (१) अल्पसंख्यक वर्गों के हितों का संरक्षण : भारत के राज्यक्षेत्र या उसके किसी भाग के निवासी नागरिकों के किसी अनुभाग को, जिसकी अपनी विशेष भाषा, लिपी, संस्कृति है, उसे बनाए रखने का अधिकार होगा। एवं अनुच्छेद ३०(१) शिक्षा संस्थाओं की स्थापना और प्रशासन करने का अल्पसंख्यक - वर्गों का अधिकार : धर्म या भाषा पर आधारित सभी अल्पसंख्यक - वर्गों को अपनी रूची की शिक्षा संस्थाओं की स्थापना और प्रशासन का अधिकार होगा।

भारतवर्ष में राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग का अधिनियम १९९२ के तहत मुस्लिम, ख्रिश्चन, सिख, बौद्ध, पारसी, जैन इन्हे अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय घोषित किया है। अपनी रूचि की संस्था (Trust) की स्थापना एवं प्रशासन के लिये विश्वस्त व्यवस्था को अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा प्राप्त होना अनिवार्य है। भारत के विविध राज्यों में विश्वस्त व्यवस्था पंजीय की विभिन्न पद्धतियाँ हैं।

जैसे महाराष्ट्र राज्य में विश्वस्त व्यवस्था पंजीयन हेतु संस्था नोंदणी अधिनियम १८६० या मुंबई सार्वजनिक विश्वस्त व्यवस्था अधिनियम के तहत मा. धर्मदाय आयुक्त कार्यालय में पंजीयन करना होता है।

मध्यप्रदेश एवं छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में - मध्यप्रदेश सोसायटी रजिस्ट्रीकरण अधिनियम १९७३ एवं नियम १९४८ के तहत समितियों की स्थापना कर Registrar Firms संस्थाएँ इनके कार्यालय में समितियों की पंजीकरण कराना होता है। मध्यप्रदेश लोकन्यास अधिनियम १९५१ की धारा ४ के तहत लोकन्यासों का पंजीयन जिलाधिकारी कार्यालय में कराना होता है। यहाँ पर जिलो के जिलाधिकारी (Collector) लोकन्यास के पंजीयन अधिकारी के रूप में कार्य करते हैं। अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय की ओर से स्थापित शैक्षणिक संस्था को धार्मिक /भाषिक अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा की मान्यता हेतु अल्पसंख्यक विभाग को सक्षम अधिकारी के रूप में घोषित किया गया है। धार्मिक एवं भाषिक अल्पसंख्यक को प्रदान किया गया है अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा सिर्फ उसी राज्य तक ही सिमित रहेगा। धार्मिक /भाषिक अल्पसंख्यक समुह, धार्मिक /भाषिक अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा प्रमाणपत्र के लिए आवेदन कर सकते हैं।

ट्रस्ट, संस्था, विश्वस्त व्यवस्था, न्यास आदि इनके Trust Deed, Constitution, Bye-Laws के उद्देशों में अल्पसंख्यक संस्था जिस धार्मिक/भाषिक समुदाय के लिए की गई है उस धार्मिक /भाषिक अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के हितों का संरक्षण करने के लिये स्थापित की गई ऐसा विशेष रूप से उल्लेखित करना आवश्यक है। न्याय में निम्नतम तीन न्यासी १) अध्यक्ष, २) सचिव, ३) कोषाध्यक्ष उसी धार्मिक/भाषिक समुदाय के होना अनिवार्य है। राज्य के राज्य शासन का शासकिय कामकाज जिस भाषा में चलता है उस भाषा के आलावा अन्य कोई भी भारतीय भाषिक संस्था, भाषिक अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा प्राप्त करने हेतु आवेदन कर सकते हैं।

विश्वस्त व्यवस्था में निम्नतम ५० प्रतिशत से ज्यादा मुल व वर्तमान के विश्वस्त संबंधित संस्था जिस धार्मिक/भाषिक अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा की मांग कर रहे हैं, उस धार्मिक/भाषिक अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय का होना अनिवार्य है। वैसे ही विश्वस्त उसी राज्य के निवासी होना अनिवार्य है। राज्य शासन ने जिस शैक्षणिक अभ्यासक्रम को मंजुरी दी है वह अभ्यासक्रम ऐसी संस्था में शुरू करना अनिवार्य है। जिस शैक्षणिक संस्था को अस्थाई रूप में अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा की मान्यता है ऐसी सभी संस्थाओंको अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा की कालमर्यादा के पश्चात अल्पसंख्यक विकास विभाग में स्थायी मान्यता प्रदान हेतु नये से ऑनलाईन पद्धती से आवेदन करना अनिवार्य है। जिस अल्पसंख्यक संस्था को इसके पूर्व दुसरे विभाग के सक्षम अधिकारी, किसी न्यायालय वैसे ही राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक शैक्षणिक संस्था (NCMEI) आयोग द्वारा स्थायी दर्जा प्रमाणपत्र मान्यता की गई हो तो फिर अल्पसंख्यक विभाग की ओर आवेदन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है।

अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा प्रमाणपत्र मान्यता मिलने के पश्चात भी संस्था को निर्धारित शर्तों की पूतर्ता करनी होगी। वैसे ही विश्वस्थों के या व्यवस्थापन समिती या कार्यकारी मंडल के रचना में हुए बदल की जानकारी हर तीन वर्षे पश्चात सक्षम प्रधिकारी उन्हें अनुसुचि ३ (Change Report) या अन्य दस्तावेज द्वारा प्रदान करना अनिवार्य है। धार्मिक/भाषिक अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा मान्यता प्राप्त करने हेतु ईच्छुक संस्था के संबंधित राज्य के संबंधित Online पर आवेदन करना होता। जैसे महाराष्ट्र शासन का Portal www.mdd.maharashtra.gov.in है। आवेदन के साथ सभी सबुत, प्रतिज्ञापत्र, आवश्यक सभी दस्तावेज Scan कर Upload करना होता है। संबंधित शासन द्वारा निर्धारित शुल्क अल्पसंख्यक विभाग में अदा करना होता है।

निम्नयुक्त कारणों से अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा प्रमाणपत्र निरस्त हो सकता है।

१. मान्यता प्राप्त शैक्षणिक संस्था से संबंधित अल्पसंख्यक समाज के शैक्षणिक हितों के खिलाफ काम करती हो तो।
२. शासन द्वारा निर्धारित शर्तों का उल्लंघन होने पर।
३. संस्था ने सक्षम प्रधिकारी को गलत या दिशाभूल करने वाली जानकारी प्रदान की जाने पर।
४. स्वयं हो कर संस्था ने किसी निजी कारणों की वजह से अल्पसंख्यक मान्यता रद्द करने बाबत आवेदन किया गया हो तो।

Appeal .:

सक्षम प्रधिकारी द्वारा शैक्षणिक संस्था की अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा मान्यता अस्विकार करने पर या रद्द करने पर जारी किये गये आदेश के खिलाफ ९० दिनों के भितर अपील किया जा सकता है।

नोट : उपरोक्त जानकारी प्राथमिक स्वरूप में प्रदान की गई है।

प्रत्यक्ष आवेदन करते समय शासन नियम व अधिनियम का अवलोकन अवश्य करे।



A call to preserve cultural heritage of Jains

Human excellence, qualities and social richness is identified through differentiation, in allowing different religions and cultures to co-exist, and preserving and enriching the cultures. In a move to promote and preserve the distinctive cultural identity by a Minority community, it is important to emphasise on Article 29(1) of Indian Constitution that provides for protection of interests of minorities and states that: "Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same".

As per the 2001 census, the Jain Community comprises of (0.4%) of the population of India. Often a Minority runs into the risk of extinction through the process of assimilation and through constant acculturation, members of the minority group adopts the beliefs of a dominant culture, sometimes by force or sometimes in need to appease the more dominant group. Minority Status is not only about availing exclusive schemes and privileges, but in a larger context speaks about ensuring protection and ensuring preservation of culture. Noted individuals from the Jain community have taken numerous efforts in ensuring that the community gets the much needed Minority Status. Much before the constitution of India came in existence, the first proposition to declare the Jain community as a minority religious community was made in a Memorandum by the Representative of the Jain Community to the Constituent Assembly in March/April 1947.

Now, with the constitutional provision of the Minority Status to Jains, the community has the right to conserve their language, script and culture and hence the rich Jain cultural heritage will now be secured. Jain educational institutions now have the right to impart Jain specific moral education to the Jain students.

The contribution of Jainism to the development of history, culture and literature of the country is immense and indelible and with the implementation

of Article (29), Jains will now be able to take appropriate measures to secure and preserve their language, culture, script and religious establishments. The most significant contribution of Jainism in the social field was the establishment of social equality among the four varanas. And with its contribution of the principles of non-violence, Jainism has advocated a special place in the country's history.

Prakrit, which became the literary language of Jain scholars, holds tremendous richness as it is one of the most ancient languages that we have. The Jain scriptures have significant records of dialogues between Lord Mahavira and his disciples which hold much relevance even today. Jain temples are not only known for their unique architecture, but also for their unique scriptures and teachings that are carved on the walls of these temples. Along with other structural designs, the doctrine of 'Ahimsa', which the Jains have given the world, is also depicted on the walls of the temples. The presence of Shwetambar and Digambar art in ancient structures has always been prominent. The above mentioned are representations of the richness that the Jain culture possesses and must be preserved such that the coming generations can inherit the cultural richness. The presence of various types of structures effected by the followers of Jain religion from time immemorial bears a testimony to this contemporary philosophy.

Culture plays a vital role for the congenial development of the upcoming generations that belong to the community of minorities and the society, which is why the preservation of culture, language and religion are important. Article (29) establishes a much required ground to help preserve the rich heritage of the Jain community without any discrimination because of their non-dominant position across the country.

2014 July / August Events

| Program | Date | City | State | Trainer | Organiser |
|--|---|-------------|----------------|---|--------------------------|
| Business Development Program | 6th July 2014 | Bangalore | KA | Mr Chakor | Mr Suresh Dhoka |
| | 28th July 2014 | Sivakasi | TN | Mr Rakesh Jain | Mr Mahaveer Parmar |
| | 29th July 2014 | Madurai | | | |
| | | Salem | | | |
| | | Erode | | | |
| | 30th July 2014 | Tindivanam | | | |
| | | Vellore | | | |
| | 31st July to 3rd August | Mysore | KA | Mr Rakesh Jain | Gautam Bafna, Prakash Ji |
| | | Shimoga | | | Puesh Ji |
| | | Chitradurg | | | Pushap Ji |
| Hospet | | Dinesh Ji | | | |
| Bellary | | Kantilal Ji | | | |
| 4th August | Ichalkaranji | MH | Mr Rakesh Jain | Manoj Ji | |
| | | | | Ichalkaranji BJS Team | |
| 5th August | Baramati | MH | Mr Rakesh Jain | Shri. Anand Chhajed -Bharatiya Jain Sangathan in association with the Rotary Club of Baramati | |
| 14,15,16 & 17 August | Marathwada, Vidarbha, Khandesh, Maharashtra | MH | Mr Rakesh Jain | Mr. Paras Oswal | |
| Empowerment of Girls Trainer's Training | 10-13 July | Aurangabad | MH | Ratna Gosavi | Mr. Paras Bagrecha |
| | 31st July - 3rd Aug | Raipur | CG | Sanjay Singhi | Nirmal Baradiya |
| EOG | 11-13 July | Hubli | KA | Dr Sunil Bhutada | Mr.Goutam Bafna |
| | 18-20 July | Khargone | MP | Kusum Pandya | Mr. Shailesh Jain |
| CG | 20th July 2014 | Hathras | UP | Yugal Rayalu | Mr. Manoj Jain |
| | 21st July 2014 | Agra | | | |
| | | Firozabad | | | |
| | 22nd July 2014 | Kanpur | | | |
| | | Etawah | | | |
| 23rd July 2014 | Jaswant Nagar Barot(Baghpat) | | | | |
| | Shamli (Muzaffarnagar) | | | | |
| 24th July 2014 | Shamli (Muzaffarnagar) 2nd Batch | | | | |
| Youth Meeting | 6th July 2014 | Pune | MH | Prafulla Parakh | BJS, HO |

2014 July / August Events

| Program | Date | City | State | Trainer | Organiser |
|--------------------------------------|--|----------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| BDP | 31st July to 3rd August | Mysore | KA | Mr Rakesh Jain | Gautam Bafna, Prakash Ji |
| | | Shimoga | | | Puesh Ji |
| | | Chitradurg | | | Pushap Ji |
| | | Hospet | | | Dinesh Ji |
| | | Bellary | | | Kantilal Ji |
| | Gadag | Manoj Ji | | | |
| 4th August | Ichalkaranji | MH | Mr Rakesh Jain | Ichalkaranji BJS Team | |
| 5th August | Baramati | MH | Mr Rakesh Jain | Shri. Anand Chhajed -Bharatiya Jain Sangathan in association with the Rotary Club of Baramati | |
| 14,15,16 & 17 August | Marathwada, Vidarbha, Khandesh, Maharashtra | MH | Mr Rakesh Jain | Mr. Paras Oswal | |
| 16th August | Ahmednagar | MH | Mr Rakesh Jain | BJS Ahmednagar team in association with PM Munot Memorial Trust | |
| EOG | 1st August - 3rd August | Chennai | TN | Shri Ramesh Jain Patawari | Shri Ramesh Jain Patawari |
| | 9-11 August | Akola | MH | Shri. Ratnakar Mahajan | Mr. Mahavir N Mangulkar |
| | 14-16 August | Kolhapur | MH | Shri. Ratnakar Mahajan | Mr. Abhinandan Khot |
| | 15-17 August | Dhamni, Sangli | MH | Ms. Manisha Bhansali | Mr. Rajgonda Patil |
| | 16-18 August | Kadappa | AP | Ms. Nisha Jain | Mr. Parasmal Jain |
| | 15-17 August | Katni | MP | Dr. Vimal Jain & Dr. Manjula Jain | Dr. Vimal Jain |
| | 15-17 August | Pune | MH | Mr Ganesh Oswal | Mr. Shripal Lalwani |
| | 15-17 August | Mumbai | MH | Mr. Sanjay Singhi | Jitendra Ji |
| | 15-17 August | Damoh | MP | Ms. Ekta Bajaj | Ms. Aparna Singhai |
| 19-21 August | Dhule | MH | Shri. Ratnakar Mahajan | Ms. Sheetal Chhajed | |
| EOG TT | 6-9 August | Rajkot | GJ | Smt Ratna Gosavi | Mr. Sureshbhai Kothari |
| | 15-18 August | Agra | UP | Smt Amita Jain | Shri Manoj Jain |
| Minority Training Program | 19th August | Pune | MH | Shri. Prafulla Parakh | BJS, H.O. |
| CG | 31st August | KA | KA | Mr. Hemraj Shinde | Mr. Goutam Bafna |
| Youth Meeting | 31st August | Pune | MH | Shri. Prafulla Parakh | BJS, H.O. |

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