



GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB



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WELFARE SCHEMES & PROGRAMMES FOR MINORITIES



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CONTENTS

1. Introduction	2
2. Minority Rights Safeguards in India	3
• What is Minority?	4
3. Fundamental Rights	9
4. Constitutional Provisions relating to minorities	9
• Some general provisions	10
• Special provisions for religious minorities	13
• Landmark judgment of Supreme Court	16
• List of cases decided by SC /HC / NCMEI on rights of Minorities Educational Institutions	19
5. Functions of the Commission	24
6. Powers of the Commission	24
7. The Present Commission	26
8. Guidelines for implementation of Prime Minister's new 15 point programme for the welfare of minorities	27
9. PM's new 15 point programme for the welfare of minorities	30
10. Ministry of Minority Affairs for welfare of minorities : - (Schemes and Programmes)	33
A. Educational Empowerment	33
B. Economic Empowerment	40
C. Infrastructure Empowerment	44
D. Special Efforts	44
E. Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram(PMJVK)	49
F. Support to Institutions	49
11. Prime Minister's New 15 point programmes for Minorities: Concerned Ministries	50
12. Punjab Govt. Policy and programmes towards minorities with Other Dalit Communities	53
• State Level Committee	64
13. Appellate Authority	69

I

Introduction

The Punjab State Minority Commission was set up by the State Government vide Notification No. 1/6/2008-1MC/116 dated 21.1.2010 to safeguard the rights and interest of Minority Communities in the Punjab State under the administrative control of Department of Home Affairs and Justice. In supersession of above notification the Punjab Government vide Notification No. S.O.179/P.A.13/2013/S.3/2014, dated 26th November, 2014 constituted a body to be known as the Punjab State Commission for Minorities, under section 2(1) of the Punjab State Commission for Minorities Act, 2012 (Punjab Act No.13 of 2013).

Punjab State Commission for Minorities is pleased to bring out this small book as part of its ongoing awareness drive about the role, function and mandate of the PSCM as well as about various welfare schemes launched by the Central and State Governments for the recognized religious minorities (Muslims, Christians, Jains, Buddhists and Parsis) in the state of Punjab.

In addition to their share in general welfare schemes, the minorities are also entitled to certain special facilities designed to uplift them socially, economically and educationally to be at par with mainstream. PSCM's role and mandate is limited to the area of the Punjab but it covers much more in terms of protection of the rights of minorities and ensuring their inclusion in all welfare schemes, Central as well as State.

PSCM also takes care to intervene with government and other departments and organizations on collective or individual issues faced by minorities. It takes *suo motu* notice of problems and conducts research and studies about issues concerning minorities. It also collects information and details about the position and representation of minorities in society and various government departments. This information is published through media as well as in the annual reports and special studies brought out by the PSCM' from time to time.

We invite all minorities in Punjab to approach PSCM for both individual as well as collective problems faced by them. We are committed to serve the minorities within the terms of PSCM's Act, 2012. Anyone having a problem is welcome to approach us personally, by post or email.¹

Chairman

1. for more details please visit the official website of Punjab State Commission for Minorities that is www.punjabsmc.com

II

Minority Rights safeguards in India

This depicts the dilemma of defining minority. It is widely recognized that one of the main challenges associated with the international protection of minorities is the absence of a universally accepted definition of the term 'minority' as there are no settled criteria for determining a minority. Sometimes States try to attempt to deny minorities of their rights and often states take advantage of this situation which has arisen due to numerous reasons. There are strong conceptual differences and States often hold extremely politicized stand-points. The difficulty is also because of its inherent ambiguous nature. In fact each and every individual, according to one commentator, in one form or other belongs to a minority. It is however gratifying to note that the absence of a general definition of the term minority has not much weighed down standard-setting processes at international level and the recognition of minority rights in the constitutions of a large number of countries.

Notwithstanding definitional difficulties in most cases it is self-evident which groups constitute minorities. Although the existence of minorities does not depend on legal acts of recognition, such acts may benefit the people concerned. Still one can't completely undermine the significance of the legal clarity of the term. Often the lack of definition gives states an excuse to refuse the existence of minorities in their own territories. In view of the legal significance, numerous attempts have been made over the years at different international forums to clarify the essence of the term 'minority'. But the most extensively cited definition of 'minority' is probably that proposed by Francesco Capotorti who carried out the UN most prestigious study on the question of minority. He defined 'minority' as "a group which is numerically inferior to the rest of the population of a state and in a non-dominant position, whose members possess ethnic, religious or linguistic characteristics which differ from those of the rest of the population and who, if only implicitly, maintain a sense of solidarity, directed towards preserving their culture, tradition, religion or language."

Based on his definition we often identify certain elements such as numerical inferior position, political non-dominance, distinct ethnic, religious or linguistic identities different from the rest of the population and the collective desire to preserve their distinct identity, put together may serve our purpose of identifying minority groups. These elements certainly help clarifying the essence of the concept of minority. It is true that while the expression 'minorities' has appeared at least four places in our constitution such as the head notes of Articles 29 and 30 and clause (1) and (2) of Article 30 but nowhere the term has been defined or explained. However, in the TMA Pai Foundation case, the 11-judges bench of the apex court directed that in the absence of any special definition of "minorities", any community, religious or linguistic, which is numerically less than 50 percent of the population of the State, is entitled to the protection of minority rights.

Despite general conceptual clarity often we come across with some observation even by the well meaning people creating confusion about the concept of minority. Some confusion simply arises out of sheer ignorance but many do it deliberately and mischievously. For example, one Minister who held the portfolio of Minority affairs in very first briefing refused to recognize Muslims even as a minority group.

What is Minority?

“Constitution of India talks of equality but here every state is divided on the ground of majority and minority. It can be imagined that this country of single citizenship and one nationality will be fragmented into several parts.”

The Constitution of India uses the term ‘minority/minorities in four of its Articles namely, Articles 29(1), 30, 350A and 350B. But it neither defines the term minority or minorities nor delineates criteria for determining minority. In order to bring a case under Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution, a community has first to establish its character as linguistic, scriptural, cultural or religious minority. Thus, there is no precise definition of or criteria for determining minority in the constitution.

In absence of any constitutional guidelines, we are left only with judicial interpretation of minority. On the meaning of the word minority the Supreme Court felt that though it was easy to say that minority community means a community which is numerically less than 50 percent, it left part of question unanswered namely 50 per cent of the population of a state or of the Union.

What is Minority? The term which is not defined in the constitution. In the **Kerala Education Bill** where the Supreme Court, through S. R. Das C.J, suggested the techniques of arithmetic tabulation, held that the minority means a “community, which is numerically less than 50 percent” of the total population. In **A. M. Patroniv v/s Kesavan**, a Division Bench of the Kerala High Court held that the word “Minority” is not defined in the constitution, and in the absence of the special definition, any community religious or linguistic group – which is numerically less than 50% of the population of the State concerned, is entitled to fundamental right guaranteed by Article 30 of the constitution. In the case of **D. A. V College, Bathinda v/s State of Punjab and others**, the Supreme Court held:

“What constitute a linguistic or religious minority must be judged in relation to the State in as much as the impugned Act was a State Act and not in relation to the whole of India”.

In **St. Stephen’s College v/s University of Delhi**, the Court held that the minority under Article 30 must necessarily mean those who form a distinct or identifiable group of citizen of India. In **Bramchari Sidheswari v/s State of West Bengal**, the Supreme Court has held that the Ram Krishna Mission establish by Swami Vivekananda to propagate Vedanta values as expounded by Ram Krishna is not a minority religion separated and distinct from Hindu religion, but a religious sect or denomination of Hindu religion and therefore not entitled to claim the fundamental right under Article 30(1) of the constitution of establishing and administering educational institutions of their choice. Chief Justice, Kirpal in **T.M.A Pai Foundation v/s State of Karnataka** held:

“A linguistic and religious minority are covered by the expression „minority“ under Article 30 of the constitution. Linguistic lines, therefore for the purpose of determining minority, the unit will be the state and not the whole of India. Thus

religious and linguistic minorities, who have been put at per Article 30 have to be consider State wise”.

In **Bal Patil v/s Union of India**, the court held that the central government has to exercise its power for identification of minority group not merely on the recommendation of the commission but on consideration of the social, cultural and religious conditions of the community in such state. Statistical data produced to show that a community is numerically a minority cannot be the sole criterion. If it is found that a majority of the members of the community belong to the affluent class of industrialists, businessman, professionals and propertied class, it may not be necessary to notify than as minority under the Act and extend any special treatment or protection to them as minority under the Act and extend any special treatment or protection to them as minority.

The formulation as given by the Supreme Court of India is rather simple and arithmetical. There are certain difficulties with the explanation. *One* possibility is that the population in a state may be so heterogeneous that no single community may constitute more than fifty per cent of the state population. Thus all groups may claim the title of minority community. The *second* problem about this definition is that there right to be certain communities which are in majority in case of states but in minority in the case of the Union. Thus such communities shall be having double status of being in majority at one and the same time in minority in different contexts. Myron Weiner observed that in the Indian context, minority and majority states is a matter of self ascription. What is majority from one perspective is a minority from another. For example, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians are more than fifty per cent in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Nagaland respectively but in minority in all India contexts.

In the nutshell, the minority in India is a relative term. It is primarily a political and not merely a numerical concept. This fact finds further confirmation in the debates of the Constituent Assembly of India. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, explained this term in the Assembly in this way.

“The word is used not merely to indicate the minority in the technical sense of the word, it is also used to cover minorities which are not minorities in the technical sense, but which are, none the less, minorities in the cultural and linguistic sense.”

Since the meaning of the term minority was to be taken in a particular sense so far as the Constitution of India was concerned, that after the word, ‘any’ the word ‘minority’ be substituted in place of the words “Section of citizens” was negative when the Article 23 of the Draft Constitution was under discussion. It later on took the final shape of Articles 29 and 30 and both the articles in the entire Constitution of India explicitly stand guarantee to the protection of the interests of the minorities in India. Article 29 states “Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof of having a distinct language, script or culture of its own, shall have the right to conserve the same” and second Article 30(1) acknowledged the right of ‘minorities’ based on religion or language to establish and administer educational institution of their choice. It is clear from the language of the above two articles that three categories of minorities has been recognized under the constitution, viz. minorities based on culture, language and religion.

Also reminded of a 2007 judgment of Allahabad High Court wherein it was concluded that “*Muslims have ceased to be a religious minority in Uttar Pradesh*” as there is “no threat to their extinction”. However, in 2009 a Divisions Bench quashed this judgment delivered by a single judge Bench. The judge held that Muslims were declared a minority community by a notification dated October 23, 1993 and nobody can challenge either the validity of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 or the said notification issued under Section 2(c) of the Act.

In India the protection of minority rights was initially viewed as a communal question and responsible for the partition of the country. It was also viewed a British project aimed at perpetuating its rule by exploiting Hindu-Muslim divide. Still many were of the opinion that the minority question cannot be simply brushed aside on this overstated ground and needed serious attention on its own merit. It will not be out of context to mention that Muslims enjoyed political safeguard during British rule under the Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909, the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919, the Govt of India Act 1935 and Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946. Initially the political safeguards were meant for Muslims only but in the successive Acts the same was extended to the other minorities like Sikhs, Christians, Anglo-Indians and even the Scheduled Castes.

The Indian National Congress, which led the India’s struggle for independence, was fully aware of the complexity of the minority question and was in favour of safeguard for minorities. The Nehru Committee Report of 1928 recommended not only the inclusion of the Fundamental Rights in the proposed Constitution but he also greatly emphasized on the safeguards for minorities including reservation for Muslims in the legislatures. Yet in another report by a committee headed by Tej Bahadur Sapru also suggested, beside other things, a number of measures to ensure and safeguard the interests of minorities which included reservation of seats in the legislatures, appointment of minority commission both at centre and in each of the provinces, a composite executive at the Centre representing Hindus, SCs, Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians etc.

In the Constituent Assembly also the problems of safeguards for minorities remained an important but controversial issue. The Objective Resolution moved by Jawahar Lal Nehru on 13 December 1946 assured minorities of adequate safeguards in the proposed Constitution. Govind Ballabh Pant while moving a resolution for the setting up of an Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights and Minorities stated that “A satisfactory solution of the question pertaining to minorities will ensure the health, vitality and strength of the free State of India.” He further emphasized “Unless the Minorities are fully satisfied, we cannot make progress.”

After a prolonged discussion on the safeguards for minorities at the levels of the Sub-Committee, the Advisory Committee and the Constituent Assembly, the Draft Constitution finally inserted in Part XIV certain “Special Provisions Relating to Minorities”. The Draft Articles 292 and 294 provided reservation of seats in the House of the people and in Legislative Assemblies for Muslims, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Article 296 required that consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, the claim of the minority communities should be taken into account in making of appointment of a Special Officer for Minorities to look after these safeguards.

When the partition was executed a sudden change was witnessed in the approach of the Advisory Committee on the issue of the safeguards for minorities. In its meeting held on May 11, 1949 the Advisory Committee observed that since it had made its recommendation on reservation of seats in 1947 the conditions had changed considerably and it was no longer appropriate in the context of free India to reserve seats for any religious minority. However, the reservation benefits for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes remained intact. With the withdrawal of political safeguards the minority issue became a more of cultural and social issue.

Though there are several provisions in the Constitution of India protecting the interest of minorities, the specific references to the same remain in article 30 only which guarantees to linguistic or religious minorities the right to establish and administer educational institutions. This article has been clubbed with article 29 under the sub-head "Cultural and Educational Rights". In the actual text of article 29 word minority does not figure at all, but its title refers about 'protection of interests of minorities'. These two articles must be read together because of close affinity between them. A minority community can best conserve its language, script or culture through educational institutions. It is through the education that the impressionable minds of the children of the minority community.

The scope of article 30, limited to religious and linguistic minorities, concerns with the establishment and administration of institutions, though the right is neither absolute nor a license for mal-administration. The Supreme Court, in Kerala Education Bill case, observed that the State may prescribe reasonable restrictions to ensure excellence of the institutions but it should not be in such a manner as to take away the very right guaranteed under Article 30 itself. In *Sidhrajibhai* case the court said that if it is done so then the right guaranteed by article 30 will be but 'a teasing illusion' and 'promise of unreality'.

Though provisions relating to freedom of religion enshrined in the Constitution of India under Article 25 to 28 are meant for all people on the territory of India, it assumes special significance in the context of religious minorities as vulnerable minority groups face varying degree for threat to freely practice their religion. The denial of religious freedom to minorities in some cases has been even more blatant. The operation of religious freedom in India has a direct bearing on the establishment of secular polity. As per the provision of Article 25 all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practice and propagate the religion subject to public order, morality or health. While regulating religious freedom the courts have generally distinguished between 'essentials' and 'non-essentials' of religion. While the essentials are beyond the scope of legal scrutiny, non-essentials may allow greater intervention.

It is important to mention that provision of minority safeguards in the Constitution and their implementation are two different things. The incorporation of these rights of minorities cannot itself be a safeguard unless they are effectively implemented and they are given meaning and significance by the courts in which the Constitution has confided the power of enforcement. Unfortunately no other provision of the Constitution has perhaps been so much undermined as the Article 30 of the Indian Constitution which was meant to educational development of the minorities.

It is surprising to note that the Legislative Charters and the statutes and the Ordinances of most of the universities include no specific provisions to enforce Article 30. The Education Codes of most of States either include no provisions for minority educational institutions or their provisions on the subject conflict with the principle of Article 30. The complaints about the denial of permission/NOC for establishing minority educational institutions and regarding refusal of recognition/affiliation has become very common and on many occasions the National Commission on Minorities has raised the issue.

The Supreme Court by and large as a guardian and ultimate interpreter of fundamental rights has vindicated the position of minorities. It is gratifying to note that the courts in general have displayed a tender concern for the minority rights and identifies and authenticated the social values underlying therein. In the Kerala Education Bill case justice Das said "So long as the constitution stands as it is and it is not altered, it is, we conceive, the duty of this Court to uphold the fundamental rights (of Minorities) and thereby honour sacred obligation to the minority communities who are our own..."

However, its record has not been free from aberrations. Some of its judgment relating to minority educational institutions has been widely criticized by jurists and lawyers and been a source of severe disappointment to the minorities. In recent years the approach of the Supreme Court has been very restrictive. Some of its decisions have undermined the autonomy of Minority Educational Institutions (MEIs). Many restrictions and conditions which bite into autonomy of the educational institutions of the minorities have been upheld to be reasonable regulations.

The general feeling of the minorities as of now is that increasingly the right under Article 30 is becoming "a teasing illusion" or "a promise of unreality". Administration of MEIs encounters immense difficulties starting from establishment to getting recognition to day to day administration. The bureaucracy is not in tune with the liberal Constitution philosophy. Persistently it is felt by them as to why minorities should have special protection under the constitution. And therefore numerous obstacles are placed in the way of enjoyment of right of autonomy in the administration of MEIs. Complaints are also reported about the threat of de-recognition and/or stop its grant.

Moreover, Muslims the largest religious minority group in the country, continue to be the India's most deprived socio-religious groups and communities with an appalling social, occupational, educational and economic profile besides carrying the bogeys of the majoritarian suspicion of being unpatriotic, potentially anti-nationalist and cultural outsiders.

Amid despair came a judgment of the Supreme Court recognizing that minority rights are the 'basic structure of the constitution' and thus even a constitutional amendment, no government can take them away. Nothing can be more reassuring than this in the current political situation of the country.

The best way to safeguard the rights of minorities is to strengthen the constitution and constitutionalism that as long as the Constitution stands, as it is today, no tempering with those rights can be contemplated. Any attempt to do so

would be not only be an act of breach of faith, it would be constitutionally impermissible.

We must also realize that so far state's response, constitutional and otherwise as well, to religious minorities especially Muslims have veered primarily around identity issues such as AMU's minority status, the status of Urdu language and the Personal Laws. More important issues of educational, social and economic backwardness have either sidelined or did not receive due attention. By sheer neglect and concentrating more on identity issues state has been equally complicit in perpetuating the socio-economic backwardness of the minorities. In order to truly realize the rights of minorities they first need to be educationally, socially and economically empowered while simultaneously preserving and protecting their socio-religious-cultural identities to instill a real sense of security among them.

Our Constitution classifies the Fundamental Rights.

"**Fundamental Rights**" are the basic rights and inalienable rights of the people who enjoy it under the charters of rights contained in Part III (Article 12 to 35) of Constitution of India. It guarantees civil liberties that all Indians can lead their lives in peace and harmony. These include individual rights common to most liberal democracies, such as equality before law, freedom of speech and expression, religious and cultural freedom and peaceful assembly, freedom to practice religion, and the right to constitutional remedies for the protection of civil rights by means of writs. Violation of these rights result in punishments as prescribed in the Indian Penal Code or other special laws, subject to discretion of the judiciary. The Fundamental Rights are defined as basic human freedoms that every Indian citizen has the right to enjoy for a proper and harmonious development of personality. These rights universally apply to all citizens, irrespective of race, place of birth, religion, caste or gender. Though the rights conferred by the constitution other than fundamental rights are equally valid and their enforcement in case of violation shall be secured from the judiciary. However, in case of fundamental rights violation, the Supreme Court of India can be approached directly for ultimate justice.

Six fundamental rights are as follows:-

1. Right to Equality.
2. Right to Freedom of thoughts.
3. Right of Freedom of Religion.
4. Cultural and Educational rights.
5. Right against Exploitation.
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Constitutional Provisions Relating to Religious Minorities

India is one of the few states that has given due place to religious minorities by protecting their Fundamental Rights. Our constitution seeks to achieve political and national unity with cultural, religious and social diversity. According to the Christian scriptures we find the existence of the Jews living in Egypt before Moses. Besides this example, there are two more examples of an ancient religious minority. First example, related with the imperial power of King of Babylon who made an attempt to build a world order based on mono-language, mono-cultural, and possibly non-

religion. The second story is of the day of Pentecost. According to this story, on the day of Pentecost, people from any countries and nations were present when the 'Holy Spirit' came upon to believers and the message which they delivered was understood by everyone. Both present the truth about the need of diversity on one side and unity on the other. This is the principle upon which the concept of minority in our Indian Constitution is based. The framers of the Constitution were aware of the presence of minorities in India and that was the reason to include many provisions.

At the time of partition of the country, the minority communities were given certain assurances by the leaders that their interest and separate identity would not be swallowed by the majority community. To ensure them that they would be free to follow their own religion and develop their language script and culture, specific provisions were incorporated in the constitution of India in the form of fundamental rights. By protecting the interest of all minority communities the state is providing a lot of privileges for their protection.

Indian Constitution specially recognized religious minority, linguistic minority, and cultural minority, and also the minorities possessing script of their own, untouchables, socially and educationally backward classes and scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes. In the constitution, different articles and provisions have been made for all the sections of the society in order to fulfill the aspirations of the founding fathers. The Preamble of The Constitution stands for social, economic and political justice and equality for all, which states as following:

“We the PEOPLE OF INDIA having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic and Republic and to secure to all its citizens: Justice, social, economic and political; liberty of thoughts, expression, belief, faith and worship; Equality of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation.”

The Constitution draft prepared by the Constitutional Advisor in October, 1947 and it incorporated the decisions of the Constituent Assembly on the problems of minorities. The Drafting Committee which met on February 5 and 6, 1948 formulated the various general and specific provisions into ten Articles and placed them in part XIV under the title “Specific Provisions Relating to Minorities”.

Some General Provisions in the Constitution of India

The general provisions which are enjoyed by both majority and minority; equally are called general provisions which are the following articles of the India Constitution: Article-14 Equality before law. Article-15 Prohibition of Discrimination, Article-16 equality of opportunity in matters of Public employment, Article-25-28 Freedom of Religion, Article-29 (2) Equality of Educational opportunity and Article-325-326 deal with Universal Adult Suffrage etc.

The safeguards for the protection of interests of minorities are mandated in the following provisions of Constitution of India:

- I. Article 15 (1) & (2) - Prohibition of discrimination against citizens on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth;
- II. Article 16(1) & (2) - Citizens' right to 'equality of opportunity' in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the state, and

- prohibition in this regard of any discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth;
- III. Article 25(1) - People's freedom of conscience and right to freely profess, practice and propagate religion - subject to public order, morality and other Fundamental Rights;
 - IV. Article 26 - Right of every religious denomination or any section thereof - subject to public order, morality and health - to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes, manage its own affairs in matters of religion, and own and acquire movable and immovable property and administer it in accordance with law.
 - V. Article 28 - People's freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in educational institutions wholly maintained, recognized, or aided by the State
 - VI. Article 29(2) - Non-denial of admission to any citizen to any educational institution maintained or aided by the State, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them;
 - VII. Article 30(1) - Right of all religious and linguistic minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice;
 - VIII. Article 30(1A) - State laws providing for compulsory acquisition of property of minority educational institutions shall ensure that compensation amount to be paid does not restrict or abrogate the right guaranteed above;
 - IX. Article 30(2) - Freedom of minority-managed educational institutions from discrimination in the matter of receiving aid from the state;

Minority Rights are protected by two strategies (a) negative (b) positive. Negative strategy was aimed at protecting the minorities from government discrimination on the basis of their minority characters. Therefore, non-discrimination and equality clause were provided in the constitution to protect minorities against any possible discrimination. These rights included:

- I. Equality before law (Article 14),
- II. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste and sex etc. (Article 15),
- III. Equality of opportunities in matter of public employment (Article 16),
- IV. Right to six freedom (Article 19),
- V. Right to free profession, practice and prorogation of religion and
- VI. Freedom to manage religious available to any member of a minority community along with rest of the people.

The other strategy, positive in nature, included collective rights which are available to minorities as groups/communities. These rights were designated to allow minorities to preserve their language, religion and culture. These rights are grouped under "Cultural and Educational Rights"(Article 29 and 30)

The high object of equality, the keynote of democratic institutions and a positive guarantee to the minorities were aimed to be realized through the following articles of the Constitution of India. Article 14 declares that "the state shall not deny to any person equal before the law or equal protection of the laws within the territory of India". Though this article appears to be very short and simple, it is one of the

greatest pillars of democracy. It protects both minority and majority alike against the discriminatory conduct of the government both negatively and positively.

According to Article 15 “the state does not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them”. Article 16 guarantees equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. The state is prohibited from showing any discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, caste, race, sex, descent and place of birth or residence”.

Articles 325 and 326 deal with universal adult suffrage. The meaning of this term is that all citizens whether male or female are entitled to vote if they have reached a specified age and there must be complete equality amongst all electors irrespective of religion and Article 443 relates to uniform civil code for the citizens.

Right to Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Religion are guaranteed under Articles 25 to 28 of the constitution. These Articles guarantee freedom of conscience, free propagation, and free profession and practice of religion. However, Article 25 further provides that states can make law for social reform and welfare or the throwing open of the Hindu religious institutions of public character to all classes and sections of Hindus. But the freedom to manage religious institutions without any payment of taxes is also guaranteed subject to the following factors: public order, morality, health and provisions dealing with fundamental rights. These are introduced in order to respect religious feelings of all. Individuals are guaranteed freedom as to payment of taxes for the promotion of any particular religion (Article 27). However, these rights are subject to consideration of public order, morality and health which are necessary in the interest of general public. Article 28 further prohibits imposition of religious beliefs on the persons attending any educational institution receiving state aid. It further provides that no student can be required to take part in any religious instructions that may be imparted in such an institution recognized by the state or to attend any religious worship that may be conducted in such institution without the consent of the student or his guardian when he is a minor.

Eulogizing the provisions made by Articles 25 to 30, Justice H.R. Khanna of the Supreme Court commented that the provisions enshrined a befitting pledge to the minorities in the constitution of the country for which its greatest son had laid down his life. “As long as the constitution stands as it is today, no tampering with these rights can be countenanced. Any attempt to do so would be not only act of breach of faith, it would be constitutionally impossible.”

Similarly, Article 350 of the constitution confers right on the linguistic minorities for getting redressal of their grievances relating to languages. Article 350 A and 350 B specifically provide facilities for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups and appointment of a special officer for linguistic minorities to investigate all matters relating to safeguards provided in the constitution.

To provide justice to every individual and to the society as a whole: Under Article 32, (Remedial Rights) the Supreme Court of India has been empowered to enforce fundamental rights and to exercise check on their violations. Article 32 of the Indian constitution has been described as the corner stone of the democratic edifice

raised by the constitution. It is one of the highly cherished rights. It is not merely a right of the individual to move Supreme Court but also a duty of the Supreme Court to enforce those guaranteed rights.

The court is thus constituted “as the protector and guarantor of Fundamental Rights”. Furthermore, the constitution empowers the High Courts in each state through Article 226 to issue writs, directions or orders for the enforcement of fundamental rights and for any other purpose. Moreover, the Constitution of India also has the provision of “Judicial review.” Its main purpose to secure and protect the welfare of the people as effectively. It ranges from reviewing the constituent power to any legislative, executive or administrative power of the state.

Special provisions for Religious Minorities

The India Constitution has recognized Religious minorities: As regards religious minorities at the national level in India, all those who profess a religion other than Hindu are considered minorities, since over 80 percent of the population of the country professes the Hindu religion. At the national level, Muslims are the largest minority. The Constitution of India uses the word ‘minority’ or its plural form in some Articles viz Article 20 to 30 and 350A to 350B, but does not define the word ‘minority’. The Muslims are the largest religious minority followed by Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis.

The provisions which are intended to protect the specific demand of the religious minorities are discussed under this category. These provisions are stated in the following articles of the Indian Constitution: (a) right to conserve (b) right to freedom of education and (c) right to state aid.

The special provisions relating to minorities in the draft constitution passed in February 1948, amendments were adopted to negate each of these articles during discussions of the draft in October 1949. The amendments effectively removed religious minorities from the purview of these safeguards and restricted the scope of these articles mainly to the scheduled caste/scheduled tribes. The rest of their paper analyses the arguments in the Constituent Assembly.

Separate electorates, reserved quotas for communities in the legislatures in proportion to population in the Constituent Assembly facilitating the representation of minority in the legislation. Article 292 reserved seats in the House of the people for Muslims, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in the states of Madras and Bombay for Indian Christians. Article 283 authorized the president of India to nominate not more than two members of Anglo-Indian community to the Lok Sabha. One more useful provision was made under Article 301 for appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of all socially and educationally backward classes.

Article 29 and 30 of the Constitution are grouped together under the sub-head “Cultural and Educational Rights”. The text and the marginal notes of both the articles show that their purpose is to confer four distinct rights on those sections of the communities called minority communities. Article 29 is a general protection given to the minorities to conserve their language etc.

Article 29 (1) says; “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”. From the text of the article, the stress is on the works ‘conserve’. It intends to preserve the special traditions and characteristics of the minority which distinguish it from the dominant group. The right of conservation is of primary importance for the health and growth of every minority. The term ‘conservation’ has been given a wide connotation in the constitution. It is not limited to the literal meaning: ‘to retain or to preserve’. It includes both positive and negative aspects. In this reference, D.K. Sen Remarks: “the right of conservation includes the following rights:

- (1) The right to profess practice and preach its own religion, if it is a religious minority;
- (2) The right to follow its own social, moral and intellectual ways of life;
- (3) The right to impart instruction in its tradition and culture;
- (4) The right to perform any other lawful act or to adopt any other lawful measure for the purpose of preserving its culture ; and
- (5) Another important thing to be noted in this article is the application of the term ‘any section of society’ (minority). It has been applied in a much wider sense; the scope of the article to conserve seems to be extraordinarily wide and meaningful for the minorities in India. It gives an assurance to the minorities that their language, religion and culture will be guarded for a definite development.

Article 29 (2) is a counterpart of the equality clauses of Article 1. There should be no discrimination against any citizen on the ground of religion etc. in matter of admission in any educational institution maintained or aided by the state. Clause (2) of Article 29 prohibits discrimination against any citizen on the ground of religion etc. in the matter of admission into any educational institution maintained or aided by the state. The right conferred by that clause is an individual right given to the citizens as such and not as a member of any minority community unlike clause (1) which protects the rights of a section of the citizens.

Under Article 30 (1) of the constitution of Indian State, minorities have also the right to administer educational institutions of their choice. This right relates to management of the affairs of the institutions. The right is not made subject to any restrictions or limitations say like Article 19. The protection under Article 30 (1) extends to an institution established by a minority after the commencement of the constitution as well as before. In the Kerala Education Bill reference the State had contended that the Article applied to only those institutions as were established after the coming into force of the constitution. The Court rejected rightly. So, this fallacious argument by giving the analogy of the protection under Article 19(1) (g) that extends to a business established even before the commencement of the constitution. Chief Justice S.R. Das held that the right to administer (an educational institution) would cover pre-constitution schools just as Article 26 covers the right to maintain pre-constitution religious institutions.

The state may legitimately insist that reasonable restrictions be prescribed to ensure the excellence of the institutions before giving aid or recognition. In the recent judgment of Supreme Court said that state can apply regulations to unaided

minority education institutions to achieve educational excellence. In the opinion of Justice S.R. Das that is also an indication of taking into account public interest or national interest as he upheld some of the impugned clause as permissible regulations because these were designed to give protection and security to the ill paid teachers who are engaged in rendering service to the nation and protect the backward classes.

In S.K. Patro Vs State of Bihar, Shah J. followed this line and further decided that unlike Article 29 (1), Article 30 (1) did not expressly refer to citizenship as a qualification for the members of the minorities. It is true, he said, that the minority competent to claim the protection of Article 30 (1) and the Privilege must be minority of persons residing in India.

This Article assures the minorities the right to maintain religious and charitable institutions, the former guarantees the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. It gives to the minorities two rights (1) The right to establish and (2) the right to administer educational institutions of their choice. While Article 30 gives a special right to the minorities to establish institutions of their choice. None is the choice taken away if the minority having established an educational institutional of its choice also admits members of other communities. The Supreme Court has again dilated upon the relation of Articles 29 and 30 in the recent Guru Nanak Dev University Amritsar case. It is guaranteed of vary positive nature in the field of education for religious minorities of the country.

Today, the Minority Communities are enjoying these rights and have established thousand institutions of their choice for the general welfare of the people of the society. Article 30 means religious and linguistic minorities who are entitled to have educational institutions of their choice. It does not mention that the education for minorities must be religious. The Supreme Court not only says so that the education should be according to the teaching of their religion but that the object will be to create a total environment favourable to the promotion of its particular religious value. The word to establish in Article 3 (1) means to bring into existence but when an educational institution has been established by the government, it cannot be held to be established by a minority merely because it has been established as a result of the efforts of such a minority. This point was examined and clarified by the judiciary in case of Azeez Basha Vs Union of India. The issue involved was about the character of Aligarh Muslim University. This University came into existence in 1920 by the Centre Legislature Act of the Aligarh Muslim University. The Aligarh Muslim University Act does not mean that this University established for the Muslim minorities.

Article 30(1) guarantees to all minorities based on religion or language, the right to establish and administer educational institution of their own choice. The word "establish" means to bring into existence. It does not necessarily connote construction of the institution by the minority. The right to establish also implies the right to "establish a real institution" which means an institution recognized by the government. However, this does not give right to a minority to establish any fake institution. It must be a genuine educational institution. In order to decide whether the institutions are genuine or not, assertion of the minority is not the final. Government, University and the Court can go behind the claim of the minority to find

out whether the claim is a mere crock or pretension and the real motive is business venture. Thus, Supreme Court held that the refusal of the state government to accord permission to the A.P. Christian Medical Society to establish medical college which had been established merely a business venture does not violate the right of minorities under Article 30 (1).

The Landmark Judgement of the Supreme Court.

In the recent Judgement of the Supreme Court, right of minorities, Article 29 and 30- fundamental Rights- Rights with regard to education- Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions- Whether admission of students to minority educational institutions, aided or unaided, can be regulated by the state government or by the university to which the institutions is affiliated- Whether the right to establish and administer educational institutions includes the procedure and method of admission and selection of students – Whether the rights, procedure and method of admission would be affected in any way by the receipt of state aid. Held, admission to unaided institutions cannot be regulated by the state or the university except for providing the qualifications and minimum conditions of eligibility. So long as the admissions to such institutions are on a transparent basis and merit is adequately taken care of, there can be no interference.

A minority institution does not cease to be so the moment grants in aid are received. Such an aided institution would be entitled to have the right of admission belonging to the minority group but would be required to admit a reasonable extent of non minority students. State government can notify such percentages for admission of non minorities.

Ration laid down in *St. Stephen's College vs University of Delhi* (JT 1991 (4) SC 548) is correct but rigid percentage cannot be stipulated. Reasonable percentage can be stipulated by the authorities having regard to the type of institution, population and educational needs of the minorities. In the case of aided professional institutions passing of common entrance test held by state agency can be stipulated as a necessary procedure.

In respect of seats for the non minorities the admission to such institutions should be normally on the basis of common entrance test held by the state agency. Procedure and method for selection should be fair and merit should not be ignored. While giving aid to professional institutions it is permissible for the authority giving the aid to prescribe the rules or regulations and prescribe conditions for grant of admission to students and it is open to the said authority to devise any means to ensure that admission is granted in such aided institution on the basis of merit.

The right to 'administer' an educational institution may include the right to choose its managing or governing body, to choose its teacher to use its properties for the benefit of the institution and the right to select its own medium of instruction. The import of the words of its choice in Article 30 was considered in a Gujarat case (*Krishna Rangnath Mudholkar vs Gujarat University*). The High Court asserted: a minority has a right to establish educational institutions of its choice without the State having a right to impose on it any particular mode or methods of administering them. If that were so, the minorities would cease to administer educational institution of their choice. It will be no longer a choice but an imposition.

Regarding of the right to choose educational institution, in Kerala Education Bill Apex Court held that the word their choice necessarily, includes the right to establish education institution not only to conserve culture, language or religion but also for the purpose of imparting general education. The nature and purpose of the institution is entirely left to the discretion of the minority community. In Bombay Education case, the Supreme Court had to consider the scope of states power to prescribe medium of instruction and restrict the right of admission to minority institution. The court pointed out that where there is a minority has a fundamental right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

But in the landmark judgement of the Supreme Court on the right to establish and administer educational institution, "All citizens have a right to establish and administer educational institutions under 19(1) of and 26 but this right is subject to the provision of Articles 19(6) and 26(a). Minorities have been specifically entrusted with the right to establish and student is subject to the manner specified by the Supreme Court in this case.

However the words 'own choice' do not mean that rights are unlimited. Firstly minority cannot ask for recognition and aid for an institution which is mismanaged in the sense that it is being run in unhealthy surroundings without proper infrastructure, without competent and qualified teachers and does not maintain a fair standard of teaching and is subversive of the interest of the students and society. Secondly, the Constitution prohibits compulsory religious instructions or worship in any educational institution recognized or aided by the state. This prohibition equally applies to minority institutions also, (St. Xavier's College vs State of Gujarat) which seek recognition and aid from the state and no student can be compelled to attend such religious exercise without his consent or if he/she is minor, consent of his/her guardian. However, what is prohibited is religious and not moral education which is not associated with any religion.

Since in modern times, it is impossible to run an educational institution without aid, so the right of a minority community under article 30(1) to establish and administer educational institutions of its choice indirectly carries with it a right to receive State's aid. Under clause 2 of the Article, the State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language.

So, minority institution can also claim state aid like other institution under the same conditions on which it is available to the majority community institutions. Recently Madras High Court has also held in the case of "State of Tamil Nadu vs Melapalayam Muslim Magalir Kalvi Sangam", that the minorities could not be asked to maintain their educational institution without state aid. The state is thereby enjoying not discriminating in granting aid to educational institutions on the ground that the management of the institution is in the hands of a minority. D.K. Sen has a twofold objective. It implies that an educational institution belonging to a minority is entitled to ask for aid from the state. Secondly it also means that the conditions under which grant-in-aid should be available to minority educational institutions must be the same as for all other educational institutions.

While allowing recognition and aid, state may lay down certain pre-conditions. But it does not mean that state can lay down any condition as it pleases. A pre-condition in order to be valid, must be reasonable non-discriminatory and must not destroy the right of establishment and administration of the institution for the purpose of ensuring sanitation, competence of teacher, maintenance of discipline, conditions of service.

State may lay down a condition to ensure that the aid is properly utilized for the purpose it is given. But it cannot lay down a condition that the state may take over management of the institution or may acquire under certain contingencies, for it would be unreasonable and would completely destroy the right of the minority community to administer its institution.

An Eleven Judge Constitution bench headed by Chief Justice B.N. Kirpal by a 6:5 majority rules that the state could not regulate the admission of students to unaided 'Minority Educational Institutions' (MEI's) like schools and under graduate colleges, where the scope of merit based selection was practically nil so long as the same was done transparently. The Bench deliberated among other issues, the meaning of minorities and minority educational institutions (MEI's) and the criteria to determine whether an educational institution is a minority educational institution. Accordingly this judgement, the following points emerge from the court ruling. All citizens have a right to establish and administer educational institutions under 19(1) (8) and 26 but this right is subject to the provisions of Article 19(6) and 26(a):

- The right to administer minority educational institutions (MEI) is not absolute.
- State can apply regulation to unaided MEI to achieve educational excellence.
- Aided MEI's should admit certain percentage of non-minority students.
- Percentage of non-minority students to be admitted to an aided MEI to be decided by the state or university.
- Fee to be charged by unaided MEI cannot be reputed but no institution can charge capitation fee.
- State can prescribe minimum qualification for teachers and principal in an unaided MEI. Tribunal headed by District Judge should be constituted or redressal of grievance of employees of MEIs.
- State can provide the manner of admission in case of aided MEI to ensure that it is done on the basis of merit.
- Merit could be determined through common entrance test.
- Unaided MEI's could have their own procedure for admission but the same had to be fair and transparent.

LIST OF CASES DECIDED BY SUPREME COURT/HIGH COURTS/NCMEI ON RIGHTS OF MINORITIES EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Sr. No	NAME OF THE CASE	DECISION IN BRIEF	Court
1.	State of Bombay v. Bombay Educational Society (AIR 1954 SC 561)	Minorities have right to impart instructions to the children of such community in their own language.	Hon'ble Supreme Court
2.	Kerala Education Bill case (AIR 1958 SC 956)	Minority for the purpose of Articles 29 and 30 of the constitution of India would be determined by reference to the entire population of the state.	Hon'ble Supreme Court
3.	Sidhrajbhai v. State of Gujarat (AIR 1963 SC 540)	The Government order that the grant in aid and recognition to the minority colleges will be withheld if 80% of the seats to the nominees of the government are not provided in their institutions' is violation of Article 30(1) of the constitution.	Hon'ble Supreme Court
4.	S.Azeez Basha v. Union of India (AIR 1968 SC 662)	The Minority Institution/ University established by central law/statute of the Parliament cannot be considered as institute established by Minority community and therefore not entitled to claim benefits of Article 30.	Hon'ble Supreme Court
5.	Bishop S.K. Patro v. State of Bihar (1969)1 SCC 863	Minority claiming protection under Article 30(1) must be a minority of persons residing in India.	Hon'ble Supreme Court
6.	D. A. V. College v. State Of Punjab (AIR 1971 SC 1731)	The right provided under Article 30(1) to establish and administer educational institution of its choice includes the right to have a choice of medium of instruction also.	SC
7.	Ahmedabad St. Xavier's College Society vs. State of Gujarat, (AIR 1974 SC 1389)	The Constitution of Selection Committee for appointment of academic staff of a Minority college must remain in the hands of the administration of the minority educational institution. The University to which college is affiliated can only prescribe qualification for the academic staff.	Hon'ble Supreme Court
8.	Lily Kurian vs. st. Levoine (AIR 1979 SC 52)	The state may regulate the exercise of the right to administration of minority educational institutions but it has no power to impose restrictions which is destructive of the right.	Hon'ble Supreme Court
9.	S. P. Mittal v. Union of India (AIR 1983 SC 1)	The benefit of Art. 30(1) can be claimed by the community only on providing that it is a religious of linguistic minority and that institution was established by it.	Hon'ble Supreme Court

10.	Managing Board, M.T.M. v. State of Bihar (1984)4 SCC 500	The state can lay down reasonable conditions for maintaining the standard of education before they could be considered for affiliation but refusal of affiliation on terms and conditions which practically denies the progress and autonomy of the institution is violation of Article 30.	Hon'ble Supreme Court
11.	Frank Anthony Public School Employees' Association v Union of India 1986 (Vo.IV)SCC 707	Statutory measures regulating terms and conditions of service teachers and other employees of minority educational institutions for maintaining educational standards and excellence are not violation of Article 30(1).	Hon'ble Supreme Court
12.	St. Stephen's college vs. University of Delhi (AIR 1992 SC 1630)	Minority aided educational institutions may preserve 50 per cent seats for their community candidates and are entitled to give them preference in admission as it is necessary to maintain the minority character of institutions.	Hon'ble Supreme Court
13.	Unni Krishnan vs. State of A.P. (1993) 1 SCC 645	Minority Educational institutions may charge such fee which is required for the betterment and growth of the institution but they should not be an element of profiteering in fixing the fee.	Hon'ble Supreme Court
14.	State of Bihar v. Syed Asad Raza (AIR 1997 SC 2425)	State shall not in granting aid to educational institution, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground it is under the management of minority.	Hon'ble Supreme Court
15.	Yunus Ali Sha v. Mohamed Abdul Kalam (1999) 3SCC 676	Management and Administration of the school should be under the control of the managing committee of the minority institution and not State authorities.	Hon'ble Supreme Court
16.	Manager, St. Thomas U.P. School, Kerala v. Commr. and Secy. to G. Ed. Dept.,(AIR 2002(2)1226)	Even a single philanthropic individual from the concerned minority community can establish a minority institution with his own means.	Hon'ble Supreme Court
17.	T.M.A. Pai Foundation vs. State of Karnataka, (AIR 2003 SC 355)	An aided minority educational institution would be entitled to have the right of admission of students belonging to the minority group.	Hon'ble Supreme Court
18.	Islamic Academy of education vs. state of Karnataka (AIR 2003 SC 3724)	The Supreme Court has directed to constitute a separate committee in each state to be headed by a retired judge of the high court, to approve the fee structure of the minority institutions.	Hon'ble Supreme Court

19.	Brahmo Samaj Education Society v. State of West Bengal 2004(6) SCC	Appointment of Staff is the exclusive right of minority educational institutions.	Hon'ble Supreme Court
20.	P.A Inamdar and others vs. State of Maharashtra and others (AIR 2005 SC 3236)	State can't impose its reservation policy on minority and non-minority unaided private colleges, including professional colleges.	Hon'ble Supreme Court
21.	St. Stephen's college vs. University of Delhi and others. WP(C)5226/2008 Decided on 21-8-2008 by Delhi H.C. - Decision of H.C. Confirmed by S.C. on 13-10-2008	The right of Minority educational institutions to appoint the head of the institutions cannot be taken away by any rule or regulation or by any enactment made by the state even if the institution is receiving 100% aid. A law which interferes with the minority choice of Principal would be violation of Article 30(1). Minority institutions are entitled to appoint a person, who according to it, is the most suited for the head of the institution.	Hon'ble Delhi H.C. (Decision of H.C. Confirmed by Hon'ble Supreme Court on 13-10-2008)
22.	Cochin University of science and Technology and Another vs. Thomas p. Joan and others (2008)8SCC82	Minority educational institution must be left to its own devices in the matter of fixation of fees. Profiteering or capitation fee is not permissible but some amount of surplus funds is permissible. If the institution follows broad principles, it is not required to explain minutely the details of its receipt and expenses.	Hon'ble Supreme Court
23.	Modern Dental College and research centre and others vs. state of Madhya Pradesh and others (2009)7SCC751	Private unaided minority institution have right to devise rational manner of selecting and admitting students. However certain degree of state control is required since State has duty to see that high standards of education are maintained in all professional institutions.	Hon'ble Supreme Court
24.	Sindhi Education Society and another vs. Chief Secretary , Government of NCT of Delhi and others(2010) 8SCC49	Reservation for SC/ ST in minority schools as a precondition for government aid is impermissible. Minority schools have a right to appoint persons compatible with their institution and culture so that their right to conserve their socio-economic cultural character is not violated.	Hon'ble Supreme Court
25.	Kolawana Gram Vikas Kendra vs. State of Gujarat(2010)1 SCC 133	Certain extent of government control is permissible in case of minority educational institution receiving 100% government grant. The government can verify whether there was vacancy as per work load and whether the candidate possessed minimum	Hon'ble Supreme Court

		prescribed qualification.	
26.	Mrs. Satimbla Sharma & Others vs. St. Paul's Senior Secondary School and others AIR2011SC2926, (2011)13SCC760	Teachers of private unaided minority schools had no right to claim salary equal to that of their counter parts working in Government schools and Government aided schools. Teachers of private unaided minority schools are paid out of fees and other resources of private schools. Moreover, unaided private minority schools over which Government has no administrative control because of their autonomy under Article 30(1) are not State within the meaning of Article 12 read with Article 36. Hence, right to equality under Article 14 could not be claimed against unaided private minority schools — Obligation to ensure equal pay for equal work in Article 39(d) is on State — Private unaided minority school is not under any duty to ensure equal pay for equal work.	Hon'ble Supreme Court
27.	The Forum of Minority Institutions and Associations vs. The State of Tamil Nadu (2011)2MLJ641	Minority Educational Institutions' right to administer includes right to appoint teachers of their choice among NET/SLET qualified candidates. UGC regulation 2000 interfering with right of administration would not be applicable to minority institutions, being violation of Article 30(1) of the Constitution.	Hon'ble HC of Chennai
28.	P.A. Inamdar & Other vs. UGC & others (Date of Order 13/06/2012).	Clause 5.1.4 and 5.1.5 of UGC Regulation 2010 is not applicable to Minority Educational Institutions in the Appointment of Teaching Staff.	NCMEI Case No. 331 of 2012
29.	Society for Un-aided Private Schools of Rajasthan vs. Union of India and another (2012) 6SCC 1	Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is not applicable to unaided minority schools. The said 2009 Act and in particular Sections 12(1)(c) and 18(3) infringes the fundamental freedom guaranteed to unaided minority schools under Article 30(1) and, consequently, the said 2009 Act shall not apply to such schools.	Hon'ble Supreme Court
30.	Dayanand Anglo Vedic (DAV) College Trust and Management Society v. State of Maharashtra (AIR 2013,SC 1420)	Language is the basis for establishment of different states, a "linguistic minority "has to be determined in relation to the State in which the educational institution is sought to be established. The position with regard to the religious minorities	Hon'ble Supreme Court

		is the similar as both are at par in Article 30. Article 30 cannot be interpreted in such a way as the persons who established the institution in the State for the benefit of the persons who are in minority, any person, be it non-minority in other place, can administer and run such institution.	
31.	Pramati Educational and Cultural Trust v. Union of India (AIR 2014SC 2114)	The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is not ultra vires to Article 19(1)(g) but so far as it applies to minority schools aided or unaided, covered under clause(1) of Article 30 of the Constitution, is ultra-vires the Constitution.	Hon'ble Supreme Court
32.	Chandanda Das v. State of W.B. (2015) 12 SCC 140	Though grant in aid is not included in constitutional guarantee to linguistic and religious minorities to establish and run their educational institutions, but such right cannot be denied only because institutions are established by linguistic or religious minorities. Grant of aid cannot be made sub-servient to conditions which deprive institutions of their substantive right of administering such institutions. Minority institution is entitle to protection of Article 26 & 30, Right to appoint teachers of its choice who satisfy eligibility conditions is implicit in their Right to administer such institutions and such right cannot be diluted by state or its functionaries.	Hon'ble Supreme Court
33.	Modern Dental College & Research Centre v. State of M.P. (2016) 4 SCC 346	Private unaided minority & Non-Minority institutions have Right to ccupation under Article 19(1), said Right is not absolute and is subject to reasonable restrictions thus in larger public interest of student community, to promote merit, to achieve excellence and curb malpractices, admission by holding of state-held common entrance test and fee structure can certainly be regulated by such institutions	Hon'ble Supreme Court

III

Functions of the Commission

The functions of the Commission shall be as follows:-

- a) to examine the working of various safeguards provided in the Constitution of India or the laws enacted by the Parliament or the laws passed by the State Legislature for the protection of Minorities and to make recommendations to ensure their effective implementation;
- b) to make recommendations with a view to ensuring effective implementation and enforcement of all the safeguards;
- c) to monitor the working of the safeguards provided in the Constitution of India, laws enacted by the Parliament or State Legislature and policies and schemes of the Government for Minorities;
- d) to conduct studies, research and analysis on the questions of avoidance of discriminations against Minorities;
- e) to make assessment of the representation of Minorities in the various services under Government of Punjab and the means to achieve the desired level;
- f) to make recommendations for ensuring, maintaining and promoting communal harmony in the state;
- g) to make periodical or special reports to the Government on any matter pertaining to the minorities and in particular difficulties confronted by them;
- h) to study any other matter, which in the opinion of the Commission, is important from the point of view of the welfare and development of Minorities, and to make appropriate recommendations;
- i) to consider the grievances of the Minorities and to suggest appropriate solution from time to time;
- j) to look into specific complaints regarding deprivation of rights and safeguards of Minorities and take up such matters with the appropriate authorities; and
- k) to co-ordinate and supervise the implementation of the Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities:

1. Provided that, if any matter specified in sub-section (1) is undertaken by the National Commission for Minorities constituted under section 3 of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 (Central Act 19 of 1992), the State Commission shall cease to have jurisdiction in such matters.

2. The Government shall cause the recommendations of the Commission to be laid before the House of the State Legislature along with the memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations and the reasons for non-acceptance, if any, of such recommendations.

Powers of commission

The Commission shall, while carrying out its functions under this Act, have the powers of a civil court and in particular, in respect of the following matters, namely:-

A) Administrative powers.

1. The Commission has to "regulate its own procedure". This will include conduct of business at its meetings, preparations therefore and follow-up action, issuing of processes, working of and division of work in its office, and'

all other procedural matters.

2. The "Secretary and other officers and employees" are provided by the Government to the Commission for the efficient performance of the functions of the Commission. They are NOT to control, restrict or regulate the functions of the Commission.
3. It is for the Commission to issue and take "orders and decisions", and the Secretary of the Commission or any other authorized officer shall only authenticate such orders and decisions of the Commission.

B) Financial Powers.

1. As per Section 10(1), the Government has to pay to the Commission, by way of grants, "sums of money" to be "utilised for the purposes of this Act" and its provisions concerning the functions and powers of the Commission.
2. As per Section 10(2), the Commission can "spend such sums as it thinks fit". No conditions are imposed by the Act, or by the Statutory Rules framed thereunder, on this power of the Commission.

C) Judicial Powers.

As per Section 9(4) of the Act, the Commission has "all the powers of a civil court" while performing three of its functions, viz.:

- i. evaluation of progress of development of Minorities under Union and States,
- ii. monitoring of working of Constitutional and legal safeguards for Minorities, and
- iii. looking into specific complaints regarding deprivation of safeguards of Minorities and taking them up with

D) Public Servant Status.

1. As per Section 14 of the Act, Commission's Chairperson / Members, and its officers / employees acting on its direction, are "public servants within the meaning of Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code",
2. This means that any person disobeying / ignoring Commission's "orders and decisions", misleading it by false information, or obstructing it in the discharge of its lawful functions, shall be liable to the penalties laid down in Chapter X of the Indian Penal Code (Sections 172-190 : "Contempt of Lawful Authority of Public Servants").

The Commission shall, while performing any of the functions mentioned, have all the powers of a civil court trying a suit and in particular, in respect of the following matters, namely:

- a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;
- b) requiring the discovery and production of any documents;
- c) receiving evidence on affidavits;
- d) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any office of the Government;
- e) issuing commissions for the examination of witness and documents; and
- f) any other matter which may be prescribed.

IV

The Present Commission

Chairman : Prof. Emanuel Nahar

Senior Vice Chairman : Mohammad Rafi

Vice Chairman : Hans Raj

Members : 1. Ahmed Ali Guddu

2. Gulam Hussain

3. Lal Hussain

4. Nasir Hassan Salmani

5. Bahadar Khan

6. Sher Khan

7. Salil Kumar Aggarwal

8. Subhash Masih Thoba

GUIDELINES for implementation of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities.

The Hon'ble President, in his address to the Joint Session of Parliament on February 25, 2005, had announced that the Government would recast the 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities with a view to incorporate programme specific interventions. Prime Minister, in his address on the occasion of Independence Day, 2005, announced inter-alia that "We will also revise and revamp the 15 Point Programme for Minorities. The new 15 Point Programme will have definite goals which are to be achieved in a specific time frame". In pursuance of these commitments, the earlier programme has been revised as the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities.

2. The objectives of the programme are as follows:-

- a) Enhancing opportunities for education.
- b) Ensuring an equitable share for minorities in economic activities and employment, through existing and new schemes, enhanced credit support for self-employment, and recruitment to State and Central Government jobs.
- c) Improving the conditions of living of minorities by ensuring an appropriate share for them in infrastructure development schemes.
- d) Prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence.

3. An important aim of the new programme is to ensure that the benefits of various government schemes for the underprivileged reach the disadvantaged sections of the minority communities. The underprivileged among the minorities are, of course, included in the target groups of various government schemes. But in order to ensure that the benefits of these schemes flow equitably to minorities, the new programme envisages location of a certain proportion of development projects in minority concentration areas. It also provides that, wherever possible, 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes should be earmarked for minorities.

4. The emphasis of the programme on the maintenance of communal peace and harmony, through appropriate measures, and ensuring a reasonable representation of minorities in government, including the public sector, remains as emphatic as ever and these continue to be important constituents of the new programme.

5. The programme does not envisage any change or relaxation of any criteria, norms or eligibility conditions in any scheme for minorities. These would continue to be as provided for in the original schemes included in the programme.

6. The term 'substantial minority population' in the 15 Point Programme applies to such districts/sub-district units where at least 25% of the total population of that unit belongs to minority communities.

7. (a) The target group of the programme consists of the eligible sections among the minorities notified under Section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, viz Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis).

(b) In States, where one of the minority communities notified under Section 2.

(c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 is, in fact, in majority, the earmarking of physical/financial targets under different schemes will be only for the other notified minorities. These states are Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. Lakshadweep is the only Union Territory in this group.

8. The new programme will be implemented by Central Ministries / Departments concerned through State Governments / Union Territories. Each concerned Ministry/Department shall appoint a nodal officer, not below the rank of a Joint Secretary to Government of India, for this programme. The Ministry of Minority Affairs shall be the nodal Ministry for this programme.

9. Physical Targets and Financial Outlays:

Considering the complexity of the programme and its wide reach, wherever possible, Ministries/Departments concerned will earmark 15 percent of the physical targets and financial outlays for minorities. These will be distributed between States/UTs on the basis of the proportion of Below Poverty Line (BPL) population of minorities in a particular State/Union Territory to the total BPL population of minorities in the country, subject to the following:-

- (a) (i) For schemes applicable exclusively to rural areas, only the ratio relevant to the BPL minority population in rural areas would be considered.
 - (ii) For schemes applicable exclusively to urban areas, only the ratio relevant to the BPL minority population of urban areas would be considered.
 - (iii) For others, where such differentiation is not possible, the total would be considered.
- (b) For States/UT referred to in para 7 (b), the earmarking will only be for the BPL minorities, other than that in majority.

10. The schemes amenable to such earmarking are the following:-

(A) Enhancing opportunities for Education.

1. Equitable availability of ICDS Services Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme by providing services through Anganwadi Centres
2. Improving access to School Education Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme, and other similar Government schemes.
3. Greater Resources for Teaching Urdu
4. Modernizing Madarsa Education
5. Scholarships for Meritorious Students from Minority Communities
6. Improving Educational Infrastructure through the Maulana Azad Education Foundation

(B) Equitable Share in Economic Activities and Employment.

7. Self-Employment and Wage Employment for the poor
 - a) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)

- b) Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)
 - c) Sampurna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
8. Upgradation of skills through technical training:
 - New Industrial training Institutes (ITI) and upgradation of existing ITI.
 9. Enhanced credit support for economic activities
 - a) The National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC)
 - b) Bank credit under priority sector lending.
 - c) Improving the conditions of living of minorities
 10. Recruitment to State and Central Services

(C) Improving the conditions of living of minorities.

11. Equitable share in rural housing scheme Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
12. Improvement in condition of slums inhabited by minority communities:
 - Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

(D) Prevention & Control of Communal Riots.

13. Prevention of Communal Incidents
 14. Prosecution for Communal Offences
 15. Rehabilitation of Victims of Communal Riots
- 11. Implementation, Monitoring and Reporting –**

A. Ministry/Department Level:

Ministries/Departments implementing the schemes, included in the programme shall continue to implement and monitor these schemes with reference to the physical targets and financial outlays. They are expected to review the progress of the programme on a monthly basis and report the progress of implementation, in respect of the schemes under this programme, on a quarterly basis, by the fifteenth day of next quarter, to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

B. State/UT Level:

(i) States/UTs are expected to constitute a State Level Committee for Implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities headed by the Chief Secretary with members consisting of the Secretaries and Heads of Departments implementing the schemes under the 15 Point Programme, representatives from the Panchayati Raj Institutions/Autonomous District Councils, three representatives from reputed non-governmental institutions dealing with minorities and three such other members considered appropriate by the state government/UT administration. The Department dealing with Minorities of the State/UT may be made the nodal department for monitoring the 15 Point Programme. The Committee should meet at least once every quarter and the

Department dealing with Minorities of the State/UT may send a quarterly progress report to the Ministry of Minority Affairs by the 15th day of the next quarter.

(ii) District Level:

Similarly, at the district level, a District Level Committee for Implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities may be constituted headed by the Collector/Deputy Commissioner of the district, with District level officers of the departments implementing the programme, representatives from the Panchayati Raj Institutions/Autonomous District Councils, and three representatives from reputed institutions dealing with minorities. The District Level Committee shall report progress of implementation to the Department dealing with Minorities of the state government/UT administration for placing it before the State Level Committee.

C. Central Level:

(i) At the central level, the progress of implementation, with reference to targets, will be monitored once in six months by a Committee of Secretaries (COS), and a report will be submitted to the Union Cabinet. The Ministry of 3 Minority Affairs shall be the nodal Ministry to prepare reports in this regard for placing before the COS and the Union Cabinet once in six months. All Ministries/Departments concerned with this programme shall submit quarterly reports to the Ministry of Minority Affairs by the 15th day of the next quarter.

(ii) There shall be a Review Committee for the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of the Minorities headed by Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs, with nodal officers from all the Ministries/Department concerned which shall meet at least once every quarter to review the progress, obtain feedback and resolve problems and provide clarifications, as might be needed.

Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities.

A. Enhancing opportunities for Education.

1. Equitable availability of ICDS Services

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

2. Improving access to School Education

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

3. Greater resources for teaching Urdu

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

4. Modernizing Madarsa Education

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

5. Scholarships for meritorious students from minority communities

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

6. Improving educational infrastructure through the Maulana Azad Education Foundation

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

B. Equitable Share in Economic Activities and Employment

7. Self-Employment and Wage Employment for the poor.

- a) The Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), the primary selfemployment programme for rural areas, has the objective of bringing assisted poor rural families above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and gov-subsidy. A certain percentage of the physical and financial targets under the SGSY will be earmarked for beneficiaries belonging to the minority communities living below the poverty line in rural areas.
- b) The Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) consists of two major components namely, the Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) and the Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP). A certain percentage of the physical and financial targets under USEP and UWEP will be earmarked to benefit people below the poverty line from the minority communities.
- c) The Sampurna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is aimed at providing additional wage employment in rural areas alongside the creation of durable community, social and economic infrastructure. Since the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) has been launched in 200 districts, and SGRY has been merged with NREGP in these districts, in the remaining districts, a certain percentage of the allocation under SGRY will be earmarked for beneficiaries belonging to the minority communities living below the poverty line till these districts are taken up under NREGP. Simultaneously, a certain percentage of the allocation will be earmarked for the creation of infrastructure in such villages, which have a substantial population of minorities.

8. Upgradation of skills through technical training

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

9. Enhanced credit support for economic activities.

- a) The National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) was set up in 1994 with the objective of promoting economic development activities among the minority communities. The Government is committed to strengthen the NMDFC by providing it greater equity support to enable it to fully achieve its objectives.
- b) Bank credit is essential for creation and sustenance of self-employment initiatives. A target of 40% of net bank credit for priority sector lending has been fixed for domestic banks. The priority sector includes, inter alia, agricultural loans, loans to small-scale industries & small business, loans to retail trade, professional and self-employed persons, education loans, housing loans and micro-credit. It will be ensured that an appropriate percentage of the priority sector lending in all categories is targeted for the minority communities.

10. Recruitment to State and Central Services

- a) In the recruitment of police personnel, State Governments will be advised to give special consideration to minorities. For this purpose, the composition of selection committees should be representative.
- b) The Central Government will take similar action in the recruitment of personnel to the Central police forces.
- c) Large scale employment opportunities are provided by the Railways, nationalized banks and public sector enterprises. In these cases also, the concerned departments will ensure that special consideration is given to recruitment from minority communities.
- d) An exclusive scheme will be launched for candidates belonging to minority communities to provide coaching in government institutions as well as private coaching institutes with credibility.

C. Improving the conditions of living of minorities

11. Equitable share in rural housing scheme.

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

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

Under the schemes of Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the Central Government provides assistance to States/UTs for development of urban

slums through provision of physical amenities and basic services. It would be ensured that the benefits of these programmes flow equitably to members of the minority communities and to cities/slums, predominantly inhabited by minority communities.

D. Prevention & Control of Communal Riots

13. Prevention of communal incidents.

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

14. Prosecution for communal offences.

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

15. Rehabilitation of victims of communal riots.

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

MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS FOR WELFARE OF MINORITIES: SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES

A. Educational Empowerment

1. Pre-Matric Scholarships

Objective:

Under this scheme scholarship is given by the Government of India to the students of minority communities studying from class I to X to encourage the parents so that their children complete the school education.

How to Apply:

- In order to avail the scholarship, the applicant has to apply online at national scholarship portal site.
- For this the student has to upload self attested photo, income certificate of parents and self declaration that he/she belongs to a minority community. There is no requirement of giving affidavit on stamp paper.

Eligibility:

The student should secure upto 50% marks in his previous final examination and the total income of the parents should not exceed Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum.

Benefits:

- Under the scheme scholarship of Rs. 100/- is given per month (for 10 months) to day scholars as well as hostellers studying from class I to V.

- Rs. 500/- per annum as admission fee and Rs. 350/- per month as tuition fee are given to both day scholars and hostellers studying from class VI to X. In addition, Rs. 600/- per month (for 10 months) is given to hostellers as maintenance allowance (Rs. 100/- per month for day scholars).

2. Post-Matric Scholarships

Objective:

- Under this scheme scholarship is given to meritorious students studying from class XI to Ph.D.
- 30% of the total scholarship is given to girl students under the scheme.
- Once registered in the portal, the amount of scholarship is directly sent to the account of the students through their respective institute.

How to apply:

- In order to avail the scholarship, the applicant has to apply online at national scholarship portal site.
- For this the student has to upload self attested photo, income certificate of parents and self declaration that he/she belongs to a minority community. There is no requirement of giving affidavit on stamp paper.

Eligibility:

The student should secure not less than 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous final examination and the total income of the parents should not exceed Rs. 2 lakh.

Benefits:

- Rs. 7,000/- p.a. is given to both hosteller and day scholars as admission and tuition fee. Rs. 10,000/- p.a. is given as tuition/admission fees to both hosteller and day scholars who want to apply for vocational courses.
- Rs. 3,000/- p.a. is given as admission/tuition fees for students who want to get admission in under graduate and post-graduate level courses. Apart from this, maintenance allowance of Rs. 7,000/- p.a. and Rs. 10,000/- p.a. is given to students studying in class XI & XII and those studying in technical courses, respectively.
- Maintenance allowance of Rs. 3,000/- p.a. is given to students studying in M.Phil and Ph.D.
- Maintenance allowance of Rs. 570 p.m. and Rs. 300 p.m. is given to hostellers and day scholars' students of graduate and post-graduate level.

3. Merit-cum-Means Scholarship Scheme

Objective:

Under this scheme, scholarship is provided to students belonging to minority communities to pursue technical and professional courses at Graduate and Post-Graduate level from a recognized institution.

How to Apply:

One has to submit online application at the scholarship portal. The concerned State Government will advertise the scheme in the month of March every year.

Eligibility:

- The total Annual Income of the parents should not be more than 2.50 Lakh.
- Students should secure 50% or more marks at Higher Secondary/Graduation level.

Benefits:

- Under this scheme, maintenance allowance of Rs. 10,000/-p.a. for hostellers and Rs. 5,000/-p.a. for day scholars is being given.
- Full course fee is reimbursed to both hostellers and day scholars who are studying in 85 notified institutions. For others, course fee of Rs. 20,000/- or actual, whichever is less, is being given.

4. Moulana Azad Education Foundation**Objectives:**

- To provide assistance to the schools and vocational training institutes working in educationally backward minority concentrated areas.
- To provide financial assistance for construction/expansion of schools, purchase of Science/Computer lab equipments/furniture, construction/expansion of hostel building etc.

Eligibility:

- For availing financial assistance under this scheme, concerned educational institutions/Trust should be registered under the Societies Registration Act/Indian Trust Act for the last three years.
- Such institution should not be an office of profit for any family or individual.
- Such institution should not promote the interest of any political party.
- More than 25% of the beneficiary students in the Institution should be from educationally backward minorities group.
- For more details, visit the website www.maef.nic.in.

Benefits:

The maximum limit of financial assistance to be given for different activities under this scheme varies from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 50 lakhs. A maximum Rs. 50 lakhs of financial assistance is given to a single educational institution.

5. Maulana Azad National Fellowship**Objectives:**

- The objective of this scheme is to provide integrated five years fellowships in the form of financial assistance to M.Phil and Ph.D students from minority community.
- Fellowship is provided to students from minority communities, to pursue M. Phil and Ph.D.
- University Grants Commission (UGC) is the nodal agency for implementation of the Scheme.
- The total number of fresh fellowships has been increased from 756 to 1000 (in addition to renewals) for 2018-19 & 2019-20.
- 30% of the fellowships earmarked for girl students.
- Prior clearance of CBSE - NET/CSIR - NET examination is prerequisite for

award of Maulana Azad National Fellowship for minority students for M.Phil/Ph.D. from 2018-19 onwards.

Eligibility:

The students pursuing courses from the universities should be affiliated by UGC. Selection of the minority students for award of fellowship under the Scheme will be made on the basis of merit in National Eligibility Test (NET) of UGC conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and CSIR. Total annual income of their family should not be more than Rs. 6 lakhs.

How to Apply:

This scheme is implemented by UGC and notification is published every year in reputed news papers by UGC. After the notification is published, application is to be submitted online through UGC website. Students should visit UGC website (www.ugc.ac.in) for detailed information regarding guidelines of this schemes.

Benefits:

As per current rate, Rs. 25,000/- p.m. is given to Junior Research Fellow and Rs. 28,000/- p.m is given to Senior Research Fellow, under this scheme.

6. Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship Schemes for Girl Students

Objectives:

Under this scheme of Maulana Azad Education Foundation, scholarship is given to meritorious girl students belonging to minority communities so that they can continue their education.

Eligibility:

- Students should have secured at least 55% marks in their previous exams.
- Family income should not exceed Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum.
- The schools/colleges/institutions in which the students are studying should be government recognized.

How to Apply:

Advertisements are given in newspapers; accordingly students have to apply within stipulated time.

Benefits:

Scholarship amount of Rs. 12,000/- (Rs. 6,000/- for class 11th and Rs. 6,000/- for class 12th) is given under this scheme.

7. Khwaja Gharib Nawaz Skill Development and Training

Objectives:

Under the schemes of MAEF youths belonging to minority communities are provided short term job oriented skill development courses. Youths belonging to minority communities are given training in taking care of senior citizens, repairing of mobiles and laptops, computer hardware and networking, motor driving, security guard, industrial security management, house-keeping etc. Subsequently, MAEF bears the whole expenses of training program provided to the youths belonging to minority communities by the institutions.

How to Apply:

Applications are invited from reputed training institutions through the advertisements published in the newspapers of MAEF.

Benefits:

Monthly allowances are given by the training institutes so that youths do not face financial loss. Training period comprises of 2 to 6 months. After completion of training, youths are given proper assistance to get jobs.

8. Padho Pardes - Loan Limit - Rs. 20 Lakhs**Objective:**

The objective of the scheme is to award interest subsidy to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of notified minority communities so as to provide them with better opportunities for higher education abroad.

Eligibility:

- Interest subsidy is provided to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of notified minority communities for higher education abroad.
- The Scheme is applicable for higher studies abroad. The interest Subsidy shall be linked with the existing Educational Loan Scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA) and restricted to students enrolled for course at Masters, M.Phil and Ph.D levels.
- Canara Bank is the Nodal agency for implementation of the scheme
- Total income from all sources should not exceed Rs. 6.00 lakh per annum.
- 35% of the slots are earmarked for girl students.

How to Apply:

- Application for the loan amount can be made in the registered public sector bank or NMDFC. All applications are evaluated by a Committee and interest subsidy is provided to notified minority communities in proportion to their population. Girls are given preferences in this scheme.
- On directions of Ministry of Minority Affairs, applications are invited once in a year by the registered banks on their own portal.
- Concerned bank will have to be informed before taking education loan under 'Padho Pardes' scheme of Ministry of Minority Affairs, so that the interest subsidy can be received from the Ministry, by the bank.

Benefits:

Meritorious students can get loan amount upto Rs. 20 lakhs under this scheme.

9. Naya Savera - Free Coaching Scheme for the Candidates Belonging to Minority Communities

The Scheme started in 2007-08. It is implemented through empanelled coaching institutes /organizations. Financial assistance provided to empanel coaching institutions for free coaching to minority students. 30% seats are earmarked for Girls. Family income of the candidate should not exceed Rs. 6.00 lakh per annum to avail this scheme.

Objective:

Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for free coaching in selected reputed Coaching Institutions to prepare minority students for competitive examinations for private and Government jobs.

Eligibility:

- Beneficiaries' annual family income should not exceed Rs. 3.00 lakh per annum.
- Students have to be present in the classes regularly and they cannot remain absent for more than 15 days without any valid reason.

How to Apply:

Proposals are invited from the coaching institutes for empanelment by Ministry of Minority Affairs. Application for free coaching can be made every year only to those empanelled institutes. The payment of fees of the students undertaking coaching is sent by the Ministry directly to the coaching institutes. Detailed information regarding empanelled institutes is available on Ministry's website.

NON RESIDENTIAL COACHING PROGRAMME

- Competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), State Public Service Commissions, the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and the various recruitment agencies like Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs.), Banking Services Recruitment Boards etc for Group A, B and C posts.
- Officers' Grade examinations conducted by banks, Insurance Companies and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs).
- Entrance Examinations for admission in Engineering/Medical courses, Professional courses like CAT, CLAT, MBA etc and any other such disciplines as Ministry may decided from time to time.

RESIDENTIAL COACHING PROGRAMME

- Two years focused coaching for science students of class XIth & XIIth for preparation of entrance examination of engineering /medical courses.
- One year focused coaching for students passed XIIth class with science subject for preparation of entrance examination of engineering/medical courses.
- Residential coaching programme for preparation of Civil services exam.

Rate of coaching fees

Coaching Programmes	Rates of Coaching Fees	Duration
Residential Coaching Programme for preparation of Civil Services	Rs. 1.00 Lakh per student	9 months
Group 'A' services /Technical/Professional courses	Rs. 50,000/- per student	6 months
Group 'B' services	Rs. 30,000/- per student	4 months
Group 'C' services	Rs. 20,000/- per student	3 months
Residential Coaching Programme for preparation of Medical/ Engineering entrance exams	Rs. 1.00 lakh per student	1 or 2 years
Stipend	Rs. 2500/ is paid to the students for non residential coaching .	--

S. No.	Items	Existing norms	Revised Norms
1	Coaching fees	(i) 20000/- per student for Engg, Medical , Group A. (ii) Rs.20000/- for Group B services. (ii) 15000/- for group C services .	(i)Rs. 50000/- (ii) Rs. 30000 /- . (iii) Rs. 20000 for Group C services .
2	Stipend	(i) Rs. 1500/- per month for local student. (ii) Rs. 3000 per student for outstation students	Rs. 2500/- per month for local as well outstation students .
3	Duration of coaching programme	4 months /6 months	1. 6 months for Engg/Medical and Group A Services 2. 4 months for Group B 3. 3 months for C services
4	Family Income for students	Rs. 3.0 lakh	Rs. 6.0 Lakhs.
5.	Payment of stipend	Stipend was to be paid through cheque/NIFT	Stipend to be paid in DBT mode through PFMS Portal
6	New Component	Implemented only in 10 states	To be implemented all over the country. A sub component under this Component is also proposed to be started as one year residential coaching programme for repeaters for preparation of Engg/Medical entrance exams.

Benefits:

- For students preparing for Group–A & Group-B services, Rs. 20,000/- will be paid to their coaching institutes as coaching fees and a stipend of Rs. 3,000/- p.m. for outstation candidates and Rs. 1,500/- p.m. for local candidates will be given under this scheme.
- Financial assistance will be given as per above rates for entrance test for vocational and technical courses and jobs in private sector.
- Similarly, Rs. 15,000/- will be paid as coaching fees for the students preparing for Group-C services, and stipend of Rs. 3,000/- p.m. for outstation candidates and Rs. 1,500/- p.m. for local candidates will be given under this scheme.

Removal of requirement of Affidavit for Minority Community Certification and Income Certificate for availing Scholarships

Ministry of Minority Affairs has done away the requirement of submission of Affidavit towards (i) Community Certificate and (ii) Income certificate under Pre-

Matic, Post Matric and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Schemes for students belonging to notified minority communities. For Community Certificate, self certification of the student is sufficient while for income certification, only the certificate issued by the Competent Authority of State.

10. Nai-Udaan

Objectives:

The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial support to the minority candidates who have cleared prelims for IAS, IRS & IPS etc. conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission and State Public Service Commissions and are preparing for the main examinations.

Eligibility:

- Financial support is provided to minority candidates clearing prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC and SPSCs;
- Total annual income of family from all sources should not exceed to Rs. 6.00 Lakh;
- Candidates should have passed the Prelims Examination conducted by UPSC; State PSC or SSC etc.;
- The scheme is being implemented online in DBT mode through a dedicated portal.
- The rate of financial assistance is Rs. 1,00,000/- for UPSC, Rs.50,000/-for State PSCs Gazetted Post; and Rs 25,000/- for Non- Gazetted Post

How to Apply:

Candidates have to apply online on ministry's website (naiudaan-moma.gov.in) within one month of the declaration of result of preliminary examinations. Candidates are requested to go through the guidelines available on website before applying online.

Benefits:

- Financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- for the preparation of final exams of Gazetted post and Rs. 25,000/- for preparation of final exams of Non-gazetted post is provided.
- A total number of 800 candidates of minority communities are given financial assistance under this scheme in which 584 are Muslims, 96 are Christians, 80 are Sikhs, 32 are Buddhists, 07 are Parsis and 17 candidates are from Jain Community.

B. Economic Empowerment

1. Seekho aur Kamao – A Skill Development Initiative for Minorities

Objective:

- This scheme is helpful in skill development and generating better livelihood for minority students who leave their studies in between.
- Courses of small duration have been desired through which skills can be developed which can help in getting better employment.

- These training institutes also help the students in getting employment.

Implemented through:

- Registered Societies including Societies of State Governments/ UT Admn.
- Any private recognized/registered professional institution
- Any industry or an association of industries like ASSOCHAM, CII, FICCI etc.
- Institution of Central/State Governments including Public Sector Undertakings

Benefits:

- The training institutes selected by the Government provide short term courses free of cost in various professions. Monthly stipend is also given to all trainees.
- Central Government bears the expense of the scheme and the allowance is given to the trainee through the training centers.
- Rs. 20,000/- is given to the training centers for each trainee to meet the expense of lunch, tea, conveyance etc. Moreover, each trainee is given Rs. 4,000/- for two months as stipend.

How to Apply:

This information is available on website (www.seekhoaurkamao-moma.gov.in)

Eligible Trainees:

- The trainee should belong to minority community.
- The trainee should be between 14-45 years of age.
- The minimum qualification of trainee should be at least Class V.

Component of the scheme:

(a) Placement linked skills training program for Modern Trades

- The training programmes are as per the NSQF aligned courses approved by National Skill Development Corporation or any Agency prescribed by NSDC.
- Minimum guaranteed placement of 75% trained youths and out of that at least 50% placement in organized sector.

(b) Skills Training Programme for Traditional Trades from 2 months to one year duration

- The programmes to be of minimum 2 months duration and a maximum of 1 year depending upon the selected trade.

2. USTTAD – Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development

The scheme aims at capacity building and updating the traditional arts and skills of craftsmen/artisans. Under this scheme Hunnar Haat or Art Festivals are organized from time to time at different places in the country to facilitate the sell the products of the artisans. In addition to this, the scheme provides research and technical assistance through technical institutions so that they can adopt new technologies and improve their ability as well as increase their production. In the year 2017-18, Hunnar Haat was organized in four different places in the country viz. Puducherry, Mumbai, International Trade Fair and Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi.

Components of the Scheme

The scheme currently has 5 components:

1. Upgradation of Skills and Training in Traditional arts/ crafts through institutions.
2. USTTAD Apprenticeship stipend for Research and Development.
3. Support to craft museum for curating traditional arts/crafts.
4. Hunar Haat and Shilp Utsav –Support to minority Craftsmen/ Artisans for marketing their products.
5. USTTAD SAMMAN to outstanding Master craftspersons & Artisans/Culinary experts.

Objectives:

- Under this scheme, various exhibitions, Hunnar Haat, art-festival etc are organized to preserve and encourage the traditional arts and skills, where markets are made available to the artisans in addition to research and training.
- Training is provided to the youths by master craftsmen who are specialized in traditional art and skill.
- This scheme is implemented through implementing agencies, identified by different ministries like Ministry of Textile, Ministry of Culture etc. These agencies prepare syllabus of different traditional arts and impart training to youths through master craftsmen.

Benefits:

- Under this scheme stipend is given to trainees during the training after which financial assistance is provided to start their business. Details are available on the website of Ministry of Minority Affairs.

3. Nai Manzil

This scheme aims to engage constructively with poor minority youth and help them obtain sustainable and gainful employment opportunities that can facilitate them to be integrated with mainstream economic activities. Under this scheme school dropout minority youths in the age group of 17-35 years are identified and are provided education consultation and skill training to facilitate them in getting employment. Currently almost 70,000 trainees are provided training every year in 72 centers in different States of the country to equip them to seek better employment. Details of the schemes are available on the website of Ministry of Minority Affairs.

4. Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (MANAS)

- Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (MANAS) was established by NMDFC (working under the aegis of Ministry of Minority Affairs) on 11/11/2014 - 125th Birth anniversary of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, the first Education Minister of India. It is a special Vertical of NMDFC, working as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), for meeting all skill up-gradation/development needs of Minority Communities. MANAS provides an all India level training framework based upon ties with Local/National/International training organizations on PPP model, for imparting training to the Minority population in skill sets that are in line with emerging market demand. The training

programme is aimed at providing meaningful and sustainable livelihood options in terms of self-employment/wage employment opportunities to all its trainees, with primary focus on self-employment.

- Through MANAS, NMDFC will strive to provide training in entrepreneurship including market determined skills training in various trades and vocations in order to provide them new skills, upgrade & up-skill old ones, to ensure an increase in the productivity & technological up-gradation of their self employment ventures/ business establishment.
- Beneficiaries identified will be provided required entrepreneurial and skills training by MANAS.

5. Maulana Azad Sehat scheme

- Under the scheme, Sehat Card will be issued to every student of the Institution financially aided by Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF).
- Preventive Health Check-up Camps will be organized by the Institute twice in a year, through government or private hospitals or nursing homes.
- All findings of the preventive health checkups will be entered in the Sehat Card of the student by the doctors.
- In exceptional and deserving cases for serious ailments the poor students belonging to notified minorities will be provided financial assistance for the treatment in government or recognized hospitals. Serious ailments of kidney, heart, liver cancer and brain or any life threatening diseases including knee and spinal surgery will be covered.
- A dispensary or health care centre is to be set up in the educational institutions (school) to provide daily medical facilities to the students studying in the educational institutions funded or aided by MAEF.

6. Concessional Credit through National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)

For self-employment

Under this, the credit line can be bifurcated in two lines:

Credit Line 1: Under this, concessional credit is being disbursed at the interest rate of 6% to the section of minority population of income limits upto Rs. 81,000/- p.a. for rural areas and Rs. 1.03 lakh p.a. in urban areas whereas the maximum limit of the credit is Rs. 20 lakh.

Credit Line 2: Under this, concessional credit upto Rs. 30 lakh is provided to the section of minority population with annual family income of upto Rs. 6.00 lakh at the interest rate of 8% for men and 6% for women.

No interest is payable on the above two schemes for the first 6 months as well as expense of 3% of the interest is being borne by the Government. The loan amount is payable within 5 years.

Education Loan

- Under this scheme loan of upto Rs. 15 lakh for courses in India and Rs. 20 lakh for courses abroad is available for meritorious students belonging to minority

communities with an objective to facilitate job oriented education at an annual interest of 3%.

- No interest is payable on the scheme for the first 6 months.
- The loan amount is payable within 5 years.

C. Infrastructure Development

1. Prjadhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram (PMJK). Earlier called Multi-sectoral Development Programme(MsDP). MsDP was launched in 2008-09 with following objectives:

- An Area Development Scheme.
- To improve socio-economic conditions of minorities and providing basic amenities for improving quality of life of people and reducing imbalances in comparison with national average in the identified Minority Concentration Areas(MCAs).
- Assets created are available to all population/communities residing in MCAs.

COVERAGE OF AREA & PARAMETERS

Minority Concentration Areas (MCAs):

- Areas with a minimum of 25% minority population [Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains]. In case of States/UTs where one of the notified minority community is in majority [Lakshadweep, Punjab, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and J&K], a minimum of 15 % population of other minority communities.
- Backward in terms of socio-economic conditions and basic amenities as compared to national average

Backwardness Parameters adopted for identification of MCAs:

Socio-economic indicators:-

1. Literacy
2. Female literacy
3. Work participation
4. Female Work participation

Basic amenities indicators:-

1. Pucca wall house
2. Households with Potable water
3. Households with electricity

Project coverage

- To fill the gaps by providing additional resources in existing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Govt. of India operated by various central Ministries/Departments.
- To take up non-gap filling projects (innovative projects) for the welfare of the minorities.

D. Special Efforts

1. Nai- Roshni – Scheme for the Leadership Development of Minority Women

Objective:

- The objective of the scheme is to develop the leadership quality of minority women and to empower and instill confidence among minority women to move out of the confines of their home and community and assert their rights and opportunities besides claiming their due share of development benefits of the Government schemes for improving their lives and living conditions.
- This scheme is implemented through non-Government organizations who will impart training for leadership development to minority women. Central Government bears the total expense on this training.

Eligibility:

- Although there is no annual income bar, women whose annual family income does not exceed Rs. 2.50 lakh would be given preference in selection.
- Women between 18 to 65 years of age can get the training.

Benefits:

Under this scheme, the women are imparted training on various issues such as Leadership of women, Advocacy for social & Behavioural Change, Swachh Bharat, Legal rights of women, Life Skills, Health & Hygiene, Educational empowerment, Nutrition & food Safety, Right to Information, Economic Empowerment of Women, Digital India, Gender & Women, Women & Drudgery, Violence against Women & Girls and Introduction to Govt. Mechanisms.

Involvement of State under the schemes

- Procedure for mobilization of trainees in that particular region to be seen.
- Periodic Inspection to be conducted.
- Participation in the training for any remedial action which may be sought by groups of women and how to be responsive in addressing their problems and grievances.
- Must be informed by the PIAs about the Modules to be opted by the PIAs for training, may advise for up gradation / Addition of topics / issues related to that region.
- Coordination with Ministry and facilitating the regional workshop for:-
 1. sensitizing the PIAs and Beneficiaries
 2. creating awareness of the scheme
 3. regarding avenues of self employment / wage employment and experience / skill required
 4. training related to uploading the required documents on Portal.

2. Jiyo Parsi

In order to assert the decline in population of Parsis, this scheme was initiated in the year 2013-14. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to married Parsi couples for infertility treatment. Parzor Foundation is the nodal agency to implement this scheme along with the assistance of Bombay Parsi Panchayat and local Anjumans. 110 births have been made possible by the treatment facilities and assistance provided under this scheme.

3. Humari Dharohar

Activities to be covered under the scheme

Selective intervention for preservation of heritage & may cover following kinds of projects:

- a. Curating exhibitions including iconic exhibitions/Performing art for showcasing and preserving heritage
- b. Support and promotion of calligraphy etc.
- c. Preservation of literature, documents, manuscripts etc.
- d. Documentation of oral traditions and art forms
- e. Support to ethnic museums (not supported under schemes of Ministry of Culture or its bodies) for showcasing and preserving heritage of minority communities
- f. Support for organizing heritage related seminars/ workshops
- g. Fellowship for research in preservation of heritage & development
- h. Any other support to individual/organization in furtherance of cause of protection and promotion of rich heritage of minority communities.

Objective:

- Ministry of Minority Affairs has launched a new scheme “Hamari Dharohar” to preserve rich culture and heritage of minority communities of India.
- The following activities fall under this scheme: To curate rich heritage of minorities under overall concept of Indian culture, curating exhibitions, preservation of literature/documents etc., support and promotion of calligraphy etc., Research and Development.

Eligibility:

- The candidate should be a notified minority and Post Graduate with minimum 50% marks from a recognized institution in the relevant field in which he/she wants to avail the Fellowship.
- He/She should have secured admission in a University/Institution for a regular M.Phil/Ph.D.
- He/She should not be more than 35 years of age.
- 35% seats of annual targets will be earmarked for minority girls/women candidates.

How to Apply:

Ministry of Minority Affairs will invite proposals in prescribed format for selection through an advertisement in newspapers and official website of the Ministry from organizations/institutions.

4. Haj Management

Since 1st October, 2016 all work related to Haj Management has been transferred to the Ministry of Minority Affairs. A separate Division has been created in the Ministry for this purpose. The quota of Haj pilgrims has increased by 25% in comparison to the last year. Presently the quota of Indian pilgrims for Haj is 1,70,025. Government is taking all initiatives to provide adequate arrangements for the Haj pilgrims with respect to accommodation, transportation, medical services in the Haj House of Saudi Arabia.

5. Waqf Division

Two schemes are under implementation by Waqf Division:

a. Computerization and strengthening of the records of State Waqf Boards

Software named Waqf Management System of India has been developed under this scheme. So far data of 5,59,937 Waqf properties have been registered through this system. Grant of Rs. 550/- for data entry of each Waqf property is given to State Waqf Boards under this scheme. Not only this, award is also given to the best performing Muttawalli/Waqf Management Committee.

b. Grants-in-Aid to Waqf Boards

Financial assistance is given under this scheme to strengthen the Waqf Boards and making them more efficient. Every State Board is given one time grant of Rs. 3.00 lakh for better administration.

6. Research/Studies, Morning and Evaluation of Development Schemes Including Publicity.

7. SCHEME FOR SUPPORT TO CONFERENCE/WORKSHOP/SEMINAR/SYMPOSIA/EXHIBITION ON E-GOVERNANCE.

Introduction:

The Scheme provides financial assistance to Educational Institutions/ Registered Societies / Industry / Non-Governmental Organizations / Public Sector Undertakings (pSUs) for organizing Workshops/Seminars/Symposia and Conferences/Exhibitions at State, National and International levels.

Aims and Objectives:

It is envisaged that providing support to Seminars/Symposia and Conferences/ Workshops at State, National and International levels may be extremely beneficial as

- E-Governance gives an opportunity to transform relationship between Government and stakeholders like Citizens, Business sector, Academia etc and also helps in bringing about a fundamental rethionging & radical redesign of Government processes to achieve dramatic improvement in critical measures of performance such as cost, quality, service and speed.
- The specific objective of the workshops is to share knowledge and experience on E-Goverance public service delivery, take stock of existing practices in the use of ICTs in the administration, share success stories and learnings regarding innovative methods and approaches of E-Governance, build capacities and competence of participants in the usage of ICT. These workshops will also serve as a vital platform to implementation of E-Governance, talk about the major challenges faced in implementation of E-Governance project, and find solutions for overcoming such challenges etc. This will also help in creating a positive environment about E-Governance projects.

Support Governance

Eligibility: Academia, Research & Development institutes, Registered Professional Agencies including Private sector entities and NGOs registered under the Societies

Registration Act, 1860 shall be eligible to receive advance/grant-in-aid under this scheme for organizing conferences /seminars /workshops /symposia at Regional/ National/ International levels. The above mentioned bodies are required to have a sound track record technically and financially, for a minimum period of 3 years, and the same should be reflected through annual reports/balance sheets/financial statements etc.

Financial Support

DEITY shall extend financial support to organizations on a case to case basis. The ceiling of financial assistance shall be as follows:

Sr. No.	Category: Support Workshop /Seminar / Conference	Maximum support (in INR)
1	State Level	1.00 lakh
2	National Level	2.00 lakh
3	International Level	5.00 lakh

Sr. No.	Category: Support Exhibition	Space	Maximun support (in INR)
1	Ceiling of financial assistance shall be in multiples of 2.5 lakh per 50 sq mt subject to a maximum space limit of 150 sq mt	50 sq mt	2.5 lakh
		100 sq mt	5.0 lakh
		150 sq mt	7.5 lakh
Sr. No.	Category	Support	
1	Institutional	Government/ Non-Government/ Societies/ PSUs/ NGOs/ Others	
2	Co-Organizer	Government agencies/ Department/ Societies/ Corporations /PSUs only	
3	Financial	Government/ Non-Government/ Societies/ PSUs/ NGOs/ Others	

For further information, please visit www.meity.gov.in

8. New Initiatives:

Swachh Vidyalaya: Under this scheme, separate toilet blocks for girls and boys are constructed for schools/institutions/ madrasas.

Financial Assistance to Madrasas: Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to registered/recognised or famous madrasas for teachers/food/toilets.

Minority Certificate in not mandatory for getting the benefits of the welfare schemes

Minority Certificate in not mandatory for getting the benefits of the welfare schemes being implemented by Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India. A self certification of the candidate is accepted by the Ministry.

E. Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram (PMJVK)

- Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram (PMJVK) was conceived as an area development programme. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) launched in the year 2008-09 in the Minority Concentrations Districts (MCDs). It is an area development initiative to address the development deficits in minority concentration areas by creating socio-economic infrastructure and providing basis amenities.
- The Government has approved the restructuring of Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram (PMJVK) for its implementation in 12th Five Year Plan. The Programme has been restructured to make it more effective & more focused on the targeted minorities. In the restructured PMJVK, the unit area of planning has been changed to blocks/towns instead of districts for sharper focus on the minority concentration areas.
- The District and State Level Committees for 15 Point Programme is responsible for monitoring the implementation of this programme at the district and State level respectively. At the centre, the Empowered Committee also serves as the Oversight Committee to monitor the programme. The progress under this programme is also reviewed by the Committee of Secretaries (COS) along with the review of 15 Point Programme once in six months and then reported to the Cabinet along with the PM's New 15 Point Programme. The progress is also monitored by the PMO on a Quarterly basis.
- As envisaged in the guidelines of revamped Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram (PMJVK), the projects being taken up under PMJVK relate to provision of better infrastructure for education, health, skill development, sanitation, pucca housing, roads and drinking water besides creating income generating opportunity. Apart from these, a new component namely Cybergram has been launched as an initiative under PMJVK since 2014-15 with an aim to impart digital literacy amongst Minority Students of class VI to class X.

F. Support to Institutions

1. Corpus fund to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF).
2. Equity to National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC).
3. Grants-in-Aids Scheme to State Channelizing Agencies of National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation.

Prime Minister's New 15 point programmes for Minorities: Concerned Ministries

Sr. No.	Implementing Ministry/Department	Schemes/Programme covered under PM's New 15-PP	Scheme/Programme covered follow-up action on Sachar Committee Report
1	Ministry of Minority Affairs	Pre-Matric Scholarships	
		Pre-Matric Scholarships	
		Merit-cum-Means based scholarships	
		Maulana Azad National Fellowships	
		Schemes of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) for promotion of education	
		Naya Savera-Free Coaching and Allied Scheme	Restructuring of NMDFC
		Loan schemes of National Minority Development & Finance Commission (NMDFC)	MsDP/PMJVK Waqf matters
2	Ministry of Human Resource Development (Departments & Literacy and Higher Education)	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	
		Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM)	
		Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions (IDMI)	
		Greater Resources for Teaching Urdu	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
		Saakshar Bharat/ Maulana Azad Taleem-e-Balighan	
		Setting up of Jan Shiksha Sansthan	
		Establishment of Block Institutes of Teachers Education	
		Setting up of women's hostels	
		Mid-day Meal scheme	
3	Ministry of Women & Child Development	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme providing services through	

		Anganwadi Centres	
		POSHAN Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission)	
4	Department of Rural Development	Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) (Earlier: SGSY/Aajeevika)	
		Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) (Earlier: SGSY Awaas Yojana)	
5	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	Deen dayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) (Earlier: SJSRY/NULM)	
		Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP)	
		Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)	
6	Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship	Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) into Centres of Excellence	
7	Department of Financial Services	Bank credit under Priority Sector Lending (PSL)	Bank credit under Priority Sector Lending
		Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana	Opening of new Bank Branches / awareness campaigns
8	Ministry of Urban Development	Urban Infrastructure and Government (UIG)	
		Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)	
			Representation of minorities in urban local bodies
			Exemption of Waqf properties from Rent control Act
9	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	
10	Department of Personnel & Training	Revised guidelines dated 8 th January 2007 for giving special	Predation of appropriate training modules

		consideration for recruitment of minorities	
111	Ministry of Home Affairs	Revised guidelines on communal harmony dated July 2008	Enactment of "The Prevention of Communal Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations)" Bill
12	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting		Multi-media campaigns for dissemination of information through electronic and print media
13	Ministry of Culture		Annual Meeting with CWC and protect of Waqf monuments
14	NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission)		Setting up of Assessment & Monitoring Authority
15	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation		Setting up of National Data Bank
16	Ministry of Panchayati Raj		Representation of minorities in rural local bodies
17	Ministry of Law & Justice		Review of Delimitation Act
18	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	National Health Mission.	Dissemination of information in vernacular languages ¹

VI

Punjab Government Policy and Programme towards Minorities along with other Dalit Communities.

In Punjab, the Christians and Muslims are socio-economically oppressed, religious culturally marginalized community mainly because of their distinctive heritage is not in conformity with the traditions of the Sikhs and the Hindus. Majority of the Christians are living in rural areas whose living conditions are comparable only to other untouchable communities. The population of Muslims are living in the towns at Malerkotla and Qadian. They are totally deprived of all the Scheduled Caste privileges constitutionally. While all other 'untouchable' communities like the *Mazhabi* sikhs, the *Balmikis*, the *Chamars* and the several others are being granted protective discrimination' with all the privileges entailed, this is being unjustly denied to the Christian and Muslims. It is observed that *non-Dalits* are generally treated as untouchables in the rural area. In spite of this fact that the Christians and Muslims are not included in the schedule in the constitution and thus are officially deprived of the state benefits. Thus, the continued state discrimination against the Minorities in the form of the denial of Scheduled Caste benefits aggravated further by the growing communalization in the socioeconomic and political life. This treatment to them have created serious crisis in their lives. Godwin Shin has rightly observed that, "The very fact that if one has a 'Christian' or Biblical' name, one is automatically debarred from availing of Scheduled Caste benefits is indeed very alarming." In the case of Muslims, they are also facing the same type of problems in the state of Punjab.

In spite of all these problems and hardships, the Minority *dalits* still continue to try to secure Schedule Caste benefits. Though a very few of them have actually succeed in this venture, in 'whatever way' possible to them. In fact, the minority dalits are caught between three forces- a discriminating state, a caste and communally antagonistic society, and a moralistic and demanding church. There was a time when the church was very vociferous in demanding and 'exhorting' the minority *dalits* not to declare them as Scheduled Caste's at any cost in order to secure benefits. However, it is observed that the Church is no longer vociferous in this matter, partly because of the realization of its own failure to help these socially degraded and economically improvised people, in any significant way.

Backward Class Status

Giani Zail Singh as Chief Minister of Punjab paid attention towards the Christian community and declared Christians as "backward class" in Punjab. A circular on the classification of certain classes was issued on August 16, 1972 by the Financial Commission and Secretary to the Government Punjab Department of Social Welfare. Poor Muslims are also considered in the backward classes in the state of Punjab. Muslims community also wants proper facility, welfare schemes and policies for the development of the community. They have the same conditions like the Christians. Muslim community is not entitled to take the reservation benefit within the state like SC/ST.

Panchayati Raj Act, 1994

Under the Punjab *Panchayati Raj* Act, 1994, there is also provision for backward classes in *Panchayat* election. The minorities also fall under this category. In many villages of Amritsar, Ferozepur and Gurdaspur districts, the Christians and

Muslims in some area like Dhariwal, Qadian, Malerkotla, Dera baba Nanal, Batala, Gurdaspur and Fategarh Chrian have hold and they carry good weightage. According to Punjab *Panchayati Raj* Act, 1994, section 11(4) "one office of ranch shall be reserved for Backward Class (BC) in a *Gram Panchayat* where population of backward classes in the *Gram Sabha* is more than 20 per cent of the total population of that *Gram Sabha* area. And section 12(3) says that there shall be no reservation in the offices of *Sarpanches* for backward classes. The Municipal Corporation Act, 1911 Section 8. Reservation 8(1) B- one seat is reserved for backward classes in Municipal Corporation".

BACKFINCO for Backward Classes and Minority Communities

In Punjab, many corporation/boards have been set up by the Punjab government to solve the problems of the people, and even some corporations /Boards have also been set up for the downtrodden or minority communities. The main purpose of Punjab Backward Classes Land Development and Finance Corporation (BACKFINCO) is to provide loans and subsidy under different schemes to the Backward Classes including minority community of Punjab. But the communities are not aware about such type of schemes of the state government. In this scheme government provides various loans for various purposes to the backward classes.

Shagun Scheme for the Poor Christians & Muslims

A unique *Shagun* Scheme was started by the former Punjab Chief Minister Parkash Singh Badal w.e.f. 24/4/1998 vide notification No. AVP 11/14/97 E.E. 6/40. Under this scheme, Rs. 5100/- are given on the occasion of marriage of poor families of Minorities. For this facility, the age of the girl has been fixed above 18 years as already provides the Hindu Marriage Act, and the annual income of the family should not exceed Rs. 36000/-. Secondly, the parents of the girls should be domicile of Punjab to avail this facility. Under this welfare scheme of Punjab government, an application is to be submitted by the parents to the concerned Sub Divisional Magistrate one week prior to the marriage of the girl to receive the amount. The facts as stated in the application have to be attested by the *Sarpanch/Panch* and Municipal Commission/Member Legislative Assembly/ Member of Parliament of village / town / Assembly / Constituency concerned in which the applicant resides. Aashirwad Scheme is to provide financial assistance for the Marriage of the Girl Child. In addition to this, the state government of Punjab has been decided to provide Rs. 8000 as a financial assistance for those women who are the victims of the acid attacks. The government has also changed the name from Shagun Scheme to Aashirwad Scheme. Under the Shagun Scheme, the Government is providing Rs. 21,000 as a financial assistance for marriage of daughter belongs from the poor family in the state. But this financial aid is only for those girls who are above 18 years. Moreover, the State government has made a provision under Punjab Financial Assistance to Acid Victims Scheme 2017 that women victims of acid attacks will get Rs. 8,000 per month per head. This scheme is being implemented by the Department of Social Security and Development of Women and Children, Punjab. Punjab State Commission has recommended and forwarded a request to increase this financial assistance from Rs. 21000 to Rs. 51000 for the marriage of daughter belonging to poor families in the state. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Punjab has accepted this proposal to involve this amount from April 2021.

Smart Ration Card Scheme under NFSA is a new scheme of Punjab Government which will be launched soon in 2020 as per the official press release. The state government of Punjab has already given its approval to the replacement of the blue cards under the Atta-Dal scheme with new smart ration cards. As per the orders of the State government, the Atta Dal Scheme has been renamed as Smart Ration Card Scheme. This new scheme will cover 1.42 crore beneficiaries as per the new list. Smart Ration Card will be used for withdrawing the food grains from the Fair Price Shops (FPS) through e-PoS machines without carrying any additional document. The details of the family can be fetched at Fair Price Shops just by swiping the smart ration card at the ePoS machines. The biometric authentication after the card swipe will be required for food grain withdrawal.

PM Jan Arogya Yojana in Punjab is a mega health insurance scheme to provide insurance coverage of Rs. 5 lakh p.a to 42 lakh families in the state. All the beneficiaries can avail treatment in any govt/private empanelled hospitals irrespective of the family size, age and gender. The premium amount is NIL i.e. the beneficiaries need not pay any premium amount to avail treatment benefits. PMJAY health insurance scheme in Punjab would put an additional burden of Rs. 300 crore on the state exchequer.

“Punjab Shehri Awas Yojana 2017” an ambitious free housing scheme for the SC/BC families across the state. The aim of the new housing scheme is to provide free home facilities to eligible candidates from SC/ST/BC communities in urban areas in the state. According to the official data, total population of Punjab is 2.77 crore, out of this 37.49% live in urban areas. By 2041, more than 50% of the state’s population is anticipated to be living in urban areas so it has become necessary to provide affordable housing for urban poor in the state. The Punjab Shehri Awas Yojana 2017 will benefit poor families and provide free houses to SC/BC urban families for living. Under the scheme, the administration will properly take care of the scheme implementation so that only the right and deserving citizen get benefit under housing scheme.

Chief Minister Scholarship Scheme a new initiative to provide cheaper and quality education to meritorious & poor students. Under the scheme, the state government would provide fee waiver to as per the percentage of marks obtained by students in class 10th Chief Minister Scholarship Scheme would be applicable to those students who are the residents of Punjab and are studying in any of the following institutions

- Government polytechnic & engineering colleges
- Maharaja Ranjit Singh University, Bathinda
- I.K. Gujral Punjab Technical University, Jalandhar

The objective of the scheme is to financially help and encourage the poor meritorious students for pursuing higher education. The government aims to fulfil the promise of cheaper and quality education for poor through the Chief Minister Scholarship Scheme.

Punjab Mera Kam Mera Abhiman Scheme, 2019

Punjab govt. is to launch Mera Kam Mera Abhiman employment generation scheme for urban youth to ensure dignity of labour. This is a sub scheme under the flagship Ghar Ghar Rozgar Scheme to provide jobs to unemployed candidates. In the

maiden job fair organized on August-September 2017, the state govt. has recorded 5% placements with placement of 19,415 people. This was followed by 16% in February-March 2018 with placement of 11,821 people. In the 3rd job fair, the placement percentage jumped to 21% with 18,672 placements and now in 4th mega job fair the rate of placement was 55%. Out of the total 1.13 lakh jobs offered in 10 day long job fair held at 54 venues, as many as 41,878 placements were secured while 4,370 aspirants were facilitated for self employment.

Bhagat Puran Singh Sehat Bima Yojana.

Subsequently, the health insurance coverage is being provided by United India Insurance Company and in the case of accidental and disability, insurance coverage will be given by the reliance general insurance company. According to the notification, the Bhagat Puran Singh Sehat Bima Yojana will cover around 28.90 lakh blue card holders, 7 lakh farmers, 2.33 lakh small traders and 2 lakh construction workers.

The beneficiary farmer and their family will get a healthy cover of up to Rs. 50,000 for their treatment. Moreover, in death cases or accident causing 100 percent disability to the person, the beneficiary will receive a compensation of Rs. 5 lakh. The farmers will receive cashless and free treatment at all government and empanelled private hospitals.

The beneficiaries will get free medicine for the treatment. Charges for one day prior to admission in the empanelled private hospital and upto five days after discharge will be covered.

Mai Bhago Istri Shakti Scheme

This scheme is aimed at Empowerment of Women through Cooperatives. The scheme gets its inspiration from the legendry great woman from the history of Punjab who became an inspiring/motivating figure for the great '40 Muktas' of the Sikh History. She is known as a symbol of power and faith. The scheme envisages strengthening women especially in rural areas in single/ individual capacity or clusters or groups. The objective of the scheme is to strengthen their activities through training at convenient places, hassle free credit and assistance. The scheme also envisages creation of backward & forward linkages by creating a supply chain for providing raw material to women entrepreneurs with the help of apex/ state level organizations. It will ensure marketing of products made by such self employed women through the network of primary societies as well as the apex/ state organizations like WEAVCO, MARKFED & MILKFED. The scheme also envisages seeking and taking assistance, grants, subsidies from state and central organizations like KVIC, KVIB as well as Mahila Kosh etc.

Old Age Pension

This scheme is focused on ensuring social security to the old age people. All the women of 58 years of age and above and all the men of 65 years of age are eligible to get old age pension. The income limit in the scheme is Rs. 2000/- p.m. for single and Rs. 3000/- p.m. for couple. The applicant having maximum 2 Acre Nehri/Chahi land or maximum 4 Acre Barani land ownership (including husband & wife) and their income should not exceed the prescribed limit of Rs. 2000/- per month for single and Rs.3000/- per month for couple with their other source of income. Earlier there was a condition of the Income of the son was there but it was removed on dated

15.20.2013 as per notification issued by the Govt. on dated 15.10.2013 the condition of income of son/sons has been removed.

Concessional Bus Travel Facility to women

All the women of 60 years and above residing in the State of Punjab and Women residing with the State Govt. employees staying in Chandigarh have been given the benefit from 1997 for free travel concession in the Punjab Roadways and PEPSU Road Transport Corporation Buses. All the Child Development Project Officers have been authorized to issue such passes on production of age proof. The State Govt. has partially modified the earlier policy and now facility is being provided on 100% concession bus fare in the State Govt. Buses.

Punjab Backward Classes Land Development and Finance Corporation (BACKFINCO)

BACKFINCO was set up in the year 1976 with the primary objective to undertake the task of economic upliftment of Backward Classes in the State by providing them financial assistance for self employment activities at lower rate of interest.

NMDFC Schemes:

Govt. of India set up National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) in September 1994 for economic uplift of five notified minorities i.e. Sikhs, Christians, Muslims, Parsis and Buddhists and now Jain Community is added in Minority Communities. State Govt. nominated BACKFINCO as Nodal Agency to implement schemes in collaboration with NMDFC and the corporation is implementing the schemes of NMDFC since 1995-96. As per financing pattern, 90% of the project cost as term loan is provided by NMDFC, 5% by State Govt./SCA as Margin Money and 5% by the beneficiary. NMDFC provides Term loan to BACKFINCO at interest rate of 3% upto 5 lacs and BACKFINCO further advances loan at 6% p.a. with its margin of 3% interest.

ਬੈਕਫਿਨਕੋ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਐਨ.ਐਮ.ਡੀ.ਐਫ.ਸੀ. ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਚਲਾਈਆਂ ਜਾ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਵੇਰਵਾ

ਲੜੀ ਨੰ:	ਸਕੀਮ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ	ਯੂਨਿਟ ਦੀ ਲਾਗਤ	ਵਿਆਜ ਦੀ ਦਰ
ੳ	ਪਿਤਾ-ਪੁਰਖੀ ਜਾਂ ਨਾਨ -ਤਕਨੀਤੀ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ	ਰੁਪਏ	
1	ਡੋਆਰੀ ਫਾਰਮਿੰਗ 3-5 ਪਸੂ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
2	ਪੇਲਟਰੀ ਫਾਰਮਿੰਗ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
3	ਸਬਜੀਆਂ ਉਗਾਉਣਾ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
4	ਸ਼ਹਿਦ ਦੀਆਂ ਮੱਖੀਆਂ ਪਾਲਣ ਲਈ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
5	ਕਾਰਪੈਂਟਰੀ/ਫਰਨੀਚਰ/ਲੁਹਾਰਾ ਕੰਮ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%

6	ਆਟਾ ਚੱਕੀ/ਕੋਹਲੂ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
7	ਆਟੇ ਰਿਕਸ਼ਾ (ਪੈਸੰਜਰ/ਢੇਆ ਦੁਆਈ)	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
8	ਜਨਰਲ ਸਟੋਰ (ਕਰਿਆਨਾ/ਕੈਟਲ/ਪੇਲਟਰੀ ਫੀਡ)	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
9	ਹਾਰਡਵੇਅਰ ਸਟੋਰ (ਸੈਟਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਬਿਲਡਿੰਗ ਮੈਟੀਰੀਅਲ, ਲੋਹਾ ਆਦੀ)	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
10	ਕੱਪੜਾ/ਰੇਡੀਮੇਡ ਗਾਰਮੈਂਟ ਸ਼ਾਪ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
11	ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ/ਸਟੇਸ਼ਨਰੀ ਦੀ ਦੁਕਾਨ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
12	ਸਾਈਕਲ ਸੇਲ ਤੇ ਰਿਪੇਅਰ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
13	ਫੋਟੋਸਟੇਟ ਮਸ਼ੀਨ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
14	ਟੇਲਰਿੰਗ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
ਅ	ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ		
15	ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਦੇ ਸੰਦਾਂ ਲਈ (ਫੈਬਰੀਕੇਸ਼ਨ)	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
16	ਆਟੋ ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਰਿਪੇਅਰ/ਸਪੇਅਰ ਪਾਰਟਸ ਸ਼ਾਪ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
17	ਇਲੈਕਟਰੋਨਿਕਸ/ਇਲੈਕਟ੍ਰੀਕਲ ਸੇਲ ਤੇ ਰਿਪੇਅਰ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
18	ਸਾਈਬਰ ਕੈਫੇ/ਇੰਟਰਨੈਟ ਢਾਬਾ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
19	ਫੈਬਰੀਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਯੂਨਿਟ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
20	ਫੋਟੋਗਰਾਫੀ ਅਤੇ ਵੀਡੀਉਗਰਾਫੀ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
21	ਹੋਜਰੀ ਯੂਨਿਟ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
22	ਸਮਾਲ ਸਕੇਲ ਇੰਡਸਟਰੀਅਲ ਯੂਨਿਟ (ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਸਮਾਨ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਕਾਰੋਬਾਰ)	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
ੲ	ਵਪਾਰ ਤੇ ਸਰਵਿਸ ਸੈਕਟਰ		
23	ਵਿਗਿਆਪਨ ਏਜੰਸੀ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
24	ਹਵਾਈ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਏਜੰਸੀ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%

25	ਹਵਾਈ ਅੱਡਾ ਸੇਵਾ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
26	ਆਰਕੀਟੈਕਟ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
27	ਬਿਊਟੀ ਪਾਰਲਰ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
28	ਬਿਜਨਸ ਐਕਸਲੇਰੀ ਸਰਵਿਸ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
29	ਕੇਬਲ ਓਪਰੇਟਰ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
30	ਕਾਰਗੋ ਹੈਂਡਲਿੰਗ ਸਰਵਿਸ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
31	ਚਾਰਟਿਡ ਅਕਾਊਂਟੈਂਟ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
32	ਕਮਰਸ਼ੀਅਲ ਟਰੇਨਿੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਕੋਚਿੰਗ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
33	ਕੰਪਨੀ ਸੈਕਟਰੀਜ਼	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
34	ਕੰਨਸਲਟਿੰਗ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
35	ਕੋਰੀਅਰ ਏਜੰਸੀ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
36	ਡਰਾਈਕਲੀਨਿੰਗ ਸਰਵਿਸ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
37	ਫੈਸ਼ਨ ਡੀਜ਼ਾਈਨਰ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
38	ਫਰੈਂਚਾਈਜ਼ ਸਰਵਿਸ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
39	ਜਨਰਲ ਇੰਸੂਰੈਂਸ ਬਿਜਨਸ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
40	ਇੰਟੀਰੀਅਰ ਡੈਕੋਰੇਟਰ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
41	ਮੇਨਟੇਨੈਂਸ ਜਾਂ ਰਿਪੇਅਰ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
42	ਮਨੇਜਮੈਂਟ ਕੰਨਸਲਟੈਂਟ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
43	ਮੈਨਪਾਵਰ ਰਕਰੂਟਮੈਂਟ ਏਜੰਸੀ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
44	ਆਨ ਲਾਈਨ ਇਨਫਰਮੇਸ਼ਨ ਅਤੇ ਡਾਟਾ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
45	ਆਊਟਡੋਰ ਕੈਟਰਿੰਗ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
46	ਪੈਕਿੰਗ ਸਰਵਿਸ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
47	ਪੰਡਾਲ ਜਾਂ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਆਨਾ ਸਰਵਿਸ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%

48	ਫੋਟੋਗਰਾਫੀ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
49	ਰੀਅਲ ਸੇਵਾ ਏਜੰਟਸ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
50	ਰੇਲ ਸੇਵਾ ਏਜੰਟਸ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
51	ਸਾਂਈਟੀਫਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਟੈਕਨੀਕਲ ਕੰਨਸਲਟੈਂਸੀ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
52	ਸਕਿਓਰਟੀ ਏਜੰਸੀਜ਼	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
53	ਮੇਟਰ ਵਹੀਕਲ ਦੀ ਸਰਵਿਸ	500,000/- ਤੱਕ	6-8%
ਸ	ਐਜੂਕੇਸ਼ਨਲ ਕਰਜਾ ਸਕੀਮ		
54	ਏ) ਟੈਕਨੀਕਲ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਕੋਰਸਾਂ ਲਈ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੀ) ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਲਈ	15ਲੱਖ -20ਲੱਖ /-ਤੱਕ 20ਲੱਖ -30ਲੱਖ/-ਤੱਕ	3-8% 3-8%
ਹ	ਸਪੈਸ਼ਲ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ		
55	ਮਾਈਕਰੋ ਫਿਨਾਂਸ ਸਕੀਮ	1 ਲੱਖ-1.50ਲੱਖ/- ਤੱਕ	7-10%

ਨੋਟ:-

- ਐਨ.ਐਮ.ਡੀ.ਐਫ.ਸੀ ਦੀ ਕਰੈਡਿਟ ਲਾਈਨ-1 ਅਧੀਨ, ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਬਿਨੈਕਾਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਲਾਨਾ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਕ ਆਮਦਨ 81000/- ਰੁਪਏ ਪੱਛੂ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਤੇ 103000/- ਰੁਪਏ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਵੇ (70% ਡਿਸਬਰਸਮੈਂਟ ਇਸ ਟਾਰਗਟ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਲਈ)
 - ਏ)** ਟਰਮ ਲੋਨ ਸਕੀਮ ਅਧੀਨ ਵਿਆਜ ਦਰ 6% ਸਲਾਨਾ ਹੈ।
 - ਬੀ)** ਐਜੂਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਲੋਨ ਸਕੀਮ ਅਧੀਨ ਵਿਆਜ ਦਰ 3% ਹੈ।
 - ਸੀ)** ਮਾਈਕਰੋ ਫਾਈਨਾਂਸ ਸਕੀਮ ਅਧੀਨ ਵਿਆਜ ਦਰ 7% ਹੈ।
- ਐਨ.ਐਮ.ਡੀ.ਐਫ.ਸੀ ਦੀ ਕਰੈਡਿਟ ਲਾਈਨ-2 ਅਧੀਨ, ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਬਿਨੈਕਾਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਲਾਨਾ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਕ ਆਮਦਨ 6,00,000/- ਰੁਪਏ ਹੋਵੇ (30% ਡਿਸਬਰਸਮੈਂਟ ਇਸ ਟਾਰਗਟ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਲਈ)
 - ਏ)** ਟਰਮ ਲੋਨ ਸਕੀਮ ਅਧੀਨ ਪੁਰਸਾਂ ਲਈ ਵਿਆਜ ਦਰ 8% ਸਲਾਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਲਈ 6% ਸਲਾਨਾ ਹੈ।
 - ਬੀ)** ਐਜੂਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਲੋਨ ਸਕੀਮ ਅਧੀਨ ਪੁਰਸਾਂ ਲਈ ਵਿਆਜ ਦਰ 8% ਸਲਾਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਲਈ 5% ਸਲਾਨਾ ਹੈ।
 - ਸੀ)** ਮਾਈਕਰੋ ਫਾਈਨਾਂਸ ਸਕੀਮ ਅਧੀਨ ਪੁਰਸਾਂ ਲਈ ਵਿਆਜ ਦਰ 10% ਸਲਾਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਲਈ 8% ਸਲਾਨਾ ਹੈ।

ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਭਲਾਈ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਨਵਾਂ 15 ਨੁਕਤੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ
PRIME MINISTER'S NEW 15 POINT PROGRAMME FOR THE WELFARE OF MINORITIES

ਭਾਰਤ ਸਰਕਾਰ, ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਮਾਮਲੇ ਮੰਤਰਾਲੇ ਨੇ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਭਾਈਚਾਰਿਆਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਇਸਾਈ, ਮੁਸਲਿਮ, ਬੋਧੀ, ਪਾਰਸੀ, ਸਿੱਖ, ਜੈਨ ਦੀ ਭਲਾਈ/ਵਿਕਾਸ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਮੰਤਰੀ 15 ਨੁਕਤੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਹੈ :-

15 ਨੁਕਤੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ	ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਵਰਣ
ੳ) ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲਈ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਮੌਕੇ ਵਧਾਉਣੇ	
(1) ਏਕੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਬਾਲ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਮੂਚੀ ਉਪਲਬਧਤਾ।	ਏਕੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਬਾਲ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਯੋਜਨਾ (Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)Scheme ਦਾ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰ ਵਰਗਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ, ਗਰਭਵਤੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ/ਦੁੱਧ ਪਿਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check- up referral services, etc. ਆਗਨਵਾੜੀ ਕੇਂਦਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਾਧਿਅਮ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਉਪਲਬਧ ਕਰਵਾਉਣੀਆਂ। ਇਸ ਸਕੀਮ ਦਾ ਕੁੱਝ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕੌਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਵਾਲੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਲਾਗੂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਸਕੀਮ ਦਾ ਲਾਭ ਉਠਾ ਸਕਣ।
(2) ਸਕੂਲ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੀ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਧਾਰਨਾ।	ਸਰਵ - ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ, ਕਸਤੂਰਬਾ ਗਾਂਧੀ ਬਾਲਕ ਵਿਦਿਆਲਾ ਸਕੀਮ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੁੱਝ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕੌਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਵਾਲੀ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਵਿਚ ਸਥਿਤ ਵਿਦਿਅਕ ਅਦਾਰਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਾਗੂ ਕਰਨਾ ਸੁਨਿਸਚਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।
(3) ਉਰਦੂ ਦੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਲਈ ਵੱਧ ਸਾਧਨ ਜੁਟਾਉਣੇ।	ਪ੍ਰਾਥਮਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਉੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਾਥਮਿਕ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਉਰਦੂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਭਰਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਤੈਨਾਤੀ ਲਈ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ।
(4) ਮਦਰਸਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਆਧੁਨੀਕਰਣ ਕਰਨਾ।	ਸੈਂਟਰ ਪਲਾਨ ਸਕੀਮ ਆਫ ਏਰੀਆ ਇੰਟੈਨਸਿਵ ਐਂਡ ਮਦਰਸਾ ਮੌਡਰਨਾਈਜ਼ੇਸ਼ਨ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ (Central Plan Scheme of Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernization Programme) ਦਾ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਦੇ ਪਿੱਛੜੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਬੁਨਿਆਦੀ ਢਾਂਚਾ (infrastructure) ਉਪਲਬਧ ਕਰਵਾਉਣਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਮਦਰਸਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਅਧੁਨੀਕਰਨ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਤਾਕਤਵਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਲਾਗੂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।
(5) ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਭਾਈਚਾਰੇ ਦੇ ਮੈਰੀਟੋਰੀਅਸ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਵਜ਼ੀਫੇ।	ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਤਹਿਤ ਪ੍ਰੀ- ਮੈਟ੍ਰਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਪੋਸਟ ਮੈਟ੍ਰਿਕ ਸਕਾਲਰਸ਼ਿਪ ਲਾਗੂ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਤਹਿਤ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕੌਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਗਰੀਬ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਵਜ਼ੀਫੇ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਆਮਦਨ ਦਾ ਕਰਟੇਰੀਆਂ ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਮੁੱਢਲੇ ਕੋਚਿੰਗ ਦੇਣ ਦੀ ਸਕੀਮ ਵੀ ਲਾਗੂ ਹੈ।

<p>(6) ਮੌਲਾਨਾ ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਐਜੂਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਫਾਉਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਿਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਮਿਆਰ ਵਿਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਕਰਨਾ</p>	<p>ਇਸ ਸਕੀਮ ਤਹਿਤ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕੌਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਚਲਾਏ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਵਿਦਿਅਕ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਪੱਛੜੇ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਕਾਲਜਾਂ ਦੀ ਬਿਲਡਿੰਗ ਵਿਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਕਰਨ, ਸਾਇੰਸ/ਕੰਪਿਊਟਰ ਲੈਬਰਟਰੀ, ਵੋਕੇਸ਼ਨਲ ਟ੍ਰੇਨਿੰਗ ਸੈਂਟਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਉਸਾਰੀ, ਹੋਸਟਲ ਬਿਲਡਿੰਗਾਂ ਦੀ ਉਸਾਰੀ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ 30 ਲੱਖ ਰੁਪਏ ਤੱਕ ਮਾਲੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਇਸ ਸਕੀਮ ਲਈ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਵਿੱਤੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ।</p>
<p>ਅ) ਆਰਥਿਕ ਕੌਮਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਦੀ ਹਿੱਸੇਦਾਰੀ।</p>	<p>7. (ੳ) ਗਰਾਮੀਣ ਖੇਤਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਵਰਨ ਜੈਂਤੀ ਸਰਵ-ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਯੋਜਨਾ (Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana) ਦਾ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਗਰੀਬ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਗਰੀਬੀ ਰੇਖਾ ਤੋਂ ਉਪਰ ਉਠਾਉਣਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਵਿਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਬੈਂਕ ਕਰਜ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਸਬਸਿਡੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਸਕੀਮ ਦਾ ਕੁੱਝ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕੌਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਜੋ ਗਰੀਬੀ ਰੇਖਾ ਤੋਂ ਹੇਠਾਂ ਰਹਿ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਲਾਗੂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।</p>
<p>(7) ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਲਈ ਸਵੈ-ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਉਜ਼ਰਤ ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ।</p>	<p>(ਅ) ਸਵਰਨ ਜੈਂਤੀ ਸਰਵ-ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਅੰਗ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਸਵੈ-ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਵੇਜ਼ ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ (Urban Self Employment Programm and Urban Wage Employment Programme) ਹਨ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੁੱਝ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ physical and financial targets ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕੌਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੀ.ਪੀ.ਐਲ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।</p> <p>(ੲ) ਸਵਰਨ ਜੈਂਤੀ ਸਰਵਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਯੋਜਨਾ (Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana) ਦਾ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਾਧੂ ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਦੇ ਵਸੀਲੇ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) ਨੂੰ 200 ਜਿਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਾਗੂ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਸਕੀਮ ਵਿਚ ਸਵਰਨ ਜੈਂਤੀ ਸਕੀਮ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਬਾਕੀ ਜਿਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੁੱਝ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਲਾਗੂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਕੁੱਝ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਫੰਡ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀਆਂ ਕੌਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਲਈ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਜਿਥੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਵੱਧ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਹੈ ।</p>
<p>(8) ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਨਵੀਨੀਕਰਨ (skills upgradation.)</p>	<p>ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਦੀ ਜਨਸੰਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਬਹੁੱਤ ਵੱਡਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਅਤੇ ਦਸਤਕਾਰੀ ਕੌਮਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਉਪਜੀਵਕਾ ਕੰਮਾਉਣਾ ਹੈ। ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕੌਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਸਿਖਿਆ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਵਾਲੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਵੇਂ ਆਈ.ਟੀ.ਆਈ. ਸੈਂਟਰ ਖੋਲ੍ਹੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ।</p>
<p>(9) ਆਰਥਿਕ ਗੱਤੀਵਿੱਧੀਆਂ ਦ ਪ੍ਰੋਤਸਾਹਨ ਲਈ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕਰਨਾ।</p>	<p>(ੳ) ਇਸ ਮਕਸਦ ਲਈ ਭਾਰਤ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਮਾਈਨੋਰਟੀਜ਼ ਡੀਵੈਲਪਮੈਂਟ ਕਾਰਪੋਰੇਸ਼ਨ (National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation) ਦੀ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਸਾਲ 1994 ਵਿੱਚ ਕੀਤੀ, ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕੌਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਇਸ ਕਾਰਪੋਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਨੂੰ ਤਾਕਤਵਰ (strengthen) ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰੇਗੀ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਇਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਟੀਚੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰ</p>

	<p>ਸਕੇ। ਇਸ ਕਾਰਪੋਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੰਮ ਧੰਧੇ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕਰਜ਼ਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।</p> <p>(ਅ) ਸਵੈ-ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਉਤਪੰਨ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਬੈਂਕ ਕਰਜ਼ਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਲਈ ਨੈੱਟ ਬੈਂਕ ਕਰੈਡਿਟ ਦਾ 40% ਦਾ ਟੀਚਾ ਘਰੇਲੂ ਬੈਂਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਮਿਥਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ, ਛੋਟੇ ਉਦਯੋਗ, ਛੋਟੇ ਵਪਾਰ, ਰਿਟਲੇਡ ਟਰੇਡ, ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਨਲ ਅਤੇ ਸਵੈ-ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ, ਸਿਖਿਆ ਲਈ ਕਰਜ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਮਕਾਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਕਰਜ਼ਾ ਦੇਣ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਜਨ ਹੈ।</p>
(10) ਰਾਜ ਅਤੇ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਵਿਭਾਗਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਨੌਕਰੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਭਰਤੀ ਕਰਨਾ।	ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਰਾਜ ਅਤੇ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਦਫਤਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਨੌਕਰੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਨਿਧਤਾ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਕਮੇਟੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਗਠਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਵੱਡੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੇਲਵੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਦੇ ਮੌਕੇ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ। ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਈਵੇਟ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਚਿੰਗ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਲਾਗੂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣਗੀਆਂ।
(ੲ) ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਦੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਸਹਿਣ ਦੀ ਸਥਿੱਤੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਕਰਨਾ।	ਇੰਦਰਾ ਆਵਾਸ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਤਹਿਤ ਬੀ.ਪੀ.ਐਲ. ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿੱਤੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਦਾ ਕੁੱਝ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਠ ਟੀਚਾ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕੌਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੀ.ਪੀ.ਐਲ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।
(11) ਪੇਂਡੂ ਮਕਾਨ ਉਸਾਰੀ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਚਿੱਤ ਹਿੱਸੇਦਾਰੀ।	
(12) ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਲੀਨ/ ਇਲਾਕੇ (slums/areas) ਬਸਤੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਸੁਧਾਰ।	<p>(ੳ) ਇੰਟੈਗਰੇਟਿਡ ਹਾਉਸਿੰਗ ਐਂਡ ਸਲਮ ਡੀਵੈਲਪਮੈਂਟ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਅਤੇ ਜਵਾਹਰ ਲਾਲ ਨਹਿਰੂ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਅਰਬਨ ਰੀਨੂਅਲ ਮਿਸ਼ਨ (Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme and Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) ਤਹਿਤ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਰਾਜ ਸਰਕਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਲਮ ਬਸਤੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਲਈ ਵਿੱਤੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਮਿਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕੌਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਲਮ ਬਸਤੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।</p> <p>(ਅ) Urban Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) scheme, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਤਹਿਤ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਬੁਨਿਆਦੀ ਢਾਂਚਾ ਅਤੇ ਮੂਲ ਸੁਵਿਧਾਵਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਲਾਭ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ/ਕਸਬਿਆਂ/ਜ਼ਿਲਿਆਂ/ਬਲਾਕਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਸਦੇ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕੌਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਮਿਲੇ।</p>
(ਸ) ਸੰਪਰਦਾਇਕ ਦੰਗਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਰੋਕਥਾਮ ਅਤੇ ਕੰਟਰੋਲ	ਜਿਹੜੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਸੰਪਰਦਾਇਕ ਦੰਗਿਆਂ ਕਾਰਨ ਪਛਾਣੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਫਿਰਕੂ ਦੰਗਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਰੋਕਥਾਮ ਲਈ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕੌਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ

<p>(13) ਸੰਪਰਦਾਇਕ ਦੰਗਿਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਾਰਦਾਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਰੋਕਥਾਮ।</p>	<p>ਵਿਚੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਪੁਲਿਸ ਦੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਅਫਸਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤੈਨਾਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਜੋ ਵੱਧ ਕੁਸ਼ਲ, ਸੈਕੂਲਰ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਰਪੱਖ ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾਣੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹੋਣ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਅਫਸਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਾਰਜ ਕੁਸ਼ਲਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦੇ ਅਵਸਰਾਂ ਲਈ ਚੰਗੀ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।</p> <p>ਪੰਜਾਬ ਰਾਜ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀਆਂ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ</p> <p>Constitution of Peace Committees in the Districts . ਪੰਜਾਬ ਰਾਜ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੀਸ ਕਮੇਟੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ</p> <p>ਫਿਰਕੂ ਦੰਗਿਆਂ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਦੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਰਾਜ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀਆਂ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਦੀ ਸਿਫਾਰਸ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਸਮੂਹ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਪੱਧਰ ਅਤੇ ਬਲਾਕ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਪੀਸ ਕਮੇਟੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਸਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਸਲਿਮ ਅਤੇ ਜੈਨ ਭਾਈਚਾਰੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਪੀਸ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਆਪਸੀ ਭਾਈਚਾਰਾ ਕਾਇਮ ਰੱਖਣ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਦੀ ਮੱਦਦ ਕਰਨਗੀਆਂ।</p>
<p>(14) ਸੰਪਰਦਾਇਕ ਅਪਰਾਧਾਂ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਮੁਕੱਦਮਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਪੈਰਵੀ (prosecution)</p>	<p>ਸੰਪਰਦਾਇਕ ਦੰਗੇ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਸਖ਼ਤ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਜਿਸ ਲਈ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਅਦਾਲਤਾਂ ਸਥਾਪਤ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣਗੀਆਂ।</p>
<p>(15) ਸੰਪਰਦਾਇਕ ਦੰਗਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਪੀੜਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਪੁਨਰਨਿਵਾਸ ਕਰਨਾ।</p>	<p>ਸੰਪਰਦਾਇਕ ਦੰਗਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਤੁਰੰਤ ਪੁਨਰ ਨਿਵਾਸ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤੁਰੰਤ ਵਿੱਤੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਦੇਣ ਦਾ ਉਪਬੰਧ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।</p>

ਰਾਜ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਕਮੇਟੀ (STATE LEVEL COMMITTEE)

15 ਨੁਕਾਤੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਤਹਿਤ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਜਨ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਕਾਰੀਆਕਰਮ (Pardhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram) ਲਾਗੂ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਗਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਰਿਵਿਊ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਮਾਨਯੋਗ ਮੁੱਖ ਸਕੱਤਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਪਧਾਨਗੀ ਹੇਠ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਨਿਆਂ, ਅਧਿਕਾਰਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵੱਲੋਂ State Level Committee of Pardhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram ਗਠਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਭਾਰਤ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਏ ਫੰਡਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਖਰਚ ਹੋਏ ਫੰਡਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਰਦਾਸਪੁਰ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਗਰੂਰ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਤਹਿਤ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਬਲਾਕਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਨਵੇਂ ਪ੍ਰਜੈਕਟ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਫੰਡਜ਼ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਭੇਜੇ ਗਈਆਂ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨਗੀ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕੌਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਵਾਲੇ 02 ਜਿਲ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਦੇ 6 ਬਲਾਕ ਮੰਨਜ਼ੂਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ :-

1) ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਸੰਗਰੂਰ : (1) ਮਲੇਰਕੋਟਲਾ- 1 ਅਤੇ (2) ਮਲੇਰਕੋਟਲਾ-2

2) ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਗੁਰਦਾਸਪੁਰ : (1) ਗਰਦਾਸਪੁਰ , (2) ਧਾਰੀਵਾਲ, (3) ਕਲਾਨੌਰ, (4) ਡੇਰਾ ਬਾਬਾ ਨਾਨਕ

ਸਟਟ ਲੇਵਲ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਦੀ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਮਿਟਿੰਗਾਂ ਦੇ ਅੰਜਡੇ ਵਿਚ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਨੇ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਤਹਿਤ ਫੰਡਜ਼ ਜ਼ਿਅਦਾ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਬਿਲਡਿੰਗਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਆਂਗਨਵਾੜੀ ਸੈਂਟਰੀ ਦੀ ਉਸਾਰੀ ਲਈ ਜਾਰੀ ਕਰਵਾਏ ਗਏ

ਹਨ/ ਵਰਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ, ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਖਾਸ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਇਆ। ਤਹਿਤ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਵਸੋਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਵਿਚ ਹੈਂਡ ਪੰਪ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਅਤੇ ਪੀਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਸਹੂਲਤ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕਰਨ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਵੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹਨ, ਪਰੰਤੂ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟਾਂ ਲਈ ਫੰਡਿੰਗ ਜ਼ਾਰੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਵਾਏ ਗਏ। ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਨੇ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਮੌਕੇ ਤੇ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਸਰਵੇ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਬਹੁੱਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਦੇ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਫ ਪੀਣ ਲਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਦੁਸ਼ਿਤ ਪਾਣੀ ਪੀਣ ਕਾਰਨ ਗਰੀਬ ਲੋਕ ਬਿਮਾਰੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੋ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਸੋਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਵਿਚ ਪੀਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਕਰਨਾ ਅਤਿ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ।

ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਸਰਵੇ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਬਹੁੱਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਇਸਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਸਲਿਮ ਕਬਰਸਤਾਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਥੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਹੈਂਡ ਪੰਪ ਬਹੁੱਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਕਬਰਸਤਾਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਫੰਡਿੰਗ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਅਤਿ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਜਨ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਕਾਰੀਆਕਰਮ (Pardhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram) ਤਹਿਤ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨ ਹੋਏ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟਾਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ : (1) Installation of Hand pumps and (2) Constructions of drinking water supply scheme for villages ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਤਹਿਤ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ ਕੀਤੇ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟਾਂ ਲਈ ਫੰਡਿੰਗ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਹਰ ਸੰਭਵ ਉਪਰਾਲੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਕਿ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਬਲਾਕਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕਬਰਸਤਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਸੁਧਾਰਨ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਹੈਂਡ ਪੰਪ ਲਗਾਉਣ, ਚਾਰ ਦਿਵਾਰੀ, ਰਸਤੇ ਪੱਕੇ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਭਾਰਤ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ

(1) ਸਿੱਖੇ ਅਤੇ ਕਮਾਓ (Learn and Earn)

ਸਕੀਮ ਤਹਿਤ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਉਪਜੀਵਕਾ ਦੇ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਸਾਧਨ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨੇ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਕੰਮ ਧੰਧੇ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਟ੍ਰੇਨਿੰਗ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਰਜ਼ਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

(2) ਨਵੀਂ ਰੋਸ਼ਨੀ ਸਕੀਮ /Nai Roshni Scheme

ਇਸ ਸਕੀਮ ਦਾ ਮਕਸਦ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਅਖਤਿਆਰ ਦੇਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਅਤੇ ਬੈਂਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਰਾਬਤਾ ਕਾਇਮ ਕਰਨ ਸਾਜੋ ਸਮਾਨ (ਟੂਲ ਅਤੇ ਟੈਕਨੋਲੋਜੀ) ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਆਤਮ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਨਵੀਂ ਰੋਸ਼ਨੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਸਵੈ-ਸੇਵੀ ਸੰਗਠਨਾਂ (ਐਨ.ਜੀ.ਓ) ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਨਾਲ ਚਲਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਕੀਮ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖ ਕੰਮ ਧੰਦਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਲੀਡਰਸ਼ਿਪ, ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ, ਸਿਹਤ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਹਤ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਸਬੰਧੀ, ਸਵੱਛ ਭਾਰਤ, ਵਿੱਤੀ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹਤਾ, ਸਕਿਲ, ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰਾਂ, ਡੀਜ਼ੀਟਲ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਤੇ ਵਰਤਾਉ ਵਿਚ ਬਦਲਾਵ ਲਈ ਵਕਾਲਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ।

(3) ਨਵੀਂ ਉਡਾਨ ਸਕੀਮ / Nai Udaan Scheme

ਭਾਰਤ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਮਾਈਨੋਰਟੀ ਅਫ਼ੈਅਰਜ਼ ਮੰਤਰਾਲੇ ਨੇ ਨਵੀਂ ਉਡਾਨ ਸਕੀਮ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਸਕੀਮ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕੌਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੁੱਖ ਇਮਤੀਹਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਿਆਰੀ ਲਈ ਮਦਦਗਾਰ ਹੈ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਯੂ.ਪੀ.ਐਸ. ਸੀ. , ਸਟਾਫ ਸਿਲੈਕਸ਼ਨ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ, ਪਬਲਿਕ ਸਰਵਿਸ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਇਮਤੀਹਾਨ ਪਾਸ ਕਰ ਲਏ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਸਕੀਮ ਤਹਿਤ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕੌਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ/ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਇਮਤੀਹਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਿਆਰੀ ਲਈ ਵਿੱਤੀ ਮਦਦ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕੌਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਨੌਕਰੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਉੱਚੇ ਅਹੁੱਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰ ਸਕਣ।

(4) ਬੇਟੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਬੇਟੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਓ (BBBP)

ਬੇਟੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਬੇਟੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਓ ਸਕੀਮ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਜਿਤ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਅਧੀਨ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ 11 ਜਿਲ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਕੀਮ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਜਨਮ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਗਤ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਅਤ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਕੀਮ ਦਾ ਫੇਕਸ PC & PNDT Act ਨੂੰ ਸਖਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਲਾਗੂ ਕਰਨਾ, ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਨੂੰ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਉਣਾ, ਟੁਆਇਲਟਾਂ ਦੀ ਉਪਲਬਧਤਾ, ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀਆਂ, ਹੇਠਲੇ ਪੱਧਰ ਦੇ ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਚੁਣੇ ਹੋਏ

ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਰੱਥਾ ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾਉਣਾ ਹੈ, ਅਤੇ ਗਰਭ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਦੀ ਰਜਿਸਟਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਸਕੀਮ ਘਟ ਰਹੇ ਬਾਲ ਲਿੰਗ ਅਨੁਪਾਤ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਕਣ ਲਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਇਕ ਪਹਿਲ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਰੱਥ ਬਣਾਉਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਨਮਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਮੌਕਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ।

ਸਕੀਮ ਦੇ ਉਦੇਸ਼ :

- 1) ਲਿੰਗ ਚੋਣ ਅਧਾਰਤ ਭਰੂਣ ਹੱਤਿਆ ਤੇ ਰੋਕ।
- 2) ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਨੂੰ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਉਣਾ।
- 3) ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਨੂੰ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਉਣਾ।

ਇਸ ਸਕੀਮ ਅਧੀਨ 100% ਗਰਾਂਟ ਭਾਰਤ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਮੁਹੱਈਆ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਰਾਜ ਦੇ 11 ਜਿਲ੍ਹਿਆਂ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ, ਤਰਨਤਾਰਨ, ਗੁਰਦਾਸਪੁਰ, ਮੁਕਤਸਰ, ਮੁਹਾਲੀ, ਫਤਿਹਗੜ੍ਹ, ਸੰਗਰੂਰ, ਬਰਨਾਲਾ, ਮਾਨਸਾ ਅਤੇ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ) ਜੋ ਬੇਟੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਬੇਟੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਓ ਸਕੀਮ ਅਧੀਨ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹਨ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਐਕਸ਼ਨ ਪਲਾਨ ਮਹਿਲਾ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਲ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਮੰਤਰਾਲਾ, ਭਾਰਤ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਭੇਜ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ।

(5) ਬੇਬੇ ਨਾਨਕੀ ਲਾਡਲੀ ਕਲਿਆਣ ਸਕੀਮ

13ਵੇਂ ਵਿੱਤ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਅਧੀਨ ਗ੍ਰਾਂਟ ਫਾਰ ਮਈਰਜ਼ ਟੂ ਇੰਨਾਧਰੂਵਿੰਗ ਐਡਵਰਸ ਸੈਕਸ ਰੇਸ਼ੋ ਤਹਿਤ ਕੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਗ੍ਰਿਤ ਜੋਤੀ ਸਕੀਮ ਤੇ ਨੰਨ੍ਹੀ ਛਾਂ ਸਕੀਮ ਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਕਰਕੇ ਬੇਬੇ ਨਾਨਕੀ ਲਾਡਲੀ ਬੇਟੀ ਕਲਿਆਣ ਸਕੀਮ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਸਕੀਮ ਦਾ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਖਿਅਕ ਪੱਧਰ ਉੱਚਾ ਚੁੱਕਣਾ, ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਲਿੰਗ ਨਕਾਰਾਤਮਕ ਸੋਚ ਨੂੰ ਬਦਲਣਾ, ਲੜਕੀ ਦੇ ਪਾਲਣ ਪੋਸ਼ਣ ਹਿੱਤ ਵਿੱਤੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਮੁਹੱਈਆ ਕਰਵਾਉਣਾ, ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿਚ ਜਰੂਰੀ ਐਨਰੋਲਮੈਂਟ ਰੇਟ ਵਧਾਉਣਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਕੀਮ ਅਧੀਨ ਰਾਜ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਲੜਕੀ/ਲਾਭਪਾਤਰੀ ਲਈ 20,000/- ਰੁਪਏ ਦੀ ਰਕਮ ਜੀਵਨ ਬੀਮਾ ਨਿਗਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਬੀਮਾ ਨਿਗਮ ਵੱਲੋਂ 18 ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਲੜਕੀ ਹੋਣ ਤੱਕ ਵੱਖ-2 ਪੜ੍ਹਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ 61000/- ਰੁਪਏ ਦੀ ਵਿੱਤੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ।

ਅਪਲਾਈ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਵਿਧੀ

- ਇਸ ਸਕੀਮ ਅਧੀਨ ਲਾਭ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਨਵ ਜਨਮੀ ਬੱਚੀ ਦੇ ਮਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਬਾਪ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਨਿਰਧਾਰਤ ਫਾਰਮ ਜੋ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਅਫਸਰ ਜਾਂ ਬਾਲ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਅਫਸਰ ਵਿਚ ਉਪਲਬਧ ਹਨ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਕੇ ਅਪਲਾਈ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।
- ਐਪਲੀਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਦਰਖਾਸਤ ਕਰਤਾ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਬੱਚੀ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ ਸਰਟੀਫੀਕੇਟ ਅਤੇ ਨੀਲੇ ਕਾਰਡ ਦੀ ਕਾਪੀ ਨੱਥੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ।
- ਦਰਖਾਸਤ ਕਰਤਾ ਬੱਚੀ ਦੇ ਜਨਮ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ 2 ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ-ਅੰਦਰ ਕਦੇ ਵੀ ਅਪਲਾਈ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਦਰਖਾਸਤ ਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।
- ਦਰਖਾਸਤ ਕਰਤਾ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਬੈਂਕ ਵਿਚ ਖਾਤਾ ਖੁਲਵਾਉਣਾ ਲਾਜ਼ਮੀ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਸਕੀਮ ਅਧੀਨ ਬਣਦੀ ਰਾਸ਼ੀ ਸਿੱਧੇ ਉਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਖਾਤੇ ਵਿਚ ਸਮੇਂ-ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਭੇਜੀ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ।

ਸਕੀਮ ਅਧੀਨ ਪਾਤਰਤਾ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਹੈ:-

- 1) ਉਹ ਬੱਚੀਆਂ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ 01-01-2011 ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ।

- 2) ਉਹ ਬੱਚੀਆਂ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਾਂ-ਬਾਪ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਪੱਕੇ ਵਸਨੀਕ ਹਨ ।
- 3) ਉਹ ਲਾਵਾਰਿਸ ਬੱਚੀਆਂ ਜੋ ਮਿਤੀ 01-01-2011 ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਮਿਲੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਰਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਅਨਾਥ ਆਸ਼ਰਮ/ਚਿਲਡਰਨ ਹੋਮਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ।
- 4) ਲਾਭ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਬੱਚੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ । ਇਹ ਲਾਭ ਨਵ-ਜਨਮੇ ਲੜਕਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ । ਇਹ ਲਾਭ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਾਲਾਨਾ ਆਮਦਨ 30,000/- ਰੁਪਏ ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਹੈ । 30,000/- ਰੁਪਏ ਦੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਦਾ ਸਬੂਤ ਕੇਵਲ ਖੁਰਾਕ ਸਪਲਾਈ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਨੀਲਾ ਕਾਰਡ ਹੀ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ । ਜੇਕਰ ਬੱਚੀ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਛੱਡ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਮਿਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਮਿਲਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਲਾਭ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਂ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਜੀਵਨ ਬੀਮਾ ਨਿਗਮ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਅਦਾਇਗੀ ਦਾ ਵੇਰਵਾ:-

ਲੜੀ ਨੰਬਰ	ਲਾਭ ਦੇਣ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਂ	ਉਮਰ	ਲਾਭਪਾਤਰੀ ਦੇ ਗਾਰਡੀਅਨ ਨੂੰ ਰਕਮ ਦਾ ਭੁਗਤਾਨ ਐਲ.ਆਈ.ਸੀ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ
1	ਲੜਕੀ ਦੇ ਜਨਮ ਤੋਂ	0 ਸਾਲ	ਰੁਪਏ 2100/-
2	3 ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ (ਟੀਕਾਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ)	3 ਸਾਲ	ਰੁਪਏ 2100/-
3	ਪਹਿਲੀ (I) ਜਮਾਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਾਖਲਾ ਲੈਣ ਤੋਂ	6 ਸਾਲ	ਰੁਪਏ 2100/-
4	ਨੌਵੀਂ (IX) ਜਮਾਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਾਖਲਾ ਲੈਣ ਤੋਂ	14 ਸਾਲ	ਰੁਪਏ 2100/-
5	18 ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ ਅਤੇ 12ਵੀਂ ਜਮਾਤ ਪਾਸ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ	18 ਸਾਲ	ਰੁਪਏ 31000/-
6	ਵਜੀਫਾ		
ੳ	ਪਹਿਲੀ ਤੋਂ ਛੇਵੀਂ ਜਮਾਤ ਤੱਕ 100 ਰੁਪਏ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਮਹੀਨਾ ਦੀ ਦਰ ਨਾਲ ਵਜੀਫਾ		ਰੁਪਏ 7200/-
ਅ	ਸੱਤਵੀਂ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਰਵੀਂ ਜਮਾਤ ਤੱਕ 200 ਰੁਪਏ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਮਹੀਨਾ ਦੀ ਦਰ ਨਾਲ ਵਜੀਫਾ		ਰੁਪਏ 14400/-
	ਕੁਲ ਲਾਭ	18 ਸਾਲ ਤੱਕ	61000/- ਰੁਪਏ

ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਭਲਾਈ ਅਫਸਰ ਭਲਾਈ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਨੋਡਲ ਅਫਸਰ

ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਨਿਆਂ ਅਧਿਕਾਰਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਪੰਜਾਬ (ਭਲਾਈ ਸੈਲ ਨਾਨ-ਪਲਾਨ) ਨੇ ਪੱਤਰ ਨੰ: 1/53/2018-1ਭਸ1/217702186, ਮਿਤੀ 27-8-2018 ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸਮੂਹ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਭਲਾਈ ਅਫਸਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਵਰਗ ਦੀਆਂ ਭਲਾਈ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਚਾਰੂ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਚਲਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਸਬੰਧਤ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਨੋਡਲ ਅਸਫਰ ਘੋਸ਼ਿਤ/ਨਿਯੁਕਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ।

(6) ਅਪ੍ਰੈਂਟਿਸ਼ਿਪ ਟ੍ਰੇਨਿੰਗ ਸਕੀਮ

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਸਕੀਮ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਅੱਠਵੀਂ, ਦਸਵੀਂ, ਬਾਰਵੀਂ ਅਤੇ ਆਈ.ਟੀ.ਆਈ. ਪਾਸ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਟ੍ਰੇਨਿੰਗ ਕਰਨ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਅਪ੍ਰੈਂਟਿਸ਼ਿਪ ਟ੍ਰੇਨਿੰਗ ਸਕੀਮ ਤਹਿਤ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਸਾਲ 7000/-ਰੁਪਏ, ਦੂਜੇ ਸਾਲ 7700/-ਰੁਪਏ ਤੇ ਤੀਜੇ ਸਾਲ 8050/- ਰੁਪਏ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਮਹੀਨਾ ਵਜੀਫਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਅਪ੍ਰੈਂਟਿਸ਼ਿਪ ਟ੍ਰੇਨਿੰਗ ਲਈ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਰਾਜ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਜਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਪ੍ਰੈਂਟਿਸ਼ਿਪ ਪੋਰਟਲ (www.apprenticeshipindia.org) ਉੱਤੇ ਰਜਿਸਟਰ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ।

APPLEATE AUTHORITY

Concerned Departments	Contact Numbers
1. Additional Chief Secretary Department of Home Affairs & Justice, Punjab	0172-2740773
2. Director, Social justice, Empowerment and Minorities	0172-2600588
3. Dr Emanuel Nahar Chairman, Punjab State Commission for Minorities	01722298094 9815974273 (M)
4. Mohammad Rafi, Senior Vice-Chairman	9814348329
5. Hans Raj, Vice-Chairman	9855217922
6. Ahmed Ali Guddu, Member	9417719786
7. Gulam Hussan, Member	9317738000
8. Lal Hussain, Member	9915601550
9. Sher Khan, Member	9814652048
10. Bahadar Khan, Member	9915614500
11. Nasir Hassan Salmani, Member	9988578677
12. Salil Kumar, Member	9417769156
13. Subhash Masih Thoba	9815452664
14. Bhag Singh, Superintendent	9814725516
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