

**Brief Record of Discussions of the Annual Conference of State Minorities Commissions (SMCs)  
held on 31.03.2010 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.**

The Annual Conference of State Minorities Commissions (SMCs) was held under the Chairmanship of Shri Mohamed Shafi Qureshi, Chairperson, National Commission for Minorities (NCM) on **31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010 at Vigyan Bhawan New Delhi at 9.30 A.M.** Shri P. Chidambaram, Hon'ble Union Home Minister was the Chief Guest, and Shri Salman Khurshid, Hon'ble Minister for Minority Affairs was the Special Guest. List of participants is enclosed at Annexure.

2. The first session of the conference began with the welcome address of the Hon'ble Chairperson, National Commission for Minorities (NCM) emphasizing the importance of the role of the Ministry of Minority Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs in the development of the Minorities. He laid stress on better co-ordination between National Commission for Minorities and State Commissions so as to have better understanding of the problems and needs of the Minorities in various states and to be able to work for promotion of the rights of the Minorities. He categorically pointed out that despite having the statutory status; the Commission has no power to investigate into the complaints of discrimination or deprivation of rights of Minorities making it a toothless and ineffective body. He also emphasized on the need for conferment of Constitutional Status to National Commission for Minorities with adequate powers to fulfill the aspirations of the Minority communities. He stated that to strengthen the State Minorities Commissions and effecting uniformity in Central and State laws on the subject, a Model Act was approved and circulated to all States. Some of the States have started working towards it. He requested State Governments and State Minorities Commissions to organize awareness and sensitization programmes for Minority communities. He also urged the Government to explore the possibility of enacting a law to prevent atrocities against Minorities on the same lines as that of Scheduled Castes. Last but not the least he laid great emphasis on synergy between National Commission for Minorities and State Minorities Commissions.

3. The welcome address was followed by an address by the Special Guest Shri Salman Khurshid, Hon'ble Minister for Minority Affairs. Explaining the various aspects of the functions and needs of National Commission for Minorities, he desired that National Commission for Minorities should act like Emperor Jahangir's bell, which should remain ringing and chime all the way and can be used by any person of the Minority community for its help and support, and the Commission should respond immediately to extend all possible assistance so as to protect his or her rights. National Commission for Minorities should take up the individual grievances for their effective redressal and help the Government in formulation of good policies and programmes for welfare and development of Minorities. The Commission should primarily act as a high level tool of ensuring justice to the Minorities and ensuring minimum injunctions against violation of Minorities rights. He also touched on aspects relating to affirmative action for backward Muslims, need for a fresh look on the issue of declaration of a community as a minority community, other than five communities already notified, and revision of criteria to declare a district as minority concentrated district from the present 25% Minority population to 15% Minority population so as to include at least 42 to 45 more districts in the list of MCDs. He clarified that the Government schemes for identified 90 Minorities Concentration Districts (MCDs) are not aimed for development of individuals or groups, but the same are aimed at development of the particular area. As such, the development activities in these districts will provide benefits to all people irrespective of their cast, creed or religion. The only difference is that the proposed development in these districts is being undertaken because of the concentration of Minorities in those areas. These are the districts having at least 25% or more population of Minorities. An amount of Rs.35,000 crores has been earmarked for 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan for the development activities in these districts. An amount of Rs.2500 crores has already been

spent on these programmes and the impact of the same will be noticed very soon. He emphasised that the developmental schemes launched by the present Government opens up great opportunities for everyone including Minorities. He appreciated that the Hon'ble Union Home Minister has been quite considerate and helpful in addressing the problems of Minorities and the issues of denial of rights of Minorities. With regard to reservation of Minorities in Government and public sector employment and Educational Institutions, he mentioned that the State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, West Bengal and Kerala have already made some efforts to implement a Minority Quota in State Government jobs. The State Government of Bihar is also trying to do the same. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has also tried to implement the similar Minority Quota but unfortunately the same was challenged in the High Court, as it exceeded the limit of 50%. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has given the judgment that 4% reservation of Muslims in Andhra Pradesh within the existing limit of 50% may be accepted so that the problem of backwardness among Muslims in the State is suitably addressed. The country is making efforts in different paradigm for the benefit of Minorities and their all round development. The Government is making efforts to ensure that at least 30% of finances in the banking sector should be utilized for upliftment of Minorities. He concluded his speech by saying that Government has presented Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission Report before the Parliament. The views of the various Ministries are being solicited on the same.

4. In his inaugural address Hon'ble Union Home Minister, Sh. P. Chidambaram reminded that as India is a confluence of races, languages, castes, religions and sects, the challenge is to govern the country having pluralistic society with rich diversity and diversified cultures and the only way forward is acceptance, accommodation and affirmative actions as well as policy of inclusion. We should come out from the scenario like race *versus* race, religion *versus* religion and caste *versus* caste *etc.* We must accept and accommodate each other and take affirmative action for well being of all including Minorities. The State's objective should be to ensure prosperity for all and we in India have a common political platform of secularism. He mentioned that Ministry of Home Affairs is working closely with the Ministry of Minority Affairs on issues of education, employment and empowerment of the Minority communities. The Fundamental Rights available to the people under Article 25 to Article 30 of the Constitution should be safeguarded. With reference to Justice Ranganath Mishra Committee's Report on status and reservation for minorities he highlighted various aspects of reservation that have to be considered for socio economic backward classes, especially the ceiling on quotas mandated by the Supreme Court. The Government is seriously considering for rehabilitation of people affected by Communal violence. The Government is pursuing the matter of Communal Violence Bill since 2005. He hoped that the Communal Violence Bill will be passed before this year end and suggestions made to remove shortcomings will be taken care of. The sense of insecurity must be removed from the minds of Minorities. There is urgent need to dispel any misgiving on the part of the Minorities and equal opportunities should be provided to everyone. It is proved that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have benefited a lot by the affirmative action of the Government. We must strive for the objective of inclusive growth that also covers 18.4% population of the country as Minorities. The present 15 Point Programme of Prime Minister is a right step in this direction. There is a need to open more schools and colleges in 90 Minorities Concentration Districts and more scholarships, fellowships and education loans needs to be given to them. All recruitment bodies in the country should provide employment to Minorities to ensure their proportionate share in the public and private sector employment. Only then we shall be able to ensure their empowerment. He emphasized that reservation is the most affirmative and most effective instrument available for providing empowerment to any community. Justice Rajinder Sachar Committee, the study of Professor Satish Deshpande and the report of Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission have already established the usefulness of reservation as a tool for improvement of condition of Minorities. The reservation should be provided to socially and economically

backward classes and deprived classes and also to the people who have been left out of the progress. He concluded his speech by saying that ways and means have to be found by which reservation can be used as an instrument to take affirmative action for welfare and development of Minorities. He expressed his happiness to inaugurate the Annual Conference.

5. The first session ended with the vote of thanks by Dr. H.T. Sangliana, Vice Chairman, NCM.

6. Open house discussions took place in the Second Session in which the participants from various State Minorities Commissions and State /Central Government Departments expressed their views and suggestions on various issues relating to minority welfare and their problems. Some of the main points of the discussions are highlighted below:-

**Shri Ahmed Saeed Malihabadi, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha.**

1. Recommendations of Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission should be implemented by the Central Government at the earliest and for this purpose Constitution should be amended and a law should be enacted by Parliament.
2. Innocent Muslims have been implicated under terrorism charges by Special Task Force / Anti-Terror Squads. Speedy trial should be conducted in such cases so that the innocent Muslims falsely implicated in such cases do not suffer any more.
3. Stand taken by the Hon'ble Chairperson, National Commission for Minorities in respect of stay of Ms. Taslima Nasreen, the controversial Bangladeshi writer, in India, was appreciated.

**Shri Rashid Alvi, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha**

1. National Commission for Minorities (NCM) should be conferred Constitutional Status at the earliest and given Judicial Powers so that it can investigate cases and conduct proper trials.
2. Central Government's schemes being operated by Ministry of Minority Affairs must be monitored at appropriate levels as Ministry of Minority Affairs is understood to have surrendered crores of rupees unspent to the Central Government.
3. There is a need to analyze the expenditure pattern of Ministry of Minorities Affairs and other Central Government's Ministries on the welfare of Minorities so that their performance in relation to Minorities' welfare can be properly measured.

**National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL) represented by Dr. Bamidullah Bhat**

1. Ministry of Human Resource Development is actively pursuing the concept of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Education Sector. Reputed Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) should be given this responsibility.
2. There is a need to open new Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and academic colleges in Minorities Concentration Districts (MCDs).
3. Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi have imparted training to 3000 teachers for promotion of education among the Minorities.
4. National Commission for Minorities Educational Institutions (NCMEIs) has issued 2640 'Minority status certificates' to various institutions.
5. Government should provide land on concessional rates to the organizations willing to set up Educational Institutions for welfare of Minorities.
6. All Ministries / Departments of Central / State Governments should have a Minority Cell.

### **Assam State Minorities Commission**

1. National Commission for Minorities Educational Institutions (NCMEIs) has stipulated that at least 30% students in Educational Institutions should belong to Minority community for 'Minority Status Certificate', which is very unrealistic. This stipulation has created great hurdles in the way of 'Minority Status' of 'Christian Minority Educational Institutions,' as it is very difficult to have 30% students from Christian community in the schools being run by Christian Minority. NCMEI should be impressed upon to remove this condition.

### **Bihar State Minorities Commission**

1. Communal Violence Bill should be passed by the Parliament without further delay.
2. Whenever National Commission for Minorities invites opinion or views of the State Governments on any issue, State Minorities Commissions should invariably be involved.
3. Administration and appraisal of Government schemes for Minorities should not be vested with the same authority as there may not be unbiased and impartial appraisal of the Schemes in such a scenario.

### **Chhattisgarh State Minorities Commission**

1. Constitutional Status should be given to National Commission for Minorities.
2. Uniform compensation should be given to the victims of Communal Violence occurred during the years 1984 and 1992.
3. Conference of State Minorities Commissions should be held after every six months.
4. Evaluation of 15 Point Programme of Prime Minister should be done by the State Minorities Commissions.
5. The percentage criteria for declaring a district as Minorities Concentrated Districts should be lowered to 15% immediately.
6. Constitution should be amended to include Dalit Muslims and Dalit Christians for providing reservation in Government Jobs.
7. Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards should be issued to Minorities on priority basis.
8. Application forms for SC / ST and Minorities scholarship schemes should be accepted by the Government throughout the year.
9. Representatives of State Minorities Commissions should be included in implementation committee for 15 Points Programme of Prime Minister.

### **Delhi State Minorities Commission**

1. Archaeological Survey of India (A.S.I.) is not allowing 'Namaz' in various Mosques. The usage of such Mosques for the purpose of 'Namaz' should be allowed.
2. The recommendations of Justice Ranaganath Misra Commission regarding reservation for Minorities should be implemented at the earliest. Dalit Muslims and Dalit Christian should be accorded the status of dalits for the purpose of reservations in jobs.
3. Muslims and Christian schools are facing difficulties in getting 'Minority Status Certificates' from Government, as the rules for such certification are stringent. The rules need to be simplified.
4. Where State Minorities Commissions are not allowed to undertake important issues, National Commission for Minorities should come forward.

5. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has concluded that 50% encounters by police are fake. National Commission for Minorities should take up the issue of Batla House encounter for judicial inquiry.
6. There should be separate targeted plan for Minorities for Education Sector.
7. The Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) should only cover the Minorities Concentration Areas. National Commission for Minorities should monitor that the areas under the MsDP are properly being taken care of and the funds for these areas are utilized for welfare of Minorities or not.
8. Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Aligarh and Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI), New Delhi should be immediately given the status of Minority institutions under Article 31of the Constitution.
9. The stipulation of impractical documentation for compensation cases of communal violence should be done away with as it is difficult for the victims of communal violence to lodge F.I.Rs at that point of time. This is relevant specially in case of the riots of 1984, 1992-93 and 2002.
10. Muslims should be given proportionate representation in various categories of services in Armed Forces and State Police Forces.

### **Jharkhand State Minorities Commission**

1. Jharkhand State has set up a State Minority Finance Corporation. Similarly, all State Governments should set up State Minority Finance Corporations for the benefit of Minorities.
2. Independent persons should be appointed as appraisers/evaluators of various Minorities Welfare Schemes, as State Government's officials may not find time to appraise/evaluate such schemes. Implementation and appraisal work of schemes should not be vested with the same authority.

### **Karnataka State Minorities Commission**

1. Muslim girls are facing problems in getting admission in the schools being run under Morarji Desai School Scheme. The attitude of the State Government's officials towards the schools being run by Minorities in the State is not helpful.
2. A Constitutional Authority should be set up to look into the issue concerning the communal riots in the country.
3. The passing of the Communal Violence Bill should be expedited. There is a need to have an act on prevention of atrocities on Minorities on the lines of the Act for Scheduled Castes.
4. The Chairperson, National Commission for Minorities should seek an appointment with the Hon'ble Prime Minister alongwith all the Chairmen of State Minorities Commissions for emphasizing the need for grant of Constitutional Status to National Commission for Minorities.
5. The benefits under various schemes under Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme should be given in proportion to the population of each of the notified Minorities. All schemes under Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme particularly those relating to education, employment and empowerment should be implemented in letter and spirit.
6. Applications for various scholarships schemes of Ministry of Minorities Affairs should be accepted throughout the year.

### **Kerala State Government**

1. Urdu language must be promoted all over the country including Kerala state.

2. More districts should be included in the list of MCDs from Kerala state, as only one district is included at present from Kerala state.

### **Madhya Pradesh State Minorities Commission**

1. Uniform compensation should be paid immediately to the victims of Communal Violence.
2. The criteria for Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) should be 10% of Minority population. This would cover almost all population of the Minorities.
3. The forms for various scholarships schemes should be available in Hindi also.

### **Maharashtra State Minorities Commission**

1. 'The Times of India', 'a National Daily English Newspaper', has published a report regarding pathetic and poor implementation of various schemes under Ministry of Minorities Affairs such as MsDP and 15 Points Programmes of Prime Minister for welfare of Minorities. Extremely poor implementation of Central Government's schemes for welfare of Minorities is a major reason of concern for everyone.
2. The Commissions' job is not only to make opinions but also to act as a watchdog for rights and welfare of Minorities. National Commission for Minorities and State Minorities Commissions do not have powers to investigate into the cases of discrimination and deprivations.
3. Formation of State Minorities Commissions should be made compulsory in every State and for this purpose an Act should be enacted by the Parliament.

### **Manipur State Minorities Commission**

1. Manipur State Minorities Commission is not associated with implementation of schemes for welfare of Minorities. Necessary corrections should be made in the Agenda for the present Conference.
2. Manipur Public Service Commission must include one Member of the Minority community in the Selection Boards and Selection Committees.

### **Tamil Nadu State Minorities Commission**

1. The entire Muslim community in Tamil Nadu is economically backward and therefore the question of the so-called prosperity among the Muslims in Tamil Nadu does not arise. There is an urgent need to grant reservation to the entire Muslim community as recommended by the Justice Rajinder Sachar Committee.
2. Urdu and Arabic medium schools should be promoted all over the country.
3. The stipulation of 30% students for recognition of Minority Institution imposed by National Commission for Minorities Educational Institutions (NCMEIs) is very unrealistic and should be done away with.

### **Uttarakhand State Minorities Commission**

1. Uniform compensation should be given to the victims of Communal Violence.
2. National / State Minorities Financial Corporations must have one Member from National / State Minorities Commissions on their Boards of Directors.
3. Regular review of Below Poverty Line (BPL) category should be done to ensure that Minorities are not left out.

4. All social sector Ministries should have a nodal officer for Minorities to look after the interest of Minorities in the programmes and schemes of that particular Ministry.
5. Under Multi-sectoral Development Programmes (MsDP), there is a need to identify Minority Concentration Areas (MCAs) and not the entire District for the purpose of setting up developmental project. If Minority Concentration Areas (MCAs) are neglected in the Minorities Concentration Districts (MCDs), the benefits of MsDP may not accrue to the Minorities.
6. Jat sikh may be accorded status of O.B.C.

### **Uttar Pradesh Minorities Commission**

1. The criteria for declaring any institution as a 'Minority Educational Institution' should be that 'who founded the institution?' and 'who is running the administration of that institution?' and 'not the percentage of students from a particular minority community'.
2. There is a need to improve the representation of Muslims in Parliament/State Assemblies/Panchayats in terms of their population by nomination or by some other affirmative actions of Central/State Governments.
3. Constitution should be amended to accommodate Dalit Christian and Dalit Muslims and other educationally and socially backward Muslims for giving proportionate share in Government jobs.
4. Constitutional Status should be conferred to National Commission for Minorities at the earliest.
5. Reports of non-implementation of recommendations of National Commission for Minorities/State Minorities Commissions should be laid on the tables of Parliament/State Assemblies by Central/State Governments.
6. The Committee having representatives from National Commission for Minorities and State Minorities Commission should visit various districts to identify various problems being faced by Minority communities.
7. The banks generally do not provide loans to Minority communities. There is a need to consider waiver of loan in deserving cases where the indebted person has a genuine problem in repayment of loan.
8. Muslims in Uttar Pradesh are finding it difficult to have Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards thereby they are being deprived of Government's Beneficiary oriented schemes.
9. The scholarship scheme which is applicable to the Muslim students has two conditions, one of percentage of marks and second of time schedule. Every school through a notice fixes a time schedule of one month and after expiry of this period, no application form for the scholarship is entertained by the school administration. While in case of SC / ST students this facility continues for throughout the year and school administration collects and sends the application forms for scholarship to Government of India. The same procedure should be adopted regarding Muslim students. The condition of percentage of marks is also not applicable to SC/ ST students.

### **West Bengal State Minorities Commission**

1. Representation of Muslims in State Government's Job is below 4% despite their population being 25% in West Bengal. There is a need for strong affirmative action on the part of State Government of West Bengal.
2. All State Governments should be impressed upon to constitute State Minorities Commissions.
3. Management of Bodh Gaya Temple should be handed over to Buddhists and Budh Purnima should be declared a gazetted holiday on regular basis.

After detailed deliberations, following recommendations were made:-

**RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF STATE MINORITIES COMMISSIONS**

1. Recommendations made in the reports of Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission, Justice Rajinder Sachar Commission and Satish Deshpande Committee must be implemented at the earliest in letter and spirit. To remove bottlenecks in implementation of these recommendations, if any, laws should be enacted and Constitution should be amended.
2. National Commission for Minorities (NCM) should be conferred 'Constitutional Status' vesting powers on similar lines as are given to National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, National Human Rights Commission, Central Information Commission, Central Vigilance Commission *etc.*
3. Communal Violence Bill pending over last four years should be passed at the earliest. An Act should also be passed so as to prevent harassment, atrocities, discrimination, deprivation *etc.* of Minorities.
4. More and more new ITIs and academic colleges should be opened in Minorities Concentration Districts (MCDs). Government should provide land on concessional rates (at symbolic cost of Rs.1/-) to Minority Educational Institutions as well as to Educational Institutions being established in Minority Concentration Areas.
5. Uniform compensation should be given to the victims of Communal Violence of years 1984 and 1992 and thereafter. Cases pending for such compensations should be disposed off at the earliest. Stipulation of impractical documentation like registration of F.I.Rs at the time of communal violence should be done away with.
6. Criteria of 30% students belonging to a particular Minority for grant of 'Minority Status' to 'Educational Institutions' should be done away with immediately. Instead, criteria should be based on the person (s) who established the Educational Institutions and the person (s) who is /are running the 'Educational Institutions'.
7. Minority Character of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh must be maintained in letter and spirit. Minority Status should be given to Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi and Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad.
8. Urdu and Arabic Schools should be promoted all over the country particularly in pockets having Minorities concentration.
9. Muslims should be given proportionate representation in various categories of services in the Armed Forces and State Police Forces.
10. State Minorities Commissions should invariably be associated with formulation, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, appraisal *etc.* of Beneficiary's Oriented Schemes particularly those relating to welfare and development of Minorities. Further, implementation of schemes and their monitoring and appraisal / evaluation should not be vested with the same authority.
11. Archaeological Survey of India should allow usage of Mosques for offering 'Namaz' to Muslim community.
12. Management of Bodh Gaya Temple should be vested exclusively to Buddhist community.
13. Funds allocated should be utilized in areas having minority concentration rather than utilizing the fund for the entire district. For this purpose, identification of concentration of Minorities at Taluka/Block/Village level in a MCD should be taken up and funds be utilized in units having large proportion of minority population. The Central Government should review the flow of funds in a MCD and make course correction to ensure that funds are utilized in areas where there is concentration of Minorities and lack of development.

14. Difficulties are experienced by the minority community members in getting loan from NMDFC especially owing to stringent requirement of obtaining guarantees. Secondly, many of the borrowers have been unable to repay the loans due to insufficient income generated from the amount of loan taken and extreme condition of poverty and indebtedness. The Government should, therefore, review the 'guarantee clause' and also consider one time loan waiver for all the borrowers of NMDFC taking into account the financial condition of the family of the minority community members and extend a 'package' similar to that announced for farmers. State Level Minority Development and Finance Corporation should also be set up in all the States to ensure easy access of credit flow to minorities.
15. The eligibility criteria and procedure for grant of scholarship under various schemes of the Government have been found to be 'rigid' and 'cumbersome' and many of the poor deserving students of the minority communities have been deprived of the benefits. The quotas fixed for grant of scholarships should be done away with and all the eligible candidates should be considered. For this purpose, the Budget allocation may be enhanced. The income ceiling limit needs revision and procedure for grant of minority status certificate should be simplified. A certificate given by the Principal or Headmaster of the last school attended or by local MLA should be accepted. A review of the eligibility criteria under the scholarship schemes may be undertaken by the Government to address these issues and problems. Applications for scholarship schemes must be accepted throughout the year.
16. For effective coordination and for giving an impetus to the development of minorities, a monitoring cell or committee should be set up in all the seven social sector wings of the Ministries/Departments of the Central and State Government namely; i) health, ii) education, iii) housing, iv) labour and employment, v) rural development, vi) social justice & empowerment, vii) women and child development as well as the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Central and State Governments to deal with security issues.
17. More often than not it is observed that the trial proceedings drag on for years together particularly in case of a persons belonging to Minority communities. The Government should take adequate measures to ensure speedy trial of the accused belonging to minority communities.
18. Whenever any Member of NCM visits a State on a particular minority issue, a Member of the respective SMC should accompany him/her so that it is possible to get into the roots of the problem from the local point of view and recommend suitable remedial measures. This would lead to better coordination with SMCs. Again for better sharing of information between NCM and SMCs, exchange of correspondence on important issues taken up with the Central/State Governments should be ensured.
19. In a few States for example in M.P and Chhattisgarh, it was brought to the notice that land for Qabristan/burial ground for Muslims and Christians was either not available or are being encroached upon. The State Governments should take necessary measures to identify and allot land for the purpose. Proper safeguards for Qabristan lands must be provided.
20. The State Government should accord top priority to poor and disadvantaged minority community members for issuing BPL Cards and extending the benefits to them.
21. All State Governments should set up State Minorities Commissions based on the Model Act without any exception. States where State Minorities Commissions have not been set up should be impressed upon to set up SMCs and if necessary meetings with the Chief Minister of the concerned State should be held.
22. SMCs should continue to impress upon the respective State Governments to implement Central Government's instructions to include a member belonging to the minority community in selection committees for public appointments etc.

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**List of Participants:**

**Members of Parliament**

1. Shri Rashid Alvi, M.P. (Rajya Sabha)
2. Shri Ahmed Saeed Malihabadi, M.P. (Rajya Sabha)

**Central Ministries / Departments**

1. Dr. Hamidullah Bhat, Director, National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language.

**National Commission for Minorities**

1. Shri Mohamed Shafi Qureshi, Chairperson
2. Shri H. T. Sangliana, Vice-Chairperson
3. Shri H. S. Hanspal, Member
4. Smt. Spalzes Angmo, Member
5. Smt. Syeda Bilgrami Imam, Member
6. Shri M. K. Khanna, Secretary.

**State Minorities Commissions**

2. Shri Allen Brooks, Chairman, Assam State Minorities Commission
3. Shri Naushad Ahmed, Chairman, Bihar State Minorities Commission
4. Shri Haji Inayat Ali, Chairman, Chhattisgarh State Minorities Commission
5. Shri Kamal Faruqui, Chairman, Delhi Minorities Commission
6. Dr. Gulfam Mujibi, Chairman, Jharkhand State Minorities Commission
7. Shri Khusro Qureshi, Chairman, Karnataka State Minorities Commission
8. Shri Mohamed Naseem Siddiqui, Chairman, Maharashtra State Minorities Commission
9. Shri Vincent Chinnadurai, Chairman, Tamil Nadu State Minorities Commission.
10. Shri S. M. A. Kazmi, Chairman, U. P. State Minorities Commission
11. Shri Sukhdev Singh Namdhari, Chairman, Uttarakhand State Minorities Commission
12. Shri Kalyan Chowdhury, Chairman, West Bengal State Minorities Commission
13. Dr. (Captain) Dilip Kumar Sinha, Vice-Chairman Bihar State Minorities Commission
14. Shri Ashok Kumar Pandey, Member U. P. State Minorities Commission.
15. Shri Zafarul Haq, Member U. P. State Minorities Commission.
16. Shri Preet Singh, Member, Uttarakhand State Minorities Commission
17. Shri V. Abdul Rahim, Member, Tamil Nadu State Minorities Commission
18. Dr. Deepak Claudius, Member, Chhattisgarh State Minorities Commission
19. Shri Kulwant Singh Sachdeva, Member, Madhya Pradesh State Minorities Commission
20. Shri Jagjeet Singh Sethi, Special Invitee Member, Karnataka State Minorities Commission
21. Shri Narayan Jain, West Bengal State Minorities Commission

**State Government**

1. Shri Anant Kumar, Deputy Secretary, State Government of Kerala.