

RAJYA SABHA

Parliamentary Bulletin

PART - I

(TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIFTH SESSION)

No. 4974]

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 2012

Brief Record of the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Rajya Sabha held
on the 26th March, 2012

*11-03 a.m.

The House adjourned and re-assembled at 12-00 Noon.

1. Starred Questions

Answers to Starred Question Nos. 161 to 180 were laid on the Table.

Answers to Starred Question Nos. 141 to 160 put down in the List of March 23, 2012 were also laid on the Table.

2. Unstarred Questions

Answers to Unstarred Question Nos. 1241 to 1395 were laid on the Table.

Answers to Unstarred Question Nos. 1086 to 1240 put down in the List of March 23, 2012 were also laid on the Table.

12-00 Noon.

3. Statement by Minister Correcting Answer to Question

Shri Choudhury Mohan Jatua, Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, laid on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question 516 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 19th March, 2012 regarding "Airing of illegal channels".

* From 11-00 a.m. to 11-03 a.m. some points were raised.

10. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under Section 40 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980:—

- (1) G.S.R. 68 (E), dated the 6th February, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 490 (E), dated the 13th July, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) S.O. 192 (E), dated the 30th January, 2012, appointing the 1st day of February, 2012 as the date on which the provision of the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Act, 2011 shall come into force.

11. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 854 (E), dated the 1st December, 2011, publishing the Competition Commission of India (Salary, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and other Members) Amendment Rules, 2011, under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Competition Act, 2002.

12. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification F. No. 3-1/Amend/Comb.Reg/2012/CD/CCI, dated the 23rd February, 2012, publishing the Competition Commission of India (Procedure in regard to the transaction of business relating to combinations) Amendment Regulations, 2012, under sub-section (3) of Section 64 of the Competition Act, 2002.

13. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2012-13, in respect of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

14.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 13 of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992:—

- (a) Annual Report of the National Commission for Minorities, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.
- (c) Action Taken Memorandum on the Recommendations contained in the above Report of the Commission.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

15.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

16. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

17.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) Twenty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited (IVCOL), Gurgaon, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

18. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i)(a) Annual Report of the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology (RGCB), Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology (RGCB), Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.

LOK SABHA

BULLETIN – PART I (Brief Record of Proceedings)

Thursday, March 29, 2012/Chaitra 9, 1934 (Saka)

No. 221

11.00 A.M.

1. Obituary Reference

The Speaker made reference to the passing away of Shri Sudhir Ghosal, a member of the Sixth Lok Sabha.

Thereafter, members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

*(Due to interruptions, Lok Sabha adjourned at 11.04 A.M.
and re-assembled at 12.00 Noon)*

2. Questions

Due to interruptions in the House, Starred Questions could not be called for oral answers. Starred Question Nos. 221–240 put down in the Order Paper for the day were, therefore, treated as Unstarred Questions and their answers together with the answers to Unstarred Question Nos. 2531–2760 would be printed in the Official Report of the day.

12.00 Noon

3. Papers laid on the Table

The following papers were laid on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Outcome Budget of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture, for the year 2012-2013.
- (ii) Outcome Budget of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, for the year 2012-2013.

(26) A copy of the Notification S.O. 192(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 30th January, 2012, appointing the 1st day of February, 2012 as the date on which the provision of the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Act, 2011, shall come into force, issued under sub-section (2) of Section 1 of the said Act.

(27) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2012-2013.

(28) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for the year 2012-2013.

(29) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Commission for Minorities, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) A copy of the Action Taken Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) on the recommendations contained in the above mentioned Report of the National Commission for Minorities, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Commission for Minorities, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

(30) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (29) above.

(31) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(32) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (31) above.

ACTION TAKEN MEMORANDUM ON THE RECOMMENDATION CONTAINED IN THE 17TH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MINORITIES FOR THE PERIOD FROM 2009 TO 2010.

Recomm endation. No.	Chapter, Para and page of the Report	Text of the Recommendation	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Chapter-12 Para No. (i) Page No.- 49	Recommendations made in the reports of Justice Rangnath 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 the recommendations, if any, laws should be enacted and the Constitution should be amended.	<p>The Central Government while accepting the recommendations of the Sachar Committee, also took the decision to follow-up the matter for its effective implementation. The decisions are implemented by various Ministries and Departments of the Central Government and the status of the implementation is monitored regularly on quarterly basis.</p> <p>Similarly, Justice Rangnath Mishra Commission report has also been tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 18th December, 2009. The recommendations in the report are under consideration of the Government. As far as the report of Satish Deshpande Committee is concerned, it is mentioned that the recommendations are similar to those made by Justice Rangnath Mishra Commission. Hence, once recommendations in the Justice Rangnath Mishra Commission are considered, it will automatically take care of the report of Satish Deshpande Committee.</p>

2.	Chapter-12 Para No. (ii) Page No.- 49	National Commission for Minorities (NCM) should be conferred Constitutional Status vesting powers on similar lines as given to National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, National Human Rights Commission, Central Information Commission, Central Vigilance Commission etc.	Some issues related to conferring constitutional on the National Commission for Minorities are under consideration. A.T.M. 2009-10
3	Chapter-12 Para No. (iii) Page No.- 49	Communal Violence Bill pending over last four years should be passed at the earliest. An Act should be passed so as to prevent harassment, atrocities, discrimination, deprivation et cetera of Minorities.	A bill titled 'The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005' was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 5.12.2005. Notice for consideration and passing of the Bill was given to the Rajya Sabha on several occasions, the last being in February 2010, but the Bill could not be taken up for consideration on those occasions. The National Advisory Council (NAC) has informed in July 2010 that a Working Group in NAC would prepare a fresh draft Bill on the subject. NAC has now prepared Working Group Draft of a Bill titled 'Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence) Access to Justice & Reparations) Bill, 2011. The same document has also been uploaded on the NAC website www.nac.nic.in and comments of the public have been sought by NAC on it. Although comments on Working Group Draft have been sent to NAC, further action will be taken on receipt of the final draft Bill from NAC.

4	Chapter-12 Para No. (iv) Page No.- 49	<p>More and more new ITIs and academic colleges should be opened in Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs). The Government should provide land on concessional rates at a symbolic cost of Rs. 1/- to Minority Educational Institutions as well as to educational institutions being established in Minority Concentration Areas.</p>	<p>The Central Government has implemented the scheme of Multi sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for 'targeted intervention' in 90 MCDs having a substantial minority population. This scheme has been designed in a manner that it addresses the 'development deficits' and improves the identified deficits of these districts. The development deficits related to education and work participation have been addressed under the MsDP Programme. A total number of 646 school buildings, 26 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and 19 polytechnics have been approved under the MsDP Programme as on 31.12.2010.</p> <p>Further, a new scheme has been envisaged in 11th Five year Plan to provide central assistance to State Governments for setting up of a model degree college in each of the identified 374 educationally backward districts with Gross Enrolment Rate for higher education less than the national average, with Central-State funding. The scheme provides for central assistance to the extent of 1/3rd of the capital cost subject to ceiling of Rs. 2.67 crore of setting up of such college in the identified districts, other than the districts falling in the category of special category. For Special Category status, the Central share shall be 50% of the capital cost limited to Rs. 4.00 crore for each college. The balance requirement of capital cost, and recurring expenditure are to be provided by the concerned State, besides making land available free of cost. The states have been informed to give</p>
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			priority to MCDs in setting up of the model degree colleges.
(5)	Chapter-12 Para No. (v) Page No.- 49	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 of at the earliest. The stipulation of impractical documentation like registration of FIRs at the time of communal violence should be done away with.	'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects under the Constitution of India, payment of compensation to riot victims and their rehabilitation are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government in the past announced additional ex-gratia assistance for victims of communal riots in Gujarat of 2002 and Bhagalpur, Bihar of 1989-90 to ameliorate the sufferings of the riot victims. These packages were in line with the additional ex-gratia assistance given to the victims of 1984 riots. The Central Government has also launched a scheme in 2008 to provide assistance to the victims / affected families of terrorist, communal and naxal violence.
6	Chapter-12 Para No. (vi) Page No.- 49	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 persons who established the Educational Institutions and the persons who is/are running the Educational Institutions.	Minority status to the educational institutions is granted on the basis of the initial Memorandum of Association / Act establishing institutions and is not determined by the number of students belonging to a minority community.
7	Chapter-12 Para No. (vii) Page No.- 49	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 and National Urdu	The Aligarh Muslim University(AMU), defined in its Act as "the educational institution of their choice established by the Muslims of India", has been so recognized by the Central Government. However, the matter is <i>sub judice</i> before the Supreme Court of India.

		University, Hyderabad at the earliest.	<p>The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions vide its order delivered on the 22nd February, 2011 in case nos. 1443 of 2006, 1824 of 2006 and 1825 of 2006 has held that the Jamia Millia Islamia is a minority educational institution covered under Article 30(1) of the Constitution read with Section 2(g) of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act.</p> <p>However the minority character has since been challenged in the Delhi High Court.</p> <p>Further, Maulana Azad National Urdu University has been established through an Act of Parliament for the benefit of all communities who wish to study through Urdu medium and is not a minority institution and cannot be declared so.</p>
8	Chapter-12 Para No. (viii) Page No.- 49	Urdu and Arabic schools should be promoted all over the country particularly in pockets having minorities concentration.	The National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL) is providing 1070 part time Urdu Teachers to 576 NGOs/Institutions and 1027 part time Arabic Teachers to 496 NGOs/Institutions.
9	Chapter-12 Para No. (ix) Page No.- 49	Muslims should be given proportionate representation in various categories of services in the armed forces and state police forces.	<p>Recruitment in the Armed Forces is based on merit and is open to every citizen of the country, including Muslims without any discrimination on the basis of their caste, creed, religion or region. Indian Armed Forces have an all India orientation in which each State contributes its fair share of manpower to the Armed Forces.</p> <p>In so far as recruitment in the para-military forces is concerned, recruitments are conducted as per Government guidelines and there is no provision for proportionate recruitment of Muslims in services. However, Notification of recruitment of various ranks</p>

			<p>are circulated to the Minority Commission of States/ UTs Government for wide publicity among the eligible Candidates.</p> <p>Further, the State Governments/UT Administrations have been advised that the state police forces should represent the social structure in their respective States so that the force retain their secular character.</p>
10	<p>Chapter-12</p> <p>Para No. (xi)</p> <p>Page No.- 49</p>	<p>Archaeological survey of India (ASI) should allow usage of mosques for offering namaz to Muslim community.</p>	<p>The opening of the Centrally protected monuments not in religious use for offering prayer, If such a use was not in vogue at the time of protection or has discontinued since long, is prohibited and cognizable offence under section 30(1)(1) of "The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (ACT No.24 of 1958)". The relevant legal provision do not permit revival of religious worship in the ancient monument which are under the control of Archaeological Survey of India.</p> <p>This matter was considered by the Government earlier in July 1983 and it was decided that the practice followed hitherto of not allowing revival of religious use in a protected monument should continue. The Government on 11.03.91 and 06.03.1992 had also decided not to permit the revival of religious worship in the Centrally protected monuments. Once again in the context of unauthorized offering of prayers at centrally protected Monuments in Delhi, the matter was discussed on 30.07.2009 and it was decided that:</p> <p>(a) Status quo be maintained in respect of places of worship, currently in use for offering</p>

			<p>prayers in Delhi.</p> <p>(b) All attempts to offer prayers in additional non-living places of worship be stopped and appropriate directions given to concerned authorities; and</p> <p>(c) The Ministry of Home Affairs initiated a process in consultation with the Minister of Delhi to address the issue on the political plane.</p> <p>It was also observed that the move may lead to demands from other communities and would have an adverse effect of preserving the historicity and architectural values of the monuments and would also impact on tourist flow. If the present proposal were to go through, ASI may have to allow, apart from installation of cult images in some temples, the introduction of new usages and customs, like application of vermillion and pastes to images, burning of lamps and incense, holding of kirtans, festivals etc. The constant ceremonial use of images involving rubbing, result in obliteration of the features of ancient images. In mosques requirements connected with the offering of prayers like prayers-mats, construction of tank for wazoo etc, are to be permitted within such monuments. This also leads to further demands for electrification of loud-speakers besides encumbering the interior of the monuments with modern objects and fittings resulting in shabby appearance.</p>
11	Chapter-12 Para No. (xiii)	Funds allocated should be utilised in areas having minority concentration	The Central Government has identified 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) on the basis

	Page No.- 49-50.	rather than utilising 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 utilised in units having large proportion of minority populations. The Central Government should review the flow of funds in a MCD and make midcourse correction to ensure that funds are utilised in areas where there is concentration of minorities and lack of development	of substantial minority population and relative backwardness in terms of selected socio-economic and basic amenities parameters based on data of 2001 Census. For addressing the development deficits, a special area development programme called Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was implemented from 2008-09. The Primary objective of the programme is to improve the backwardness parameter which resulted in the identification of the districts as backward and to bring them at par with the national averages. As per guidelines of the programme priority is given for location of projects in villages/blocks/localities having a substantial population of minority communities.
12.	Chapter-12 Para No. (xiv) Page No.- 50.	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	<p>The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) disburses funds to the State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) which in turn identify the beneficiaries and sanction loans to them subject to fulfilling the eligibility criteria as per the schematic guidelines. NMDFC disburses funds to SCAs against the State Government guarantee. The recovery from beneficiaries and repayment to NMDFC is the sole responsibility of the State Channelizing Agency concerned.</p> <p>NMDFC has a defined role of apex Financial Institution, which involves prescribing and ensuring compliance of the policy guidelines by the respective State Channelizing Agencies. As NMDFC ensures repayment from the SCA by securing it with State</p>

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		<p>that announced for farmers. State-Level Minority Development and Finance Corporation should also be set up in all the states to insure easy access of credit flow to minorities.</p>	<p>Government guarantee, the SCAs in turn ensure recovery from the beneficiaries by taking requisite surety/guarantee. Thus, the recovery from beneficiaries and the ways to secure the loan is in the domain of the State Channelising Agencies.</p> <p>In order to suggest a policy framework for ensuring timely repayment of loans from the beneficiaries, the Government has recommended certain security norms in case of the funds disbursed through the SCAs, which are in line with the other such social sector credit schemes. The SCAs have been advised to make the conditions convenient for the beneficiaries by allowing them to accept guarantee by persons paying income tax as an alternative to taking guarantee of one or two (depending upon the loan amount) Government employees/Public Sector employees or bank employees for loans exceeding an amount of Rs.50,000. Alternatively, the beneficiaries could also offer mortgage of landed property of not less than the same value and furnish post dated cheques.</p> <p>The income from the activity taken up by the beneficiary with NMDFC loans depends on several factors. However, the matter of increasing average loan amount is under consideration.</p> <p>It is brought out that the NMDFC gets equity contribution from the Central Government as well as from the State Governments. The funds are utilized</p>
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			for extending concessional credit. The recoveries are again ploughed back for extending credit to other eligible beneficiaries. Hence, it may not be appropriate to waive off loans extended by NMDFC.
13.	Chapter-12 Para No. (xv) Page No.- 50.	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 to Ministry of Minority Affairs should 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. Application for scholarship schemes must be accepted throughout the year.	<p>Under the Prime Minister's new 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, the following Centrally Sponsored scholarship schemes have been launched for the students belonging to the minority communities:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme, (ii) Post-matric Scholarship Scheme, (iii) Merit-cum-Means Based Scholarship Scheme, <p>All the above schemes are Centrally Sponsored Schemes and are being implemented through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. As per conditions prescribed in these schemes, scholarships can only be awarded on fulfillment of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Parental Income Limit, (ii) Merit (iii) Should belong to one of the five notified minority communities. <p>The application under the above schemes is invited through open advertisement. The payment to selected students is made through bank accounts. Further, release of funds to States/UTs in subsequent year is subject to submission of Utilization Certificate by the State Government in respect of funds released in the previous year. In other words, unless the</p>

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			<p>scholarship amount has been released to the selected beneficiaries of the previous year, no money is released in the following year.</p> <p>To ensure that the benefits of the schemes go to the intended beneficiaries, the Government has introduced the system of National Level Monitors (NLMs). These NLMs visit the Districts every quarter and give their feedback. As per the recent draft report, the performance of the scholarship schemes has been found to be highly satisfactory.</p> <p>It may be mentioned here that all these schemes have been designed and developed in five yearly manner. At present evaluation of these schemes are under way. Further changes / modifications in the terms and conditions of scholarship schemes, if felt necessary, will be carried out on the basis of recommendation made in the evaluation report.</p> <p>So far as budget allocation for scholarship is concerned, it is stated that the funds allocated yearly and under the eleventh five year plan are adequate to meet the existing demand.</p>
14.	Chapter-12 Para No. (xvi) Page No.- 50.	For effective coordination and for giving an impetus to the development of minorities, a monitoring cell or a committee should be set up in all the seven social sector wings of the Ministries of the Departments of the Central and State Government namely; Health, Education, Housing, Labour and Employment, Rural Development, Social	<p>The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities provides for earmarking of funds and benefits to the extent of 15% under certain identified schemes, viz; education, housing, labour and employment, rural development etc., and wherever possible also under other schemes/programmes to the minority communities.</p> <p>The State / District level committees for</p>

		<p>Justice and Empowerment, Women and Child Development as well as the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Central and State Governments to deal with security issues.</p>	<p>implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities monitor the progress at the State/UT and district levels. At the Centre, the progress, monitored and reported by the various Ministries/ Departments concerned, is reviewed on half yearly basis by the Government.</p> <p>Every Ministry/Department of Central Government has either its own monitoring mechanism to oversee coordination in the implementation of schemes and programmes, meant for the welfare of minorities or has agreed to set up a monitoring cell in their Ministry/ Department for overseeing effective coordination.</p> <p>There is no Monitoring Cell or a Committee in Ministry of Home Affairs to deal with the affairs of minorities. The complaints, reports relating to law and order and security issues including the minorities are referred to the State Governments, Union Territory administrations for taking appropriate action as law and order is a state subject. Suitable advisories/recommendations to initiate steps for the maintenance of peace and harmony, protection of minorities are also issued whenever such situation arises. However, for the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the welfare of Minorities, Joint Secretary(HR) is the nodal officer from Ministry of Home Affairs.</p> <p>A Minority Cell has been established in the Ministry of Human Resource Development headed</p>
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			<p>by a Deputy Secretary for coordinating all issues pertaining to educational development of minorities. The Ministry implements various schemes which has an impact on educational backward minorities in the Department of School Education & Literacy as well as the Department of Higher Education. In addition to the Minority Cell functioning in the Ministry, autonomous organizations coming in the purview of the Ministry namely, University Grants Commission and All India Council for Technical Education have also constituted Minority Cells in order to focus on problems regarding educational development of minorities.</p> <p>Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has set up a Monitoring Cell for effective coordination in the area of health for giving an impetus to the development of minorities.</p> <p>There is already a mechanism for the purpose in Ministry of Rural Development. Indira Awas Yojana and SGSY which are covered under PM's New 15 Point Programme for Minorities already have a well built monitoring mechanism. These schemes are primarily implemented by the State Governments, DRDA as well as Panchayati Raj Institutions. The State Governments are responsible to ensure that the funds released under the schemes are actually utilized in accordance with the guidelines of the schemes. At the Central level the performance of the schemes are monitored through various mechanisms such as monthly and annual progress reports,</p>
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		<p>financial returns and audit reports, monthly and quarterly review meetings with nodal officers/concerned Secretaries of the State Governments and field visits by Officers of the Ministry. These schemes are also monitored through State & District level Vigilance and Monitoring committee which have, inter alia, public representatives as Members. So there is no need to set up additional Monitoring Committees.</p> <p>Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has supported the proposal. The schemes Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and JNNURM (BSUP & IHSDP) are covered under Prime Minister's 15 Point Programmes for Minorities which already have a well built monitoring mechanism. These schemes are primarily implemented by State Governments and at the Central level the performance of the schemes are monitored through mechanism such as periodic reviews, monthly/quarterly physical and financial progress reports. Field visits are also taken by officers of the Ministry.</p> <p>There is no monitoring cell in the Ministry of Labour and Employment & Training. The work is handled by existing officer in addition to his work. The Ministry, however, is in agreement with the recommendation to create a monitoring cell.</p> <p>There are no schemes/ programmes targeted for</p>
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			<p>minorities, be they women or children in the Ministry of Women & Child Development. The Integrated Child Development services (ICDS) Scheme, have a stipulation to cover all the minority habitations in the country along with SCs /STs habitations. As part of this, Ministry of Woman & Child Development keeps track of the progress made in regard to setting up of Anganwadi Centres in the identified 1228 minority concentration blocks. This also forms part of the Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme and the progress is reviewed from time to time in this regard. Hence the Ministry has decided that there is no need for setting up of a Monitoring Committee/ Cell in the Ministry.</p>
15	<p>Chapter-12 Para No. (xvii) Page No.- 50.</p>	<p>Trial proceedings drag on for years together particularly in case of persons belonging to minority communities. The Government should take adequate measures to ensure speedy trial of the accused belonging to minority communities.</p>	<p>Cases of minorities are not categorized separately and a separate fast track mechanism has not been there at present. As agreed in the National Consultation on Judicial Reforms on October 24-25, 2009 and as per the Vision Document adopted, Chief Justices of High Courts were advised to reduce pendency in courts from 15 to 3 years to improve justice delivery. A number of steps have been taken for reduction of pendency which include,</p> <p>1. Campaign on pendency reduction:</p> <p>The Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC) has provided Rs. 5000 crore to support judiciary with the objective of improved judicial outcome for speedy justice delivery. One of the major components of the TFC grant is increasing court working hours through</p>

		<p>establishing morning/evening/ shift courts for disposal of petty cases. The TFC award also includes holding of Lok Adalats, creation of ADR centres and training of advocates in mediation and conciliation. Strengthening of legal aid system for eligible categories is also part of the award.</p> <p>2. Filling up of Vacancies</p> <p>A campaign mode approach for filling up of vacancies has been launched in subordinate courts and High Courts.</p> <p>3. Court management, case management, and establishment of National Arrears Grid</p> <p>Funds have been provided by TFC for appointment of Court Managers in High Courts and Subordinate Courts. Several High Courts have taken great initiatives in improving court management and reengineering of court processes for better justice delivery.</p> <p>4. E Court Project</p> <p>E Court project will facilitate ICT enablement in courts and its first phase is nearing completion in March, 2012 covering 12,000 courts. The software deliverables have been developed in consultation with the High Courts and funds for training are provided. This will help in collecting quality information on</p>
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			<p>pending cases including reasons for pendency.</p> <p>5. Infrastructure Development</p> <p>During the FY 2011-12, the allocation for Centrally Sponsored Schemes has been increased from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 500 crores with funding pattern increase from 50:50 to 75:25 for infrastructure development in subordinate courts for States. For North Eastern States, it continues at 90:10.</p> <p>6. Gram Nyayalayas</p> <p>The Gram Nyayalayas Act 2008 was enacted for providing access to justice to the ordinary citizens so that justice is not denied by reasons of social, economic or other disabilities. Some States like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Maharashtra have already notified and operationalized them.</p>
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