



**Benefits of Minority
for
Religious Establishment**

2014

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Chapter 1

Preface

२७ जनवरी २०१४ को भारत सरकार ने जैन समाज को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अल्पसंख्यक का दर्जा प्रदान किया। भारतीय संविधान में अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय की सुरक्षा, शिक्षा, स्वरोजगार एवं सक्षमीकरण के कई विशेष प्रावधान हैं। इसे क्रियान्वित करने के उद्देश्य से भारत सरकार ने अल्पसंख्यक विभाग एवं अल्पसंख्यक आयोग का गठन किया है। जनवरी २०१४ तक मुस्लिम, बौद्ध, क्रिश्चियन, सिख एवं पारसी धर्मों को अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा प्राप्त था। अब जैन धर्म को भी यह अधिकार प्राप्त है।



जैन समाज को अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा मिलना चाहिए या नहीं इस पर मतभिन्नता है। कुछ लोगों को ऐसा लगता है कि, जैन समाज को अल्पसंख्यक का दर्जा प्राप्त होने से जैन समाज मुख्य प्रवाह से दूर हो जायेगा। कुछ लोगों को लगता है कि, इस घोषणा से जैन समाज को आरक्षण का दर्जा मिलेगा जो कि निम्न जाति के लाभ के लिए है। यह मतभिन्नता संपूर्ण जानकारी के अभाव की वजह से है। अल्पसंख्यक का दर्जा मिलने की वजह से, जैन समाज इस देश के मुख्य प्रवाह से दूर हो जायेगा, ऐसा संभव ही नहीं है। ना ही अल्पसंख्यक याने आरक्षण है। इसके विपरित अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा मिलने से जैन समाज के सभी धर्मस्थल, धार्मिक संस्थाएँ, संस्कृति, भाषा व लिपी सुरक्षित रहेगी। जैन समाज अपनी रूचि के अनुसार शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं की स्थापना कर सकेगा और उसका प्रशासन भी कर सकेगा। जैन समाज आर्थिक दृष्टि से सुसंपन्न समाज है, ऐसी धारणा है, यह अंशतः सत्य भी है। तथापि इस समाज में बहुत बड़ा मध्यम वर्ग है व अल्प आय प्राप्त करने वाला वर्ग भी है। जिन्हें दैनंदिन जीवन जीने के लिए अत्यधिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है।

भारत सरकार द्वारा अल्पसंख्यक समाज के उत्थान की अनेक योजनाओं के लिए प्रति वर्ष करोड़ों रूपये का प्रावधान बजट में किया जाता है। अल्पसंख्यक

दर्जा मिलने की वजह से अब जैन समाज को भी इन सारी योजनाओं में हिस्सा लेने का एवं विविध योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने का अधिकार प्राप्त होगा। यह जैन समाज के उत्थान के लिए बड़ी बात है।

देश में आंध्रप्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, दिल्ली, हरियाणा, झारखंड, कर्नाटक, मध्यप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, उत्तरप्रदेश, उत्तरांचल, आसाम, पश्चिम बंगाल, त्रिपुरा इन राज्यों में जैन समाज को पहले से ही राज्यस्तर पर अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा प्राप्त था। इन सभी राज्यों में राज्यस्तर के अल्पसंख्यक योजनाओं का लाभ उन उन राज्यों के जैन समाज के लोगों को मिल रहा है। राष्ट्रीय व राज्य स्तर पर अल्पसंख्यक की योजनाओं में काफी भिन्नता है। अल्पसंख्यक समाज के उत्थान के लिए राज्य स्तर की योजनाओं से काफी ज्यादा योजनाएँ राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उपलब्ध हैं। जैन समाज के विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षा एवं छात्रवृत्ति की विविध योजनाएँ, शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं की स्थापना एवं प्रशासन की विविध योजनाएँ, युवतियाँ एवं महिलाओं के सक्षमीकरण की योजनाएँ, व्यवसाय के विकास की विभिन्न योजनाएँ, धर्मस्थान की सुरक्षा की विभिन्न योजनाएँ एवं स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से समाज उत्थान की विविध योजनाएँ उपलब्ध हैं। हाल ही में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जैन समाज को अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा प्राप्त होने की वजह से इन सभी योजनाओं की जानकारी जैन समाज के घर घर तक पहुँचाना आवश्यक है।

भारतीय जैन संघठन सन १९८५ से देशभर में सामाजिक उत्थान एवं शैक्षणिक विकास का कार्य कर रहा है। देश में जैन समाज के विभिन्न संस्थाओं द्वारा २५०० शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं का निर्माण सौ डेढ़सौ वर्ष पूर्व किया गया। इन शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं के माध्यम से, सभी जाति-धर्म के जरूरतमंद विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा, सेवा के रूप में प्रदान की जाती है। भारतीय जैन संघठन द्वारा सन २००२ में फेडरेशन ऑफ जैन एज्युकेशन इन्स्टिट्यूट की स्थापना की गई। जैन समाज की १७०० शैक्षणिक संस्थाएँ इस फेडरेशन का हिस्सा हैं। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जैन समाज को अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा प्राप्त होने की वजह से इन शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं को विकास के अनेक अवसर प्राप्त होंगे।

केंद्र सरकार का अल्पसंख्यक कानून, अल्पसंख्यक विभाग, अल्पसंख्यक आयोग, प्रधानमंत्री १५ सूत्री कार्यक्रम एवं संबंधित अन्य विभाग तथा वेबसाइट का अध्ययन कर, भारतीय जैन संघठन द्वारा ६ पुस्तकों का संकलन किया गया है। आशा है कि, निम्नलिखित पुस्तकों के माध्यम से अल्पसंख्यक योजनाओं व लाभ की जानकारी जैन समाज के सभी वर्गों को आसानी से उपलब्ध हो सकेगी।

- अल्पसंख्यक योजनाओं का जैन विद्यार्थियों को लाभ
- अल्पसंख्यक योजनाओं का जैन समाज की शिक्षण संस्थाओं को लाभ
- अल्पसंख्यक योजनाओं का जैन समाज की धार्मिक संस्थाओं को लाभ
- अल्पसंख्यक योजनाओं का जैन महिलाओं को लाभ
- अल्पसंख्यक योजनाओं का जैन व्यवसायियों को लाभ
- अल्पसंख्यक योजनाओं का जैन सामाजिक संस्थाओं को लाभ

आप यह पुस्तकें भारतीय जैन संघठन के मुख्य कार्यालय से प्राप्त कर सकते हैं अथवा www.bjsindia.org वेबसाइट से भी डाउनलोड कर सकते हैं। अधिक जानकारी के लिए निम्नलिखित पते पर संपर्क करें।

भारतीय जैन संघठन,

मुथ्या टॉवर्स, डॉन बॉस्को मार्ग, गोल्फ कोर्स के पास, येरवडा, पुणे - ४११ ००६.

आपसे विनम्र निवेदन है कि, उपरोक्त जानकारी जैन समाज के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति तक पहुँचाने हेतु अपने सामाजिक दायित्व का निर्वाह करें।

धन्यवाद,

शांतीलाल मुथ्या

संस्थापक

Chapter 2

Right To Conserve The Language, Script And Culture

धर्मस्थान, धार्मिक संस्थाएँ, संस्कृति, भाषा व लिपी को
अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा मिलने से लाभ

१. जैन धर्म की सुरक्षा होगी।
२. जैन धर्म की नैतिक शिक्षा पढ़ाई कराने का जैन स्कूलों को अधिकार (अल्पसंख्याक दर्जा प्राप्त संस्था)
३. जैन समुदाय में अल्पसंख्याक घोषित होने से सविधान के अनुच्छेद २५ से ३० के अनुसार जैन समुदाय धर्म, भाषा संस्कृति की रक्षा सविधान में उपलब्ध के अंतर्गत हो सकेगी।
४. जैन धर्मावलंबियों के धार्मिक स्थल, संस्थाओं, मंदिरों, तीर्थक्षेत्रों एवं ट्रस्ट का सरकारीकरण या अधिग्रहण आदि नहीं किया जा सकेगा अपितु धार्मिक स्थलों का समुचित विकास एवं सुरक्षा के व्यापक प्रबंध शासन द्वारा भी किये जायेंगे।
५. उपासना स्थल अधिनियम १९९१ (४२ आक-१८-०९-९१) के तहत किसी धार्मिक उपासना स्थल बनाए रखने हेतु स्पष्ट निर्देश जिसका उलंघन धरा ६ (३) के अधीन दंडनीय अपराध है।
६. पुराने स्थलों एवं पुरातन धरोहर को सुरक्षित रखना सन १९५८ के अधिनियम धारा १९ एवं २० के तहत सुरक्षित हो।

७. समुदाय द्वारा संचलित ट्रस्टों की सम्पत्ति को किराया नियंत्रण अधिनियम से भी मुक्त रखा जायेगा।
८. जैन धर्मावलम्बी अपनी प्राचीन संस्कृति पुरातत्व एवं धर्मस्थलों का संरक्षण कर सकेंगे।
९. जैन मंदिरों, तीर्थ स्थलों, शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं इत्यादि के प्रबंध की जिम्मेदारी समुदाय के हाथ में दी जायेगी।
१०. जैन समुदाय द्वारा संचलित जिन संस्थाओं पर कानून की आड़ में बहुसंख्यावादी ने कब्जा जमा रखा है उनसे मुक्ति मिलेगी।
११. जैन धर्मावलम्बी द्वारा पुण्यार्थ, प्राणी सेवा, शिक्षा इत्यादि हेतु दान धन कर मुक्त होगा।
१२. जैन धर्मावलम्बी को बहुसंख्यावादी समुदाय के द्वारा प्रताड़ित किये जाने की स्थिति में सरकार जैन धर्मावलम्बी की रक्षा करेगी।
१३. अल्पसंख्यांक समुदाय के धार्मिक स्थलों के समुचित विकास एवं सुरक्षा के व्यापक प्रबंध शासन द्वारा किये जायेंगे।

Chapter 3

Constitution of India-Article 25 to 30

Right to Freedom of Religion

25. Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.—

- (1) Subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of this Part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practice and propagate religion.
- (2) Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law—
 - (a) regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice;
 - (b) providing for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus.

Explanation I.

The wearing and carrying of kirpans shall be deemed to be included in the profession of the Sikh religion.

Explanation II.

In sub-clause (b) of clause (2), the reference to Hindus shall be construed as including a reference to persons professing the Sikh, Jain or Buddhist religion, and the reference to Hindu religious institutions shall be construed accordingly.

26. Freedom to manage religious affairs.

Subject to public order, morality and health, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right —

- (a) to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes;
- (b) to manage its own affairs in matters of religion;

- (c) to own and acquire movable and immovable property; and
- (d) to administer such property in accordance with law.

27. Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion.

No person shall be compelled to pay any taxes, the proceeds of which are specifically appropriated in payment of expenses for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious denomination.

28. Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions.—

- (1) No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds.
- (2) Nothing in clause (1) shall apply to an educational institution which is administered by the State but has been established under any endowment or trust which requires that religious instruction shall be imparted in such institution.
- (3) No person attending any educational institution recognised by the State or receiving aid out of State funds shall be required to take part in any religious instruction that may be imparted in such institution or to attend any religious worship that may be conducted in such institution or in any premises attached thereto unless such person or, if such person is a minor, his guardian has given his consent thereto.

Cultural and Educational Rights

29. Protection of interests of minorities.—

- (1) 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.
- (2) No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

30. Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.—

- (1) All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
- (1A) In making any law providing for the compulsory acquisition of any property of an educational institution established and administered by a minority, referred to in clause (1), the State shall ensure that the amount fixed by or determined under such law for the acquisition of such property is such as would not restrict or abrogate the right guaranteed under that clause.
- (2) 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.

Chapter 4

Ancient Monuments And Archaeological Sites And Remains Act, 1958

Updated as per the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS PRELIMINARY

SECTIONS

1. Short title, extent and commencement
2. Definitions

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains of National Importance

3. Certain ancient monuments, etc., deemed to be of national importance
4. Power of Central Government to declare ancient monuments, etc. to be of national importance

PROTECTED MONUMENTS

5. Acquisition of rights in a protected monument
6. Preservation of protected monument by agreement
7. Owners under disability or not in possession
8. Application of endowment to repair a protected monument
9. Failure or refusal to enter into an agreement
10. Power to make order-prohibiting contravention of agreement under section 6
11. Enforcement of agreement under section 6
12. Purchasers at certain sales and persons claiming through owner bound by instrument executed by owner
13. Acquisition of protected monuments
14. Maintenance of certain protected monuments
15. Voluntary contributions

16. Protection of place of worship from misuse, pollution or discretion
17. Relinquishment of government rights in a monument
18. Rights of access to protected monuments

**Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites
and Remains Act, 1958
(No. 24 of 1958)**

**Updated as per the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites
and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010**

(further to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958 and to make provision for validation of certain actions taken by the Central Government under the said Act)

An Act to provide for the preservation of ancient and historical monuments and archaeological sites and remains of national importance, for the regulation of archaeological excavations and for the protection of sculptures, carvings and other like objects.

(28th August 1958)

An Act (the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act 2010) further to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and to make provision for validation of certain actions taken by the Central Government under the said Act.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Ninth Year of the republic of India as follows :-

Preamble

- Short title 1. (1) This Act may be called as the Ancient
extend and Monuments and Archaeological Sites and
commencement Remains Act, 1958
- (2) It extends to the whole of India

- (3) It shall come into force on such date 2 as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Definitions

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires -

(a) "Ancient Monument" means any structure, erection or monument, or any tumulus or place or interment, or any cave, rock-sculpture, inscription or monolith which is of historical, archaeological or artistic interest and which has been in existence for not less than 100 years and includes -

- (i) remains of an ancient monument
- (ii) site of an ancient monument
- (iii) such portion of land adjoining the site of an ancient monument as may be required for fencing and covering or covering in or otherwise preserving such monument, and
- (iv) the means of access to, and conventional inspection of, an ancient monument;

(b) "antiquity" includes -

- (i) any coin, sculpture, manuscript, epigraph, or other work of art of craftsmanship.
- (ii) any article, object or thing detached from a building or cave.
- (iii) any article, object or thing illustrative of science, art, crafts, literature, religion, customs, morals or politics in bygone ages.
- (iv) any article, object or thing of historical interest, and
- (v) any article, object or thing declared by the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette to be an antiquity for the purposes of this Act,

Which has been in existence for not less than one

hundred years;

(c) "Archaeological officer" means an officer of the department of Archaeology of the Government of India not lower in rank than Assistant Superintendent of Archaeology;

(d) "Archaeological site and remains" means any area which contains or is reasonably believed to contain ruins or relics of historical or archaeological importance which have been in existence for not less than one hundred years, and includes-

(i) Such portion of land adjoining the area as may be required for fencing or covering in or otherwise preserving it, and

(ii) The means of access to, and convenient inspection of the area;

Amendment
of section 2

'(da) "Authority "means the National Monuments Authority constituted under of section 2 section 20F;

(db) "Competent authority" means an officer not below the rank of Director of archaeology or Commissioner of archaeology of the Central or State Government or equivalent rank, specified, by notification in the Official Gazette, as the competent authority by the Central Government to perform functions under this Act:

Provided that the Central Government may , by notification in the Official Gazette, specify different competent authorities for the purpose of sections 20C, 20D and 20E;

(dc) "Construction" means any erection of a structure or a building, including any addition or extension thereto either vertically or horizontally but does not include, any reconstruction, repair and renovation of an

existing structure or building, or, construction, maintenance and cleansing of drains and drainage works and of public latrines, urinals and similar conveniences, or, the construction and maintenance of works meant for providing supply of water for public, or, the construction or maintenance, extension, management for supply and distribution of electricity to the public; or provision for similar facilities for publicity.

(e) "Director-General" means the Director-General of Archaeology and includes any officer authorized by the Central Government to perform the duties of the Director-General.

(f) "maintain", with its grammatical, variations and cognate expressions, includes the fencing, covering in, repairing, restoring and cleansing of a protected monument, and the doing of any act which may be necessary for the purpose of preserving a protected monument or of securing convenient access thereto;

(g) "owner" include-

(i) A joint owner invested with powers of management on behalf of himself and other joint owners and the successor-in-title of such owner; and

(ii) Any manager or trustee exercising powers of management and the successor-in-office of any such manager or trustee;

(h) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this act;

(ha) "prohibited area" means any area specified or declared to be a prohibited area under section 20 A;

(i) "protected area" means any archaeological site and remains which is declared to be of national importance by or under this Act;

(j) "Protected monument" means an ancient

monument which is declared to be of national importance by or under this act;

(k) "reconstruction" means any erection of a structure or building to its pre existing structure, having the same horizontal and vertical limits;

(l) "regulated area" means any area specified or declared under section 20B;

(m) "repair and renovation" means alterations to a pre- existing structure or building, but shall not include construction or re construction;'

[2A law]

State of Jammu
that State and
Kashmir

Any reference in this Act to any law which is not in force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall, in relation to the State, be construed as a reference to the corresponding law, if any, in force in that State].

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains of National Importance

Certain ancient
monuments,
etc., deemed to
be national
importance

71 of 1951

37 of 1956

Power of Central

Government to
declare ancient
monuments,
etc., to

3. All ancient and historical monuments and all archaeological sites and remains which have been declared by the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Act, 1951, or by section 126 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, to be of national importance shall be deemed to be ancient and historical monument or archaeological sites and remains declared to be of national importance for the purposes of this Act.

4. (1) Where the Central Government is of opinion that any ancient monument or archaeological sites and remains not included in section 3. is of national importance, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, give two months notice of its intention to be of archaeological sites and remains declared to be

national
importance, and
a be of national
importance

of national importance and a copy of every notification shall be affixed in a conspicuous place near the monument or site and remains, as the case may be.

- (2) Any person interested in any such ancient monument or archaeological site and remains may within two months after the issue of the notification, object to the declaration of the monument, or the archaeological site and remains, to be of national importance
- (3) On the expiry of the said period of two months, the Central Government may, after considering the objections, if any, received by it, declare by notification in the Official Gazette, the ancient monument or the archaeological site and remains, to be of national importance.
- (4) A notification published under sub-section (3) shall, unless and until it is withdrawn, be conclusive evidence of the fact that the ancient monument or the archaeological site and remains to which it relates is of national importance for the purposes of This Act.

Insertion of new
Section 4A
Categorization
and
classification in
respect of
ancient
monuments or
archaeological
sites and
remains
declared as of
national
importance
under sections 3
and 4 insertion
of new section
20A

4A. (1) The Central Government shall, on the recommendation of the Authority, prescribe categories in respect of ancient monuments or archaeological sites and remains declared to be of national importance under sections 3 and 4, and while prescribing such categories it shall have regard to the historical, archaeological and architectural value and such other factors as may be relevant for the purpose of such categorization.

(2) The Central Government shall, on the recommendation of the Authority, classify all the ancient monuments or archaeological sites and remains declared as of national importance under sections 3 and 4, in accordance with the categories prescribed under sub-section (1) and thereafter make the same available to the public and exhibit the same on its website and also in such other manner as it may deem fit."

Protected Monuments

Acquisition of
rights in a
protected
monument

- 5.(1) The Director General may, with the sanction of the Central Government, purchase, or take a lease of, or accept a gift or bequest of, any protected monument
- (2) Where a protected monument is without an owner, the Director General may, by notification in the Official Gazette, assume the guardianship of the monument.
- (3) The owner of any protected monument may, by written instrument constitute the Director-General the guardian of the monument, and the Director-General may, with the sanction of the Central Government, accept such guardianship.
- (4) When the Director-General has accepted the guardianship of a monument under sub-section (3) the owner shall, except as expressly provided in this Act, have the same estate, right, title and interest in and to the monument as if the Director-General had not been constituted a guardian thereof.
- (5) When the Director-General has accepted the guardianship of a monument under sub-section (3), the provisions of this Act relating to agreements executed under section 6 shall apply to the written instrument executed under the said sub-section.
- (6) Nothing in this section shall affect the use of any protected monument for customary religious observances.

Preservation of
protected
monument
by agreement

6. (1) The Collector, when so directed by the Central Government, shall propose to the owner of a protected monument to enter into an agreement with the Central Government within a specified period for the maintenance of the monument.
- (2) An agreement under this section may provide for all or any one of the following matters, namely:-

- (a) The maintenance of the monument;
- (b) The custody of the monument and the duties of any person who may be employed to watch it;
- (c) The restriction of the owner's right-
 - (i) To use the monument for any purpose,
 - (ii) To charge any fee for entry into, or inspection of, the monument,
 - (iii) To destroy, remove, alter or deface the monuments, or
 - (iv) To build on or near the site of the monument
- (d) The facilities of access to be permitted to the public or any section thereof or to archaeological officers or to persons deputed by the owner or any archaeological officer or the Collector to inspect or maintain the monument
- e) The notice to be given to the Central Government in case the land on which the monument is situated or any adjoining land is offered for sale by the owner, and the right to be reserved to the Central Government to purchase such land or any specified portion of the land at its market value:
- (f) The payment of any expenses incurred by the owner or by Central Government in connection with the maintenance of the monument;
- (g) The proprietary or other rights which are to vest in the Central government in respect of the monument when any expense incurred by the Central Government in connection with the maintenance of the monument;
- (h) the appointment of an authority to decide any dispute arising out of the agreement, and

(i) Any matter connected with the maintenance of the monument which is proper subject of agreement between the owner and the Central Government

(3) The Central Government or the owner may at any time after the expiration of three years from the date of execution of an agreement under this section, terminate it on giving six months notice in writing to the other party

Provided that where the agreement is terminated by the owner shall pay to the Central Government the expenses, if any, any incurred by it on the maintenance of the monument during the five years immediate preceding the termination of the agreement or, if the agreement has been in force for a shorter period, during the period the agreement in force

(4) An Agreement under this section shall be binding on any person claiming to be the owner of the monument to which it relates from, through or under a party by whom on whose behalf the agreement was executed

Owners under 7
disability or not
is the
possession

(1) If the owner of the protected monument is unable, by reason of infirmed other disability, to act for himself, the person legally competent to the possession his behalf may exercise the powers conferred upon an owner by sec 6.

2) In the case of Village property, the headman or the village of exercising powers of management over such property may exercise the powers conferred upon any owner by section 6

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to empower any person being of the same religion as the person on whose behalf he is action make or execute an agreement relating to a protected monument with or any part of which is periodically used for the religious worship observances of the religion.

Application of
Endowment to
repair
monument

8 (1) If any owner or other person competent to enter into an agreement under section 6 for the maintenance of a protected monument refuses a protected or fails to enter into such an agreement, and if any endowment has been created for the purpose of keeping such monument in repair or for that purpose among others, the Central Government may institute a suit in the court of the district judge, or, if the estimated cost of repairing the monument does not exceed one thousand rupees may make an application to the district judge, for the proper application of such endowment or part thereof.

(2) On the hearing of an application under sub-section (1), the district judge may summon and examine the owner and any person whose evidence appears to him necessary and may pass an order for the proper application of the endowment or of any part thereof, and any such order may be executed as if it were a decree of a civil court.

Failure or
refusal to
enter into an
agreement

9 (1) If any owner or other person competent to enter in an agreement under section 6 for the maintenance of a protected monument refuses or fails to enter into such an agreement, the Central Government may make an order providing for all or any of the matter specified in Sub-section (2) of section 6 and such orders shall be binding on the owner or such other person and on every person claiming title to the monument from, through or under, the owner or such other person.

(2) where an order made under sub-section (1) provides that the monument shall be maintained by the owner or other competent to enter into an agreement, all reasonable expenses for the maintenance of the monument shall be payable by the Central Government.

- (3) no order sub-section (1) shall be made unless the owner or other person has been given an opportunity of making a representation in writing against the proposed order.

Power to make order prohibiting contravention of agreement under section 6.

- 10 (1) If the Director-General apprehends that the owner or occupier of a protected monument intends to destroy, remove, alter, deface, imperil or misuse the monument or to build on or near the site thereof in contravention of the term of an agreement under section 6, the Director-General may, after giving the owner or occupier an opportunity of making a representation in writing, make an order prohibiting any such contravention of the agreement; Provided that no such opportunity may be given in any case where the Director-General, for reasons to be recorded is satisfied that it is not expedient or practicable to do so.

- (2) Any person aggrieved by an order under this section may appeal to the Central Government within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed and the decision of the Central Government shall be final.

Enforcement of agreement

11. (1) If an owner of other person who is bound by an agreement for the maintenance of a monument under section 6 refuses or fails within such Reasonable time as the Director-General may fix, to do any act which in the opinion of the Director-General is necessary for the maintenance of the monument, the Director-General may authorize any person to do any such act and the owner or other person shall act, and the owner or other person shall be liable to pay the expenses of doing any such act or such portion of the expenses as the owner may be liable to pay under the agreement

- (2) if any dispute arise regarding the amount of expenses payable by the owner or other person

under sub-section (1), it shall be referred to the Central Government whose decision shall be final

Purchases at
Certain Sales
and persons
claiming
through owner
bounded by
instrument
executed by
owner

12. Every person who purchases, at a sale for arrears of land revenue or any other public demand, any land on which is situated a monument in respect of which any instrument has been executed by the owner for the time being under section 5 or section 6, and every person claiming any title to a monument from, through or under, an owner who executed any such instrument, shall be bound by such instrument.

Acquisition of
Protected
Monuments 1 of
1894

13. If the Central Government apprehends that a protected monument is in danger of being destroyed, injured, misused, or allowed to fall into decay, it may acquire the protected monument under provisions of the land acquisition Act, 1894 as if the maintenance of the protected monument were a public purpose within the meaning of that Act.

Maintenance of
Certain
protected

14 (1) The Central Government Shall maintain every monument which has been acquired under section 13 or in respect of in respect of which any of the right mentioned in section 5 have been acquired

(2) when the Director-General has assumed the guardianship of a Monument under 5, he shall, for the purpose of maintaining such monument have access to the monument at all reasonable times, by himself and by his agents, subordinates and workmen, for the purpose of inspecting the monument and for the purpose of bringing such materials and doing such acts as he may consider necessary or desirable for the maintenance thereof.

Voluntary
Contribution

15. The Director General may receive voluntary contributions towards the cost of maintaining a

protected monument and may give order as to the management and application of any funds so received by him. Provided that no contribution received under this section shall be applied to any purpose other than the purpose for which it was contributed.

Protection of
place of
Worship from
misuse
Pollution of
desecration

16. (1) A protected monument maintained by the central Government under this Act which is a place of worship or shrine shall not be used for any purpose inconsistent with its character.

(2) Where the Central Government has acquired a protected Monument under section 13, or where the Director-General has Purchased, or taken a lease or accepted a gift or bequest or Assumed guardianship of a protected monument under section 5, And such monument or any part Thereof is used for religious worship or observances by any community the Collector shall make due provisions for the protection of such monument or part thereof, from pollution or desecration-

(a) By prohibiting the entry therein in accordance with the conditions prescribed with the concurrence of the person, of any in religious charge of the said monument or part thereof, of any person not entitled so to enter by the religious usages of the community by which the monument or part thereof is used, or

(b) By taking such other action he may think necessary in this behalf

Relinquishment
of
government
rights
in a monument

17 With the sanction of the Government the Director-General may-

(a) Where the rights have been acquired by the Director-General in respect of any monument under this act by virtue of any sale, lease, gift or will, relinquish, by notification in the Official Gazette, the rights so acquired to the person who would for the time being be the owner of the monument if such rights

- had not been acquire or
- (b) Relinquish any guardianship of a monument, which he has assumed under this Act

Right of access to protected monument 18 Subject to any rules made under this Act, the public shall have a right of access to any protected monument

Protected Areas

Restriction on enjoyment of property rights in protected areas 19 (1) No, person including the owner or the occupier of the protected area shall construct any building within the protected are or carry on any mining, quarrying, excavating, blasting or any operation of like nature in such area, or utilize such area or any part thereof in any other manner without the permission of the Central Government. Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to prohibit the use of any such area or part thereof for purpose of cultivation if such cultivation does not involve the digging of not more than one foot of soil from the surface

(2) The Central Government may, by order, direct that any building constructed by any person within a protected area in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be removed within a specified period and, if the person refuses or fails to comply with the order, the Collector may cause the building to be removed and the person shall be liable to pay the cost of such removal.

Power to acquire a protected area
1 Of 1894

20 If the Central Government id of opinion that any protected area contains an ancient monument or antique of national interest and value, it may acquire such area under the provisions of the land Acquisition Act, 1894 as if the acquisition were for a public purpose within the making of that Act.

Prohibited and Regulated Areas

Declaration of prohibited area and carrying out public work or other works in prohibited area

20A every area, beginning at the limit of the protected area or the protected monument, as the case may be, and extending to a distance of one hundred meters in all directions shall be the prohibited area in respect of such protected area or protected monument:

Provided that the central Government may, on the recommendation of the Authority, by notification in the official Gazette, specify an area more than one hundred meters to be the prohibited area having regard to the classification of any protected monument or protected area, as the case may be, under section 4A.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in section 20C, no person, other than an archaeological officer, shall carry out any construction in any prohibited area.

(3) In a case where the central Government or the Director-General, as the case may be, is satisfied that - (a) it is necessary or expedient for carrying out such public work or any other such public work or any project essential to the public ; or

(b) Such other work or project, in its opinion, shall not have any substantial adverse impact on the preservation, safety, security of or access to the monument or its immediate surroundings,

It or he may, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), in exceptional cases and having regard to the public interest, by order and for reasons to be recorded regard to the public interest, by order and for reasons to be recorded in writing, permit, such public work or project essential to the public or other construction, to be carried out in a prohibited area:

Provide that any area near any protected monument or its adjoining area declared, during the period beginning on or after the 16th day of June; 1992 but ending before the date on which the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010, receives the assent of the President, as a prohibited area in respect of such protected monument shall be deemed to be the prohibited area declared in respect of that protected monument in accordance with the provision of this Act and any permission or license granted by the central Government or the Director-General, as the case may be, for the construction within the prohibited area on the basis of the recommendation of the Expert Advisory Committee, shall be deemed to have been validly granted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, as if this section had been in force at all material items :

Provided further that nothing contained in the first proviso shall apply to any permission granted, subsequent to the completion of construction or re-construction of any building or structure in any prohibited area in pursuance of the notification of the Government of the India in the Department of culture (Archaeological survey of India) number s.o 1764, dated the 16th june, 1992 issued under rule 34 of the Ancient Monument and Archaeological sites and Remain Rules, 1959 or without having obtained the recommendation of the committee constituted in pursuance of the order of the Government of India number 24/22/2006-M, dated the 20th July, 2006 (subsequently referred to as the Expert Advisory Committee in orders dated the 27th August, 2008 and the 5th May, 2009)".

Amendment of
section 20A

4) "no permission ,referred to in sub-section (3) including caring out any public work or project essential to the public or other construction,

shall be granted in any prohibited area on and after the date on which the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological sites and Remains (Amendment and validation) Bill, 2010 receives the assent of the president."

Insertion of
new section
20B Declaration
of regulated
area in respect
of every
protected
monument

"20B. Every area, beginning at the limit of prohibited area in respect of every ancient monument and archaeological site and remains, declared as of national importance under section 3 and 4 and extending to a distance of two hundred in all direction shall be the regulated area in respect of every ancient monument and archaeological site and remains:

Provide that the central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify an area more than two hundred meters to be the regulated area having regard to the classification of any protected monument or protected area, as the case may be, under section 4A:

Provided further that any area near any protected monument or its adjoining area declared, during the period beginning on or after the 16th day of June, 1992 but ending before the date on which the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Bill 2010, receives the assent of the President, as a regulated area in respect of such protected monument shall be deemed to be regulated area declared in respect of that protected monument in accordance with the provision of this Act and any permission or license granted for construction in such regulated area shall, be deemed to have been validly granted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, as this section had been in force at all material times."

Insertion of
new section
20C, 20D, 20E, 20
F, 20G, 20H, 20I

'20C. (1) Any person, who owns any building or structure, which existed in a prohibited area the 16th day of June, 1992, or which had been subsequently constructed with the approval of

1,20J,20K,20L,20M,20N,20O,20P and 20Q

Application for repair or renovation in prohibited area, or construction or re-construction or repair or renovation in regulated area.

the Director - General and desires to carry out any repair or renovation of such building or structure, may make an application to the competent authority for carrying out such repair or renovation, as the case may be:

(2) Any person, who owns or possesses any building or structure or land in any regulated area, and desires of such building or structure on such land, as the case may be, make an application to the competent or renovation, as the case may be.

Grant of Permission By Competent Authority

Grant of permission by competent Authority within regulated area.

20D. (1) every application for grant of permission under section 20C of this Act shall be made to the competent authority in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) The competent authority shall, within fifteen days of the receipt of the application, forward the same to the Authority to consider and intimate impact of such construction (including the impact of large scale development project, public project and project essential to the public) having regard to the heritage to the heritage by-laws relating to concerned protected monument of protected area, as the case may be:

Provided that the Central Government may prescribe the category of applications in respect of which the permission may be granted under this sub-section and the application which shall be referred to the Authority for its recommendation.

(3) The Authority shall, within two months from the date of receipt of application under sub-section (2), intimate to the competent authority impact of such construction (including the impact

of large-scale development project, public project and project essential to the public).

(4) The competent authority shall, within one month of the receipt of intimation from the Authority under sub-section (3), either grant permission or refuse the same as so recommended by the Authority.

(5) The recommendations under the Authority shall be final.

(6) In case the competent authority refuses to grant permission under this section, it shall, by order in writing, after giving an opportunity to the concerned person, intimate such refusal within three months from the date of receipt of the application to the applicant, the Central Government and the Authority.

(7) If the competent authority, after grant of the permission under sub-section (4) and during the carrying out of the repair or renovation work or re-construction of building or construction referred to in that sub-section, is of the opinion (on the basis of material in his possession or otherwise) that such repair or renovation work or reconstruction of building or construction is likely to have an adverse impact of the preservation, safety, security or access to the monument considerably, it may refer the same to the Authority for its recommendations and if so recommended, withdraw the permission granted under sub-section (4) if so required:

Provided that the competent authority may, in exceptional cases, with the approval of the Authority grant permission to the applicant referred to in sub-section (2) of section 20C until the heritage by-laws have been prepared under sub-section (1) of section 20E and published under sub-section (7) of that section.

(8) The Central Government, or the Director

Heritage by-laws 2 of 1882

General, as the case may be, shall exhibit, on their website, all the permissions granted or refused under this Act.

20E (1) The competent authority, in consultation with Indian National Trust for Arts and Cultural Heritage, being a trust registered under the Indian Trusts Act, 1982, or such other expert heritage bodies as may be notified by the Central Government, shall prepare heritage bye-laws in respect of each protected monument and protected area.

(2) The heritage bye-laws referred to in sub-section (1) shall, in addition to such matters as may be prescribed, include matters relating to heritage controls such as elevations, facades, drainage systems, roads and service infrastructure (including electric poles, water and sewer pipelines).

(3) The Central Government shall, by rules, specify the manner of preparation, of detailed site plans in respect of each protected area or protected monument or prohibited area or regulated area, the time within which such heritage bye-laws shall be prepared and particulars to be included in each such heritage bye-laws.

(4) The competent authority for the purpose of preparation of detailed site plans and heritage bye-laws may appoint such number of experts or consultants, as it may deem fit.

(5) A copy of each of the heritage bye-laws prepared under sub-section (1) shall be forwarded to the Authority for its approval.

(6) A copy of the heritage bye-laws prepared by the Authority under sub-section (5) shall be laid before each House of Parliament.

(7) Each heritage bye-laws shall, be made available by the competent authority to the public, by exhibiting the same or its website and also in such other manner as it may deem fit, immediately after laying the same before each House of Parliament.

**Constitution of
National
Monuments
Authority**

NATIONAL MONUMENTS AUTHORITY

20F. (1) The Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute an Authority to be called as the National Monument Authority.

(2) The Authority shall consist of:-

(a) a Chairperson, on whole-time basis, to be appointed by the President, having proven experience and expertise in the fields of archaeology, country and town planning, architecture, heritage, conservation-architecture or law;

(b) such number of members not exceeding five whole-time members and five part-time members to be appointed, on the recommendation of the Selection Committee referred to the Section 20G, by the Central Government, having proven experience and expertise in the fields of archaeology, country and town planning, architecture, heritage, conservation-architecture or law;

(c) the Director-General as member, *ex officio*.

(3) The tenure of the whole-time Chairperson or every whole-time member and every part-time member, of the Authority shall be three years from the date on which he assumes office as such and shall not be eligible for re-appointment.

Provided that, save as otherwise provided in clause (c) of sub-section (2), any person who has held any post in the Archaeological Survey of India or in the Ministry of Culture of the

Government of India or a State Government or has not been found fit to be considered for being appointed to any such post shall, not be eligible to be appointed as the Chairperson or a member of the Authority:

Provided further that any person, who had either been granted a permission or license or refused any such permission or refused grant of a license or any person or any of his relative having any interest in a prohibited area or a regulated area shall not be eligible to be appointed as a Chairperson or member.

Selection Committee for selection of members of Authority.

Explanation: - For the purpose of this section, "relative" means

- (i) Spouse of the chairperson or member of the Authority;
- (ii) brother or sister of the chairperson or member of the Authority;
- (iii) brother or sister of the spouse of the chairperson or member of the Authority;
- (iv) brother or sister of either of the parents of the chairperson or member of the Authority;
- (v) any lineal ascendant or descent of the spouse of the chairperson or member of, c the Authority;
- (vi) any lineal ascendant or descendant of the spouse of the chairperson or member of the Authority;
- (vii) spouse of the person referred to in clauses (ii) to (vi);

(4) An officer, not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India, shall be the member Secretary of the Authority.

(5) The central Government shall provide such number of officers and other employees as may

be necessary for discharge of functions by the Authority under this Act.

20G. (1) every whole time member and every part time member of the Authority shall be selected by a selection committee consisting of the following persons namely:-

- (a) Cabinet secretary- chairperson, ex-officio,
- (b) Secretary in this ministry of culture-member, ex-officio;-
- (c) Secretary in the ministry of urban development - member ex-officio .35
- (d) Three experts, having proven experience and expertise in the fields of archaeology, architecture, heritage or conservation-architecture to be nominated by the central Government.

(2) The selection committee referred to in subsection (1) shall regulate its own procedure for of selecting whole time members and part time members of the Authority.

Salaries,
allowances and
meetings of
Authority.

20H. (1) the salaries and allowances payable to the Whole- time chairperson and whole time members, and the other terms and conditions of their services or fees or allowance payable to the par time members of the Authority shall be such as prescribed.

Provide that neither the salary and allowances nor the other terms and condition of service or fees or allowance shall be varied to their disadvantage after their appointment.

(2) The Authority shall regulate its own procedure for the purpose of holding its meetings (including quorum of such meetings) and granting permission under this Act.

(3) All the decisions of the Authority shall be published in such manner as it may decide and also on its own website and on the website of the

Central Government.

Functions and powers of Authority.

20-1 (1) the Authority shall exercise or discharge the following powers or functions, namely:-

- (a) Make recommendations to the central Government for grading and classifying protected monuments and protected areas declared as of national importance under sections 3 and 4, before the commencement of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological sites and remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010;
- (b) Make recommendations to the central Government for regarding and classifying protected monuments and protected areas which may be declared after the commencement of the Ancient monuments and Archaeological sites and remains (Amendment and validation) Act, 2010, as of national importance under section 4;
- (c) Oversee the working of the competent authorities;
- (d) To suggest measures for implementation of the provision of the Act;
- (e) To consider the impact of large scale developmental projects including public projects and projects essential to the public which may be proposed in the regulated areas and make recommendations in respect thereof to the competent authority;
- (f) To make recommendations to the competent authority for grant of permission.

(2) The Authority shall, for the purpose of discharging functions under this Act, have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the code of civil Procedure, 1908 when trying a suit in respect of the followings matters namely:-

- (a) Summoning and enforcing the attendance of

any person and examining him on oath.

(b) Requiring the discovery and production of documents;

(c) Any other matter which may be prescribed.

Removal of
chairperson and
members.

20J. (1) notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (3) of section 20F, the president in the case of the chairperson and the central Government in the case of whole time member and part time member and part time member may, by order, remove from office, the chairperson or any such member of the Authority, if he-

(a) Has been adjudged an insolvent; or

(b) Has been convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of the Central Government, involves moral turpitude; or

(c) Has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as Chairperson or member; or

(d) Has acquired such financial or other interests as is likely to affect prejudicially his functions; or

(e) Has so abused his position as to render his continuance in the office prejudicial to the public interest.

(2) The chairperson or any member of the Authority shall not be removed under clauses (d) and (e) of sub-section (1) unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity, of being heard in the matter.

Restriction on
future
employment by
chairperson and
members.

20k. on ceasing to hold office, the chairperson or whole timer member of the authority as the case may be, shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be ineligible, for a period of five years from the date on which they cease to hold office to hold office, for further employment (including as consultant or expert or otherwise) in any institution, agency or organization of any nature mainly dealing with archaeology, country and

town planning, architecture, heritage and conservation- architecture or whole matters had been before the chairperson or such member.

Power of Central Government to issue directions to Competent Authority.

20L. (1) Without prejudice to the foregoing provision of this Act, the competent authority shall, in exercise of its powers or the discharge of its functions under this act, be bound by such directions, as the central Government may give in writing to it from time to time.

Provided that the Authority shall, as far as practicable, be given an opportunity to express its views before any direction is given under this sub-section.

(2) The decision of the Central Government, Whether a question is one of policy or not, shall be final.

Power of central Government to issues supersede Authority.

20M. Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions of this Act, the competent authority shall, in exercise of its powers or the discharge of its functions under this Act, be bound by such directions, as the Central Government may give in Writing to it from time to time.

20N. (1) if, at any time the central Government is of the opinion,

(a) that, on account of circumstance beyond the control of the Authority, it is unable to discharge the functions or perform the studies imposed on it by or under the provision of this Act; or

(b) that the Authority has persistently defaulted in complying with any direction given by the Central Government under this Act, or in the discharge of the function or performance of the duties imposed on it by or under the provisions of this Act and as a result of such default the financial position of the Authority has suffered; or

(c) that circumstance exist which render it

necessary in the public interest so to do, the general Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, supersede the authority for such period, not exceeding six months, as may be specified in the notification and appoint a person or persons as the president may direct to exercise powers and discharge functions under this Act.

Provided that before issuing any such notification, the central Government shall give a reasonable opportunity to the Authority to make a representations against the proposed supersession and shall consider the representations, if any, of the Authority,-

(2) Upon the publication of a notification under sub-section (1) superseding the Authority,

(a) The chairperson and all other whole time members and part time members shall, as from the date of supersession, vacate their offices as such;

(b) All the powers, functions and duties which may, by or under the provisions of this Act, be exercised or discharged by or on behalf of the Authority shall, until the Authority is reconstituted under sub-section (3) be exercised and discharged by the person or persons referred to in sub-section (1); and

(c) All properties owned or controlled by the Authority shall, until the Authority is reconstituted under sub-section (3), vest in the Central Government.

(3) On or before the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the notification issued under sub-section (1), the central Government shall reconstitute.

The Authority by a fresh appointment of its chairperson and other whole time members and part time members and in such case any person

who had vacated his office under clause, (a) of sub-section (2) shall not be deemed to be disqualified, subject to the provisions of sub-section, (3) of section 20F for re-appointment for the remaining period.

(4) The central Government shall cause a copy of the notification issued under sub-section (1) and a full report of any action taken under this section and the circumstance leading to such action to be laid before each House of parliament at the earliest.

Bar of jurisdiction of civil court.

20-O No civil court shall have jurisdiction in respect of any matter which the Authority is empowered by or under this Act to determine and no injunction shall be granted by any court or other authority in respect of any action taken or to be taken in pursuance of any power conferred by or under this Act.

Annual Report

20P. (1) The Authority shall prepare once in a year, in such form and at such time as may be prescribed by the Central Government, an annual report giving full description of all the activities of the Authority for the previous year.

(2) A copy of the report received under sub-section (1) shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is received, before each House of Parliament. Soon as may be after it is received, before each house of parliament

Power to call for information

20Q. Where the central Government considers it expedient so to do, it may, by order in writing call upon the Authority or the competent authority, as the case may be, to furnish in writing such information, in such form and manner as may be prescribed, relating to its affairs as the central Government may require. "

Archaeological Excavations

Excavations in
protected areas

21. An archaeological officer or an officer authorized by him in this behalf under this Act (here in after referred to as the licensee) may after giving notice in writing to the collector and the owner, enter upon any and make excavation in any protected area.

Excavations in
areas other than
protected areas.

22. Where an archaeological officer has reason to believe that any area not being a protected area contain ruins or relics of historical or archaeological importance, he or an officer authorized by him in this behalf may, after giving notice in writing to the collector and the owner, enter upon and make excavations in the area.

23. (1) Where as the result of any excavations made in any area under section 21 and section 22, any antiquities are discovered, the archaeological officer or the licensee, as the case may be, shall-

Compulsory
purchase of
antiquities, etc.
discovered
dunning
excavation
operations.

(a) as soon as practicable, examine such antiquities and submit a report to the central Government in such manner and containing particulars as may be prescribed;

(b) At the conclusion of the excavation operations, give notice in writing to the owner of the land from which such antiquities have been discovered, of the nature of such antiquities.

(2) Until an order for the [compulsory acquisition] of any such antiquities is made under sub-section, (3) the archaeological officer or the licensee, as the case may be, shall keep them in such safe custody as he may deem fit

(3) On receipt of a report under sub-section (1), the central Government may make an order for

the [compulsory acquisition of any such antiquities].

(4) When an order for the [compulsory acquisition] of any antiquities is made under sub-section (3) such antiquities shall rest in the central Government with effect from the date of the order.

Excavation etc,
for archaeological
purpose

24. No state Government shall undertake or authorities any person to undertake any excavation or other like operation for archaeological purpose in any area which is not a protected area except with the previous approval of the central Government and in accordance with such rules or directions, if any, as the central Government may make or given in this behalf.

Protection Of Antiquities'

Power of central
Government to
control moving of
antiquities

25 (1) If the Central Government considers that any antiquities or class of antiquities ought not to be moved from the place where they are without the sanction of the central Government, the central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any such antiquity or any class of such antiquities shall not be moved except with the written permission of the Director General.

(2) Every application for permission under sub-section (1) shall be in such form and contain such particulars as may be prescribed.

(3) Any person aggrieved by an order refusing permission may appeal to the central Government whose decision shall be final.

Purchase of
antiquities by
central
Government.

26. (1) if the Central Government apprehends that any antiquity mentioned in a notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 25 is in danger of being destroyed, removed injured, misused or allowed to fall into decay or is of

opinion that, by reason of its historical or archaeological importance, it is desirable to preserve such antiquity in a public place, the central Government may make an order for the [compulsory acquisition of such antiquity] and the collector shall there up on give notice to the owner of the antiquity [to be acquired].

(2) Where a notice of [compulsory acquisition] is issued under sub-section (1) in respect of any antiquity, such antiquity shall vest in the Central Government with effect from the date of the notice.

(i) Destroys, removes, inquires, alters defaces, imperils, or misuse a protected monument or,

(ii) Being the owner or occupier of a protected monument, contravenes an order made under sub section (1) of section 9 or under section (1) of section 10, or

(iii) Removes from a protected monument any sculpture, carving, image, bas relief, inscription, or other like object, or

(iv) Does any act in contravention of sub-section (1) of section 19, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both

Amendment of section 30.

(2) Any person who moves any antiquity in contravention of a notification issued under sub-section. (1) Of section 25 shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees or with both, and the court conviction a person of any such contravention may by order direct such person to restore the antiquity to the place from which it was moved.

Insertion of

"30A, whoever raises, on and after the date on

sections 30A, 30B and 30C.

Punishment for construction, etc. in prohibited area.

Punishment for construction, etc. in regulated area.

Offence by officers of Government

Jurisdiction to try offences.

Certain offences to be cognizable 5 of 1898

Special provision

which the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and remains (Amendment and validation) Bill 2010, receives the assent of the president, any construction in the prohibited area, shall be punishable .3., With imprisonment not exceeding two years or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees or with both.

30B. Whoever raises, on and after the date on which the Ancient Monuments and Archeological sites and remains (Amendment and validation) Bill 2010, receives the assent of the President, any construction in the regulated area without the previous permission of the competent authority or in contravention of the permission granted by the competent authority, shall be punishable with imprisonment not exceeding two years or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees or with both.

30C. If any officer of the central government enters into or acquiesces in any agreement to do, abstains from doing, permits, conceals or connives at any act or thing whereby any construction or re-construction takes place in a prohibited area or regulated area, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both."

31. No court inferior to that of a presidency magistrate or a magistrate of the first class shall try any offence under this Act.

32. Not with standing anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, an offence under clause (i) or clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 30, shall be deemed to be a cognizable offence within the meaning of that Code.

33. Not with standing anything contained in

regarding fine 5
of 1898.

section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, it shall be lawful for any magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the State Government in this behalf and for any

(3) The power of [compulsory acquisition] given by this section shall not extend to any image or symbol actually used for bona fide religious observances.

Principles Of Compensation

Compensation for
loss or damage

27. any owner or occupier of land who has sustained any loss or damage or any diminution of profits from the land or the exercise of any other power conferred by this act shall be paid compensation by the central Government for such loss, damage or diminution of profits.

Assessment of
market value of
companion 1 of
1894, 52 of 1972

28. (1) the market value of any property which the central Government is empowered to purchased at such value under this act or the compensation to be paid by the central Government in respect of anything done under this Act shall, where any dispute arises in respect of such market value or compensation, be ascertained in the manner provided in sections 3,5,8 to 34,45 to 47,52 and 52 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, so far as they can be made applicable:

Provided that, when making an enquiry under the said Land Acquisition Act, the Collector shall be assisted by two assessors, one of whom shall be a competent person nominated by the central Government and one a person nominated by the owner, or, in case the owner fails to nominate as assessor within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the collector in this behalf, by the collector.

(2) For every antiquity in respect of which an order for compulsory acquisition has been made

under sub-section. (3) Of section 23 or under sub-section

(1) of section 26, there shall be paid compensation and the provision of section 20 and 22 of the Antiquities and Art treasures Act, 1972, shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to the determination and payment of compensation for any antiquity or art treasure compulsorily acquired under section 19 of that Act.

Miscellaneous

Delegation of powers

29. The central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any powers conferred on it by or under this Act shall, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the direction, be exercisable also by-

(a) Such officer or authority subordinate to the Central Government, or

(b) Such state Government or such officer or authority subordinate to the state Government, as may be specified in the direction.

Penalties

30. (1) WHOEVER-

Presidency magistrate to pass a sentence of fine exceeding two thousand rupees on any person convicted of an offence which under this act is le with fine exceeding 2000 Rupees.

Recovery of amounts due to the Government

34. Any amount due to the government from nay person under this Act, may on a certificate issued by the Director general or an archaeological officer authorized by him in this behalf be recovered in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue.

Ancient monuments, etc. which have ceased to be of national importance

35. If the Central Government is of opinion that any ancient and historical monument or archeological site and remains declared to be of national importance by or under this Act has ceased to be of national importance, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declared that the ancient and historical monument or archeological site and remains, as the case may be, has ceased to be national importance for the purposes of this Act.

Insertion of new sections 35A and 35B Obligation to survey the protected prohibited area and regulated areas.

35A. (1) The Director General shall, within such time as may be specified by the Central Government, conduct a survey or cause survey to be conducted in respect of all prohibited areas and regulated areas for the purpose of detailed site plans.

(2) A report in respect of such survey referred to in sub-section (1) shall be forwarded to the Central Government and the Authority.

Identification of unauthorized construction on or after 16th June, 1992

35B. (1) The Director General shall, within such time as may be specified by the Central Government, identify or cause to be identified, all constructions (of whatever nature) made on and after the 16th day of June, 1992 in all prohibited areas and regulated areas and thereafter, submit from time to a report in respect thereof to the Central Government.

(2) The Director General shall, for the purpose of sub section (1), have the power to call for information from the local bodies and other authorities.

Power to correct mistake, etc.

36. Any clerical mistake patent error or arising from accidental slip or omission in the description of any monument or archeological site and remains declared to be of national importance by or under this Act, may, at any time, be corrected by the Central Government by notification of official Gazette.

Protection of action taken under the Act.

37. No suit for compensation and no criminal proceeding shall file against any public servant in respect of any act done or in good faith intended to be done in the exercise of any conferred by this Act.

Power to make rules.

38. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette and subject to the condition of previous publication, make rules⁹ for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all any of the following matters, namely

(a) The prohibition or regulation by licensing or otherwise of mining, quarrying, excavating, blasting or any operation of a like nature near a protected monument or the construction of buildings on land adjoining such monument and the removal of unauthorized buildings.

(b) The grant of licenses and permission to make excavations for archaeological purposes in protected areas, the authorities by whom, and the restriction and conditions subject to which, such licenses may be granted, the taking of securities from licensees and the fees that may be charged for such licensees.

(c) The right of access of the public to a protected monument and the fee if any to be charged there for.

**Amendment of
section 38.**

"(ca) the categories of ancient monuments or archeological sites and remains declared as of national importance, under sub-section (1) of section 4A;

(cb) the manner of making application for grant of permission under sub-section (1) of section 20D;

(cc) the category of application in respect of which the permission may be granted and applications which shall be referred to the Authority for its recommendation, under sub-section (2) of section 20E;

(cd) The other matters including heritage controls such as elevations, facades drainage system roads and infrastructure (including electric poles, water and sewer pipelines) under sub-section (2) of section 20E;

(ce) the manner of preparation of detailed site plans in respect of each prohibited area and regulated area and time within which heritage bye-laws shall be prepared and particulars to be included in each such heritage bye-laws under sub section (3) of section 20E;

(cf) salaries and allowances payable to and the other terms and condition of service of the whole time members, free or allowances payable to the part time members, of the Authority under sub section (1) of section 20H;

(cg) the form which and time at which the Authority shall prepare an annual report giving full description for the previous year under section 20P;

(ch) the form and manner in which the authority and competent authority shall furnish information to the Central Government under section 20Q".

(d) the form and content of the report of an

archeological officer or a licensee under clause (a) of under sub section (1) of section 23;

(e) the form in which application for permission under section 19 or section 25 may be made and the particulars which they should contain.

(f) the form and manner of preferring appeals under this Act and time within they may be preferred.

(g) the manner of service of any order or notice under this Act.

(h) the manner in which excavations and other like operations for archeological purposes may be carried on.

(i) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed.

(3) Any rule made under this section may provide that a breach thereof shall be punishable -

(i) in this case of a rule made with reference to clause (a) of sub-section (2) with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both.

(ii) in this case of rule made with reference to clause (b) of sub-section (2) with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees;

(iii) in this case of a rule made with reference to clause (c) of sub-section (2) with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(4) All rules made under this section shall be laid for not less than thirty days before each House of parliament as soon as possible after they made and shall be subjected to then such modification as parliament may make during the session in which they are so laid or the session immediately following.

Repeals and
savings. 71 of
1951, 37 of 1956,
7 of 1904

39. (1) The Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archeological Sites and remains (Declaration of National importance) Act, 1951, and section 126 of the State Reorganization Act, 1956, are here by repeated .

(2) The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 shall cease to have effect in relation to ancient and historical monuments and archeological sites and remains declared by or under this Act to be of national importance, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the commencement of this Act.

(1) The Ancient Monuments and archeological sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 2010 is here by repeated.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the principle Act, as amended by the said ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provision of the principle Act as amended by this Act.

Chapter 5

The Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991

An Act to prohibit conversion of any place of worship and to provide for the maintenance of the religious character of any place of worship as it existed on the 15th day of August, 1947, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:

1. Short title, extent and commencement.

- (1) This Act may be called the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991,
- (2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (3) The provisions of Sections 3, 6 and 8 shall come into force at once and the remaining provisions of this Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the 11th day of July, 1991.

2. Definitions.

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,

- (a) "commencement of this Act" means the commencement of this Act on the 11th day of July, 1991;
- (b) "conversion" with its grammatical variations, includes alteration or change or whatever nature;
- (c) "place of worship" means a temple, mosque, gurudwara, church, monastery or any other place of public religious worship of any religious denomination or any section thereof, by whatever name called.

Bar of conversion of places of worship.

3.

No person shall convert any place of worship of any religious denomination or any section thereof into a place of worship of a different section of the same religious denomination or of a different religious denomination or any section thereof.

4.

Declaration as to the religious character of certain places of worship and bar of jurisdiction of courts, etc. -

(1)

It is hereby declared that the religious character of a place of worship existing on the 15th day of August, 1947 shall continue to be the same as it existed on that day.

(2)

If, on the commencement of this Act, any suit, appeal or other proceeding with respect to the conversion of the religious character of any place of worship, existing on the 15th day of August, 1947, is pending before any court, tribunal or other authority, the same shall abate, and no suit, appeal or other proceeding with respect to any such matter shall lie on or after such commencement in any court, tribunal or other authority:

Provided that if any suit, appeal or other proceeding, instituted or filed on the ground that conversion has taken place in the religious character of any such place after the 15th day of August, 1947, is pending on the commencement of this Act, such suit, appeal or other proceeding shall not so abate and every such suit, appeal or other proceeding shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1).

(3) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) shall apply to,

(a) any place of worship referred to in the said sub-sections which is an ancient and historical monument or an archaeological site or remains covered by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 or any other law for the time being in force;

(b) any suit, appeal or other proceeding, with respect to any matter referred to in sub-section (2), finally decided, settled or disposed of by a court, tribunal or other authority before the commencement of this Act;

- (c) any dispute with respect to any such matter settled by the parties amongst themselves before such commencement.
- (d) any conversion of any such place effected before such commencement by acquiescence;
- (e) any conversion of any such place effected before such commencement which is not liable to be challenged in any court, tribunal or other authority being barred by limitation under any law for the time being in force.

5. Act not to apply to Ram Janma Bhumi-Babri Masjid.

Nothing contained in this Act shall apply to the place or place of worship commonly known as Ram Janma Bhumi-Babri Masjid situated in Ayodhya in the State of Uttar Pradesh and to any suit, appeal or other proceeding relating to the said place or place of worship.

6. Punishment for contravention of Section 3.

- (1) Whoever contravenes the provisions of Section 3 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine.
- (2) Whoever attempts to commit any offence punishable under sub-section (1) or to cause such offence to be committed and in such attempt does any act towards the commission of the offence shall be punishable with the punishment provided for the offence.
- (3) Whoever abets, or is a party to a criminal conspiracy to commit, an offence punishable under sub-section (1), shall, whether such offence be or be not committed in consequence of such abetment or in pursuance of such criminal conspiracy, and notwithstanding anything contained in Section 116 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, be punishable with the punishment provided for the offence.

7. Act to override other enactments.

The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or any instrument having effect by virtue of any law other than this Act.

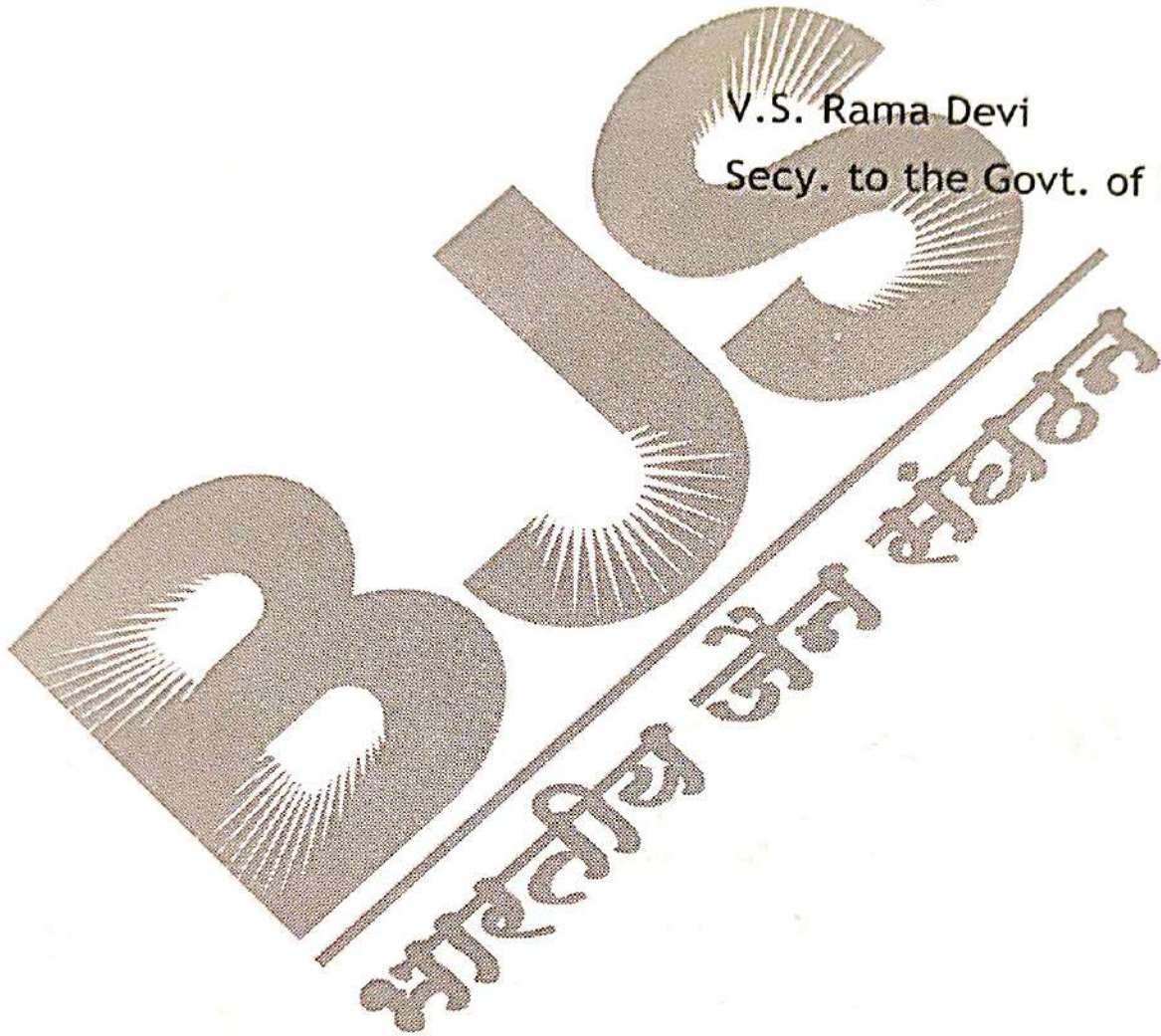
8. Amendment of Act 43 of 1951.

In Section 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, in sub-section (1), -

- (a) in Clause (i), the word "or" shall be inserted at the end;
- (b) after Clause (i), as so amended, the following clause shall be inserted, namely: - "(j) Section 6 (offence of conversion of a place of worship) of the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act 1991,".

V.S. Rama Devi

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



Chapter 6

Addresses

Following are the addresses of National Commission for Minorities, States Minorities Commission and Names & Addresses of the State Channelising Agencies Of NMDFC for your ready reference.

Chapter 6a

Address Of National Commission For Minorities

Office Address:

National Commission for Minorities,
5th Floor, Lok Nayak Bhavan, Khan Market, New Delhi 110 003
Tel. 24615583 Fax 24693302, 24642645, 24698410
Toll Free Number: 1800110088 E-mail: ro-ncm@nic.in

Chapter 6 b

Addresses Of States Minorities Commission

No	Name	Address	Telephone/Fax No./Email
1.	Andhra Pradesh	No Commission	Fax-23452114
2.	Assam State Minorities Commission 1. Sh. Abdul Muhib Mazumdar, Chairman 2. Sh. Allen Brooks, Member 3. Dr MuktiDeb Choudhury, Member 4. Sh. Parvez Shah, ACS, Secy. cum AO	Assam State Minorities Commission RGB Road, New Ganeshgudi, Dispur, Guwahati - 781 006.	Ph. 0361-2383000 Mobile -9435345015
3.	Bihar State Minorities Commission 1. Sh. Naushad Ahmed, Chairman 2. Sh. Prahlad Kumar Sarkar, Member 3. Sh. Zaheer Malmali, Member 4. Sh. Razia Kamil Ansari, Member 5. Sh. Liyaqat Ali Mansoori, Member 6. Dr. Islam Rahi, Member 7. Sh. Shamshad Alam, Member	Bihar State Minorities Commission Barrack No. 7, Old Secretariat, Patna - 300 015	Mobile-9431476236 Ph-2213595 Fax-2215051

	<p>8. Mohd. Abdullah, Member</p> <p>9. Sh. T.B.S. Jain, Member</p> <p>10. Mohd. Farooquzzamam, Section Officer</p>		
4.	<p>Chhattisgarh Minorities Commission Sardar Dalip Singh Hora, Chairman Sh. Murtja Vanak, Member Sh. M. R. Khan, Secy</p>	<p>Chhattisgarh Minorities Commission C-186, Shailendra Nagar, Raipur (C.G.) - 492 001</p>	<p>Ph-2434809 Fax-2445073</p>
5.	<p>Delhi State Minorities Commission, Pushpinder Singh, Member A.C. Michael, Member</p>	<p>Delhi State Minorities Commission, 1st Floor, C- Block, Vikas Bhawan, New Delhi- 110002</p>	<p>Tele/Fax- 23370823-25 Email: dmc_nct@rediffmai l.com</p>
6.	<p>Jharkhand Minorities Commission Dr. Shahid Akhtar, Chairman Bhushan Tiarky, VC Yaqoob Ansari, VC Shri Shailendra Singh, Member Md. Eqrarul Hasan, Member Sh. Rafique Anwar, Member Sh. Kari Barkat Ali, Memer Sh. Asgar Misbahi,</p>	<p>Jharkhand Minorities Commission Building No. 3, Artisen Hostel, Secrtor-3, Dhurwa Ranchi-834004</p>	<p>Ph-0651-2400946 Mobile- 09534212588 Fax-06512400946 Email- chairman@jsmc.in</p>

	Member Shi Samuel Guria, Member Sri Kalyan Bhattacharya, Member		
7.	Karnataka State Minorities Commission 1. Sh. Anwar Manippady, Chairman, 2. Sh. Ateeque Ahmed, Secretary,	Karnataka State Minorities Commission 5th Floor, Vesveshwari Tower (M) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Veedhi, Bangalore - 560 001.	Phone- 080 - 2286 4204 / 3400 Fax- 080-2286 3282 Email: secretary@karmin.i n
8.	M.P. State Minorities Commission Sh. Trilochan Singh , Member Sh. Surjit singh Gill, PS to Member	M.P. State Minorities Commission, E-Block, Old Secretariat, Bhopal - 462 011	Ph-0755-2730873 Fax-0755- 2733065
9.	Maharashtra State Minorities Commission 1. Sh. Munaf	Maharashtra State Minorities Commission Behind J.J. School of Arts, Mumbai	22650085 / 22610156

Chapter 6c**Names & Addresses of the State Channelising Agencies Of NMDFC**

Andhra Pradesh	Assam
<p>Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Financial Corporation 5th Floor, Haj House, Nampally, HYDERABAD-500 001 (A.P.) Ph. 040-23244500, 23244501 23244368 (Fax)</p>	<p>Assam Minorities Development & Finance Corporation R.G.B. Road, Dispur, GUWAHATI - 6 Ph. 036 1-2595480, 2207373</p>
Bihar	Chandigarh
<p>Bihar State Minorities Financial Corporation Ltd. Haj Bhawan, 1st Floor, 34 Harding Road, Ali Imam Path, PATNA - 800 001 Ph. 0612-224975, 2224975, 2215994 (Fax) www.bsmfcl.org</p>	<p>Chandigarh Scheduled Caste, Backward Classes & Minorities Financial & Development Corporation Ltd. Additional Town Hall Building, 3rd Floor, Sector 17-C, CHANDIGARH. Ph. 0172-2701449, 2707527, 2712797, 2708690 (Fax)</p>
Chhattisgarh	Delhi
<p>Chhattisgarh State Antyavasayee Coop. Finance and Dev. Corpn. Ltd. B-9, Sector-5, Devender Nagar, Raipur, CHHATISGARH Ph. 0771- 4248601-15, 4248617 (Fax)</p>	<p>Delhi SC/ST/OBC Minorities & Handicapped Financial & Dev. Corporation Ltd. Ambedkar Bhawan, Sector - 16, Rohini, DELHI - 110 054 Ph. 011-27570627, 27570502, 27572706, 27572630 (Fax)</p>
Gujarat	Haryana
<p>Gujarat Minorities Finance and Development Corporation 2nd Floor Block No.11, Dr. Jivraj Mehta Bhawan, GANDHINAGAR - 382 010</p>	<p>Haryana Backward Classes & Economically Weaker Sections Kalyan Nigam, SCO 813-14, Sector 22-A, CHANDIGARH - 160 022.</p>

Ph. 079-23253757, 23254581, 23254583, 23254584, 23254152 (Fax)	Ph. 0172-2701722, 2701074, 2707539, 2726826 (Fax) Mewat Development Agency Housing Board Colony, Nuh, (Distt. Mewat) - 122 107. Ph. 01267-271179, 274603, 271461 (Telefax)
Himachal Pradesh	Jharkhand
H.P. Minorities Finance and Development Corporation SDA Complex, Block No.3 8, First Floor, Kasumpti, SHIMLA - 171 009. Ph. 0177-2621669, 2621271, 2622164 (Telefax)	Jharkhand State Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. Balihar Road, Morabadi, RANCHI - 834 008, JHARKHAND Ph. 0651-2552398 (Off), 2551686 (Fax)
Jammu & Kashmir	
1st May to 30th October J&K Women's Development Corporation Old Secretariat, Block-A, 1st Floor, SRINAGAR Ph. 0194- 2450432	1st November to 30th April J&K Women's Development Corporation, Hall No.6-B, 2nd Floor, Aquaf Complex, Gandhi Nagar, JAMMU (J&K) Ph.0191-2430321,2439370
J&K Entrepreneurship Development Institute (JKEDI) Sempora, Pampore, Pantha Chowk, SRINAGAR- 191101. Ph. 01933-224362/65/67, 224402 (Fax)	J&K Entrepreneurship Development Institute (JKEDI) Ground Floor, Jawaharlal Nehru Udhog Bhawan, Railhead Complex, JAMMU - 180 012 Ph. 0191-24745 12, 2477327, 2477329 (Fax)
J&K Entrepreneurship Development Institute (JKEDI) Government Industrial Estate LEH	J&K SCs/STs & BCs Development Corporation Romesh Market, Shastri Nagar, JAMMU - 180 004 0191-2433229, 2451762, 2452009

Kerala	
<p>Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation "SENTINEL" 2nd Floor, TC No.27/588 (7) & (8) Pattoor, THIRUVANTHAPURAM - 695 035. Ph. 0471-2577550, 2577539(Fax) www.ksbcdc.com</p>	<p>Kerala State Women's Development Corpn. T.C.20/2170, Opp. Manmohan Bungalow, Kowdiar P.O., THIRUVANTHAPURAM - 695 003. Ph. 0471-2727668, 2316006 (Fax), www.kswdc.org</p>
<p>Kerala State Cooperative Federation for Fisheries Development Ltd. Kamaleswaran, Manacaud P.O., THIRUVANTHAPURAM - 695 009. Ph. 0471- 2457172, 2457756, 2458606, 2457752 (Fax) www.matsyafed.org</p>	
Karnataka	Maharashtra
<p>Minorities Development Corporation Ltd. 12th Floor, Main Tower, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Veedi, BANGALORE - 560 001 Ph. 080- 22861226, 22864720, 22860999, 22864782 (Fax) www.kmdc.in</p>	<p>Maulana Azad Alpsankhyak Aarthik Vikas Nigam DDA Building, 2nd Floor, Old Custom House, Shahid Bhagat Singh Marg, MUMBAI - 400 023 Ph. 022-22633351, 22653080, 22672293, 22672294 (Fax)</p>
Mizoram	
<p>Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd. Bazar Bungkawn, PB-138, AIZWAL - 796 001 MIZORAM Ph. 0389- 2312307, 2322744, 2317190, 2327765, 2327764 (Fax)</p>	<p>Zoram Industrial Development Corporation New Secretariat Complex, Khatla, Aizawl, P. Box - 125, AIZWAL - 796 001. MIZORAM Ph. 0389-2310190, 2326271(Fax)</p>

Madhya Pradesh

M.P. Backward Classes & Minorities Finance and Development Corporation
Rajiv Gandhi Bhawan, Parisar-2,
1st Floor, 35, Shyamala Hills,
BHOPAL - 462 002, Madhya Pradesh.
Ph. 0755-2660209, 2660207-08,
2660390, 2660175 (Fax)

Madhya Pradesh Hastshilp Avam
Hathkargha Vikas Nigam Ltd.
Hastshilp Bhawan, 03 Hamidia
Road,
BHOPAL - 462 001.
Ph. 0755-2676920, 2676927,
2676928, 2676926 (Fax)

Manipur

Manipur Minorities & Other
Backward Classes Economic
Development Society
Babupara, IMPHAL - 795 001,
Manipur.
Ph. 0385-2442539, 2451902

Nagaland

Nagaland Industrial Development
Corpn. Ltd.
IDC House, P.B. No.5,
DIMAPUR - 797 112, NAGALAND.
Ph. 03862-230571-74, 226473
(Fax)

Nagaland Handloom & Handicrafts
Development Corporation Ltd.,
P.B.No.81, Half Nagarajan,
DIMAPUR - 797 112, NAGALAND Ph.
03862-224591, 230130, 230046
Nagaland State Social Welfare
Board New Secretariat
Complex,
KOHIMA - 797 001, NAGALAND.
Ph. 0370-22703 10, 2270307
(Fax)

Orissa

Orissa Backward Classes Finance
Development Cooperative
Corporation Ltd.
Q.No. A/6, Unit - 5, Near Rajiv
Bhawan,
BHUBANESWAR - 751 001.
Ph. 0674- 2391061

Punjab

Punjab State Backward Classes
Land Development & Finance
Corporation
SCO No.60-61, Sector 17-A,
CHANDIGARH 160 017.
Ph. 0172-2709261, 2705982,
2705995

Puducherry	Rajasthan
<p>Puducherry Backward Classes & Minorities Development Corn. Ltd. No.5, Zamindar Gardens, PUDDUCHERRY - 605 001. Ph. 0413- 2332076, 2225859 (Telefax)</p>	<p>Rajasthan Minorities Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. Ambedkar Bhawan, Plot No.G-3/1, Room No.403/412, 3rd Floor, Near Civil Line Railway Crossing, JAIPUR (Rajasthan) Ph. 0141-2220258, 2220721 (Telefax)</p>
Tamilnadu	Tripura
<p>Tamil Nadu Minorities Economic Development Corporation 807, Anna Salai, Vth Floor, CHENNAI - 600 002. Ph. 044-285 14846, 28515450 (Fax)</p>	<p>Tripura Minorities Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. Lake Chowmuhani, Agartala, WEST TRIPURA - 799 005. Ph.0381-2326512, 2300083, 2328232 (Fax)</p>
Uttar Pradesh	Uttanchal
<p>U.P. Minorities Financial Development Corpn. Ltd. 746, 7th Floor, Jawahar Bhawan, Ashok Marg, LUCKNOW - 226 001 Ph. 0522-2236976, 2286401, 2286854, 2286053 (Fax)</p>	<p>Uttanchal Alpsankhyak Kalyan Tatha Wakf Vikas Nigam 161, Old Nehru Colony, DEHRADUN (UTTRANCHAL). Ph. 0135- 2657747, 2652458, 2652458, 2665228 (Fax) www.alpsankhyak.org.in</p>
West Bengal	
<p>West Bengal Minorities Development and Finance Corporation "AMBER", DD-27/E, Sector-1, Salt Lake City, KOLKATA - 700 064. Ph. 033-23219619, 23212998 www.wbmdfc.org</p>	

Chapter 7

The Gazette of India For Jain Minority

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अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 27 जनवरी, 2014

का.अ. 267(अ).—राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग अधिनियम, 1992 (1992 का 19) की धारा 2 खंड (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा कल्याण मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.अ. 816(अ), दिनांक 23-10-1993 द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोग के हेतु अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के रूप में पहले से ही अधिसूचित अर्थात् मुस्लिम, ईसाइयों, सिक्खों, बौद्धों और पारसियों के अलावा जैन समुदाय को अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के रूप में अधिसूचित करती है।

[फा. सं. 1-1/2009-एनसीएम]

ललित के. पंवार, सचिव

MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS
NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 27th January, 2014

S.O. 267(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of Section 2 of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 (19 of 1992), the Central Government hereby notifies the Jain community as a minority community in addition to the five communities already notified as minority communities viz. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis) vide Ministry of Welfare Notification No. S.O. 816(E), dated 23.10.1993 for the purposes of the said Act.

[F.No. 1-1/2009-NCM]

LALIT K. PANWAR, Secy.

Chapter 8

भारतीय जैन संघठन (BJS) - एक परीचय

भारतीय जैन संघठन (BJS) यह समस्त जैन समाज का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली एक सामाजिक संस्था है। जिसकी स्थापना इसके संस्थापक पूना निवासी श्री. शांतिलालजी मुथ्या ने १९८५ में की। यह संस्था सामाजिक उत्थान, शैक्षणिक विकास तथा आपदा प्रबंधन क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रही है।

BJS मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं पर अपना लक्ष्य केन्द्रित कर उनके निवारण हेतु गहराईसे अध्ययन कर समाधान प्रस्तुत करने का कार्य तीन दशक से कर रहा है।

BJS में राष्ट्रीय कार्यकारिणी से लगाकर शहर/गांव कार्यकारिणी की शृंखला स्थापित है। संस्था में पदाधिकारियों का चयन चुनाव पद्धति से ना होकर मनोनयन पद्धति से होता है। पदाधिकारियों को मनोनित करने का सम्पूर्ण अधिकार संस्थापक व राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष को है। यह कार्य वरिष्ठ पदाधिकारियों की सलाह से किया जाता है।

वर्तमान में BJS का कार्यक्षेत्र देश के लगभग २० राज्यों में है। संस्था में हजारों पदाधिकारी एवं कार्यकर्ता समर्पण भाव से समाज उत्थान के कार्य में लगे हुये हैं। पूना मुख्य कार्यालय में लगभग ५०० प्रोफेशनल लोग रिसर्च के माध्यम से समाज उपयोगी समाधान के मॉडल्स एवं कार्यक्रम तैयार करने का कार्य बड़ी कुशलतापूर्वक कर रहे हैं। सामाजिक उत्थान, शैक्षणिक विकास व आपदा प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में पिछले तीन दशक में किये गये विशेष कार्य की जानकारी निम्नलिखित है। आपसे विनम्र निवेदन है कि, BJS के कार्यों से जुड़कर देश निर्माण में अपना योगदान दें।

सामाजिक उत्थान

समय काफी तेजीसे बदल रहा है। २५-३० वर्षों में बदलाव की जो रफ्तार रही है, वह पिछले १००-२०० वर्षों में भी अनुभव करने को नहीं मिली। तेजीसे बदलते हुए इस युग में 'परिवार' यह अवधारणा बिखर रही है, तथा इसे बांधे रखने का कार्य अत्याधिक कठिन होता जा रहा है। परिवार ही नहीं बचेंगे, तो समाज का अस्तित्व कैसे रहेगा? इस गंभीर समस्यापर BJS ने, परिवार में रहनेवाले प्रत्येक सदस्य की जरूरतों को समझकर, गहराईसे अध्ययन कर निम्नलिखित समाधान प्रस्तुत किये हैं।

छात्र मूल्यांकन कार्यक्रम' कक्षा ४थी एवं ८वी के विद्यार्थियों के लिए (Student Assessment Program - SAP 4th & 8th)

तीन घंटे की इस जांच परिक्षा के लिए किसी भी प्रकार की पूर्व तैयारी की आवश्यकता नहीं है। विद्यार्थी बड़े मजे से, खेल खेल में इस जांच परिक्षा में सहभाग लेते हैं, तथा बड़ी सहजता से पालकों की अपने बच्चों की भावनात्मक, मानसिक, सामाजिक योग्यता व सामान्यज्ञान, स्वास्थ्य, संबंधित विषयों पर जानकारी प्राप्त होती है। बीजेएस द्वारा, इस कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से, विद्यार्थियों की क्षमता एवं योग्यता का आकलन कर, उन्हें अपनी रुचि अनुसार, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में, प्राविण्यता प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से, पालकों का विशेष मार्गदर्शन किया जाता है। SAP 4 अब Online www.bjssap.org पर भी उपलब्ध है।

कैरियर मार्गदर्शन कार्यक्रम (Carrier Guidance Program)

स्पर्धा के इस युग में, दसवी तथा बारहवी के पश्चात विद्यार्थियों ने कौन से शैक्षणिक क्षेत्र का चयन करना चाहिए, कौन कौन से क्षेत्र भविष्य की शिक्षा के लिए उपलब्ध है, कौन से कॉलेजों का चयन करना चाहिए, उनमें प्रवेश प्राप्त करने की क्या प्रणाली है, पिछले वर्ष का कट ऑफ प्रतिशत क्या था, इत्यादि अनेक प्रश्नों का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस विषय में, जानकारी के अभाव की वजह से, ना ही माता-पिता मदद कर पाते हैं और ना ही स्कूल मदद कर पाता है। आज के दौर में विद्यार्थियों को योग्य कैरियर मार्गदर्शन की अत्याधिक आवश्यकता है। BJS अपने एक्सपर्ट कैरियर मार्गदर्शकों के माध्यम से परिवार की इस जरूरत की पूर्ति हेतु विद्यार्थी एवं पालकों के लिए कैरियर मार्गदर्शन के वर्कशॉप आयोजित करता है।

युवतियों का सक्षमीकरण' - २१ वी सदी की सामाजिक चुनौतियों का सामना करने हेतु Empowerment of Girls to face the social challenges of 21st century (EoG)

आज के इस दौर में, स्कूली शिक्षा पूर्ण कर, उच्च शिक्षा हेतु कॉलेज में प्रवेश करनेवाली, सोलह से पच्चीस वर्ष की युवतियों के समक्ष अनेक कठिनाईयाँ, आग के समान विक्राल रूप धारण किये खड़ी हैं। जैसे की

अपनेही परिवार में कैसे जीना, माता-पिता से संवाद कैसे करना, नए एवं अच्छे मित्रों का चयन कैसे करना, अपने आत्मविश्वास को टिकाये कैसे रखना, मिडीया-मोबाईल-इंटरनेट के दुष्परिणाम से कैसे बचना, व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा का ध्यान कैसे रखना, पारंपरिक विवाह व प्रेम विवाह के गुण एवं दोष का पूर्व आकलन कैसे करना, इत्यादि अनेक प्रकार की आग आज जमाने में लगी है। इस आग को हम बुझा सकते नहीं। लेकिन इसका सामना करने के लिए युवतियों को प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से फायर फायटर जरूर बना सकते हैं। यह अत्याधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य है। BJS ने अपने तीन दशक के सामाजिक अनुभव के आधार पर, युवतियों को सक्षम करने हेतु, एक्सपर्ट के माध्यम से तीन दिवसीय कार्यशाला तैयार की है। यह कार्यशाला युवतियों को सुरक्षा कवच प्रदान कर, इस सदी की सामाजिक चुनौतियों का सामना करने हेतु सक्षम बनाती है। इस कार्यक्रम के द्वारा ११ राज्यों में १०,००० से अधिक युवतियों का सक्षमीकरण किया गया है। EoG अब Online (www.eogonline.org) पर भी उपलब्ध है।

युवक-युवती परिचय संमेलन (Matrimonial Meet)

योग्य जीवन साथी की तलाश सभी परिवारों की है। परिवार कितनाही समृद्ध क्यों न हो, शिक्षित क्यों न हो, नामी क्यों न हो, योग्य रिश्तों की कमी सभी की है। ढूँढने पर भी योग्य रिश्ते मिल नहीं पाते। नजदीक के रिश्तेदार भी, ना ही रिश्तों की जानकारी देते हैं और ना ही रिश्तों के बीच में पड़ते हैं। रिश्ते ठीक से मिलेंगे नहीं तो जुड़ेंगे कैसे? रिश्ते ठीक से जुड़ेंगे नहीं तो टिकेंगे कैसे? रिश्ते ठीक से टिकेंगे नहीं तो परिवार आगे बढ़ेंगे कैसे? BJS ने सन १९८५ में इस समस्या को समझा, गहराईसे अध्ययन किया तथा 'परिचय संमेलन' विकल्प के रूप में समाज के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया। एक ही दिन में, एक ही स्थान पर, अपने बेटे या बेटी के लिए, पचास-सौ रिश्तें उपलब्ध करवाने का मंच है, 'परिचय संमेलन'। समाज की जरूरतों को समझते हुए विभिन्न प्रकार के परिचय संमेलन आयोजित किये जाते हैं। जैसे की, प्रोफेशनल परिचय संमेलन, उच्च शिक्षित परिचय संमेलन, सामान्य शिक्षित परिचय संमेलन, शहरी परिचय संमेलन, ग्रामीण परिचय संमेलन, पुनर्विवाह हेतु परिचय संमेलन। पिछले तीन दशक में इन परिचय संमेलनों को अत्याधिक प्रतिसाद मिला है। तथा रिश्ते तय करने में परिचय संमेलन वरदान साबित हुए हैं।

आगामी परिचय संमेलन किन शहरों में आयोजित किये जा रहे हैं, इसकी जानकारी www.bjsindia.org वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध रहती है।

नव विवाहितों का सक्षमीकरण - सुखी घर परिवार के लिए Empowerment of Couples for Happy Family & Happy Home (EoC)

आज के जमाने में रिश्ते तय होने जितने कठिन हैं, उससे ज्यादा कठिन हैं, रिश्ते निभाना। छोटी छोटी बातों पर बड़ी बड़ी खटपट होने लगी है। खान-पान, रहन-सहन, बोल-चाल, पहनावा आदि में अत्याधिक बदलाव आये हैं। जीने के तौर तरिके बदल गए हैं। पति - पत्नी दोनों ही शिक्षित, उच्चशिक्षित हैं। करियर ने घरेलू कामकाज के ऊपर प्राथमिकता ले ली है। धैर्य, समर्पण, विश्वास, सामंजस्य, सुसंवाद आदि में काफी कमी आयी है, वहीं अहंकार अत्याधिक बढ़ गया है। यही सब वजह है, रिश्तों में दरार की व परिवारों में बिखराव की। भारतीय जैन संघठन के संस्थापक, दूरदृष्टा श्री. शांतीलालजी मुथ्था ने सन २०१० में जैन समाज के राष्ट्रीय अधिवेशन में घोषणा की, कि आनेवाले दस-पंद्रह वर्षों में हर दो विवाह में से एक विवाह टूटेंगा। अगर सही में ऐसा होता है, तो यह समाज के अस्तित्व के लिए अत्याधिक हानिकारक होगा। इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर BJS ने नवविवाहिताओं (विवाह के दस वर्ष तक) में आपसी सौहार्द एवं सामंजस्य स्थापित रहने के दृष्टिकोण से दो दिवसीय कार्यशाला तैयार की है। इस दो दिवसीय कार्यशाला के माध्यम से नव विवाहित जोड़ों तथा उनके पालकों के आपसी सम्बन्धों में सामंजस्य, बेहतर संवाद, संगठित एवं संयुक्त रहने की भावना, एक दूसरे का विशेष ध्यान, देखभाल, त्याग एवं समर्पण भाव के साथ वैवाहिक और परिवारिक दायित्व एवं सम्बन्धों को विकसित करने हेतु प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

व्यवसाय वृद्धि कार्यक्रम (Business Development Program)

परिवर्तन के इस युग में पारंपारिक व्यवसायों में नई पिढी की घटती रुची, पुराने व्यवसायों के अस्तित्व का प्रश्न, मॉल संस्कृति का प्रभाव, व्यवसाय की नई संभावना के प्रति दुर्लक्ष, नई पिढी के कार्यक्षमता का पूरा उपयोग ना होना आदि बातों की वजह से व्यवसाय में अपेक्षित प्रगति नहीं हो पा रही है। BJS अपने एक्सपर्ट प्रोफेशनल मार्गदर्शकों के माध्यम से नये एवं पुराने व्यवसायियों के लिए Business & Entrepreneurship Development Program द्वारा मार्गदर्शन करता है।

प्लैस्टिक सर्जरी (Plastic Surgery)

BJS सन १९९० से लगातार, छोटे बच्चों के कटे फटे ओंठ, (Cleft leaf) पलक एवं नाक और कान की बाह्य विकृती, चेहरे के दाग आदि का उपचार निशुल्क प्लैस्टिक सर्जरी के द्वारा, अमेरिका के एक्सपर्ट डॉक्टर की टीम के माध्यम से कर रहा है। अब तक दो लाख पचास हजार से ज्यादा निशुल्क प्लैस्टिक सर्जरी BJS द्वारा की गई है।

अल्पसंख्यक सम्बंधित जानकारी (Minority Cell)

२७ जनवरी २०१४ को भारत सरकार ने जैन समाज को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अल्पसंख्यक का दर्जा प्रदान किया। अब तक मुस्लिम, बौद्ध, ख्रिश्चन, सिख एवं पारसी धर्मों को अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा प्राप्त था। भारत सरकार द्वारा अल्पसंख्यक समाज के उत्थान की अनेक योजनाओं के लिए प्रति वर्ष करोड़ों रूपये का प्रावधान बजट में किया जाता है। जैन समाज के विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षा एवं छात्रवृत्ति की विविध योजनाएँ, शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं की स्थापना एवं प्रशासन की विविध योजनाएँ, युवतियाँ एवं महिलाओं के सक्षमीकरण की योजनाएँ, व्यवसाय के विकास की विभिन्न योजनाएँ, धर्मस्थान की सुरक्षा की विभिन्न योजनाएँ एवं स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से समाज उत्थान की विविध योजनाएँ उपलब्ध है।

BJS द्वारा संकलनीत, निम्नलिखित पुस्तकों के माध्यम से अल्पसंख्यक योजनाओं व लाभ की जानकारी जैन समाज के सभी वर्गों को आसानी से उपलब्ध हो सकेगी।

- १) अल्पसंख्यक योजनाओं का जैन विद्यार्थियों को लाभ
- २) अल्पसंख्यक योजनाओं का जैन समाज की शिक्षण संस्थाओं को लाभ
- ३) अल्पसंख्यक योजनाओं का जैन समाज की धार्मिक संस्थाओं को लाभ
- ४) अल्पसंख्यक योजनाओं का जैन महिलाओं को लाभ
- ५) अल्पसंख्यक योजनाओं का जैन व्यवसायीयों को लाभ
- ६) अल्पसंख्यक योजनाओं का जैन सामाजिक संस्थाओं को लाभ

यह पुस्तके भारतीय जैन संघठन के मुख्य कार्यालय से प्राप्त कर सकते हैं अथवा www.bjsindia.org वेबसाइट से डाऊनलोड भी कर सकते हैं।

शैक्षणिक विकास

सामाजिक उत्थान के कार्य के साथ साथ, देश निर्माण का कार्य भी भारतीय जैन संघठन की प्राथमिकता रही है। देश निर्माण के कार्य में शैक्षणिक विकास की भूमिका सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। अतः भारतीय जैन संघठन ने इस विषय पर भी अपना लक्ष केंद्रित किया है।

देश में जैन समाज के विभिन्न संस्थाओं द्वारा २५०० शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं का निर्माण १००-१५० वर्ष पूर्व किया गया। इन शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं के माध्यम से, सभी जाती धर्म के जरूरतमंद विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा, सेवा के रूप में प्रदान की जाती है। भारतीय जैन संघठन द्वारा सन २००२ में फेडरेशन ऑफ जैन एज्युकेशन इन्स्टिट्यूट (FJEI) की स्थापना की। जैन समाज की १७०० शैक्षणिक संस्थाएँ इस फेडरेशन का हिस्सा हैं। सभी संस्थाओं का अपना अस्तित्व कायम रखते हुए, इन संस्थाओं द्वारा मूल्यआधारित गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण विद्यार्थियों तक पहुँचाना ही भारतीय जैन संघठन की प्राथमिकता है। साथ ही साथ, यह मूल्यआधारित गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण, देश की १३,००,००० सरकारी एवं प्रायव्हेट स्कूलों में भी लागू करने का ध्येय है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए BJS ने निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रम तैयार कर देश के लिए उपलब्ध किये हैं।

स्कूल असेसमेंट अँड अक्रेडिटेशन (School Assessment & Accreditation)

देश में कॉलेजों की गुणवत्ता का विकास करने की दृष्टिकोण से सरकार ने १९९४ में National Assessment & Accreditation Council (NAAC) का गठन किया। लेकिन ऐसी कोई योजना स्कूलों के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है। इंगड ने सन २००४ में स्कूलों के असेसमेंट और अक्रेडिटेशन का कार्यक्रम तैयार कर देश की चार हजार से अधिक सरकारी एवं प्रायव्हेट स्कूलों में क्रियान्वित किया। यह कार्यक्रम उपचारात्मक पद्धति का कार्यक्रम है। निर्धारित संकेतकों व मानकों के आधार पर स्कूल की प्रक्रिया का मूल्यांकन करता है। सुधार के आवश्यक क्षेत्रों का पता लगाता है। स्कूल के मुख्याध्यापक एवं प्रबंध समिति को विशेष सुधार की क्रियाओं से अवगत कराता है। जिससे स्कूल की प्रक्रिया में गुणात्मक सुधार लाया जा सकता है।

भारतीय जैन संघठन ने यह स्कूल असेसमेंट अँड अक्रेडिटेशन कार्यक्रम विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के लिए उपलब्ध किये हैं। जिसके माध्यम से उन राज्यों की सरकारी एवं प्रायव्हेट स्कूलों में गुणवत्ता विकास होने में सुविधा

मिलेगी। भावी पिढी को मूल्यआधारित गुणवत्तायुक्त शिक्षण द्वारा तैयार कर सशक्त देश निर्माण के स्वप्न को पूर्ण करने का लक्ष्य है।

मूल्यवर्धन (Value Education Program)

संस्कृति प्रधान इस देश में मूल्यों का पतन हो रहा है। आपसी भाईचारा, एक दुसरे के प्रति सौहार्द, सहिष्णुता, प्रामाणिकता आदि गुण कम होते जा रहे हैं। तथा इनकी जगह दुर्व्यसन, संवेदनहीनता, हिंसा आदि ने स्थान ले लिया है। भावी पिढी को गुणवत्ता आधारित शिक्षण के साथ साथ मूल्यआधारित शिक्षण भी देना आज की प्राथमिकता हो गई है। भारतीय जैन संघठन ने इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर सन २००९ में 'मूल्यवर्धन' नामक पाठ्यक्रम तैयार कर महाराष्ट्र के बीड जिले में सरकार की सहमती से ५०० स्कूल के ३५,००० बच्चों पर प्रयोगात्मक कार्य शुरू किया है। मूल्यवर्धन कार्यक्रम का विद्यार्थियों पर, उनके परिवारों पर, आसपास के क्षेत्र पर क्या परिणाम हो रहा है, यह जानने के लिए NCERT, Cambridge University (UK), Oregon University (USA) जैसी राष्ट्रीय एवं आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं द्वारा Impact Assessment कराया गया, तथा इसके परिणाम उत्साहवर्धक हैं। विद्यार्थी केंद्रित यह पाठ्यक्रम देश की सभी स्कूलों के लिए आज उपलब्ध है। शैक्षणिक क्रांति करने की क्षमता जैन समाज में है। १३,००,००० स्कूलों में शिक्षा ग्रहण कर रहे विद्यार्थी देश का भविष्य हैं। इन्हीं स्कूलों के माध्यम से गुणवत्तायुक्त मूल्य आधारित शिक्षण इन विद्यार्थियों तक पहुँचाना ही भारतीय जैन संघठन का उद्देश्य है। सन २००५ में विश्व की सभी सामाजिक संस्थाओं के संघठन (World Association of Non Governmental Organization - WANGO) ने भारतीय जैन संघठन को शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में विश्व की सर्वोच्च स्वयंसेवी संस्था के रूप में सम्मानित किया।

आदिवासी समाज विकास कार्यक्रम (Tribal Project)

BJS द्वारा सन १९९७ से महाराष्ट्र के मेलघाट एवं ठाणे से हर वर्ष आदिवासी समाज के ५० बच्चों को निशुल्क शिक्षा हेतु पुना के इगड स्कूल में प्रवेश देते हैं। इन विद्यार्थियों को ५ वी कक्षा से १२ वी कक्षा तक पढाई, लिखाई, उनको लगने वाले पुस्तकें व साहित्य, कपड़े लत्ते, खाना-पिना तथा होस्टेल में रहने की निशुल्क सुविधा इगड द्वारा की जाती है। स्कूल की पढाई के अलावा इन विद्यार्थियों को व्यक्तित्व विकास, जरूरत मंद विद्यार्थियों को ट्यूशनस आदि दिया जाता है। बारहवी कक्षा के पश्चात इन विद्यार्थियों को प्रोफेशनल कोर्स में अडमिशन हो सके इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर इन आदिवासी विद्यार्थियों को तैयार किया जाता है। उद्देश्य यह है, की प्रोफेशनल

बनने के बाद यह बच्चे अपने समाज की मदद कर आदिवासी समाज को देश की मुख्य धारा में लाने का कार्य करेंगे। पिछले २ दशक में इसके बेहतर परिणाम देखने को मिले हैं।

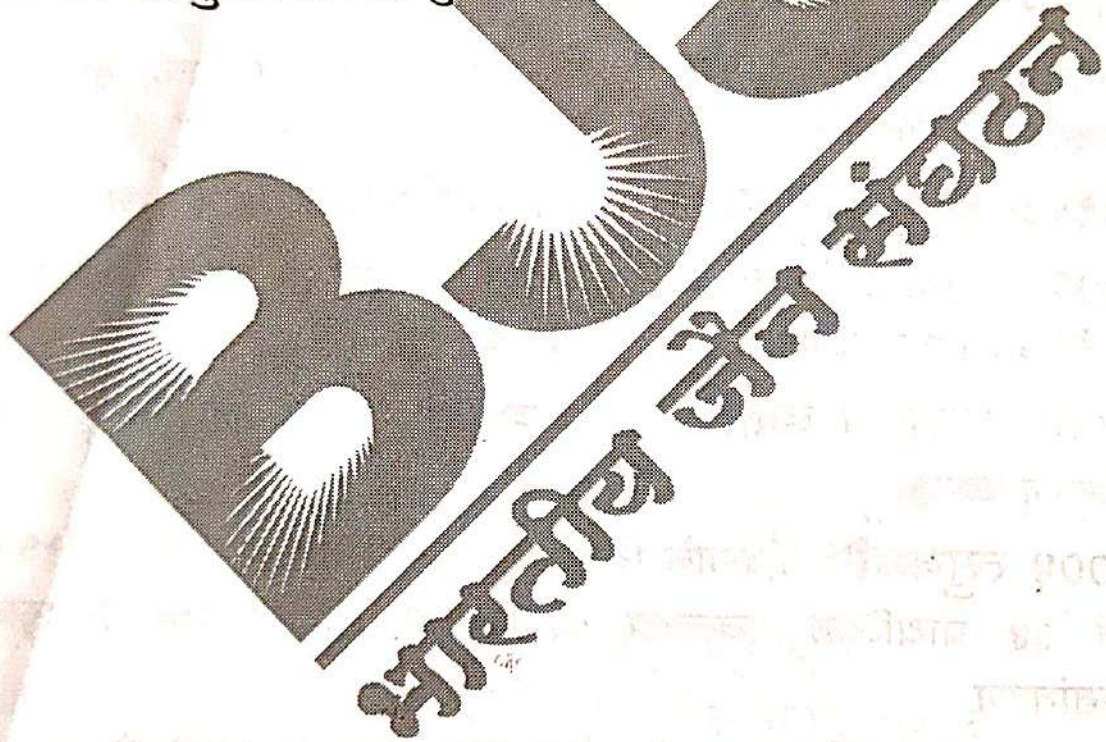
आपदा प्रबंधन

जैन समाज संवेदनशील समाज है। जब भी देश में कोई नैसर्गिक आपदा आती है, तो जरूरतमंद देशवासियों को मदद करना यह जैन समाज की प्राथमिकता रही है। पिछले दो दशक से भारतीय जैन संघठन ने देश में आये हुए सभी प्रमुख नैसर्गिक आपदा में निम्नलिखित रूप से अपना योगदान दिया है।

- १९९३ लातूर भूकम्प: १२०० बच्चों का कक्षा ५वीं से स्नातक स्तर तक शैक्षणिक पूर्णवसन
- १९९७ मेलघाट कुपोषण: ३५० बच्चों का १० वर्षों तक निरंतर शैक्षणिक पूर्णवसन
- १९९७ जबलपूर भूकम्प: ५० छात्रों का शैक्षणिक पूर्णवसन
- २००१ गुजरात भूकम्प: मात्र १० दिनों में ३६८ शालाओं का पुर्ननिर्माण कर प्रशासन को हस्तांतरण
- २००२ अकोला बाढ़: १५,००० बाढ़ पीड़ितों के लिए अस्थाई आवास निर्माण करना
- २००४ त्सुनामी: अंदमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह में १ वर्ष में ११ स्कूलों एवं ३४ प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों का निर्माण कर प्रशासन को हस्तांतरण
- २००५ जम्मू और कश्मीर भूकम्प: मात्र ४० दिनों में ८७० मकान का सामान उपलब्ध कर १५,००० पीड़ितों को आवास प्रदान करना
- २००५-२००६ महाराष्ट्र बाढ़: ५००० बाढ़ पीड़ितों को घरेलू आवश्यक उपयोगी सामग्री का वितरण
- २००८ बिहार बाढ़: १,५०,००० बाढ़ पीड़ितों को १८१ दिन निरंतर चिकित्सा सुविधा प्रदान करना

- २०१३ महाराष्ट्र अकाल: महाराष्ट्र के बीड जिले में ११५ सुखा प्रभावित तालाबों का सफाई कार्य (Desilting) मात्र १ माह में किया, २० लाख लिटर पानी की क्षमता इन तालाबों में बढ़ गई। तथा Silt के माध्यम से पांच हजार एकड़ बंजर भूमि को उपजाऊ बनाने का कार्य किया।
- ७ सुखा प्रभावित जिलों में १०,००० पशुओं के लिए २८ पशू शिविरों की स्थापना कर प्रबंधन का कार्य किया।

सन १९९३ से अबतक BJS ने आपदा प्रबंधन के कार्यों की सराहना महाराष्ट्र विधान सभा से लेकर भारत की लोकसभा में की गई। राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (NDMA) व आयआयएम रायपुर ने ३ दिसंबर २०१३ को आपदा प्रबंधन क्षेत्र में उच्चतम काम करनेवाले ९ संस्थाओं को गौरवान्वित किया उसमें ८ सरकारी संस्थाएँ थी व BJS ही एकमात्र स्वयंसेवी संस्था को यह पुरस्कार प्राप्त हुआ।



BJS Happenings



Leaders of Jain community meeting Law Minister Shri. Kapil Sibal for Jain Minority issue.

Girls giving introduction at a Matrimonial meet



Girls participating in Empowerment of Girls (EOG) programme



Dr. Parag Sancheti, Chairman of Sancheti Hospital, Pune addressing at inaugural programme of "Free Plastic Surgery Camp"



Dr. Raghunath Mashelkar, eminent scientist felicitating a member of recently formed BJS Ex-Student Alumni



Members participating in BJS National Executive Council meeting at Aamby Valley, Lonavla

BJS programmes and activities

Social Development

- ▶ Empowerment of Girls (EOG)
- ▶ Empowerment of Boys (EOB)
- ▶ Empowerment of Couples (EOC)
- ▶ Matrimonial Meet
- ▶ Plastic Surgery Camps
- ▶ Minority Cell
- ▶ Student Assessment Programme (SAP)
- ▶ Std. IV, VIII
- ▶ Career Guidance
- ▶ Mass Marriages
- ▶ Basic Family & Marriage Counseling Course (BFMC)
- ▶ And many more....

Educational Initiatives

School Assessment and Accreditation

- ▶ Process Assessment
 - Critical expert evaluation of school processes for internal improvement plans
 - Based on comprehensive key areas of school operations
- ▶ Profile Classification
 - Placement of School with respect to availability of infrastructure, facilities and human resources
 - Useful for fund-based development planning
- ▶ Grading of school
 - Third party validated report for school's outreach
 - Based on extensive feature list of school
- ▶ Member of CBSE Empanelment for School Quality Assessment and Accreditation

Mulyavardhan- a value education programme

Imbibe universal values and morals and build the character of a child from the formative years.

- ▶ Thorough Design
 - Extensive research on global trends in decline in values & its root causes
- ▶ Innovative Teaching-Learning Methods
 - Emphasis on self evaluation rather than examination for stress free learning
- ▶ Universal applicability
 - Universal context maintained along with the regional flavour
- ▶ Sustainable implementation
 - Covering total 38,000 students of 500 Primary schools of Patoda, Ashti tehsil of Beed & Municipal Corporation schools of Jalgaon, Maharashtra

Disaster Response

- ▶ **1993: Latur Earthquake, Maharashtra**
Educational Rehabilitation of 1200 boys (Std V to graduation)
- ▶ **1997: Melghat Malnutrition Project**
Educational Rehabilitation of 350 boys from tribal community for 10 years.
- ▶ **2001: Gujarat Earthquake**
Re-constructed 368 schools in 90 days and handed over to the government.
- ▶ **2002: Akola floods**
Temporary shelters provided to 15,000 victims.
- ▶ **2004: Tsunami**
 - Rescue and relief operations through 6 camps in Tamil Nadu.
 - Constructed 11 schools and 34 primary health centres in 1 year at Andaman & Nicobar islands.
- ▶ **2005: Jammu & Kashmir Earthquake**
870 pre-fabricated shelters despatched for giving refuge to 15,000 affected people.
- ▶ **2008: Bihar floods**
Medical aid to 1,50,000 victims in 181 days.
- ▶ **2013: Maharashtra Drought**
 - Desilting of 115 water bodies in drought-prone district of Beed within a period of one month as a long-term mitigation measure.
 - Establishment and management of 28 cattle camps in 7 drought ridden districts for 10,000 animals.

BJS
भारतीय जैन संघठन

Bharatiya Jain Sanghathan

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BJS

Bharatiya Jain Sanghathan

Benefits of Minority for NGO

2014

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Chapter 1

Preface

२७ जनवरी २०१४ को भारत सरकार ने जैन समाज को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अल्पसंख्यक का दर्जा प्रदान किया। भारतीय संविधान में अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय की सुरक्षा, शिक्षा, स्वरोजगार एवं सक्षमीकरण के कई विशेष प्रावधान हैं। इसे क्रियान्वित करने के उद्देश्य से भारत सरकार ने अल्पसंख्यक विभाग एवं अल्पसंख्यक आयोग का गठन किया है। जनवरी २०१४ तक मुस्लिम, बौद्ध, क्रिश्चियन, सिख एवं पारसी धर्मों को अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा प्राप्त था। अब जैन धर्म को भी यह अधिकार प्राप्त है।



जैन समाज को अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा मिलना चाहिए या नहीं इस पर मतभिन्नता है। कुछ लोगों को ऐसा लगता है कि, जैन समाज को अल्पसंख्यक का दर्जा प्राप्त होने से जैन समाज मुख्य प्रवाह से दूर हो जायेगा। कुछ लोगों को लगता है कि, इस घोषणा से जैन समाज को आरक्षण का दर्जा मिलेगा जो कि निम्न जाति के लाभ के लिए है। यह मतभिन्नता संपूर्ण जानकारी के अभाव की वजह से है। अल्पसंख्यक का दर्जा मिलने की वजह से, जैन समाज इस देश के मुख्य प्रवाह से दूर हो जायेगा, ऐसा संभव ही नहीं है। ना ही अल्पसंख्यक याने आरक्षण है। इसके विपरित अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा मिलने से जैन समाज के सभी धर्मस्थल, धार्मिक संस्थाएँ, संस्कृति, भाषा व लिपी सुरक्षित रहेगी। जैन समाज अपनी रूचि के अनुसार शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं की स्थापना कर सकेगा और उसका प्रशासन भी कर सकेगा। जैन समाज आर्थिक दृष्टि से सुसंपन्न समाज है, ऐसी धारणा है, यह अंशतः सत्य भी है। तथापि इस समाज में बहुत बड़ा मध्यम वर्ग है व अल्प आय प्राप्त करने वाला वर्ग भी है। जिन्हें दैनंदिन जीवन जीने के लिए अत्यधिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है।

भारत सरकार द्वारा अल्पसंख्यक समाज के उत्थान की अनेक योजनाओं के लिए प्रति वर्ष करोड़ों रूपये का प्रावधान बजट में किया जाता है। अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा मिलने की वजह से अब जैन समाज को भी इन सारी योजनोओं में

हिस्सा लेने का एवं विविध योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने का अधिकार प्राप्त होगा। यह जैन समाज के उत्थान के लिए बड़ी बात है।

देश में आंध्रप्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, दिल्ली, हरियाणा, झारखंड, कर्नाटक, मध्यप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, उत्तरप्रदेश, उत्तरांचल, आसाम, पश्चिम बंगाल, त्रिपुरा इन राज्यों में जैन समाज को पहले से ही राज्यस्तर पर अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा प्राप्त था। इन सभी राज्यों में राज्यस्तर के अल्पसंख्यक योजनाओं का लाभ उन उन राज्यों के जैन समाज के लोगों को मिल रहा है। राष्ट्रीय व राज्य स्तर पर अल्पसंख्यक की योजनाओं में काफी भिन्नता है। अल्पसंख्यक समाज के उत्थान के लिए राज्य स्तर की योजनाओं से काफी ज्यादा योजनाएँ राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उपलब्ध हैं। जैन समाज के विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षा एवं छात्रवृत्ति की विविध योजनाएँ, शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं की स्थापना एवं प्रशासन की विविध योजनाएँ, युवतियाँ एवं महिलाओं के सक्षमीकरण की योजनाएँ, व्यवसाय के विकास की विभिन्न योजनाएँ, धर्मस्थान की सुरक्षा की विभिन्न योजनाएँ एवं स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से समाज उत्थान की विविध योजनाएँ उपलब्ध हैं। हाल ही में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जैन समाज को अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा प्राप्त होने की वजह से इन सभी योजनाओं की जानकारी जैन समाज के घर घर तक पहुँचाना आवश्यक है।

भारतीय जैन संघठन सन १९८५ से देशभर में सामाजिक उत्थान एवं शैक्षणिक विकास का कार्य कर रहा है। देश में जैन समाज के विभिन्न संस्थाओं द्वारा २५०० शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं का निर्माण सौ डेढ़सौ वर्ष पूर्व किया गया। इन शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं के माध्यम से, सभी जाति-धर्म के जरूरतमंद विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा, सेवा के रूप में प्रदान की जाती है। भारतीय जैन संघठन द्वारा सन २००२ में फेडरेशन ऑफ जैन एज्युकेशन इन्स्टिट्यूट की स्थापना की गई। जैन समाज की १७०० शैक्षणिक संस्थाएँ इस फेडरेशन का हिस्सा हैं। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जैन समाज को अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा प्राप्त होने की वजह से इन शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं को विकास के अनेक अवसर प्राप्त होंगे।

केंद्र सरकार का अल्पसंख्यक कानून, अल्पसंख्यक विभाग, अल्पसंख्यक आयोग, प्रधानमंत्री १५ सूत्री कार्यक्रम एवं संबंधित अन्य विभाग तथा

वेबसाइट का अध्ययन कर, भारतीय जैन संघठन द्वारा ६ पुस्तकों का संकलन किया गया है। आशा है कि, निम्नलिखित पुस्तकों के माध्यम से अल्पसंख्यक योजनाओं व लाभ की जानकारी जैन समाज के सभी वर्गों को आसानी से उपलब्ध हो सकेगी।

- अल्पसंख्यक योजनाओं का जैन विद्यार्थियों को लाभ
- अल्पसंख्यक योजनाओं का जैन समाज की शिक्षण संस्थाओं को लाभ
- अल्पसंख्यक योजनाओं का जैन समाज की धार्मिक संस्थाओं को लाभ
- अल्पसंख्यक योजनाओं का जैन महिलाओं को लाभ
- अल्पसंख्यक योजनाओं का जैन व्यवसायियों को लाभ
- अल्पसंख्यक योजनाओं का जैन सामाजिक संस्थाओं को लाभ

आप यह पुस्तके भारतीय जैन संघठन के मुख्य कार्यालय से प्राप्त कर सकते हैं अथवा www.bjsindia.org वेबसाइट से भी डाऊनलोड कर सकते हैं। अधिक जानकारी के लिए निम्नलिखित पते पर संपर्क करें।

भारतीय जैन संघठन,

मुथ्या टॉवर्स, डॉन बॉस्को मार्ग, गोल्फ कोर्स के पास, येरवडा, पुणे - ४११ ००६.

आपसे विनम्र निवेदन है कि, उपरोक्त जानकारी जैन समाज के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति तक पहुँचाने हेतु अपने सामाजिक दायित्व का निर्वाह करें।

धन्यवाद,

शांतीलाल मुथ्या

संस्थापक

Chapter 2

Constitutional Provisions

The Basis for Benefits to Minorities: The Provisions made in the Constitution of India.

The all encompassing Constitution of India has made provisions through some Articles that allow for granting of additional benefits to minority communities. The Articles of the Constitution of India under which benefits provided to educational Institutes having a Minority certification are :

The Articles 29 and 30 of the Indian Constitution cover cultural and education rights. Articles 347, 350 and 350A relate to usage of a language as medium of instruction, for communication and for representation to redress of grievances.

Art 29. Protection of interests of minorities:

- (1) 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.
- (2) No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

Art 30. Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions:

- (1) All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
- (1A) In making any law providing for the compulsory acquisition of any property of an educational institution established and administered by a minority, referred to in clause (1), the State shall ensure that the amount fixed by or determined under such

law for the acquisition of such property is such as would not restrict or abrogate the right guaranteed under that clause.

- (2) 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.

Art.347. Special provision relating to language spoken by a section of the population of a State:

On a demand being made in that behalf the President may, if he is satisfied that a substantial proportion of the population of a State desire the use of any language spoken by them to be recognized by that State, direct that such language shall also be officially recognized throughout that State or any part thereof for such purpose as he may specify.

Art 350. Language to be used in representations for redress of grievances:

Every person shall be entitled to submit a representation for the redressal of any grievance to any officer or authority of the Union or a State in any of the languages used in the Union or in the State, as the case may be.

Art. 350A. Facilities for instruction in mother-tongue at primary stage:

It shall be the endeavour of every State and of every local authority within the State to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups; and the President may issue such directions to any State as he considers necessary or proper for securing the provision of such facilities.

Chapter 3

Scheme Of Grant-in-Aid By Maulana Azad Education Foundation

Introduction:

The Foundation was established on the occasion of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's birth centenary celebrations. His eventful life was packed with outstanding achievements in the diverse fields. He was towering figure on the Indian political scene and a scholar rated high in the realms of Urdu Literature. To this, he added a trend-setting innings as a journalist. But his greatest claim to fame was his contribution as a thinker with a world vision and humanist outlook. A dogged freedom fighter and an un-failing upholder of secular and democratic values. Maulana Azad deserves to be introduced afresh to the modern generation of Indians.

The Foundation is a voluntary, non-political, non-profit making social service organization, established to promote education amongst educationally backward sections of the Society. It is funded by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India. The Hon'ble Minister of Minority Affairs is Ex-Officio President of the Foundation. It was registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 6th July 1989.

The details about the schemes of providing financial assistance to NGOs being undertaken by the Foundation and the prescribed formats of application are given in the following pages.

Objective Of The Scheme:-

To provide basic educational infrastructure and facilities in the areas of concentration of educationally backward minorities which do not have adequate provision for elementary, secondary and Sr. Sec. Schools / Jr. Colleges / Professional & Vocational Training Institutes.

Purpose Of Which Grant-In-Aid Is Provided:-

Financial assistance for construction/ expansion of Schools belonging to educationally backward minorities, Financial

assistance for purchase of Science/Computer lab equipments/furniture for institutions belonging to educationally backward minorities, Financial assistance for purchase of equipments / construction/ Expansion of Vocational Training Centre/ ITI/Polytechnic belonging to educationally backward minorities, Financial assistance for construction of Hostel building in the institutions belonging to educationally backward minorities, Financial assistance for construction/Expansion of D.Ed / B.Ed. College belonging to educationally backward minorities,

Eligibility Criteria For Grant :

Society/Trust should be registered under the Societies Registration Act/ Indian Trust Act for the last three years, The NGO must be having properly constituted Managing Committee with its powers clearly defined in its by-laws, Society/Trust must be having proper audit reports with Balance Sheet, Receipt-Payment & Income-Expenditure statements reflecting educational activities carried out for the last three years, Society/Trust should be in a position to receive involvement of knowledge-able persons for furtherance of their programmes on voluntary basis, Society/Trust should not be run for the profit of any individual or a body of individuals/ family and it should not be controlled by any individual or a body of individuals / family. The members from one family should not be more than 30% in the Managing Committee. The NGO will have to attach an affidavit on Rs. 20/- stamp paper that the members belonging to one family are less than 30%.

The institutions for whose construction/expansion the assistance is required should be in existence and recognized/affiliated to the concerned State/Central Board/ Council/ University, Society/Trust should not be functioning for furtherance of the interest of any political party, Society/Trust should not in any manner incite communal disharmony, The majority (ie, more than 50%) of the beneficiary students, in the Institution for whose construction expansion/ strengthen assistance is sought, should be belonging to educationally backward minorities/target group, For seeking assistance for construction of hostel building, it is necessary that the Institution for which the hostel is required should be recognized at least up to 8th standard, Society/Trust must be having at least 500 sq. yard land (in urban areas) or at least half acre land (in rural areas) in its name or on lease for not less than 30 years for the

proposed project, Society/Trust should be ready to invest at least 10% of the total cost of project as NGO's share on the project.

The Society/Trust will not take loan on the building constructed with MAEF assistance/ on the land on which the building has been constructed with the assistance of the Foundation. However, if it becomes necessary, then prior permission of the Foundation for the same will be necessary.

The Institution recognized by Madarsa Boards or running as study/examination centers of NCPUL, NIOS, MANNU, etc. are not entitled for getting grant from MAEF.

Guidelines for submission of Proposal:

The Society/Trust seeking assistance under the Scheme shall apply for purposes specified on the prescribed proforma given at Annexure -I to VII, Backward areas, particularly areas that are educationally backward should receive appropriate attention/priority, Assistance to an individual unit should not exceed Rs.30.00 lakhs. and proposal for only one purpose will be accepted at a time. For details and ceiling limit see Annexure -A, The grantee should undertake to name the entire beneficiary institution or a part of it after Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, The Scheme may be revised as and when required and no claim will be entertained from any Organization/Institution for consideration as a permanent beneficiary, The applications may be sent to the Foundation by post or may be submitted personally in the Foundation office on all working days between 10.00 A.M to 5.00 P.M. from May 1st to 30th September every year. The incomplete proposals will not be accepted, and the same will be returned back pointing out the deficiency. Revised complete applications resubmitted will be treated as fresh applications, The Checklist available at Annexure -I should be filled carefully and the page numbers of each document should be mentioned properly. No column should be left blank. Each page must be signed, Only one proposal will be entertained at a time., Each document/enclosure attached to the application, must be certified/attested by Society/Trust official or Notary Public.

In case of application for Girls/Boys Hostel building, a note justifying the need of Hostel building in the Institution shall be submitted separately. However while considering the proposals for

construction of Hostel buildings, preference will be given to the Institutions, which are already running hostels.

Procedure for sanctioning financial Assistance under the scheme:

On receipt of proposal, it will be scrutinized in the office of the Foundation, and the shortcomings will be communicated to the Organization/ Institution by registered post.

The complete proposals shall be referred for inspection, which shall be carried out through State Government officials, members of the Foundation or by any other person to whom the Foundation may entrust this job, The inspection reports shall be placed before the Sub-Committee/ Governing Body of the Foundation for consideration and the decision shall be communicated to the Organization / Institution.



Ceiling Limits For Sanction of Grant-In-Aid Under Various Categories

No.	Category	Ceiling limits (Rs)
1.	If the School is recognized up to 5th standard, running in rented building & own building required.	10,00,000
2.	If the School is recognized up to 5th standard & to be upgraded up to 8th standard	06,00,000
3.	If the School is recognized up to 8 th , running in rented building & own building required	15,00,000/-
4.	If the school is recognized up to 8th standard & to be upgrade up to 10th standard	08,00,000/-
5.	If the School is recognized up to 10th running in rented building & own building is required	20,00,000/-
6.	If the School is recognized up to 10th standard and to be upgraded up to 12th standard	10,00,000
7.	If the school is running up to 12th standard, running in rented & own building is required	25,00,000
8.	If the school is running up to 12th standard and expansion of building is required	15,00,000
9.	Purchase of lab equipments in Schools recognized up to 10th Class (physics/chemistry/biology/computers)	03,00,000

10.	Purchase of lab equipments in Schools recognized up to 12 th class (physics/chemistry/biology/computers)	05,00,000
11.	Purchase of furniture/computers for schools recognized up to 8th class/5th class	02,00,000
12.	For construction of Hostel buildings	
	a) 100 bedded dormitory type hostel building	30,00,000
	b) 50 bedded dormitory type hostel building	15,00,000
	c) 30 bedded dormitory type hostel building	10,00,000
13.	i) For expansion of D.Ed. College bldg.	10,00,000
	ii) For expansion of B.Ed. College bldg	15,00,000
14.	i) For construction/ expansion of Vocational Training Centre (VTC) bldg	15,00,000
	ii) For purchase of equipments/tools/machines for VTC	05,00,000
15.	i) For construction/ expansion of Technical Institute/ ITI/ITC bldg	10,00,000
	ii) For purchase of equipments/machines/tools for Technical Institute/ITI/ITC	08,00,000
<p>note : a) 100 bedded Hostel may be provided only if the Institution is already having hostel facility with at least 50 bedded accommodation. Initially 30 bedded hostel may be provided on experimental basis.</p> <p>b) For girl's school from class 8th onwards bathroom must be the part of the building.</p> <p>c) The existing rate of construction as per CPWD is Rs. 800/- per sq. ft. but the same varies in different states according to the situation of the area.</p>		

Check list of documents required to be attached With the application

(To be filled by the Applicant)

Sr. No.	Documents	Page no.
1	Duly filled application form, i.e. Annexure - I to VII	
2	Certified copy of Registration Certificate	
3	Certified copy of Memorandum of Association & Rules-Regulations or Trust Deed	
4	<p>Certified copy of the present list of members of the NGO as per Annexure -III</p> <p>The members from one family should not be more than 30% in the managing committee.</p> <p>The NGO will have to attach an affidavit on Rs. 20/- stamp paper committee. The NGO will have to attach an affidavit on Rs. 20/- stamp paper that the member belonging to one family are less than 30%.</p>	
5	Annual Report/Brief History of the activities of the NGO for last three years	
6	<p>Certified copy of Audit Report with Balance Sheet, Receipt/Payment & Income/</p> <p>Expenditure statements of the NGO for the last three years</p>	
7	<p>Certified copy of permission/recognition/affiliation certificate of the School/</p> <p>College/Institute</p>	

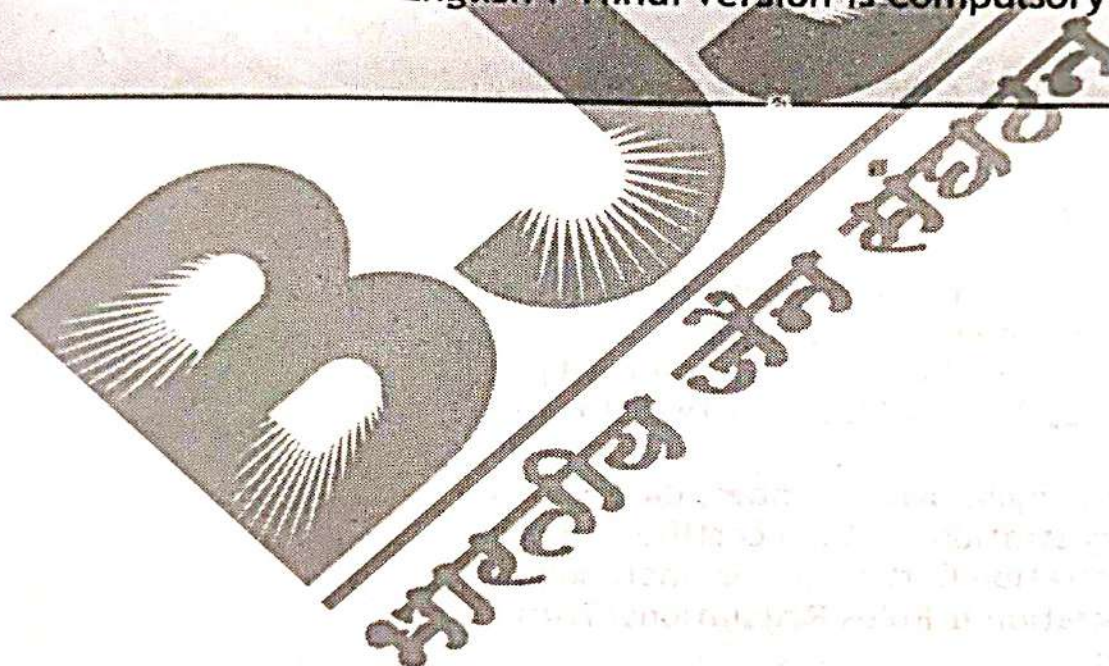
8	<p>Certified copy of land/building title deed, i.e. registered Sale Deed/Gift-Deed/ Exchange- Deed or Allotment Order or Lease-Deed (for not less than 30 years) in the name of NGO or Certified copy of the revenue record of land proposed for construction clearly reflecting name of the Institution/Organization</p>	
9	Search Report or Title Certificate with brief history of land proposed for construction or available building from an Advocate	
10	<p>Certified copy of the Certificate for change in use of land, i.e. from Agricultural to Non-Agricultural from the competent authority (if the proposal is for civil construction & the land is agricultural)</p>	
11	<p>Certified copy of approved site-plan for the proposed construction, (if the proposal is for civil construction)</p>	
12	<p>Detailed Estimate item wise for the proposed construction prepared by Chartered Architect/Licensed Engineer, (if the proposal is for civil construction)</p>	
13	<p>Quotations from at least three standard firms for the equipments/computers/furniture to be purchased with comparative statement (if the proposal is for purchase of equipments)</p>	
14	Details of Trades being run & proposed trades with syllabus (if the proposal is for ITI/Polytechnic/VTC	
15	Three post card site photographs, from different angles of the existing School/ College/Institute building	

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 16 | An affidavit on Rs 20/- Stamp paper that the institution, for which Grant-In-Aid is sought, is being run and managed by the applicant Society/Trust. | |
|----|--|--|

Note: 1) Please send duly filled prescribed proforma along with all essential documents. If the application is found incomplete & the deficiencies are not removed before last date, i.e. by 30th September, the file will be closed and no further correspondence will be entertained,

2) If the proposal is for purchase of lab equipments / computers / furniture / tools & machinery for School / College / VTC / ITI then documents mentioned at S. No. 10, 11, & 12 in the Checklist will not be required.

3) If any of the documents are in the regional language then their notarized English / Hindi version is compulsory.



Chapter 3a**Application Form For Financial Assistance Of
Maulana Azad Education Foundation**

(Please tick (✓) the purpose in the appropriate box)

- Construction/Expansion of School building
- Construction/Expansion of D. Ed/B. Ed. College building
- Construction of Girls Hostel building
- Construction of Boys Hostel building Purchase of Science / Computer lab equipments/furniture for school
- Construction/Expansion of Vocational Training Centre / ITI / Polytechnic Purchase of equipments/machinery/ tools/furniture for VTC/ITI Polytechnic

- 1 Name & full address of the Society/Trust :
with pin-code/phone/fax number
- 2 Name & address of the Institution for :
which assistance is required with pin-
ode/phone/fax number
- 3 Contact person (with name, designation, :
address and phone number)
- 4 Status of application (Society/Trust) :
- 5 Nearest Railway Station with distance in :
K.M.
- 6 NGO's registration number, date & place :
of registration (attach certified copies of
Registration Certificate, Memorandum of
Association & Rules Regulations/Trust
Deed
& List of Members, as per Annexure -III)
- 7 Brief background/educational activities & :
other
- 8 (a) Financial assistance required :
(both in words & figures)
- (b) Purpose of financial assistance :
- 9 How much amount NGO would be :
investing from its own resources on the
proposed project

- 10 Financial assistance if any received :
from Govt., Local Body, other
organization (Indicate the amount
received with purpose on each account
during last three years)
- 11 Financial assistance, if any received from :
Maulana Azad Education
Foundation/Central Wakf Council earlier,
if yes, enclose copy of Utilization
Certificate
- 12 Funds in the Bank A/c of NGO (attach :
certified copies of Audit Reports with
Balance Sheets, Receipt/Payment &
Income / Expenditure statements of the
NGO)
- 13 Who are the intended beneficiaries :
- 14 Number of minority institutions in the :
area
- 15 Whether the Institution is running in its :
own or rented building (attach three post
card size photo of existing building)
- 16 Level of Institution (by Recognized or :
Unrecognized) attach certified copy of
recognition/ affiliation certificate, copy
of Board result-sheets, or details of result
as per Annexure-V, details of students as
per Annexure -VI & details of teachers as
per Annexure -VII
- 17 Class-wise/Trade-wise fees charged by :
the Institution (attach details as per
Annexure -IV)
- 18 Detail of accommodation available :
- 19 Area of land/total building available :
(mention in sq. yards/acres) (attach
papers as per checklist)
- 20 Proper justification for construction of :
Hostel Boys/girls building (use separate
sheet)

- 21 Details of existing trades (if proposal is :
for VTC/ITI/Polytechnic)
22 Details of new trades (if proposal is for :
VTC/ITI/Polytechnic)

I hereby declare that the information given in this application are true & correct to the best of my knowledge & belief.

Dated:-----

Place:-----

BIS
Signature with full name &
Seal of the authorized person of the
NGO
आरतीय जैन

General instructions:

Please fill in all columns,

- Please attach documents as per checklist carefully with proper numbering on each page,
- If the required documents are in regional language, then certified English/Hindi version of the same shall also be attached,
- Each page of application document attached must be signed/stamped by the President/ secretary of the Society/Trust. List of Members

Sr. No.	Name of Member	S/O or D/O	Full Address with Telephone Number	Designation
Seal & signature of the Principal of Institution			Seal & Signature of the President/Secretary/Manager of the Society/Trust	

Fee Structure (Class wise/ Trade wise)

[illegible]

Details of Board Exam Results

Year	Class	Total Number Of Students Appeared	1st Div	2nd Div	3rd Div	Pass	Fail	% Age
Seal & signature of the Principal of Institution			Seal & Signature of the President/Secretary/Manager of the Society/Trust					

Academic Year :

22

Details of Teachers

[illegible]

Chapter 4

Scheme Of Micro Financing By NMDFC

Scheme Details

NMDFC took the lead to start a parallel channel of micro financing w.e.f. 1/4/1998. This initiative was taken in order to reach the poorest among the target group, especially the minority women scattered in remote villages and urban slums who are not able to take advantage of the formal banking credit as well as NMDFC programme through its SCA. Under this scheme small loans up to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 per beneficiary are provided through the network of NGOs and SHGs. Funds are given to the NGOs at an interest rate of 1%, which further do the lending to the beneficiaries directly or through the SHGs at an interest rate of 5%.

Scheme Guidelines

The eligibility conditions for the Minority members, Self Help groups, NGOs, loan amount, interest rate etc. would be as per the scheme of Micro financing of NMDFC.

1. Introduction

As per the scheme of micro-financing of NMDFC, an interest free loan of Rs.2.15 lacs is available to each selected NGO for the purpose of promotion of self-help groups. Self-help groups are extremely helpful in allowing NGOs to know a large number of individuals intimately and relate to them in a variety of ways including facilitating credit availability. Self-help groups become more important for expanding the activity of the NGOs in new and virgin areas. They serve as decentralised centres of administration for NGOs. Such groups become significant agents for bringing about changes in the lives of members.

2. Definition Of Self-Help Groups

A homogeneous group will be of 15- 20 eligible beneficiaries each. These persons may select their own leader and also fix the tenure for such leadership.

3. Specific Functions To Be Performed By SHGs

- I. Emphasising that there is a great strength in getting united.
- II. Effecting regular saving and credit activity within the group, which would follow explanatory sessions on the difference between consumer credit, production credit and the use of credit for socio-economic transformation in the lives of the members of the SHG.
- III. Analysis of the existing formal and non-formal credit system.
- IV. Articulation of the groups' requirement in terms of credit, enhancement of skills required for Income Generation activity.
- V. Facilitating easy access to credit and instituting the mechanism for its effective channelisation.
- VI. Teaching importance of regular repayment and using group dynamics for the same.
- VII. Applying viable norms for interest rates, repayment schedules, gestation period, extension, writing off bad debts and the requirements for communication with the financing institution.
- VIII. Serving as platform for review of the cost benefit of the income generation activities being undertaken.
- IX. Undertaking identification of needs for up-gradation of technical skills in the IG activity undertaken.
- X. Any other activity including consideration of social issues impinging on the lives of the beneficiaries.

4. Important Steps For Promotion Of SHGs

- a) The most important step for formation of SHGs is to conduct a socio-economic survey of the village. The survey report would enable the NGO to identify the needy economic groups in the village and the crafts/business, they want to follow.
- b) Conducting the first meeting in the village.
- c) Identification of the other problems of the women, including social and medical problems, if any.

Benefits of Minority for NGO

- d) Building a consensus for working together, defining groups dynamics and rules which will develop the group on a sound basis.
- e) Discussions and determination of the programmes that will be undertaken by the members of their group.
- f) Identification of an effective and appropriate group leader for conducting group activities.
- g) Steps for ensuring effective working of group by participation in open, friendly and congenial atmosphere, giving respect to the view of all members and to ensure that the group stand by itself.

5. Estimated Expenditure On Formation Of SHGs

- i) There are different patterns followed by NGOs about incurring expenditure on formation and stabilisation of groups. However, it can generally be said that expenditure is required on the following important heads:
 - a) Surveys and village-wise promotional meetings;
 - b) Training of leaders and members;
 - c) Exposure visits for leaders and members;
 - d) Monitoring of the regular meetings and other activities of the group;
 - e) Meeting of groups' representative and annual meetings;
 - f) One full-time facilitator (for at least 10 to 12 groups) to give guidance and lead;
 - g) Animator's honorarium;
 - h) Miscellaneous (records, books etc.)
- ii) Experience and discussion in the field indicate the minimum broad expenditure required to be incurred on a unit of 50 groups in about 25 villages in accordance with the scale as follows:

(Rs. per year for 50 Groups)	Amount in Rs.
a) Survey and village promotional meeting (per village: Rs.1,000/-)	25,000.00
b) Training of leaders and members in saving, credit and developmental activities & skills up-gradation and exposure visits for the leaders/ members (Rs.1,000/- per group)	50,000.00
c) Supervision of monthly meetings & meetings of group representatives (4 in a year) - One Facilitator & 4 Extension workers salary etc. (5xRs.18,000/-)	90,000.00
d) Annual meet of all members once in a year (Rs.200/- per group)	10,000.00
e) Leaders' honorarium and travel (Rs.600/- per group)	30,000.00
f) Misc. (Records, books and other contingencies) (Rs.200/- per group)	10,000.00
TOTAL	2,15,000.00

- iii) The total thus comes to about Rs.2,15,000/- for about 1,000 members i.e. an expenditure of about RS.215/- per member. Initially 50% of the sanctioned amount will be released and after observing the progress the remaining would be released.

6. Eligibility Criteria For Getting Assistance For Group Formation

NGOs which will be eligible to get assistance should have been at least 3 years old and registered ones. Such NGOs should either be the borrower of NMDFC or for becoming borrower of the NMDFC immediately or in the course of another one or two years. The NGO would be required to comply with the following other conditions:

Benefits of Minority for NGO

- a) It has a good record of performance in various developmental activities, particularly in promoting economic activities for women;
- b) It should not be in deficit as reflected through its income and expenditure statement as well as balance sheet;
- c) It has necessary infrastructure for promotion of Self-Help Groups;
- d) It has no resources or financial assistance for the purpose of promotion of the new groups from any other source;
- e) Should have been implementing socio economic developmental programmes in the past 3 to 4 years.

7. Disbursement Of Assistance

The NGO will apply in the prescribed format.

Assistance would be provided in the form of Interest free loan to the NGO (in one or more installments). Each loan will be repayable after one year repayment holiday (so as to provide time for operational/stabilisation of the SHG) by giving grants to the NGO every year (from 2nd year onward) on the following scale:

- a) 25% of the loan amount advanced by the SHGs promoted under the NMDFC's micro financing scheme.
- b) 5% on the growth of savings (provided the growth in savings is at least 10% over the last year)

This will be adjusted maximum in three years.

Chapter 4a

Application Form for Availing Interest Free Loan

For The Purpose of Promotion and Development of Self Help Groups (SHGs)

1. Organisation Directory

- a) Name of the Organisation : _____
- b) Address : _____
- c) State : _____
- d) District : _____
- e) Block : _____
- f) Phone No. : _____
(With STD Code)
- g) Fax No. (if any) : _____
- h) Nearest Railway Station : _____
- i) Registration NO. of the : _____
Organisation
- j) Date of Registration : _____
- k) Date of Renewal, if any : _____
- L) Area of Operation : _____
- l) As per Memorandum of Association : _____

(MOA)

II) For implementation of this programme

:

m) Name and branch of the Bank from where the NGO operates:

:

n) Account No.

:

o) Name and Designation of Chief Functionary

:

2. Main Objectives of the Organisation

3. Whether the NGO is already collaborating with NMDFC

YES/No (Please Tick)

4. If yes, collaborating since when and under which scheme

Year	Name of the Scheme

5. Description of socio-economic development programmes implemented by the organisation during the last years (year wise)

Sr No	Year	Name of The Programme	Name of the Agency	Programme Sanctioned			Achievements			Other Remarks
1	2	3	4	5			6			7
				Date of sanction	Physical Units	Financial Assistance	Date of Sanction	Physical Units	Financial Assistance	
				5A	5B	5C	6A	6B	6C	

Note : Please enclose a copy of your annual reports of last three years.

6. Experience of the Organisation in thrift/savings and formation of SHGs.

Please give details as below (position as on _____)

S. No.	Name of SHG	Name & address of the leader SHG	Name of Village	No. of total Member (No. & classification)		Period since when formed i.e. Date of formation	Whether bank a/c has opened and number along with name of bank /branch	Saving per member per month (Rs.)	Total saving collected by the group (Rs.)	Total credit to the group members from its own savings (Rs.)	Total amount due to be recovered till date (Rs.) i.e. demand	Total amount recovered (Rs.) i.e. repayment	% of recovery column (13/12)x100	Amount of loan Outstanding (Rs.)
				No	Class									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Note : * No. of total member of every SHG is to be classified into the categories as mentioned below :-

M- Minority, S - SC & ST, D - Disabled and OBC - Other Backward Class.

7. Experience of the organisation in credit activity during last 3 years (year wise) (Amount in RS.)

Sr. No	Years	Name of Activities for which loans given	No. of SHGs	No. of Borrowers	Amount of loan disbursed	Amount Which was due for recovery i.e. Demand	Amount actually recovered i.e. repayment	%age of Recovery to Demand column $(8/7) \times 100$	Source of funds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

8. a) Details of infrastructure & manpower available for implementing NMDFC programme.
 b) Infrastructure Building: Own/ rented (Please tick) Training Hall/ Auditorium etc. (details to be given)
 c) Details of training programme conducted if any, by the organization during the last one year.
 d) No. of extension staff available with NGO for promoting groups.

Sr. No.	No. of staff working with the organization	Trained		Untrained	Total
1	2	3		4	5
		No. of Persons	Years of Experience in Micro Credit i.e. in SHG formation		
		3A	3B		
	Headquarters:				
	a) Accounts/ office staff				
	b) Supervisory staff				
	c) Extension staff				
	Total				

9. Financial sources available to NGO from itself or from donors for the purpose of promotion & development of SHGs.

Sr. No.	Source	Balance of the beginning of year	Amount expected during the current year	Total Amount
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Own sources			
2.	Other sources such as Borrowing etc. (Please indicate the name of the agency)			

10. Details of SHGs programme to be taken up under NMDFC scheme (only realistic programme to be given).

Sr. No.	Year	No. of SHGs to be promoted		Expected No. of Members	Estimated	
		Name of the Village*	No. of the SHGs**		Amt. of savings to be generated	Amt. of lending to be made
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				I year II year III year Total		

* Attach the list of villages where SHGs are to be promoted

** Attach the list of SHGs to be promoted

11. Financial position of the organization as per Balance Sheet (As on _____)

- a) Fixed Assets Rs. _____
- b) Current Assets Rs. _____
- c) Borrowing (Details of Borrowing, if any, may be given in the proforma below)
- d) Other Liabilities Rs. _____
- e) Excess of Expenditure over income or deficit, if any, please give detailed reasons, proposed step/sources to meet & latest position with explanatory note. (Amount in Rs.)

Sr. No.	Name of the Lending Institution	Date	Amount borrowed	Amount repaid	Balance of Borrowings Outstandings
1	2	3	4	5	6

12. Proposed programme for which amount of Interest Free Loan required by NGO from NMDFC (Amount in Rs.)

Sr. No.	Year	No. of SHGs to be formed & established (with other parameters given under para 10 of the application)	Amount Required (Rs.)	(Please give your estimate as per norm given in the scheme)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

13. Check List: (Please enclose the following)

Sr. No.	Details of enclosures	Yes/No	Page
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Attested Copy of the original Registration Certificate/ Renewals, if any.		
2	Attested copy original Memorandum of Association/Bye-laws with latest amendments		
3	Indicate the provision to borrow from outside agency (pl. give Para/Page No. bye laws)	Page No. Para No.	
4	Main objectives/purpose/ background of forming the organisation - a brief note.		
5	Bio-data of the chief functionary.		
6	Composition of the current Managing Committee with name, designation and address of the members (with relevant copy of resolution of general body.)		
7	Photographs and signatures of the member of the current Managing Committee duly attested.		
8	Copy of the audited accounts and Balance Sheet of the organisation for the last three years along-with Auditors Report		
9	Copy of the resolution passed by Management Committee seeking loan (amount Rs) from NMDFC.		
10	Copies of Annual Report of last three years.		
11	Copies of testimonials received from funding agencies/Govt. Departments etc., if any.		

DECLARATION

I _____

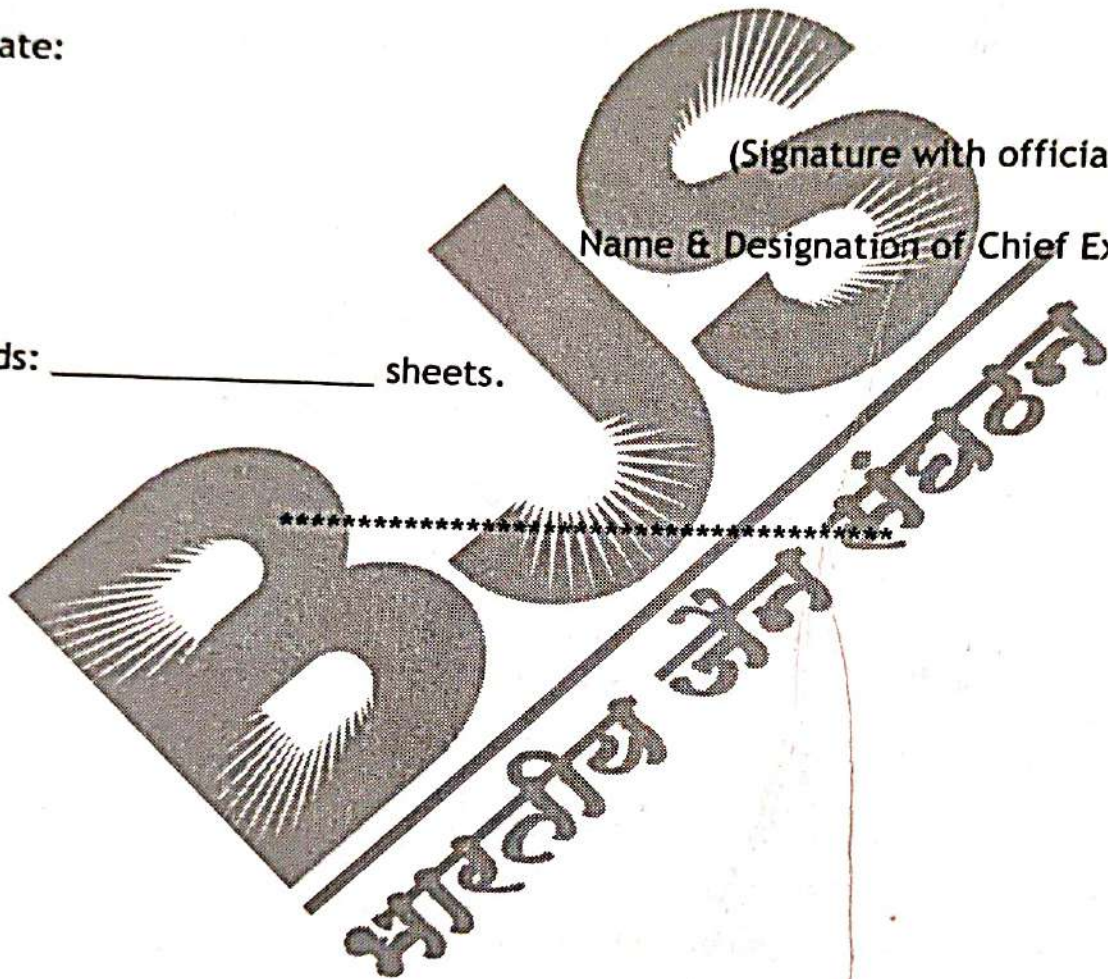
(Full name with designation) certify that the facts and figures furnished in the application form and the annexure are correct and tally with the records of our organisation.

Place:

Date:

(Signature with official stamp)
Name & Designation of Chief Executive

Ends: _____ sheets.



Chapter 5

Addresses

Following are the addresses of National Commission for Minorities, States Minorities Commission and Names & Addresses of the State Channelising Agencies Of NMDFC for your ready reference.

Chapter 5a

Address Of National Commission For Minorities

Office Address:

National Commission for Minorities,
5th Floor, Lok Nayak Bhavan, Khan Market, New Delhi 110 003
Tel. 24615583 Fax 24693302, 24642645, 24698410
Toll Free Number: 1800110088 E-mail: ro-ncm@nic.in

Chapter 5b

Addresses Of States Minorities Commission

No	Name	Address	Telephone/Fax No./Email
1.	Andhra Pradesh	No Commission	Fax-23452114
2.	Assam State Minorities Commission 1. Sh. Abdul Muhib Mazumdar, Chairman 2. Sh. Allen Brooks, Member 3. Dr MuktiDeb Choudhury, Member 4. Sh. Parvez Shah, ACS, Secy. cum AO	Assam State Minorities Commission RGB Road, New Ganeshgudi, Dispur, Guwahati - 781 006.	Ph. 0361-2383000 Mobile -9435345015
3.	Bihar State Minorities Commission 1. Sh. Naushad Ahmed, Chairman 2. Sh. Prahlad Kumar Sarkar, Member 3. Sh. Zaheer Malmali, Member 4. Sh. Razia Kamil Ansari, Member 5. Sh. Liyaqat Ali Mansoori, Member 6. Dr. Islam Rahi, Member 7. Sh. Shamshad Alam, Member	Bihar State Minorities Commission Barrack No. 7, Old Secretariat, Patna - 300 015	Mobile-9431476236 Ph-2213595 Fax-2215051

	8. Mohd. Abdullah, Member 9. Sh. T.B.S. Jain, Member 10. Mohd. Farooquzzamam, Section Officer		
4.	Chhattisgarh Minorities Commission Sardar Dalip Singh Hora, Chairman Sh. Murtja Vanak, Member Sh. M. R. Khan, Secy	Chhattisgarh Minorities Commission C-186, Shailendra Nagar, Raipur (C.G.) - 492 001	Ph-2434809 Fax-2445073
5.	Delhi State Minorities Commission, Pushpinder Singh, Member A.C. Michael, Member	Delhi State Minorities Commission, 1st Floor, C- Block, Vikas Bhawan, New Delhi- 110002	Tele/Fax- 23370823-25 Email: dmc_nct@rediffmai l.com
6.	Jharkhand Minorities Commission Dr. Shahid Akhtar, Chairman Bhushan Tiarky, VC Yaqoob Ansari, VC Shri Shailendra Singh, Member Md. Eqrarul Hasan, Member Sh. Rafique Anwar, Member Sh. Kari Barkat Ali, Memer Sh. Asgar Misbahi,	Jharkhand Minorities Commission Building No. 3, Artisen Hostel, Secrto-3, Dhurwa Ranchi-834004	Ph-0651-2400946 Mobile- 09534212588 Fax-06512400946 Email- chairman@jsmc.in

	Member Shi Samuel Guria, Member Sri Kalyan Bhattacharya, Member		
7.	Karnataka State Minorities Commission 1. Sh. Anwar Manippady, Chairman, 2. Sh. Ateeque Ahmed, Secretary,	Karnataka State Minorities Commission 5th Floor, Vesveshwari Tower (M) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Veedhi, Bangalore - 560 001.	Phone- 080 - 2286 4204 / 3400 Fax- 080-2286 3282 Email: secretary@karmin.i n
8.	M.P. State Minorities Commission Sh. Trilochan Singh , Member Sh. Surjit singh Gill, PS to Member	M.P. State Minorities Commission, E-Block, Old Secretariat, Bhopal - 462 011	Ph-0755-2730873 Fax-0755- 2733065
9.	Maharashtra State Minorities Commission 1. Sh. Munaf	Maharashtra State Minorities Commission Behind J.J. School of Arts, Mumbai	22650085 / 22610156