



EDUCATIONAL REMEDIES IMPLEMENTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR MINORITY

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ABSTRACT

The problem of Minority in India is always a complicated issue, as Indian society is a composition of different cultures, religions and languages. The Minority Community constituted about 21% of the total population of the country. So, there is a need of preserving, protecting and developing their distinctive qualities. The present article aims to study the various efforts made by the Government of India in the form of Constitutional Provisions, Acts, scheme and policies by its ministries for welfare of Minorities since independence. The findings and recommendations of Commissions and Committee formed by the Government towards this issue of minority are also included.

Keywords: Remedies Implemented, Government of India, Minority Education

INTRODUCTON

India is constitutionally a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic with people of various faith and religions. The constitution of India guarantees in the name of Rule of Law to implement the principles of equality before the law and equal protection of the laws in the governance of the country. Every person or persons, as an individual or as a group, shall be protected in enjoying the respective rights guaranteed under the constitution.

The Indian society lacks homogeneity, it is a composition of various religious, linguistic, cultural and economic groups, but the constitution of India is founded on the spirit that these diversities, at any condition shall imperil the unity of India. The main religious communities of India are Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Christians. These groups are divided into two broad groups, Hindus and Non Hindus or minority. Among the minority population, according to census 2011, the Muslims are 14.23%, the Christians about 2.3%, the Sikhs 1.72%, the Buddhist and Jains about 1.14%. This minority community together makes about 21 percent of the total population. The Muslims of India are over 17 crores, constitute about 14 percent of the total population, are, therefore the second largest religious community of India. They are about more than 10 percent of the total population of the world and are nearly one third of the total Muslim Minority of the world.

Indian constitution was not framed only to protect or favour a particular community or section, but it was shaped under democratic spirit- a constitution for all and every citizen of India: It intends to protect the interests of an individual as well as community in their socio-economic status. In the words of P.K. Tripathi (1972)-

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"Democracy and rule of law are the finest means invented by man for correcting Government, for securing that it sub served the interests of the individual and did not defeat them, that it furnished him the conditions and circumstances for his fullest development and did not crush him, that it existed for him and did not ride rough-shod over him."

The founding fathers of the constitution tried to satisfy the hope, aspirations and desires of the minorities by safeguarding the educational rights of the minorities. At the fifth session of the Constituent Assembly of India, the chairman, Honorable Dr. Rajendra Prasad, assured the minorities in the following words-

"To all the minorities in India, we give the assurance that they will receive fair and just treatment and there will be no discrimination in any form against them. Their religion, their culture and their language are safe and they will enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizenship and will be expected in their turn to render loyalty to the country in which they live and to its constitution. To all we give the assurance that it will be our Endeavour to end poverty and squalor, hunger and disease, to abolish distinction and exploitation and to ensure decent condition of living."

CONCEPT OF MINORITY

The expression 'minority' has been derived from the Latin word 'Minor' and the suffix 'ity', which means 'small in number.'

According to Encyclopedia Britannica- minority means-"group held to gather by ties of common descent, language or religious faith and feeling, different in these respects from the inhabitants of given political entity."

Marriam Webster Dictionary (1828) defined minority, as -"a group of people who are different from the larger group in a country, area, etc., in some way (such as race or religion)."

J.A. Lopance described minority, "as a group of persons having different race, language, or religion from that of majority of inhabitants."

Since minority is nowhere defined in the Constitution of India that guarantees minority rights, it has become very important to decide as to who would constitute minority for the research purpose. Article 30 safe guards educational and cultural rights to two types of minorities-religious and linguistic.

As far as religious minorities- Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis -referred to in the National Commission for Minority Act, 1992, in the section 2(c), as notified by the Government of India, and the Jain community, which was notified as minority community on 27 January, 2014, in N.C.M. Act, Section 3, Sub section (ii), will be considered as minorities. The Linguist minority will be according to the 38th Report of National commission of Linguistic Minority, which states, "In each state there is a language which is spoken by the majority of the residents of that state. All others, who do not speak that language, belong to linguistic minority". Linguistic Minority for the purpose of Article 30 (1) is one which must have separate spoken language and that language need not have a distinct script.

THE EDUCATIONAL REMEDIES IMPLEMENTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR MINORITY

After independence, India adopted a Secular Republic Democratic form of Government, so, the architects of the Indian constitution guaranteed to minorties all necessary rights and freedom, but have nowhere defined the expression 'minority'. The expression 'minority' has been used in Article 29 and 30 of the constitution, but not defined here too. The preamble of the constitution proclaims to guarantee its every citizen 'Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.' From Article 25 to Article 30 guarantee protection of religious, cultural and educational rights to both majority and minority communities. If we

observe the provisions of the Constitutions, it talks only about two kinds of minorities, i.e. Religions minorities and Linguistic minorities.

The National Commission for Minority Act, 1992, enabled the Government of India to notify minorities for the limited purposes of the Act only and in exercise of that power, the Government had notified five (later on six including Jains) religious communities-Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Parsis-to be regarded as minorities. These five communities constituted about 21% of the population of the country. Now, we will have a glimpse of the population composition of the population according to the census of 2001 and 2011.

Population composition of India

Religions	2001		2011	
	Population (in crores)	% of Population	Population (in crores)	% of Population
Hindus	82.75	80.45	96.63	79.89
Muslims	13.8	13.4	17.22	14.23
Christians	02.4	02.3	02.78	02.30
Sikhs	01.9	01.9	02.08	01.75
Buddhists	00.79	00.8	00.84	00.70
Jains	00.42	00.4	00.45	00.40
Others	-----	00.007	00.79	00.70

(Source- Census Report, 2001 and 2011)

It is stated in the Approach to the Twelfth Five Year Plan, "Education is the single most important instrument for social and economic transformation. A well educated population, adequately equipped with knowledge and skill is not only essential to support economic growth, but is also a pre-condition for growth to be inclusive since it is the educated and skilled person who can stand to benefit most from the employment opportunities which growth will provide."

The following table shows the literacy rate of various religious groups.

Literacy Rate (Source- Census Report)

Religious Community	2001 (in percent)	2011 (in percent)
India	64.8	74.04
Hindus	65.1	--
Muslims	59.1	68.5
Christians	80.3	84.5
Sikhs	69.4	75.4
Buddhists	72.4	81.3
Jains	94.1	94.9

Overall Literacy rate of India in 2001 was 64.8%, but the literacy rate of Muslims is the least in the country. The Literacy rate of India according to the census, 2011 is 74.04, but among the minorities the literacy rate of Muslims 68.5 is much below than the average Literacy rate of India. The above mentioned table shows that the literacy rate among Muslims must be increased by adopting various remedies by the Government of India.

The Constitutional Remedies for the Education of Minority-

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described the concept of secularism is the these words-

"It (a secular state) does not mean that we shall not take into consideration the religious sentiments of the people. All that a secular state means is that the parliament shall not be competent to impose any particular religion upon the rest of the people. That is the only limitation the constitution recognizes." In India, the protections for minorities under the Constitution are in the form of fundamental rights."The inspiring and nobly expressed Preamble to our Constitution records the solemn resolve of the people of India to constitute

India into a SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, and amongst other things, to secure to all its citizen JUSTICE, LIBERTY and EQUALITY, and to promote among them all FRATERNITY, assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation." (in Kerala Education Bill, 1957, AIR, 1958 SCR, 956 and 965 para 5).

The assurance given by the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly and in the Preamble of the Constitution of India has been reflected into specific provisions, significantly contained in part III, the chapter on Fundamental Rights. One of the most glorified objects of our constitution is to assure to all its citizens the liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship. This commitment has been implemented and fortified through certain specific provisions. Apart from Article 14 and 16, which guarantee equality and equal opportunity in matters of public employment respectively, Article 19 (1) guarantees other rights, the freedom of speech and expression and right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation. Article 29 and 30 protects the educational and cultural interests of the minorities.

So, there are some Articles in our Constitution, which protects the fundamental rights of the minorities, whereas, there are a number of Articles, which are not meant, specifically for minorities, but they also strengthen the minorities' rights. Here under, these Articles are discussed in nutshell-

Article 14- Equality before law or the equal protection of the Laws within the territory of India.

Article 15 - Prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

Article 16- Equality of opportunity in matter of public employment.

Article 17- Abolition of Untouchability.

Article 19 (1) -Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc.

Article 21- Protection of Life and personal Liberty.

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

Article 26- Freedom to manage religious affairs.

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

Article 28 - Freedom as to attend at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions.

Article 45- Free and compulsory education till the age of 14 years.

Some specific Provision for Minorities-

Article 29- Protection of interest of minorities-

1. The right to conserve distinct language script or culture.
2. The right to take admission into any educational institution maintained by the state or receiving aid out of State funds on ground only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

Article 30- Right of minorities to establish and administer education institutions-

(1) All minorities, whether, based on religion or language shall have the right to establish and administer educational institution of their choice.

(2) The State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution.

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

Article 350 B- Special Officer for Linguistic Minority.

The Various Acts and Commissions and Committees for Minority Rights:

To concretize the feeling of security and dignity among minority, the Government of India, besides the provisions included in the constitution, enacted and formed many Acts and commissions. On the other hand for the educational, economic and social advancement of minorities Prime minister's New 15 point program and other Schemes and Policies and scholarship schemes for students are available. The main features of these Acts, Programs, Schemes and Policies of the Central Government will be studied further in brief.

1. National Commission for Minority Act, 1992-

The Indian Parliament on 17th May, 1992, in the Forty-third year of the Republic of India passed the National Commission of Minorities Act and ordered the Central Government to constitute a National commission for minorities and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. With the enactment of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, The National Commission for Minorities became a statutory body as 'National Commission for Minorities'. So, the first Statutory National Commission for Minorities was set up on 17th May, 1993. Vide a Gazette notification issued on 23rd October, 1993, as under by the Ministry of welfare, the Government of India.

"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 following communities as "the Minority communities" for the purpose of the said Act, namely:

1. Muslims 2. Christians 3. Sikhs 4. Buddhists 5. Zorostrains (Parsis)"

The Jain Community which was notified as 6th Minority Community on 27th January, 2014, in N.C.M. Act, Section 3, sub section (ii).

In the chapter II of the Act, it is mentioned -

(1) The Central Government shall constitute a body to be known as the National Commission for Minorities, to exercise powers conferred on, and to perform the functions assigned to it, under this Act.

(2) The Commission shall consist of (a chairperson, a vice-chairperson and five members) to be nominated by the central Government from amongst persons of eminence, ability and integrity.

Functions of the commission-

As per section 9(1) 24 of the NCM Act, 1992, the Commission is required to perform the following functions namely :-

- (a) Evaluate the progress of the development of minorities under the Union and States;
- (b) Monitor the working of the safeguards provided in the Constitution and in Laws enacted by Parliament and the State Legislatures;
- (c) Making recommendations for effective implementation of safeguards for the protection of the interests of minorities;
- (d) Look into specific complaints regarding deprivation of rights and safeguards of the minorities and to take up such matters with appropriate authorities;
- (e) To undertake case studies into problems arising out of any discrimination against minorities;
- (f) Conduct research, studies and analysis on the issues related to socio-economic and educational development of minorities;
- (g) Suggest appropriate measures in respect of any minority to be undertaken by the Central Government or the State Governments.

2. The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004.

The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) was established, to begin with through the promulgation of an ordinance. The Department of Secondary and Higher Education, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Government of India, notified the National Commission for Minority Institutions Ordinance, 2004 (No. 6 of 2004) on 11th November, 2004. On 6th January, 2005, the Ordinance was replaced by an Act- 'The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act', 2005 (2 of 2005). It was, further, amended as the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Amendment) Act, 2006 (18 of 2006), and again in 2010 as the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Amendment) Act, 2010 (20 of 2010).

According to the section 3 (2), the Commission shall consist of a chairperson and three 25 members to be nominated by the central Government. In the section 4(1). It is

mentioned that the chairperson has been a judge of High Court and should be a member of a minority community. "A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a member unless he- (a) is a member of a minority community; and (b) is a person of eminence, ability and integrity." This Commission is a quasi-judicial body and has been endowed with the powers of a civil court. The Commission mainly has three roles, namely adjudicatory functions, advisory functions and recommendatory powers. So far the affiliation of a minority educational institution to a University is concerned the decision of the commission would be final.

Functions of the Commission:

According to the section 11 of chapter the commission was given the following function to perform. "Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the first time being in force, the commission shall -

- (a) Advise the Central Government or any State Government on any question relating to the education of minorities that may be referred to it;
- (b) Enquire, suomotu or on a petition presented to it by any Minority Educational Institution, or any person on its behalf into complaints regarding deprivation or violation of rights of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice and any dispute relating to affiliation to a university and report its finding to the appropriate Government for its implementation.
- (c) Intervene in any proceeding involving any deprivation or violation of the educational rights of the minorities before a court with the leave of such court;
- (d) Review the safeguards provided by or under the Constitution, or any law for the time being in force, for the protection of educational rights of the minorities and recommend measures for their effective implement.
- (e) Specify measures to promote and preserve the minority status and character of institution of their choice established by minorities;
- (f) Decide all questions relating to the status of any institution as a Minority Educational Institution and declare its status as such;
- (g) Make recommendations to the appropriate Government for the effective implementation of programs and schemes relating to the Minority Educational Institutions; and
- (h) Do such other acts and things as may be necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the objects of the commission."

3. The National Monitoring Committee for Minorities' Education (NMCME)-

National Monitoring Committee for Minorities' Education (NMCME) has been reconstituted, vide the Ministry of Human Resource Development on 23rd December, 2011, by a resolution. The first meeting of this reconstituted committee was held on March 5, 2012, at New Delhi. In this meeting, a decision was taken to constitute a Standing Committee of NMCME and five sub-committees of NMCME were framed, as, Committee for -

1. Implementation of schemes Aimed at Minorities.
2. Mapping of Educational Requirements of Minorities-Region and District wise.
3. Vocational Education and Skill development of Minorities.
4. Girls' Education
5. Promotion of Urdu Language and Enhance Compatibility amongst Minorities through knowledge of English.

"NMCME is chaired by the minister of Human Resource Development and consists of Nominee from State Governments, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, academics, activist, administrators concerned with minority issues and officials of Human resource Development." As per in section 5, the committee will meet as often as required, but at least once in year.

The terms of reference of the committee:

The terms of reference of the committee are -

- "(i) To Monitor the implementation of chapter 3- Minorities' Education of the program of Action, 1992;
- (ii) To recommend to the Government how best to address issues related to reservation, recognition and affiliation of minority institutions;
- (iii) To monitor the ongoing schemes of the Ministry of Human Resource Development targeted at Minorities;
- (iv) To advise the Government on the contemporary approach towards traditional methods of instruction."

According to Section 4 of the notification-

"The Committee will advise the Government on all matters pertaining to the education of minorities. In addition, it will review the functioning of various schemes launched by the Ministry, for the purpose of promoting minority education."

4. The National Minorities Development Finance Corporation (NMDFC):

The National Minorities Development Finance Corporation (NMDFC) was incorporated on 30th September, 1994 under the aegis of 'the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment', the Government of India, under the Section 25 of Companies Act-1956, with the main objective of promoting economic activities amongst the backward sections of the notified minorities with preference given to occupational groups and women. The people belonging to five communities i.e. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, and Parsis have been notified as minorities under the national commission for Minorities Act, 1992 and Jains latter in 2014. The prime mandate of NMDFC has been to provide finance on concessional rate for self-employment activities to eligible beneficiaries, belonging to minority communities. NMDFC functions under the administrative control of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India.

5. The National commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities or Ranganath Mishra Commission (NCRLM):

The National commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities (NCRLM) also known as Ranganath Mishra Commission was constituted by the Government of India on October 29, 2004, to look into various issues related to Linguistic and Religious Minorities in India. Former Chief Justice of India Justice Ranganath Mishra was appointed the chairman of the NCRLM. The report of the commission was submitted to the central Government on 21st May, 2007.

The Commission was, initially, entrusted with the following **terms of reference-**

- ‘(a) To suggest criteria for identification of socially and economically backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities;
- (b) To recommend measures for welfare of socially and economically backward sections among religious and Linguistic minorities, including reservation in education and government employment; and,
- (c) To suggest the necessary constitutional, legal and administrative modalities required for the implementation of its recommendations.’

Major findings of NCRLM are as follow -

- ‘1. 15% of Jobs in government services and 15% seats in all non-minority educational institutional be reserved for minority.
- 2. 8.4% of OBC quota of 27%, be reserved for minorities.
- 3. Scheduled Caste reservation benefits be extended to dalit converters.
- 4. Select institutions in the country like Aligarh Muslim University and JamiaMiliaIslamia should be legally given a special responsibility to promote education at all the levels to Muslim students by taking all possible steps for this purpose.
- 5. All schools and college run by the Muslims should be provided enhanced aid and other logistic facilities adequate enough to raise their standards.

6. The Madarsa Modernization Scheme of the Government should be suitably revised, strengthened and provided with more funds.

7. The rules and processes of the Central Walk Council should be revised in such a way that its main responsibility should be educational development of the Muslims.'

6. The Sachar Committee:

The Prime Minister of India issued a notification on 9th March, 2005 for the constitution of a High Level Committee to prepare a report on the social, economic and educational status of the Muslim community of India. The seven-member High Level Committee, under the chairmanship of Justice Rajinder Sachar, Submitted its final report to the Prime-minister on 17th November, 2006. The report was tabled in the Parliament by the Government of India on 30th November, 2006. Key Findings of the committee:

The main findings of the Committee are-

'1. According to the 2001 Census, India's Muslim population was about 138 million (about 13.4% of the total population of India), and by 2006, it would cross 150 million. The report states- "In India, Population of all major religions have experienced large growth in the recent past, but the growth among Muslims has been higher than average."

2. The literacy rate among Muslims, according to Census 2001, was 59.1% below the national average 64.8%.

3. The State level estimates suggest that the literacy gap between Muslims and the general average is greater in urban areas and for Women.

4. The increase in enrolment rate in schools over the past five years has been highest among SCs/STs (95%) followed by Muslims (65%)

5. As many as 25% of Muslim children in the 6-14 year age group have, either, never attended school or have dropped out. Muslims have the highest dropout rate in the country.

6. The report, also, noted that despite a common belief that a large number of Muslim children attend Madarsas as for primary education, only 3% of Muslim children among the school going age go to madarsas and many Muslim children are enrolled in Maktabas.

7. Muslims are at a much larger disadvantage at the higher secondary level education in both rural and urban areas and for both males and females.

8. In higher education, according to Census 2001, 7% of the population aged 20 years or above are graduates or hold diplomas, whereas among Muslim population only 4% does.

The Recommendations of Sachar Committee-

The main recommendations as related to educational improvement of Muslims are as follows.

(a) Creation of a National Data Bank (NDB), where all relevant data for various Socio-Religious categories are maintained.

(b) Set up an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC), to look into grievances of deprived groups like minorities.

(c) An autonomous Assessment and Monitoring Authority (AMA) is required to evaluate the extent of development and benefits, which accrue to different SRCs through various programmes.

(d) Create a 'nomination' procedure to increase participation of minorities in public bodies.

(e) Provide a legal mechanism to address complaints of discrimination against minorities in matters of employment, housing, schooling and obtaining bank loans.

(f) Initiate a process of evaluating the content of the school text-books, to purge them of explicit and implicit content that may impart improper social values, especially religious intolerance.

(g) Encourage the University Grants Commission (UGC) to evolve a system where part of allocation to college and universities is linked to diversity in the student population.

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

Prime Minister's New 15 Point Program was implemented by the Government of India for the welfare of Minorities. The Honorable President in his address to the Joint Session of Parliament on 25th February, 2005, had declared that the Government would recast the 15 Point Program for the welfare of Minorities, with a view to incorporate program specific interventions. In his address on the occasion of Independence Day, 2005, declared inter-alia that, "We will also revise and revamp the 15 point program for Minorities. The new 15 Point Program will have definite goals, which are to be achieved in a specific time frame." With reference to the above mentioned commitments, a revised Prime- minister's 15 Point Program for the Welfare of Minorities was produced.

The objectives of this comprehensive program are-

‘(a) Enhancing opportunities for education.

(b) Ensuring an equitable share for minorities in economic and employment, through existing and new schemes, enhanced credit support for self-employment, and recruitment to State and Central Government jobs.

(c) Improving the conditions of living of minorities by ensuring an appropriate share for them in infrastructure development schemes.

(d) Prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence.’

The 15 Points under the Program are-

1. Equitable availability of ICDS Services

2. Improving Access to School Education

3. Greater resources for teaching Urdu

4. Modernization of Madarsa Education

5. Scholarships for Meritorious students from Minority communities

6. Improving Educational infrastructure through the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF)

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

8. Upgradation of skills through training.

9. Enhanced credit support for economic activities.

10. Recruitment to State and Central services.

11. Equitable share in rural housing scheme.

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

13. Prevention of communal incidents.

14. Prosecution for communal offences.

15. Rehabilitation of Victims of communal riots.

Policies, Schemes and Programmes implemented by the Government of India for the welfare of Minorities:

The Government of India, keeping in mind the provisions included in the constitution and on the recommendations of the various commissions and committees implemented a number of plans, schemes and programs under its ministries, departments and various institutions for the welfare of minority communities. These schemes, plans and programs are described in brief under here-

1. The Schemes of the Ministry of Human Resource Development for the Welfare of Minority Communities:

Keeping in view, the low participation of the minorities specially Muslims, who are the largest part of educationally backward minorities, in the national educational system of India, the Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD) has taken the following major initiatives for the educational progress of minorities-

1. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

2. Mid-Day Meal Scheme.

3. The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs).

4. The Saakshar Bharat Scheme.
5. Jan Shiksha Sansthan (JSSs).
6. Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutes (IDMI)
7. The Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM).
8. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA).
9. The Certificates and Qualifications of the Madarsa boards.
10. The National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL)
11. The Scheme for Urdu Press Promotion

2. The Schemes, Policies and Programmes of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the Welfare of Minorities:

The Government is emphasizing the skill development of minority youths, their placement and also the preservation of Heritage of Minorities, including promotion of their traditional Arts and Crafts. The initiatives has been taken by the Ministry of Minority Affairs are as follows-

- 1. Schemes for Vocational Education and Skill Development for Minorities -** Seekho Aur Kamao (Learn and Earn) Scheme; USTAAD; The Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (MANAS); The Nai Manzil Scheme.
- 2. Free Coaching and the Allied Schemes-** The Naya Savera Scheme; Exclusive New Component for Meritorious students of Science Stream; The Naya Udaan Scheme.
- 3. Scholarship Schemes for Minority Candidates-** The Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme, The Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme and The Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme.
- 4. The Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF)-** The Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship, The Grant-in-Aid Schemes by MAEF, The Khwaja Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Scheme, Khwaja Gharib Nawaz Senior Secondary School, and The Nalanda Project.
- 5. Other Schemes and Plans of the Ministry-** The Maulana Azad National Fellowship, The Padho Pardesh Scheme, The Nai Roshni Scheme, etc.

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