

Administrative Reforms Commission's 7th Report titled "Capacity Building For Conflict Resolution"

Details of the Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision
1.	<p>1. (Para 3.8) Left Extremism</p> <p>(a) A long-term (10-year) and short-term (5-year) Programme of Action based on the '14-Point Strategy' announced in Parliament may be formulated by the Union Government in consultation with the concerned State Governments to identify State specific action to be taken to implement the 'Strategy'.(1)</p>	<p>(a) The recommendation has been accepted</p>
2.	<p>(b) While agreeing with the spirit of the '14-Point Strategy', negotiations with the extremist outfits should be an important mode of conflict resolution.(2)</p>	<p>(b) Recommendation has not been accepted as it was felt that negotiations with extremists cannot be undertaken unless these groups abjure violence.</p>
3.	<p>(c) There is a strong case for 'back to the basics' in the matter of administrative monitoring and supervision. The system of periodic official inspections and review of organisational performances needs to be revitalised. It must be recognised that a major reason for such practices falling in disuse in 'disturbed areas' is the apprehension of senior functionaries about their personal safety while on tour. It is advisable that the need to provide suitable security to the senior administrative and technical officers while on tour, is taken into account in working out requirements for security forces in areas affected by serious violence.(3)</p>	<p>(c) to (g) The recommendations have been accepted</p>
4.	<p>(d) There is need to enhance the capacity of the security forces to act effectively and firmly, but in conformity with constitutional</p>	

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision
	bounds; it is necessary that standard operational procedures and protocols are laid down in specific terms and detail. (4)	
5.	(e) Training and reorientation including sensitising the police and paramilitary personnel to the root causes of the disturbances that they are seeking to curb, are necessary. (5)	
6.	(f) Formation of trained special task forces on the pattern of the Greyhounds in Andhra Pradesh should be an important element of the strategy to build capacity in the police machinery for tackling left extremism. (6)	
7.	(g) Establishing and strengthening local level police stations, adequately staffed by local recruits, in the extremist affected regions should be an important component of the policing strategy for tackling left extremism. (7)	
8.	(h) For effective implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Rights) Act, 2006, multidisciplinary Oversight Committees may be constituted to ensure that the implementation of this ameliorative legislation does not adversely affect the local ecosystems. (8)	(h) Recommendation has not been accepted as institutional mechanisms already exist in the Act
9.	(i) Special efforts are needed to monitor the implementation of constitutional and statutory safeguards, development schemes and land reforms initiatives for containing discontent among sections vulnerable to the propaganda of violent left extremism. (9)	(i) to (l) The recommendations have been accepted.
10.	(j) To facilitate locally relevant development adequate flexibility may be provided to implementing agencies in the affected areas as regards centrally sponsored and other schemes, so as to enable them to introduce suitable changes based on local requirements. (10)	
11.	(k) Performance of the States in amending	

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision
12.	<p>their Panchayati Raj Acts and other regulations to bring them in line with the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) and in implementing these provisions may be monitored and incentivised by the Union Ministry of Panchayati Raj.(11)</p> <p>(l) The nexus between illegal mining/forest contractors and transporters and extremists which provides the financial support for the extremist movement needs to be broken. To achieve this, special anti-extortion and anti-money laundering cell should be established by the State police/State Government.(12)</p>	
13.	<p>(m) For implementing large infrastructure projects, particularly road networks, that are strongly opposed by the extremists or are used to extort funds from local contractors, the use of specialised Government agencies like the Border Roads Organisation in place of contractors may be considered as a temporary measure.(13)</p>	<p>(m) The recommendation has been accepted. Government decided that there was a need for specialized agencies to undertake these large infrastructure projects in naxalite affected areas. MHA was directed to bring a proposal in this regard.</p>
14.	<p>2. (Para 4.9) Land Related Issues</p> <p>(a) The following steps may be taken to alleviate the distress in the agrarian sector</p> <p>i. Provide renewed impetus to land reform measures like redistribution of surplus land, vesting title in tenants and carrying forward consolidation of land holdings etc for maintaining and promoting the sustainability of agriculture.</p> <p>ii. In order to provide adequate and timely facilities to farmers, there is need to augment the banking system in the rural areas and make them more responsive to the farmers' needs.</p> <p>iii. Redesign poverty alleviation programmes to make them more relevant to the needs of small and marginal farmers.</p> <p>iv. Step up public investment in order to expand non-farm and off farm activities to</p>	<p>(a) The recommendation has been accepted.</p>

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision
15	<p>provide alternative livelihood opportunities for the poorer farmers within rural areas.</p> <p>v. Introduce measures to encourage formation of 'Self Help Groups' (SHGs) to improve access to credit and marketing and empower the disadvantaged.</p> <p>vi. Diversify risk coverage measures such as weather insurance schemes and price support mechanisms.(14)</p> <p>(b) A new legislation for land acquisition incorporating the principles laid down in the revised national rehabilitation policy needs to be enacted. The recently announced national policy on rehabilitation of project affected persons should be implemented forthwith for all ongoing projects as well as those in the pipeline.(15)</p> <p>(c) There is need to amend the present approach to SEZs on the following lines.</p> <p>i. In establishing SEZs, use of prime agricultural land should be avoided.</p> <p>(ii) The number of SEZs should be limited, with a larger minimum size with locations preferably in backward areas so that they act as nuclei for economic growth.</p> <p>iii. SEZs promoted by farmers themselves should be encouraged.</p> <p>iv. The livelihood of the displaced should be a major concern of the SEZ policy.</p> <p>v. The SEZ regulations should clearly allocate social responsibility of rehabilitation to entrepreneurs seeking to establish SEZs. This should include provision for water, sanitation, health facilities, and vocational training centres.</p> <p>vi. The proportion of land that is permitted to be used by the promoters of SEZs for non-</p>	<p>(b)&(c) The recommendations have been accepted.</p> <p>(c)(ii) Recommendation has not been accepted as number of SEZs are determined as per Act.</p>

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision
16.	<p>processing activities should be kept to a minimum and this should be ensured at the time of approval of their plans. The existing ratio between processing and non processing activities needs to be re examined in order to maximize the proportion of land put to productive use. Also strict adherence to environmental regulations should be ensured.</p> <p>vii. Comprehensive land use plans should be prepared and finalised after wide public consultations. Industrial activities in SEZs should be located only in areas earmarked for the purpose in the land use plans.</p> <p>viii. The extremely liberal tax holidays provided both to export units and to developers require reconsideration.(16)</p>	(viii) The recommendation has not been accepted.
17.	<p>3. (Para 5.5) Water Related Issues</p> <p>(a) The Union Government needs to be more proactive and decisive in cases of inter-State river disputes and act with the promptness and sustained attention that such disputes demand.(17)</p>	(a) The recommendation has been accepted.
18.	<p>(b) Since Article 262 of the Constitution provides that neither the Supreme Court nor any other Court shall exercise jurisdiction in respect of inter- State river disputes, it is necessary that the spirit behind this provision is fully appreciated.(18)</p>	(b) The recommendation has been accepted.
19.	<p>(c) River Basin Organisations (RBOs) should be set up for each inter-State river, as proposed by the Report of the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development, 1999 by enacting a legislation to replace the River Boards Act, 1956.(19)</p>	(c) The recommendation has been accepted.
20.	<p>(d) The Chairmen of all the River Basin Organisations, as and when formed, should be made members of the National Water Resources Council.(20)</p>	(d) & (e) The recommendations have been accepted.
21.	<p>(e) The National Water Resources Council</p>	

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision
22.	<p>and RBOs should play a more positive role. The Council and its secretariat should be more proactive, suggest institutional and legislative reforms in detail, devise modalities for resolving inter-State water conflicts, and advise on procedures, administrative arrangements and regulation of use of resources by different beneficiaries keeping in view their optimum development and ensuring maximum benefits to the people.(21)</p> <p>(f) In order to develop, conserve, utilise and manage water on the basis of a framework that incorporates long term perspectives, a national water law should be enacted as suggested in para 5.4.3 above.(22)</p>	<p>(f) Accepted in principle. Ministry of Water Resources should reexamine this issue and come up with detailed proposal for consideration of the government.</p>
23.	<p>4. (Para 6.11) Issues Related to Scheduled Castes</p> <p>(a) Government should adopt a multi-pronged administrative strategy to ensure that the Constitutional, legal and administrative provisions made to end discrimination against the Scheduled Castes are implemented in letter and spirit.(23)</p>	<p>(a) to (n) The recommendations have been accepted.</p>
24.	<p>(b) To ensure speedy disposal of discrimination cases pending in subordinate courts, an internal mechanism may be set up under the control of the High Court Administrative Judge to review such cases.(24)</p>	
25.	<p>(c) There is need to place a positive duty on public authorities for promotion of social and communal harmony and prevention of discrimination against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.(25)</p>	
26.	<p>(d) There is need for engaging independent agencies to carry out field surveys to identify cases of social discrimination.(26)</p>	
27.	<p>(e) There is need to spread awareness about the laws and the measures to punish</p>	

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision
	discrimination and atrocities. It is necessary to launch well-targeted awareness campaigns in areas where the awareness levels are low. The District Administration should organise independent surveys to identify 'vulnerable areas'. (27)	
28.	(f) The administration and the police should be sensitised towards the special problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They should also play a more proactive role in detection and investigation of crimes against the weaker sections. Appropriate training programmes would help in the sensitising process. (28)	
29.	(g) Enforcement agencies should be instructed in unambiguous terms that enforcement of the rights of the weaker sections should not be downplayed for fear of further disturbances or retribution. (29)	
30.	(h) The Administration should focus on the rehabilitation of the victims and provide all required support to them including counselling. (30)	
31.	(i) As far as possible the deployment of police personnel in police stations with significant proportion of SCs and STs should be in proportion to the population of such communities. The same principle should be followed in cases of localities having substantial proportion of linguistic and religious minorities. (31)	
32.	(j) A statutory duty may be cast on all public authorities to promote equality and actively check social discrimination. (32)	
33.	(k) It would be desirable to introduce a system of incentives wherein efforts made by these officials in detecting and successfully prosecuting cases of discrimination/atrocities against the Scheduled Castes are suitably acknowledged. (33)	

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision
34.	(l) There should be training programmes for the law enforcement agencies to suitably sensitise them to the problems of the Scheduled Castes and the need for strict enforcement of laws.(34)	
35.	(m) The local governments – municipalities and panchayats – should be actively involved in various programmes concerned with effective enforcement of various social legislations.(35)	
36.	(n) The corporate sector and NGOs need to be involved in complementing the efforts of government for the development of the Scheduled Castes. Such voluntary action should not only be directed towards economic and social empowerment of the SCs, but also towards enabling them to raise their voice against atrocities, discrimination and exploitation. (36)	
37.	<p>5. (Para 7.10) Issues Related to Scheduled Tribes</p> <p>(a) While all States in the Fifth Schedule Area have enacted compliance legislations vis-à-vis PESA, their provisions have been diluted by giving the power of the Gram Sabha to other bodies. Subject matter laws and rules in respect of money lending, forest, mining and excise have not also been amended. This needs to be done. In case of default, Government of India would need to issue specific directions under Proviso 3 of Part A of the Fifth Schedule, to establish a forum at the central level to look at violations and apply correctives. The Commission would like to re-iterate the importance of the Annual Reports of the Governors under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution.(37)</p>	<p>(a) Recommendation has not been accepted. Moral suasion of State Governments seems a better option. Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Ministry of Panchayati Raj Institutions were directed to resolve any overlapping issues hence the two operative Acts.</p>
38.	(b) Awareness campaigns should be organised in order to make the tribal population aware of the provisions of PESA and the 73rd amendment to the Constitution so as to demand accountability in cases in which the final decisions are contrary to the	(b) to (i) The recommendations have been accepted.

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision
	decisions of the Gram Sabha or Panchayat. (38)	
39.	(c) There should be a complete overhaul and systematic re-organisation of existing land records with free access to information about land holdings. (39)	
40.	(d) There is need to harmonise the various legislations and government policies being implemented in tribal areas with the provisions of PESA. The laws that require harmonisation are the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the Indian Forest Act, 1927, the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, and the Indian Registration Act. National policies such as the National Water Policy, 2002, National Minerals Policy, 2003, National Forest Policy, 1988, Wildlife Conservation Strategy, 2002 and National Draft Environment Policy, 2004 would also require harmonisation with PESA. (40)	
41.	(e) Mining laws applicable to Scheduled Tribal Areas should be in conformity with the principles of the Fifth and Sixth Schedules of the Constitution. (41)	
42.	(f) Government should select such police, revenue and forest officials who have the training and zeal to work in tribal areas and understand as well as empathise with the population they serve. (42)	
43.	(g) A national plan of action for comprehensive development which would serve as a road map for the welfare of the tribals should be prepared and implemented. (43)	
44.	(h) There should be convergence of regulatory and development programmes in the tribal areas. For the purpose, a decadal development plan should be prepared and implemented in a mission mode with appropriate mechanism for resolution of	

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision
45.	<p>conflicts and adjustments.(44)</p> <p>(i) The authorities involved in determining the inclusion and exclusion of tribes in the list of Scheduled Tribes should adopt a mechanism of consultation with the major States and those with tribal populations, on the basis of which a comprehensive methodology with clearly defined parameters is arrived at.(45)</p>	
46.	<p>6. (Para 8.6) Issues Related to Other Backward Classes</p> <p>(a) Government may work out the modalities of a survey and take up a statewide socio-economic survey of the "Other Backward Classes", which could form the basis of policies and programmes to improve their status.(46)</p>	(a) & (b) The recommendations have been accepted.
47.	<p>(b) Government needs to formulate and implement a comprehensive scheme for capacity building of OBCs that would bring them at par with the rest of society.(47)</p>	
48.	<p>7. (Para 9.6) Religious Conflicts</p> <p>(a) Community policing should be encouraged. The principles laid down by the Commission in paragraph 5.15.5 of its Report on 'Public Order' should be followed.(48)</p>	(a) to (c) The recommendations have been accepted.
49.	<p>(b) District Peace Committees/Integration Councils should be made effective instruments of addressing issues likely to cause communal disharmony. The District Magistrate in consultation with the Superintendent of Police should constitute these committees. In Police Commissionerates, these committees should be constituted by the Police Commissioner in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner. The committees should be of permanent nature. These committees should identify local problems with a potential to degenerate into communal conflicts and suggest means to deal with them at the earliest. Further, Mohalla Committees should</p>	

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision
50.	<p>also be organised on the same lines.(49)</p> <p>(c) In conflict prone areas, the police should formulate programmes in which the members of the target population get an opportunity of interacting with the police as a confidence building mechanism.(50)</p>	
51.	<p>(d) A separate law to deal with communal violence is not required. The existing provisions of the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code need to be strengthened. This may be achieved by incorporating provisions for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Enhanced punishments for communal offences. ii. Setting up of special courts for expeditious trial of cases related to communal violence. iii. Giving powers of remand to Executive Magistrates in cases of communal offences. iv. Prescription of norms of relief and rehabilitation. Further, as recommended in para 6.1.7.9 of the Commission's Report on 'Public Order', this should be accompanied by the deletion of the provisions contained in Section 196 of CrPC requiring prior sanction of the Union or State Government or the District Magistrate for initiating prosecution for offences under Sections 153A, 153B, 295A and sub-sections (1)(c), (2) and (3) of Section 505 of IPC.(51) 	(d) The recommendation has not been accepted.
52.	<p>(e) For providing relief and rehabilitation to victims of communal violence, the framework provided under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 could be effectively used.(52)</p>	(e) The recommendation has been accepted.
53.	<p>8. (Para 10.3) Politics and Conflicts</p> <p>(a) Political parties should evolve a code of conduct on the forms of dissent permissible in our democratic set up. This could be incorporated in a law, which would apply to all political parties and their functionaries. Enforcement of the law could be entrusted to the Election Commission. The law should also stipulate punitive action against political</p>	(a) & (b) The recommendations have been accepted.

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision
54.	<p>parties and their functionaries violating the prescribed forms of democratic dissent, by providing for criminal cases to be filed against them and imposing fines as deterrent.(53)</p> <p>(b) There should be consensus that identity politics would be played within the space provided by democracy and not allowed to develop into intractable conflicts leading to violence. Political parties need to build capacity to arrive at such a consensus.(54)</p>	
55.	<p>9. (Para 11.6) Regional Disparities</p> <p>(a) A composite criteria for identifying backward areas (with the Block as a unit) based on indicators of human development including poverty, literacy and infant mortality rates, along with indices of social and economic infrastructure, should be developed by the Planning Commission for the 12th Five Year Plan.(55)</p> <p>56. (b) Union and State Governments should adopt a formula for Block-wise devolution of funds targeted at more backward areas.(56)</p> <p>57. (c) Governance needs to be particularly strengthened in more backward areas within a State. The role of 'special purpose vehicles' such as backward area development boards and authorities in reducing intra-State disparities needs to be reviewed. It is advisable to strengthen local governments and make them responsible and accountable.(57)</p> <p>58. (d) A system of rewarding States (including developed States) achieving significant reduction in intra-State disparities should be introduced.(58)</p> <p>59. (e) Additional funds need to be provided to build core infrastructure at the inter-district level in less developed States and backward regions in such States. The quantum of assistance should be made proportionate to</p>	(a) to (f) The recommendations have been accepted.

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision
60.	<p>the number of people living in such areas.(59)</p> <p>(f) The approach to all such funding should be outcome driven. The strategy should be to define acceptable minimum norms of human and infrastructure development that every block in the country should attain and funding should be driven by the consideration to achieve the norms so defined.(60)</p>	
61.	<p>10. (Para 12.6.1.4) Capacity Building in Administration in the North East</p> <p>(a) Greater opportunities may be provided to officers serving in the region to serve outside the North East to gain greater exposure to diverse work situations. Local and technical officers from the State should also be given opportunities to serve in larger States and to improve their professional qualifications through training in the country and abroad.(61)</p>	<p>(a) The recommendation has not been accepted.</p>
62.	<p>(b) Incentives available for officers working in the North East should be increased.(62)</p>	<p>(b) The recommendation has been accepted.</p>
63.	<p>(c) Regional training institutions for various branches of administration, including the technical services may be operated by the North Eastern Council.(63)</p>	<p>(c) The recommendation has not been accepted.</p>
64.	<p>(d) NEC may initiate discussions with the States to examine the legal implications and feasibility of regional cadres for senior positions in technical and specialised departments under the States.(64)</p>	<p>(d) & (e) The recommendations have been accepted.</p>
65.	<p>(e) NEC and the Ministry of Home Affairs may, in collaboration with the States, draw up an agenda for administrative reforms for the region with its implementation being monitored systematically. Satisfactory performance in implementation of this charter may qualify the States to additional funding including special economic packages.(65)</p>	
	<p>11. (Para 12.6.2.4) Capacity Building in</p>	

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision
66.	<p>Police in the North East</p> <p>(a) The North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA) needs major upgradation of infrastructure and staff to cater to a larger number of officers at the induction level. NEPA may also be developed for imparting training to civil police officers from other regions in dealing with insurgency. Financial and other incentives are necessary for attracting and retaining instructors in the Academy from the Central Police organisations and civil police particularly those with proven track record in counter insurgency operations.(66)</p>	(a) & (b) The recommendations have been accepted.
67.	<p>(b) Concrete steps are needed to introduce a scheme of deploying police personnel from the region to Central Police Organisations and to encourage deputation of police officers from outside the region to the North Eastern States.(67)</p>	
68.	<p>12. (Para 12.6.3.1.7) Capacity Building in Local Governance Institutions in the North East – Sixth Schedule Councils</p> <p>(a) To avoid complaints of less favourable treatment to 'Scheduled Areas' in certain respects, suitable amendment may be made in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution to enable the Autonomous Councils to benefit from the recommendations of State Finance Commissions and the State Election Commissions provided respectively under Articles 243I and 243K of the Constitution of India.(68)</p>	(a) to (e) The recommendations have been accepted.
69.	<p>(b) The Union Government, Government of Meghalaya and the Autonomous Councils in that State may review the existing pattern of relationship between the Councils and the State Government to evolve a satisfactory mechanism to resolve conflicts between the Councils and the State Government.(69)</p>	
70.	<p>(c) Ministry of Home Affairs may, in consultation with the concerned State</p>	

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision
71.	<p>Governments and the Autonomous Councils, identify powers under the Sixth Schedule that Governors may exercise at their discretion without having to act on the 'aid and advice' of the Council of Ministers as envisaged in Article 163 (1) of the Constitution.(70)</p> <p>(d) Paragraph 14 of the Sixth Schedule may be suitably amended to enable the Union Government to appoint a common Commission for all autonomous districts for assessing their state of administration and making other recommendations envisaged in that paragraph. A periodicity may also be provided for the Commission.(71)</p>	
72.	<p>(e) Government of Assam should review the existing arrangements of determining budgetary allocations and release of funds to the 'original' Autonomous Councils with a view, as far as practicable, to bringing them at par with the arrangements for the Bodoland Territorial Council.(72)</p>	
73.	<p>13. (Para 12.6.3.2.4) Capacity Building in Local Governance Institutions – Village Level Self-governance in the Tribal North East</p> <p>(a) Measures should be taken to ensure that all the Autonomous Councils pass suitable legislation for establishing of village level bodies with well defined powers and a transparent system of allocation of resources.(73)</p>	(a) to (f) The recommendations have been accepted.
74.	<p>(b) Stipulation may be made in the rules relating to release of grants to the Autonomous Councils to the effect that passage of appropriate legislation for elected village level bodies and its implementation, will entitle the Councils to additional funding.(74)</p>	
75.	<p>(c) To enable the Autonomous Councils to discharge their responsibilities satisfactorily, it is imperative that the requirement of funds by these bodies is worked out normatively</p>	

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision
76.	<p>with reference to the minimum standards of service to be provided and capacity to raise local resources. Such exercise could be undertaken by the State Finance Commission.(75)</p> <p>(d) Nagaland has made commendable efforts to usher in a paradigm of decentralised village self-governance which combines the elective element with traditional power centers. The Ministry of Rural Development should formally recognise this arrangement for implementation of various development and poverty alleviation initiatives.(76)</p>	
77.	<p>(e) Government of Meghalaya may take steps for extension of the experiment of elected village committees in the Garo Hills for implementation of the National Employment Guarantee Act throughout the State for implementation of all rural development programmes.(77)</p>	
78.	<p>(f) It is imperative that in all States where village bodies administer justice under customary laws by virtue of the Sixth Schedule or other laws, such laws are duly codified.(78)</p>	
79.	<p>14. (Para 12.6.3.4.3) Capacity Building in Local Governance Institutions in the North East – Tribe Specific Councils in Assam and other Issues</p> <p>(a) Government of Assam may apportion functions between the tribe specific Councils/ village Councils and the Panchayati Raj Institutions in a manner that schemes involving individual tribal beneficiaries may be assigned to the 'Tribe Specific Councils' while area development schemes are left to the latter.(79)</p>	<p>(a) to (e) The recommendations have been accepted.</p>
80.	<p>(b) State Governments may initiate a system of meeting at least the establishment costs of the Councils from sources outside the tribal sub plan and build in these requirements in their projections to the next Finance</p>	

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision
81.	<p>Commission.(80)</p> <p>(c) State Governments may take steps to identify innovative initiatives which could be entrusted to the Tribe Specific Councils without affecting area development concerns.(81)</p>	
82.	<p>(d) Suitable guidelines may be prepared for preparation of District and sub-District plans in the relevant areas through joint efforts of the Tribe Specific Councils and the Panchayati Raj Institutions.(82)</p>	
83.	<p>(e) While continuous and vigorous measures are needed to bring about a consensus between various sections of society in Manipur about revival of the Hill Districts Councils, steps may be urgently taken to bring in suitable legislation to introduce elected village level bodies in the hill areas of that State.(83)</p>	
84.	<p>15. (Para 12.6.4.3) Capacity Building in Regional Institutions in the North East – NEC and DONER</p> <p>(a) The NEC Act, 1971 may be suitably amended to restore the original 'conflict resolution provision' requiring the Council to 'discuss issues of mutual interest to two or more states in the region and to advise the Central Government thereon'.(84)</p>	<p>(a) Accepted in principle. Ministry of Home Affairs should take up this matter with North-East Council.</p>
85.	<p>(b) To enable the Council to assist effectively in the discharge of its responsibilities for reviewing the measures taken by the member-States for maintenance of security in the region, Ministry of Home Affairs should keep the Council Secretariat regularly within its 'security coordination loop'. The Council Secretariat would also need to be suitably strengthened to effectively assist in security coordination.(85)</p>	<p>(b) Accepted in principle. Ministry of Home Affairs should examine this issue in consultation with NEC.</p>
86.	<p>(c) The Planning Commission needs to lay down a framework for preparation of integrated regional plans, with priorities and</p>	<p>(c) & (d) The recommendations have been accepted.</p>

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision
	not as an assortment of schemes by the NEC. The regional plan should focus on areas with a bearing on intra-regional, inter-State priorities which have the potential of avoiding conflicts and promoting regional integration. (86)	
87.	(d) Planning Commission should ensure the association of the NEC in the State plan formulation exercise by suitably amending their guidelines. (87)	
88.	(e) The responsibility of sanctioning funds from the 'Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources' (NLCPR) should be entrusted to the North Eastern Council (NEC). NEC should work out mechanisms for scrutinizing proposals for funding from the 'pool' and their funding in coordination with the Ministries concerned. (88)	(e) The Recommendation has not been accepted as NEC is a planning body.
89.	(f) It is desirable that a 10-year perspective plan is prepared for the entire region encompassing areas like development of human resources and infrastructure. A governance reform agenda should also form part of this plan. This comprehensive plan needs to be reviewed by the Prime Minister regularly with the Chief Ministers for speedy follow-up. (89)	(f) The recommendation has been accepted.
90.	(g) The Ministry for Development of North Eastern Region (DONER) may be abolished and the responsibility for the development of the region, including the infrastructure sectors, and utilisation of the non-lapsable fund should be restored to the subject matter Ministries, with the MHA acting as the nodal Ministry. (90)	(g) The recommendation has not been accepted as Ministry of DoNER provided undivided attention to development of North East. However, a review of functioning of NEC and DoNER can be undertaken to make these bodies more effective.
91.	16. (Para 12.6.5.2) Capacity Building in Other Regional Institutions in the North-East (a) NEC may prepare a comprehensive scheme for making NEHU a centre for advanced study in Sciences, Social Sciences and Humanities to address diverse issues	(a) The recommendation has been accepted.

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision
	common to the region as a whole. NEC may also actively coordinate arrangements with the State Governments to make NEIGRIHMS a centre for tertiary health care particularly for the low income groups in the region.(91)	
92.	<p>17. (Para 12.6.6.3) National Register of Indian Citizens</p> <p>(a) The MNIC project needs to be taken up on a priority basis. Since there are several Union Government and State Government agencies which issue similar identity cards, it would be necessary to achieve convergence amongst all such systems so that the MNIC becomes the basic document for identification of a person and lends itself to be used as a multi-purpose individual card. Priority should be given to areas having international borders, for implementation of this Project.(92)</p>	(a) The recommendation has been accepted.
93. 94. 95. 96.	<p>18. (Para 12.6.7.2) Capacity Building in the North East – Miscellaneous Issues</p> <p>(a) The recommendations of the High Level Commission contained in its Report – ‘Transforming the North East’ - and the report of the Task Force on Development Initiatives prepared by the North Eastern Council should be implemented to fill the gaps in infrastructure in the region.(93)</p> <p>(b) A comprehensive framework needs to be evolved and put in place to promote the region as a preferred investment destination.(94)</p> <p>(c) A Transport Development Fund to finance construction of important road corridors should be set up.(95)</p> <p>(d) Comprehensive implementation of a ‘look east’ policy though relevant for the country as a whole, is especially important for the long term growth of the North East. The agenda for its implementation must be prepared in active association with the State Governments. Clear apportionment of</p>	<p>(a) & (b) The recommendations have been accepted.</p> <p>(c) The recommendation has not been accepted.</p> <p>(d) to (i) The recommendations have been accepted.</p>

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision
97.	responsibility for planning and implementation of the policy between various Ministries of the Union Government for its implementation should be expeditiously undertaken. (96)	
98.	(e) Rail connectivity should be improved in the region on a priority basis. (97)	
99.	(f) Much greater efforts are needed to establish bank branches and other credit disbursement outlets through further relaxation and incentivisation in the policies of the Reserve Bank and other financial institutions. (98)	
100.	(g) There is need for setting up of centres of excellence for professional and higher education in the North East. In addition, a large scale expansion of facilities for technical education, such as ITIs, should be carried out to create a pool of skilled work force and generate entrepreneurial capacity as well as employment. (99)	
101.	(h) There is a need to make an in-depth study of the customary judicial system in order to achieve better understanding and dissemination of the prevailing norms and practices. (100)	
101.	(i) It is necessary to evolve a credible system of maintenance of land records for the North East. (101)	
102.	<p>19. (Para 13.2.5) Executive and Conflict Management – Police and Executive Magistracy</p> <p>(a) Police Reforms recommended by the Commission in its Fifth Report, "Public Order" (Chapters 5 and 6) are likely to augment the institutional capacity of the Police to play a more proactive and effective role in conflict resolution. The Commission, therefore, reiterates these recommendations.(102)</p>	(a) to (c) The recommendations have been accepted.
103.	(b) Police Manuals must be updated to	

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision
104.	<p>contain suitable provisions extending the scope of responsibilities of Police officials to include conflict resolution in their charter of duties. Suitable amendments in training formats may also be carried out to provide relevant inputs on the subject. Achievements under this 'head' needs to be taken into account while evaluating overall performance.(103)</p> <p>(c) Executive Magistrates in their capacity as Revenue and other field level officials have extensive public inter-face and enjoy considerable goodwill particularly in rural areas. Their familiarity with the field situation and general acceptability makes them eminently suitable to be involved as interlocutors in mediating in local conflicts. State Governments need to build on the modalities and the institutional framework in this regard.(104)</p>	
105	<p>20. (Para 13.3.4) Judicial Delays and Alternative Dispute Redressal</p> <p>(a) Allocation of resources for upgradation of infrastructure and personnel of the subordinate judiciary needs to receive higher priority in federal fiscal transfers.(105)</p>	(a) to (c) The recommendations have been accepted.
106	<p>(b) Much greater attention needs to be paid to make the institution of Lok Adalats serve their intended objective, and in particular to enlist active cooperation of the members of the Bar to give this approach a chance of success.(106)</p>	
107	<p>(c) Ministry of Law may initiate a dialogue with the Bench and the Bar of the higher judiciary to explore ways and means of bringing 'greater finality' to the decisions of quasi-judicial authorities and bodies.(107)</p>	
108.	<p>21. (Para 13.4.5) Civil Society and Conflict Resolution</p> <p>(a) While social capital formation needs encouragement to improve delivery of services and build community self reliance, it</p>	(a) & (b) The recommendations have been accepted.

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision
109	<p>is imperative that such initiatives also attempt to involve communities in 'in-house' conflict resolution.(108)</p> <p>(b) General policy guidelines need to be formulated by the State Governments for involving both the Panchayats and urban local bodies along with 'nonpolice' instrumentalities of the State, in conflict resolution.(109)</p>	
110	<p>(c) Guidelines of Centrally sponsored and Central Sector Schemes may be suitably modified to require that beneficiary capacity building may also emphasise developing self-reliance in local conflict management.(110)</p>	<p>(c) The recommendation has not been accepted.</p>
111	<p>22. (Para 14.3.1.1.10) Institutional Arrangements for Conflict Management – The Inter-State Council</p> <p>(a) The conflict resolution role envisaged for the Inter-State Council under Article 263 (a) of the Constitution should be effectively utilised to find solutions to disputes among States or between all or some of the States and the Union.(111)</p>	<p>(a) The recommendation has been accepted.</p>
112	<p>(b) The Inter-State Council may not, however, exist as a permanent body.As and when a specific need arises, a suitable Presidential order may be issued constituting and convening the Council to consider a dispute or coordination of policy or action on matters of interest to the Union and concerned States. This body may cease to function once the purpose for which it was constituted is completed.(112)</p>	<p>(b) The recommendation has not been accepted and Inter State Council is a constitutional body with clear mandate.</p>
113	<p>(c) The composition of an Inter-State Council may be flexible to suit the exigencies of the matter referred to it under Article 263.(113)</p>	<p>(c) & (d) The recommendations have been accepted.</p>
114	<p>(d) If necessary, more than one Inter-State Council could be in existence at the same time with different terms of reference and composition as warranted for each</p>	

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision
	Council.(114)	
115	<p>23. (Para 14.3.1.2.5) Institutional Arrangements for Conflict Management – The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes</p> <p>(a) The National Commissions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have an important mandate to guide review and monitor the implementation of safeguards provided for SC/STs in various fields, including in the matter of their service conditions. It is imperative that the focus of the two Commissions remains on policy and larger issues of implementation rather than on cases of an individual nature which can be looked into by the administrative Ministries/ appropriate forum with the Commissions playing a critical oversight role.(115)</p>	(a) & (b) The recommendations have been accepted.
116	<p>(b) The administrative Ministries connected with the two Commissions may undertake an exercise, and in consultation with these bodies, work out the details of how these bodies could be better enabled to discharge their constitutional mandate.(116)</p>	
117	<p>24. (Para 14.3.2.1.4) Institutional Arrangements for Conflict Management – The Zonal Councils</p> <p>(a) The system of Zonal Councils may be dispensed with. Important issues of Inter-State coordination or disputes between States in the same region may, wherever necessary, be entrusted to an Inter-State Council with appropriate composition and terms of reference so that any given issue is considered in depth.(117)</p>	(a) The recommendation has been accepted.
118	<p>25. (Para 14.3.3.1.8) Institutional Arrangements for Conflict Management – The National Integration Council</p> <p>(a) The mandate of the National Integration Council (NIC) requires consideration of all factors impinging on national cohesion, and</p>	(a)&(b) The recommendations have been accepted

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision
119.	not only communalism or communal violence. The agenda of the NIC needs to be diversified.(118)	
120.	(b) Substantive issues before the Council may be considered in detail in smaller, subject-matter specific committees.(119)	
121.	(c) The composition of the NIC may be rationalised to facilitate consideration of a wider variety of issues. Broad guidelines may be framed by the Ministry of Home Affairs for identifying interest groups and specialty streams that need to be represented on the NIC.(120)	
122.	(d) The Council may meet at least once a year, while the sub-committees could meet as often as required to complete the assigned task in a time-bound manner.(121)	
123.	(e) Summary proceedings of the NIC may be laid before both Houses of Parliament.(122)	
123	(f) The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and the Planning Commission may take a lead in the matter of establishing a multidisciplinary research and policy analysis platform to discuss issues concerning national integration either in an existing institution or by promoting a new institution or as a network.(123)	
124	<p>26. (Para 14.3.3.2) Institutional Arrangements for Conflict Management – National Development Council and Other Apex Level Bodies</p> <p>(a) Specific rules of procedure for the National Development Council and other apex level bodies may be drawn up to ensure focussed deliberations.(124)</p>	(a) The recommendation has not been accepted as these apex level institutions should have requisite flexibility.
125	<p>27. (Para 14.4.2) Institutional Arrangements for Conflict Management – Other Institutional Innovations</p> <p>(a) State Integration Councils may be constituted to take stock of State level</p>	(a)&(b) The recommendations have been accepted.

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision
126	<p>conflict situations having suitable linkages with the NIC. In important matters, the report of State level bodies may also be brought for consideration, advice and recommendations of the NIC. Guidelines for deciding the membership to the National Integration Council may also give suitable weightage to adequately representing the State Integration Councils in the national body.(125)</p> <p>(b) District level integration Councils (District Peace Committees) having suitable linkages with the State Councils may also be considered particularly for Districts with a history of violent, divisive conflicts. These should comprise eminent individuals enjoying confidence of all sections of society. These bodies may play mediatory and advisory roles in conflict situations.(126)</p>	
