

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND  
SCHEDULED TRIBES**

(FOURTH LOK SABHA)

**NINETEENTH REPORT**

**Complaints/Representations received by the Committee  
on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and  
Scheduled Tribes**

(Presented on the 14th December, 1970)



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*December, 1970/Agrahayana, 1892 (Saka)*

*Price : Re. 0.50*

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Shri D. Basumatari—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

*Lok Sabha*

2. Shri P. C. Adichan
- \*3. Shri Bhagaban Das
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6. Shri Tulsiram Dashrath Kamble
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*Rajya Sabha*

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22. Shri Ganeshi Lal Chaudhary
23. Shri K. S. Chavda
24. Shri B. T. Kemparaj
25. Shri Lokanath Misra

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\*Elected on 22-4-1970 *vice* Shri Jaipal Singh died.

26. Shri Neki Ram
- \*\*27. Shri E. M. Sangma
- \*\*\*28. Shri K. P. Subramania Menon
- @29. Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
30. Shri Man Singh Varma.

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri B. K. Mukerjee—Deputy Secretary.
2. Shri J. R. Kapur—*Under Secretary.*

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\*\*Ceased to be Member of the Committee on his retirement from Rajya Sabha with effect from 2nd April, 1970 and re-elected on 19th May, 1970.

\*\*\*Elected on 19th May, 1970 *vice* Shri B. D. Khobaragade who resigned from the Committee with effect from 27th February, 1970.

Elected on 19th May, 1970 *vice* Shri Dayaldas Kurre who ceased to be a Member of the Committee on his retirement from Rajya Sabha with effect from 2nd April, 1970.

## REPORT

I, the Chairman, Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Nineteenth Report on the Complaints|Representations received by the Committee.

2. Immediately after the constitution of the Committee on a motion adopted by Lok Sabha on the 30th August, 1968, and concurred in by Rajya Sabha on the 25th November, 1968, the Committee began receiving complaints|representations from associations|individuals belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ventilating their grievances pertaining to land, education, scholarships, public services and employment etc.

3. The Committee considered the procedure to be followed by them in dealing with such complaints|representations and decided as follows:

- (i) Complaints|representations ventilating apparently genuine grievances pertaining to matters falling within the purview of the Government of India, Union Territory Administrations and Central Government Public Undertakings be taken up with the concerned Ministries|Departments of the Government of India and a factual report thereon obtained from them.
- (ii) Complaints|representations falling within the purview of the State Governments be forwarded to the Chief Secretaries to the State Governments concerned for disposal and the petitioner be informed of the action taken.
- (iii) Memoranda|representations which make general suggestions for the welfare and improvement of the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes be considered by the Committee on merit while dealing with the subjects referred to in those suggestions.
- (iv) Anonymous representations, representations couched in intemperate and indecorous language or on matters which are *sub judice* be filed on receipt in the Secretariat of the Committee.

In the case of complaints|representations referred to in the category (i) above, the Committee also decided that where the reply of the Ministry satisfactorily explains the position or redresses the

grievance, the petitioner concerned may be apprised of the position. Where, however, a question of policy or principle is involved, the Committee would consider the matter while dealing with the appropriate subject.

4. The Committee have till the 30th November, 1970, received 1248 complaints|representations|memoranda. Out of these, 683 pertain to matters falling within the purview of the Union Government, Union Territory Administrations or Central Government Public Undertakings, 496 pertain to matters falling within the purview of the State Governments and 69 memoranda|representations make general suggestions for the welfare and improvement of conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Out of these 1248 complaints|representations etc., 59 were either anonymous or couched in intemperate and indecorous language or were *sub judice* and have accordingly been filed by the Committee. All the 496 representations pertaining to matters falling within the purview of the State Governments have been forwarded to the respective State Governments for due consideration and disposal.

5. All the 683 complaints|representations on matters falling within the purview of the Union Government|Union Territory Administrations|Union Public Undertakings have been taken up with the Ministries|Departments concerned and the Committee are glad to note that final replies in respect of 500 of them have been received. 183 cases are still under correspondence with the concerned Ministries|Departments.

6. Most of the complaints|representations received by the Committee from associations or individuals belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes relate to non-implementation or defective implementation of reservation orders for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services. As a result of the Committee's intervention, the petitioners have been provided expeditious, partial or complete relief or due redressal of their grievances or the Ministries|Departments concerned have explained the grounds for not being able to remove the petitioners' grievances. Brief summaries of some representative cases concerning complaints|representations received by the Committee and the factual comments furnished by the concerned Ministries|Departments are reproduced in the Appendix.

NEW DELHI;  
The 9th December, 1970.  
Agrahayana 18, 1892 (Saka)

D. BASUMATARI,  
Chairman,  
Committee on the Welfare of  
Scheduled Castes and  
Scheduled Tribes



## APPENDIX

(See para 6 of the Report)

*Brief Summaries of certain Complaints|Representations received by the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the factual comments furnished by the concerned Ministry|Department.*

### I. Ministry of Defence

1. In a letter to the Chairman, a member of the committee stated that the reply given to his Unstarred Question No. 6609 regarding *ad hoc* promotions in Joint Cipher Bureau (Ministry of Defence) by the Minister of Defence in the Lok Sabha on the 16th April, 1969, was evasive. He stated that the Ministry of Defence were filling the gazetted posts in Joint Cipher Bureau on *ad hoc* basis to debar the eligible Scheduled Caste candidates from their legitimate share in other grades of services, although rules of recruitment for most of the grade were already framed. He desired that the matter be taken up with the Defence authorities to ensure that posts for which recruitment rules existed were not filled on *ad hoc* basis and that a single list was prepared for all the posts which had common rules.

The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Defence who furnished vide their O.M. No. 65750|CAO|R|&R-II dated the 1st July, 1969 the details of posts sanctioned, but in regard to filling those vacancies, they stated :—

“There is no proposal to fill these posts on *ad hoc* basis. Of the above posts, the following are new categories of posts for which draft recruitment rules are being framed :

- (a) Chief Custodian Officer
- (b) Chief Instructor (Training)
- (c) Senior Compilation Officer
- (d) Deputy Manager (Press)
- (e) Instructor Training
- (f) Security Officer.

it will not be possible to fill these posts till the mode of recruitment for these posts is settled. It is, as such, not possible to fill all the posts sanctioned so far in one lot. It will be seen from the above that the posts were filled on *ad hoc* basis because either the recruitment rules are|were not in existence or these were already under revision.”

2. The All India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees Welfare Association, Dehra Dun, represented that the Ministry of Defence had not been following the instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding reservation in confirmation in the posts filled by direct recruitment, both at the time of initial appointment on a temporary basis as well as at the time of confirmation in respect of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes employees and consequently, all such employees of the Ministry were put to loss. The Association cited the case of a Scheduled Caste employee working under the Ministry of Defence, who had been reportedly working as Storesman since 1963 and had not been confirmed till 1969. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Defence who intimated *vide* their O.M. No. Admin|RD-21 (a)|0366|68|8412|D (R & D) dated 27th August, 1969 that the said instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs had not yet been made applicable to class III and class IV posts in the lower formations under the Ministry of Defence. The question of the extension of those general orders to the Class III and Class IV posts in the lower formations of the Ministry was being examined. They further intimated that the Storesman had been confirmed in his post with effect from the 1st April, 1967.

3. All India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees Welfare Association, Dehra Dun, sponsored the case of a Scheduled Caste employee of the Office of Instrument Research and Development Establishment, Dehra Dun, who had represented that he was appointed as a Storeman with effect from 8th May, 1963 against a reserved vacancy but he had neither been confirmed nor his seniority fixed in accordance with the Ministry of Home Affairs' orders No. 10|28|68-Est|SCT, dated 12th September, 1968 wherein it was provided that after confirmation, the Scheduled Caste|Scheduled Tribes Officers should all rank senior to temporary/officiating officers of the grade and that amongst permanent officers of that grade, their seniority would follow the order of their confirmation.

The Ministry of Defence, to whom the matter was referred, stated *vide* their O.M. No. Admin|RD-21(a)|0336|4232|D(R&D) dated 27th April, 1970 that the said general orders of Ministry of Home Affairs had not yet been made applicable to Class III and Class IV posts in the lower formations of the Ministry of Defence. The Ministry added that the question of extension of those orders to Class III and Class IV posts in the lower formations of the Ministry of Defence was being examined separately.

4. The General Secretary, Nav Yuvak Defence Civilian Employees' Union, Delhi, represented that the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes|Tribes in the lower formations of the Ministry was not being filled either by serving personnel or by direct recruitment in the posts of UDCs|CSKs III etc., and that orders of the Ministry of Home Affairs on the subject were not being properly implemented. On the matter being taken up with the Ministry of Defence, they have intimated *vide* their O.M. No. 23(10)70|10028|D(Appts) dated the 21st October, 1970, that Class III and IV defence civilians reckon their seniority according to their date of appointment|promotion and not according to the date of confirmation. The question whether seniority should reckon according to the date of confirmation is under examination. Till such time a decision is reached, permanent Scheduled Castes|Tribe employees cannot take precedence in the matter of promotion over senior non-permanent un-reserved employees. Under the existing orders, reservations are provided in promotion posts filled by selection and there is no reservation for non-selection promotion posts. In selection posts, reservation is duly made according to the existing orders. It is only when Scheduled Caste|Tribe employees cannot be made available for promotion to these posts that sanction of the Cabinet Secretariat to dereserve the posts is obtained.

## II. Ministry of Finance

5. A Scheduled Caste Income Tax Officer, Class I, complained that his services were terminated on his failure to pass in one of the papers in the departmental examination during his probationary period. The Ministry of Finance, to whom the matter was referred, stated *vide* their O.M. No. 22|28|69-Ad.VI dated 7th June, 1969 that he could not pass the departmental examination even after nine chances had been granted to him as against five chances normally admissible during the probationary period. The Ministry also stated that he was given the ninth chance on the clear under-

standing that if he did not pass that examination, his services would be terminated. He failed to qualify in the departmental examination and his services were terminated with the approval of the Finance Minister. He could not be offered Class II appointment as his record of service was all along poor and the Department felt that he was unlikely to become a good officer.

6. A Preventive Officer, working in Madras Custom House, represented that he had been subjected to great harassment and discrimination by his superior officers and his case for promotion, increment and pay fixation etc., had been unnecessarily delayed.

The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Finance who furnished the following facts *vide* their U.O. No. 12/10/69-Ad.III-A(Pt) dated the 4th February, 1970 :

“Promotions: He was due for promotion as P.O. (S. G.) w.e.f. 28th December, 1968 but as he was involved in a disciplinary case, he could not be promoted during the pendency of the disciplinary proceedings. The question of his promotion would be considered after the disciplinary case was finalised.

*Increment* : His case for crossing the efficiency bar had been kept in abeyance pending finalisation of the disciplinary case in accordance with the orders in force on the subject.”

He had filed a writ petition in the Madras High Court and the matter was *sub judice*.

7. A Scheduled Caste Inspector of Central Excise, Inspection Group, Bhuj, Baroda Collectorate (Gujarat) represented that certain non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe Sub-Inspectors of Central Excise had challenged the promotion of eleven Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees to the posts of Inspector by a writ petition in the Gujarat High Court. They complained that the adviser to the Government Advocate appointed by the Department was a brother of one of the petitioners who had filed the writ petition. They desired that adviser to be changed. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) who intimated *vide* their D.O. letter No. 14/11/69-Ad.IIIA dated the 24th February, 1970 that the Collector had been advised not to associate the said adviser with the case.

8. A member of Parliament represented that the Income-tax Department, Gujarat Circle, was not following the instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the matter of promotion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees. He complained that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees who had passed the requisite departmental examination were not promoted as Income-tax Officers (Class II). On the matter being taken up with the Ministry of Finance, that Ministry intimated *vide* their O.M. No. 24/14/70/Ad.VI dated 28th August, 1970 that promotions to the rank of Income-tax Officers (Class II) were made by selection on the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee, from amongst Income-tax Inspectors who had completed a minimum of three years of service as Inspectors and had passed the departmental examination for Income-tax Officers. The Ministry added that the instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs dated the 11th July, 1968, regarding one grading higher being given to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates were being followed by the Department. The Scheduled Caste Income-tax Inspectors were given one grading higher and on that basis placed in the select panel of 16. The Commissioner of Income-tax, Gujarat, had since issued orders promoting the first ten of the 16 inspectors in the select panel including the two Scheduled Caste Inspectors.

### III. Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation

9. A Scheduled Tribe Research Assistant (Mycology) in the Directorate of Agriculture, Assam, represented that he was a candidate for the post of Plant Protection Officer under the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India. The post was advertised through the Union Public Service Commission, which had recommended him for the said post after holding his personality test. An offer of appointment had also been made to him and he had communicated his acceptance therefor. But he received another letter from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, cancelling their previous offer of appointment to him. On the matter being taken up with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, that Ministry agreed to revive the earlier offer of appointment to the petitioner *vide* their endorsement No. 32-28/69-EE-II dated 18th March, 1970.

#### IV. Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply

10. A complaint was received that adequate representation was not being given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of Coffee Board, particularly in selection posts. On the matter being taken up with the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Coffee Board stated vide their letter No. SE|8369 dated 1st January, 1970:

“Promotions to a particular cadre are made in accordance with the relevant Recruitment Rules taking into account the seniority, experience, efficiency and fitness of the officials who are within the zone of consideration for promotion. For example, in accordance with the Recruitment Rules of the Board, as approved by the Government of India, promotions to the Class II cadre of Asstt. Accounts Officer|Asstt. Coffee Marketing Officer|Asstt. Director of Propaganda etc., are made from among the Head Clerks|Senior Stenos|Chief Coffee Inspectors|Depot Managers|Sales Officers etc., with sufficient experience. If and when in the cadre of Head Clerks|Sr. Stenos|Chief Coffee Inspectors|Depot Managers|Sales Officers, SC|ST officials become available and are sufficiently senior, the principle of reservation will be applied in filling up the promotional posts to the extent prescribed in the roster laid down by Government.

At present, there are no employees belonging to Scheduled Caste|Scheduled Tribes in any of the cadres of the Coffee Board from which promotions to the selection posts... are to be made... non-representation of SC|ST employees in the selection posts is not due to lack of efforts on the part of the Board, but due to the fact that there are at present no eligible candidates from these communities for being considered according to rules for promotion to these posts.”

#### V. Ministry of Home Affairs

11. The Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association represented that the Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless), Ministry of Home Affairs, ignored the reservation orders for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs G.M. No. 24|7|67-(I) Estt. (SCT), dated the 24th September, 1968, while making selection to the posts of wireless operators in December, 1968. Four posts out of the six were dereserved and filled up by general candidates. On the matter being taken up, the Ministry of Home

Affairs intimated *vide* their O.M. No. 46|39|69-P. IV dated 4th June, 1969 that the posts of wireless operators were purely technical and, as such, were not covered by the Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. referred to above. The Ministry further stated that the vacancies were being filled on a temporary basis after obtaining non-availability certificate from local employment exchange.

12. An Executive Councillor, Delhi Administration, represented that the orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding reservations for Scheduled Caste employees were not being followed by the Delhi Administration. He stated that the seniority list in respect of L.D.Cs drawn up by the Delhi Administration was not in accordance with those orders. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs who *vide* their O.M. No. 25|3|69-Delhi dated the 5th March, 1970 issued instructions to the Delhi Administration to revise the list of employees according to the rules framed by them in 1965, which, according to the Ministry, embodied the principles laid down in the Government of India Circular of 22nd December, 1959.

13. A Scheduled Caste employee of the Office of the Inspector General of Police, Special Police Establishment, New Delhi, represented that he was appointed as a Lower Division Clerk on the 31st July, 1954. He was sent to a subordinate office of the Special Police Establishment, allegedly against his wishes, on the 22nd November, 1954 and was again taken back in the I.G.P's Office on the 19th May, 1958. He was confirmed in Grade II of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service with effect from 1st January, 1964. His seniority was not counted from the 31st July, 1954, the date of his initial appointment, according to which he should have been confirmed with effect from 1st January, 1958. The Ministry of Home Affairs on the matter being taken up with them, intimated *vide* their U.O. No. 6|8|69-CS II dated 18th March, 1970, that benefit of working in a subordinate office from November, 1954 to May, 1958 could not be allowed to the petitioner as no person had been given such benefit for confirmation in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service at any stage. The Ministry added that the petitioner, being a Scheduled Caste, was eligible for confirmation in Grade II of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service with effect from 31st October, 1962 against a reserved vacancy in view of his previous service in some other Ministry which had failed to report his name in time to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry of Home Affairs rectified this mistake and confirmed him in Grade II of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service retrospectively with effect from 31st October, 1962.

14. The Delhi Scheduled Caste Welfare Association, New Delhi, represented that five candidates were called for interview by the Union Public Service Commission for a reserved post of Senior Research Officer in the Office of the Registrar General of India, but none of them was recommended for appointment. The post was reported to have been dereserved on the ground of non-availability of suitable Scheduled Caste candidates. The Association desired that the vacancy should either be kept vacant or re-advertised till a suitable Scheduled Caste candidate was available. On the matter being taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs, that Ministry decided *vide* their U.O. No. 10|7|69-Est (SCT) dated 23rd April, 1970 that the vacancy should not be dereserved and should be filled on an *ad hoc* basis by selecting the best among the Scheduled Caste candidates.

15. Some members of Parliament complained that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had not been correctly enumerated in the last two Censuses. They contended that there had been a general increase of 21.55 per cent in the population of the country during the period 1951 to 1961, whereas the Census figures showed a rise in the Scheduled Caste population during the same period by 17.04 per cent only. They felt that the percentage of increase in the population of Scheduled Castes should have been much more than the general increase because of their ignorance of family planning programmes. They had further stated that the percentage of the Scheduled Castes in the country was 15.32 in 1951 but in 1961, instead of there being an increase in the percentage of their population, it was reduced to 14.67 per cent.

On the matter being taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Office of the Registrar General, India, intimated *vide* their U.O. No. 9|65|69-CT4(CEN) dated the 10th September, 1970, as follows:

“Percentage of Scheduled Castes to the total population in 1951 was 14.39 and not 15.32 as mentioned in the letter. The same for 1961 was 14.67. In 1951 certain parts of the country as J. & K., N.E.F.A., Pondicherry etc., were not covered by Census. If in 1961 also these areas are excluded for the purpose of comparability with the 1951 census, the percentage of S.C. population to total population works out to 14.75 in 1961.

General increase in population during the decade 1951—61 was 21.51 per cent, while the increase in the Scheduled Caste population during the decade was 24.80 per cent.



Thus it will be seen that the above figures do not suggest that there has been a decline in the growth rate of Scheduled Caste Population nor has there been any calculated efforts by some vested interest to vitiate the data relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as alleged.

At the 1961 Census, as indeed in all censuses, every effort is made to make the enumeration as accurate as possible and keeping with the Presidential Order notifying the Scheduled Castes and the Judicial pronouncements thereon."

16. Two Scheduled Caste watermen working on daily wages in the Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, represented that they were appointed from time to time but were not absorbed against regular vacancies as Class IV employees. The case was taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs (Office of the Registrar General of India), who intimated *vide* their letter No. 3|18|70-R.G., dated the 22nd September, 1970, that appointments made on daily wages were of casual nature, and length of service of a daily wage worker did not give him a right for selection on regular basis, which had to be made on the criterion of suitability.

## VI. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals

17. The All India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees Welfare Association, Dehra Dun, represented that a Scheduled Caste employee of the Geophysics Directorate, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Dehra Dun, was superseded in promotion to the post of Junior Draftsman and the case of supersession was not reported to the concerned Minister as laid down in the Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 1|12|67-Ests(2) dated 11th July, 1968. On the matter being taken up with the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, the Ministry replied *vide* their O.M. No. 23|21|69-ONG dated 24th November, 1969 that the post of Junior Draftsman in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was filled 100 per cent by promotion on the basis of seniority-*cum*-fitness. As such no reservation for Scheduled Castes|Tribes was to be made in this case.

The concerned employee had failed to qualify in the prescribed pre-promotion test. However, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was being advised that it would be necessary to bring even such cases to the notice of the Minister|Deputy Minister as provided in para 2C of the aforesaid O.M. of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

18. A Scheduled Caste Senior Auditor, Survey and Construction Audit Office, Western Railway, Kota, represented that although he was the only Scheduled Caste candidate with the requisite qualifications called for interview by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Dehra Dun, for the post of Deputy Director (Finance and Accounts), a post reserved for Scheduled Castes, but he was not selected. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, who intimated *vide* their letter No. 23 (83) | 69-ONG dated the 10th April, 1970, that the petitioner was not selected as he did not secure the qualifying marks, which were fixed at 50 per cent in aggregate as well as in performance.

#### VII. Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)

19. A Scheduled Caste Driver Grade 'A' of South-Eastern Railway complained that he had not been given to work Mail Services in spite of his requisite qualifications. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) who intimated *vide* their U.O. No. E(SCT) 69CM11|46 dated 30th April, 1969 that from the point of view of safety, only nominated Drivers worked Mail Services. Since all the Drivers nominated to work the Mail Service were senior to him, there was no discriminatory treatment against him.

20. Some Senior Clerks belonging to Scheduled Castes working in Divisional Offices of Railways represented that quotas reserved for Scheduled Castes in the Selection Posts were not at all being observed and that there were specific cases in which Scheduled Caste candidates even when they secured marginal marks in Selection Tests did not receive any consideration, although there was a clear directive from the Railway Board that in promotions to Selection posts, Scheduled Caste candidates should be judged sympathetically and arrangements made, where necessary, to give them training and coaching to bring them upto the standard of others. They also desired that reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Selection posts should be earmarked for each Division Office on the Railways on a *pro rata* basis.

The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) who informed *vide* their U.O. No. E(SCT) 68CM9|33 dated 15|19th May, 1969 that the necessary reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, where admissible, was already being provided and the unfilled quota was being carried forward to two subsequent recruitment years. It had also been decided that while making promotions to selection posts, the minimum

qualifying marks in case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates should be reduced from 60 per cent to 50 per cent both in the case of 'professional ability' and 'aggregate'. Since the reservation quota of 12-1/2 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes in promotion to Selection Posts was uniformly applicable both to the Divisions and Headquarters, it was not considered necessary for reservations being earmarked on Divisional basis.

21. The All India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare Association, Ratlam, represented that necessary reservation was not made for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in the two panels formed by the Western Railway for the posts of Chief Signal Inspectors in the Grade of Rs. 450—575 (A) and Rs. 370—475 (A). In one particular case the Association alleged that a Scheduled Caste candidate, who was working as Signal Inspector in the Grade of Rs. 335—425 (A) in the same Railway, had fared very well, but his name was not included in the panels for either of the posts. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) who reported *vide* their U.O. No. E(SCT)69CM11|32-A dated 9th June, 1969 that instructions on this subject had been fully complied with while holding selection to the posts of Chief Signal Inspectors in the Grade Rs. 450—575 (A) and Rs. 370—475 (A) and deficiencies of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates had been carried forward as per the extant orders. Regarding the particular case cited by the Association, the Railway Board intimated that the candidate was not placed on the panels for either of the posts and his case had been seen by the General Manager.

22. A representation was received from the All India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees Association, Dehra Dun, alleging that a Scheduled Caste employee working in Oak Grove School, Jhariapani, had been reverted from the post of Motor Van Khalasi to Safaiwala due to the biased attitude of the Principal. The Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) to whom the matter was referred, stated *vide* their U.O. No. E(SCT)69CM11|101-LS dated 20th June, 1969 that the post of Van Khalasi was exactly the same as that of Safaiwala and the transfer from one post to the other involved neither promotion nor demotion and that he was transferred as he proved to be quarrelsome, irresponsible and irregular in work. The Railway Board, however, assured that in case that employee applied for the post of a Driver, in response to any future advertisement, and was selected, his services would be spared.

23. The Scheduled Caste Uplift Union of India, Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu, represented that a Scheduled Caste employee of 3355 (E) LS—2.

Southern Railway, working as Assistant Foreman, was under transfer from Villupuram to Madurai on discriminatory caste ground. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) who intimated *vide* their U.O. No. E(SCT) 69CM9|12 dated 9th June, 1969 that the work of the said employee as Assistant Foreman (Maintenance) was unsatisfactory and in the normal course he would have been reverted to his substantive post but in consideration of the fact that he belonged to Scheduled Caste he had been transferred from Villupuram to Madurai Division in order to enable him to overcome his shortcomings and improve his work.

24. A Scheduled Caste clerk in the Office of the Divisional Superintendent, Northern Railway, Lucknow, represented that he was not being posted in the Personnel Branch of the Divisional Office, Lucknow, even though he was a permanent clerk belonging to Scheduled Castes. He further alleged that representation of Scheduled Caste|Tribe clerks in the Personnel Branch was not adequate although the Divisional Superintendent had assured the General Manager, Northern Railway, that Scheduled Caste Clerks would be taken in the Personnel Branch as soon as they were available. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), who intimated *vide* their U.O. No. E(SCT) 69CM11|103 dated the 29th October, 1969 that the position in regard to the Personnel Branch was that orders were issued to the Railways in 1969 for posting adequate number of Scheduled Castes in the Personnel Branches at Headquarters Office as well as Divisional Superintendents' Offices. In the Personnel Branch of Divisional Superintendent's Office, Lucknow, six Scheduled Caste clerks were already working and two more were being transferred. As the representationist, being a trained person of the Operating Branch, would need training afresh in the Personnel Branch, the Railway Administration did not consider it desirable to transfer him to Personnel Branch in the interest of the administration.

25. A Scheduled Caste candidate from Lucknow represented that he had been selected for the post of Assistant Station Master by the Railway Service Commission, Allahabad, but could not get appointed as he had been declared medically unfit due to some eye trouble. He desired that in view of his poor condition an alternative job might be offered to him by that Railway. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) who re-considered his case and offered to him an alternative job of a Signaller. (Railway Board U.O. No. E(SCT) 69CM11|176 dated 28th November, 1969 refers).

26. The All India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees' Welfare Association, Jhansi, represented that a Scheduled Caste employee of Central Railway (Mechanical Workshop, Jhansi) was trade-tested for promotion to the post of Highly Skilled Millwright Grade II, but he was wrongly declared unsuccessful. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), who intimated *vide* their U.O. No. E(L) 69UTI-147, dated 31st December, 1969 that he did not secure the minimum qualifying marks prescribed for Scheduled Caste candidates, but he would be trade-tested again in accordance with the extant orders.

27. A Scheduled Caste employee of the Workshop Electrical Engineer's Office, Northern Railway, Lucknow, represented that another High Caste employee had passed some insulting remarks on him and his work. On being asked to behave, by the representationist the High Caste employee allegedly manhandled him. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) who intimated *vide* their U.O. No. E(SCT) 69CM1|184 dated 29th January, 1970 that the allegations levelled by the representationist had been enquired into but could not be substantiated.

28. A Scheduled Caste employee of the South-Eastern Railway, Kharagpur, working as Crane Driver, represented that he was not given promotion to the senior scale of that post while another person, junior to him, had been promoted to that scale. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) who reported *vide* their U.O. No. E(SCT) 69CM11|202, dated 3rd February 1970 that there was only one person working in the senior scale of Crane Driver and that person was senior to him. There was no supersession. Moreover, there was no reservation for promotion to non-selection posts.

29. Some Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees of North East Frontier Railway represented that they were transferred from Maligaon to Lumding against their wishes, and in contravention of the instructions issued by the Railway Board to all Zonal Railways, that as far as practicable Scheduled Caste employees should not be transferred to places far away from their native districts. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), who intimated *vide* their U.O. No. E(SCT) 69CM9|21, dated 3rd February, 1970 that with the introduction of Divisional Scheme on the North East Frontier Railway some offices had to be shifted from Pandu to Lumding and the total number of employees of those offices transferred to Lumding was 148, of whom

seven belonged to Scheduled Castes and six to Scheduled Tribes. Construction of quarters had also been started for the transferred staff. The Ministry further clarified that regarding transfer from Maligaon to other places, orders were issued on the option of the employees.

30. Four Scheduled Caste typists of the Northern Railway Headquarters office, Baroda House, New Delhi, represented that although they had been confirmed in the grade of Typist their seniority had not been fixed in accordance with the Ministry of Home Affairs orders contained in their Office Memorandum No. 9/45/60-Estt(D), dated the 20th April, 1961 and consequently this had adversely affected the chances of their further promotion. On the matter being taken up with the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), that Ministry have informed *vide* their U.O. No. E(SCT) 68CM/15/17, dated the 11th February, 1970 that reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Railways is prescribed only at the time of initial recruitment and not at the time of confirmation. The question whether reservation should also apply at the time of confirmation is under their examination.

31. A Scheduled Caste employee working as B.T.M. (Rivetter) in Boiler Shop, Kharagpur, South Eastern Railway, represented that he was not promoted to the post of Skilled Rivetter in spite of the fact that he had passed the necessary test of Skilled Rivetter. On the matter being taken up with Ministry of Railways, (Railway Board) they intimated *vide* their U.O. No. E(SCT) 70CM11/21/LS, dated 27th February, 1970 that the post of Rivetter (Skilled) was a 'non-selection' post for which there was no reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

32. A Scheduled Caste Chageman Grade 'A' of the Central Railway, Bombay Division, represented that he was called five times for selection to the post of Assistant Foreman in the grade of Rs. 370—475, but he was not promoted. He suspected that his confidential record was spoiled by one of his superiors on caste prejudices and that had come in his way. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) who reported *vide* their U.N. No. E(Rep)I/69AE7-239, dated 4th March, 1970 that the petitioner was considered for selection to the post of Assistant Foreman during the years 1960, 1961, 1963, 1965 and 1968. His case was also sympathetically considered in view of the fact that he belonged to a Scheduled Caste, but he was found unsuitable for promotion.

33. A Scheduled Caste Welfare Organisation sponsored the case of a Scheduled Caste resident of a village in Varanasi, (U.P.) who had qualified in Section 'A' Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India), Calcutta, and requested that the General Manager, Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi, might be asked to allow the applicant to complete his mechanical experience in the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi, as every student member of the said institution had to take practical training for one and a half years for Section 'B' Examination and six months training for Section 'C' Examination in a works establishment. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) who agreed to afford necessary practical training facilities to the applicant in the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi *vide* their U.O. No. E(Trg) I-69TRI|117, dated 12th March, 1970.

34. A Scheduled Caste person represented that he had been selected for the post of a Typist by the Railway Service Commission, Southern Railway, Madras, in August, 1966. Police verification and Medical examination were also over but he was not appointed to the said post. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) who informed *vide* their U.O. No. E(SCT) 70CM 10|2, dated 17th March, 1970 that in view of the decision of Government to effect reduction in administrative expenditure, a complete ban was imposed on recruitment of staff in administrative offices and there was no possibility of appointing the persons selected and put on the panel. The Ministry added that no direct recruitment of Typists was resorted to by that Administration since the imposition of the ban.

35. A Scheduled Tribe Senior Clerk of the North-East Frontier Railway represented that he had done well in the written test as well as the *viva voce* for the post of Assistant vigilance Inspector but he was not selected even though he was the only tribal candidate. On the matter being taken up, the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) (informed *vide* their U.O. No. E(SCT) 70CM11|22, dated 17th March, 1970 that the petitioner could not be selected as he did not secure the minimum qualifying marks.

36. A Scheduled Tribe (Vimukta Jati) employee of Northern Railway Headquarters Office, New Delhi, represented that he was promoted as Clerk Grade II in 1964 after he had passed the departmental test and that he had since been reverted back to the Class IV post of Daftry as a result of his failure in Trainees test. The matter was referred to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) who intimated *vide* their U.O. Nos. E(SCT) 69CM11|134, dated 20th August,

1969 and 31st March, 1970 that as per extant orders, the representationist was sent for three months' training to acquire the background of the Railway working and after completion of the training, he was required to appear in a written test, but he failed in this qualifying written test. Two more chances were given to him, the last being a special dispensation, to qualify in the test, but on both occasions, he failed and was reverted to Class IV post. The Railway Board, however agreed to give him one more chance of appearing in the test as a very special case with a clear warning that in the event of his failure to qualify in this chance, he would have to revert to Class IV post. It was finally reported that the representationist had not been able to qualify even in the final chance given to him as a very special case.

37. Two Scheduled Caste untrained Commercial Clerks in the Central Railway, Nagpur, represented that they were transferred from Nagpur to Bombay Division on discriminatory grounds and that their request for alternative posts of Ticket Collectors in the Nagpur Division had not been considered. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), who intimated *vide* their U.O. No. E(SCT) 70CM10|6, dated the 9th April, 1970, that although the petitioners were qualified for being posted against working posts after completion of training, they continued as untrained candidates for want of vacancies. As vacancies of Commercial Clerks were available in Bombay Division, they were directed for absorption in that Division. Even though they were relieved on transfer to Bombay Division, they did not carry out the transfer. Meanwhile, five posts of Commercial Clerks had been created in the Nagpur Division and the petitioners were posted against two of those posts, cancelling their transfer orders to Bombay. Since they had now been posted against regular vacancies of Commercial Clerks, the question of absorbing them in alternative posts of Ticket Collectors did not arise.

38. A Scheduled Tribe Ticket Collector in Alipurduar Division, North East Frontier Railway, represented that he was not promoted as Head Ticket Collector and that residential quarters were not allotted to him, in spite of the fact that he had put in eight years of service. On the matter being taken up with the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), that Ministry intimated *vide* their U.O. No. E(SCT) 70 CM10:8, dated 6th May, 1970 that the petitioner, formerly a Junior Ticket Collector, had already been promoted as Senior Ticket Collector according to his seniority and he was called to appear



in the selection for the post of Head Ticket Collector in the scale of Rs. 250—380 against reserved quota for Scheduled Tribes but he did not attend the same. Another Scheduled Caste candidate was selected. As regards allotment of quarters, there is no reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At the station of his present posting he would be allotted quarters in turn as soon as available.

39. A Scheduled Caste employee of the Railway Police Force, South Eastern Railway, represented that he was wrongly dismissed from service on false grounds, and desired that the dismissal order might be cancelled. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) who intimated *vide* their U.O. No. 69|Sec (E)|145|SE Rly., dated the 19th May, 1970 that the petitioner was charged with serious misconduct for pilfering sugar from a railway wagon standing in the Waltair Yard. He was found guilty of the charge and as his explanation was found to be unsatisfactory, he was rightly dismissed from service.

40. A member of the Committee forwarded a representation from a Scheduled Caste doctor of the Northern Railway in which the latter had complained of harassment on caste considerations. The harassment was stated to be in relation to allotment of accommodation, grant of leave, deliberate adverse entries in Confidential Reports and other connected matters. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) who *vide* their O.M. No. E(O)III-69AE3|89, dated the 6th December, 1969, refuted the allegations and furnished a detailed parawise comments on the allegations of the petitioner. As the member was not satisfied with the reply of the Ministry, the matter was discussed further with the General Manager and the Chief Medical Officer of the Northern Railway when the Committee visited the Headquarters of the Northern Railway on the 2nd May, 1970. That member, along with another member of the Committee, personally discussed the matter again with the Chief Medical Officer on the 19th August, 1970. The matter was again mentioned during evidence of the Officials of the Railway Board before the Committee on the 24th September, 1970. The Chairman of the Railway Board agreed to discuss the matter further with the member who had forwarded the representation of the concerned Scheduled Caste doctor.

### VIII. Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering

41. The Secretary, Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh, Bhilai Nagar, forwarded a representation on behalf of a Scheduled Caste employee in Bhilai Steel Plant. It was alleged that he had been dismissed on false charges.

The Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering, to whom the matter was referred, Stated *vide* their D.O. No. BHI-14(8)|69 dated 5th August, 1969, that he was removed from service on disciplinary grounds after proper enquiry. The General Manager, Bhilai Steel Plant, had considered his appeal but did not find any reason to interfere.

42. A Scheduled Caste Class IV officer in the Office of the Registrar General of India, represented that he had qualified in the interview and test for the post of a staff-car-driver, reserved for Scheduled Castes, in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering but he was not appointed to the post. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering, who intimated *vide* their Memorandum No. 18(6)|69-Admn.I dated the 24th September, 1970, stating that an offer of appointment to the post of staff-car-driver in the scale of Rs. 110-180, had since been sent to the petitioner.

### IX. Department of Communications

43. A retrenched non-departmental Scheduled Caste telegraphist of the Central Telegraph Office, Ranchi, represented for his reinstatement and regularisation. The case was taken up with the Department of Communications (Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs), who intimated *vide* their D.O. No. 209|2|69-STB-I dated 16th September, 1969 that the petitioner could not be absorbed as a regular telegraphist as he did not fulfil the following prescribed conditions :—

- (i) service for atleast 200 days in 1963 and 1964 put together, of which 100 days must be in 1964; and
- (ii) service for at least 69 days in 1965 and 1966.

The Department also intimated that there was no reserved quota in this respect as it was neither a case of recruitment nor of promotion.

44. A Scheduled Caste employee who joined the Posts and Telegraphs Department as a clerk in 1962, was reverted to the post of peon as he could not pass the confirmation examination. Subsequently, he resigned from that post. He was re-employed in the Department as a clerk on the condition that he would not claim any benefit for his past service and that he would pass the confirmation examination within two years of his re-employment. The petitioner

desired that benefit of his past service should be given to him for seniority and increment as he had now passed the confirmation examination and that he deserved sympathetic treatment as a Scheduled Caste. On the matter being taken up with the Department of Communications, the Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs intimated vide their U.O. No. 201|54|69-STB.I dated 23rd October, 1969 that in view of the declaration given by him at the time of re-employment, there was no genuine cause of grievance.

45. A Scheduled Caste employee in the Telegraph Office, Rourkela, represented that due quota for reservation in promotion was not being provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. On the matter being taken up, the Department of Communications (P & T Directorate) informed vide their U.O. No. 202|27|69-STB-I dated 23rd|24th January, 1970 that promotion to the cadre of Lower Selection Grade Clerks, in regard to which the petitioner had made a representation, was made on seniority-cum-fitness basis and no reservation of vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was made in filling up such posts as per instructions contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 1-10|61—Ests. (D) dated the 8th January, 1963.

46. A sweeper in the Central Telegraph Office, Chandigarh, complained that he was not being paid overtime allowance for work done on holidays and was instead threatened with termination of service. The matter was taken up with the Department of Communications (D.G.P. & T.) who reported vide their U.O. No. 269|34|69-STB-I dated 17th March, 1970 that there was no substance in the complaint and the sweeper being illiterate was not aware of the complaints made under his thumb impression. Another person, who was found guilty of instigating the staff, was transferred from Chandigarh C.T.O.

47. A Scheduled Caste Postman in a New Delhi Post Office represented that he was reverted as a Postman after putting seven years of service as a Clerk in the P & T Department on his failure to pass the confirmation test.

The Department of Communications (D. G. P. & T.), to whom the matter was referred, intimated vide their U.O. No. 63|34|69-SPB-I dated 23rd April, 1970 that as the petitioner could not pass the confirmation examination in the permissible number of chances, he was reverted as a Postman in accordance with the rules. He was not eligible for exemption from the confirmation examination as he had not completed five years of service in the Clerical grade

on the 12th October, 1961. As such, he was reverted to his former post as per existing orders.

48. A Scheduled Caste Telephone Operator, Kanpur, represented that he was not promoted to the post of Lower Selection Grade Monitor, while persons junior to him had been promoted. On the matter being taken up with the Department of Communications (D.G.P. & T.), they intimated vide their U.O. No. 78-8|70-NCG dated the 7th July, 1970, that recruitment to the cadre of Lower Selection Grade (M) was made by promotion to Telephone Operators partly on seniority-cum-fitness and partly on selection basis. Two-thirds of the vacancies were filled on seniority-cum-fitness basis and the remaining one-third on selection basis. Reservations for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates exist in the selection quota only. The petitioner was considered for promotion along with other Scheduled Caste candidates for selection as Lower Selection grade (M) against reserved posts in the vacancies of selection quota, but was not selected. Other Scheduled Caste candidates, who had better service records, were selected.

49. The All India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees Welfare Association, District Branch, Kanpur, sponsored the case of a Scheduled Caste wireman working under the Divisional Engineer Telephones, Kanpur, suggesting that in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees minimum service as wireman be reduced from ten years to five years for promotion to the post of Senior Grade wireman. The Department of Communications (P & T Board), on the matter being taken up with them, intimated vide their U.O. No. 11-4|70-NCG dated 10th June, 1970, that the posts of senior grade wiremen were promotional avenue for wiremen. According to rules of recruitment, the post were filled on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness from amongst the wiremen who had put in not less than 10 years' service as wiremen.

The uniform service limit of 10 years for promotion to selection grade posts had been fixed in almost all cadres and it was not feasible to reduce this period of service qualification for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only.

50. A Scheduled Caste Time-scale Clerk, Telegraph Engineering Division, Bangalore, complained that in the seniority list of Time-scale Clerks published by the Post Master General, Madras, his name was shown below many others confirmed after him. The Department of Communications (D. G. P. & T.), with whom the case was taken up, intimated vide their U.O. No. 253|9|70-STP.I

-dated 16th July, 1970 that the representation of the petitioner had been considered but according to the instructions in force at the time of appointment of the petitioner, the seniority of officials recruited after 1st January, 1944 and before 22nd December, 1959 had to be fixed on the basis of length of service in the grade or equivalent grade and not on the basis of date of confirmation. They added that the petitioner was recruited on 1st January, 1947 and his seniority had been correctly fixed.

51. Two members of the Committee complained that the Department of Communications (P & T Board) had cancelled certain orders of promotions and postings in T.E.S. Class II simply because 19 officers from among the 35 promoted belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The matter was taken up with the Department of Communications (P & T Board) who informed *vide* their Office Memorandum No. 232|6|70-STA-II dated 20th November, 1970 that in the light of advice received from the Cabinet Secretariat (Department of Personnel), the promotional orders of 35 approved candidates which were held in abeyance had since been restored *vide* their Departmental Order No. 232|6|70-STA-II dated 7th October, 1970.

52. A Scheduled Caste ex-telephone mechanic, Telephones, J. & K. Circle, Srinagar, who was removed from service represented for reinstatement in service. The Department of Communications, on the matter being taken up with them, intimated *vide* their U.O. No. 4|40|67-Disc.II dated 24th July, 1970, that the petitioner was punished for gross misconduct in manhandling an Engineering Supervisor Trunks in the Exchange premises, where both the officials were on duty. He was removed from service after the prescribed procedure for disciplinary action was followed. His appeal was considered on merit and the case was also reviewed by the Minister but there was no ground for interference in the matter.

#### X. Cabinet Secretariat

53. A Scheduled Caste Assistant of the Cabinet Secretariat, New Delhi, complained that he had not been confirmed in his post or even declared quasi-permanent although he had put in more than ten years' service. This, he feared, might jeopardise his chances of promotion.

The Cabinet Secretariat, with whom the matter was taken up replied *vide* their O.M. No. 3|6|70-SC dated 17th July, 1970 that he had already been declared quasi-permanent in the post of U.D.C. in the Office of A.G.C.R., New Delhi. He was not considered for confirmation in that Office as he was transferred outside I.A. & A.D. at his own request. The D.P.C., of the Intelligence Bureau considered his case for confirmation in the grade of Assistant twice, in 1966 and 1967, but he was *not* found fit for confirmation. His case for confirmation would be again considered on merits along with other eligible persons in due course.

#### XI. Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

54. The Scheduled Castes Uplift Union, New Delhi, represented that in September, 1967, Ninety-three Upper Division Clerks were promoted to the posts of Selection Grade Clerks in the scale of Rs. 210-380 out of which only one post was given to a Scheduled Caste person and about Fifty-seven Upper Division Clerks belonging to Scheduled Castes were not considered for promotion on the ground that they had not completed ten years' service as such. The Association further alleged that the condition of ten years' service as Upper Division Clerk was relaxed in cases of some non-Scheduled Caste candidates who were promoted to the posts of Selection Grade Clerks, whereas in the case of Scheduled Caste candidates the Orders of the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding reservations and relaxed standards of suitability were being misinterpreted to the disadvantage of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees of the Department. On the matter being taken up with the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, they intimated *vide* their U.O. No. 1980-NGE.11|66-68 (II) dated 15th October, 1969, that the Orders regarding ten years service as Upper Division Clerk for promotion to the post of Selection Grade Clerk had been prescribed for all irrespective of the fact whether the candidate belonged to Scheduled Caste|Scheduled tribe or not, and the cases of promotion of persons having less than ten years' service as Upper Division Clerk related to a period prior to 1957 when there were different criteria for promoting Upper Division Clerks to the post of Selection Grade Clerks. They further intimated that the remaining unfilled reserved vacancies would be carried forward for a period of two years from 1967, and would be made available to eligible Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe candidates.



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