



No.1/10/14-Coord.  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

6<sup>th</sup> Floor, 'B' Wing, Lok Nayak Bhawan,  
Khan Market, New Delhi 110003

Dated: 26/09/2014

To,

1. Dr. Rameshwar Oraon, Chairperson,
2. Shri Ravi Thakur, Vice Chairperson,

**Sub:- Summary record of the 61<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Commission held at 11:30 hours on 16/09/2014.**

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the above subject and to say that 61<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes was held at 11:30 Hrs. on 16/09/2014 in the Conference Room at Lok Nayak Bhawan, New Delhi. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Rameshwar Oraon, Chairperson, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes. A copy of the Summary Record of the meeting is enclosed for information and record.

Yours faithfully,

(K.D. Bhansor) Mrs.  
Director

Copy with a copy of the Summary Record of the meeting forwarded to the following officers with the request that information about action taken on the decision taken in the meeting concerning each Unit / Office may be furnished to Coordination Unit by 10/10/2014 positively.

- (i) Director (RU-III, RU-IV, Coord. & Admn)
- (ii) Dy. Secretary (RU-I & RU-II)
- (iii) Under Secretary (Admn.)
- (iv) AD/RO In-charge – RU-I/RU-II/RU-III/RU-IV/Coord./ AD/OL

Copy with a copy of the Summary Record of the meeting forwarded for information to:

1. PS to Chairperson,
2. PS to Vice Chairperson,
3. Office of the Secretary,
4. PPS to Joint Secretary,
5. Director/ Assistant Director/ Research Officer in Regional offices of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes at Bhopal/ Bhubaneswar/ Jaipur/ Raipur/ Ranchi and Shillong.
6. Sr. System Analyst (NIC Cell, NCST) for uploading on the website.

(K.D. Bhansor) Mrs.  
Director

61<sup>st</sup> MEETING  
OF THE  
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES  
SUMMARY RECORD OF DISCUSSIONS

**Date:** 16<sup>th</sup> September, 2014      **Time:** 11:30 hours

**Venue:** Conference Room, NCST, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Lok Nayak Bhawan, New Delhi.

**In the Chair:** Dr. Rameshwar Oraon, Hon'ble Chairperson, NCST

List of Participants: Annexed.

All the four listed Agenda Items and two tabled Agenda were discussed and decided as below:

<b>Agenda Item I</b>	Revised instructions on reservation roster for implementation of reservation in small cadre.
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2. The Commission was informed that for implementation of reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs Department of Personnel and Training has broadly prescribed two Post Based Rosters for calculation of the shares of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs respectively in each recruitment mode in a cadre. The method for making a roster is to multiply each post by the prescribed percentage of reservation for the different reserved categories. The point at which the multiple for a community gets a complete number or oversteps the number will be reserved for that community. Accordingly, two Model Post Based Rosters were prescribed by Department of Personnel and Training. One Post Based Roster is 200 point which can be shortened or extended depending upon the number of posts in the cadre. The other model roster is 13 point L-shaped roster for small cadres having only one post to less than 14 posts. This roster demonstrates the replacement process in such a way that each and every category of reserved person gets its due share, sooner or later, even if the number of post is one only. The 200 point roster is practically applicable to cadres having 14 and more posts under a particular mode of recruitment.

*Rameshwar Oraon*  
Dr. RAMESHWAR ORAON  
Chairperson  
National Commission for Scheduled Tribes  
Govt. of India  
New Delhi


3. It is noted that in the case of cadre having 14 posts Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes both become eligible for reservation. But in the 200 point roster applicable to cadre having 14 posts, 14<sup>th</sup> point is reserved for ST since this was their first entitlement and in order to compensate the reservation for Scheduled Castes, 15<sup>th</sup> point in 200 point roster is reserved for Scheduled Castes, and 16<sup>th</sup> point (post) is reserved for OBCs. Thus according to 200 point roster, in a cadre having 16 posts, Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and OBCs get their due share of 1,2 and 4 posts respectively. On the other hand 13 point roster for cadres having less than 14 posts spells out the rotation of vacancies by replacement so that SC, ST and OBC get at least one opportunity of reservation for each of them. According to the 13 point L-shaped roster last replacement against each horizontal row is reserved for Scheduled Tribes. For instance, in a single post cadre 13<sup>th</sup> replacement is reserved for Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, in a 7 posts cadre 7<sup>th</sup> replacement and in a 13 posts cadre the first replacement against the 13<sup>th</sup> point is also reserved for Scheduled Tribes. This arrangement covers 14<sup>th</sup> points as mentioned in 200 point roster. The issue raised now is to provide second reservation to Scheduled Castes among small number of posts in a cadre. Department of Personnel Training, on the advice of NCSC, has suggested scrapping L-shaped roster for small cadres.

4. The Commission observed that L-shaped roster provides for equal opportunity to each category of employees in small sized cadres. On the other hand, if L-shaped roster is done away with and 200 point roster is also made applicable to small cadres, neither Scheduled Tribes nor Scheduled Castes will get their due share if the cadre strength is 14 or less because this roster does not provide for rotational replacement. The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes therefore, recommended that the existing 13 point L-shaped roster be extended to 14 point roster, by which means, however small the size of the cadre, STs are definitely likely to get one reserved point and Scheduled Castes will be assured of two reserved points by the process of replacement in cadre having less than 15 posts.

<b>Agenda Item II</b>	Amendment to the list of Authorities empowered to issue caste/community certificates.
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5. The Commission was informed that the list of competent authorities, for issuing caste certificate to the members of SC/ ST/ OBC Communities were revised in 1990 and 1993. This is a uniform list for all States in India. Department of Personnel Training has now proposed to amend the list in respect of Bihar and West Bengal States. It is stated in the proposal that in the State of Bihar, caste certificates are being issued by "Anchal Adhikari" and in the State of West Bengal caste certificates are being issued by "District Welfare Officer". Some of the candidates who have been issued caste certificates by these authorities are facing difficulty in securing employment as the recruiting agencies are not accepting the certificates due to the reason that these certificate issuing authorities are not listed in Department of Personnel Training Orders. The Department of Personnel Training has proposed to add 'Anchal Adhikari" for the State of Bihar and "District Welfare Officer, and Ex-officio Joint Director, Backward Classes Welfare" in regard to Kolkata in the list of authorities empowered to issue caste certificate.

6. It was recalled that a few years back Government of Bihar, at the advice of the Government of India, had withdrawn Orders empowering Anchal Adhikari to issue caste certificate. The grounds for this withdrawal is not indicated in the present proposal for review, which raises questions on the proposal itself. In the instant case, the Commission noted that the proposal received from Department of Personnel and Training does not indicate whether the concerned State Governments have requested or recommended inclusion of the above mentioned authorities in the list of competent authorities. The correspondence from State Governments attached with the proposal also does not indicate whether, (i) above mentioned authorities have jurisdiction over revenue records, (ii) their status was not less than that of Sub-Divisional Magistrate, and (iii) the two State Governments have recommended for inclusion of the respective authorities in the list of competent authorities empowered to issue SC/ST/OBC certificates. If the above proposal is agreed, this may open the Pandora box as all other States may raise similar demands that only shirk their primary

  
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responsibility to ensure accountability of officers. Moreover, with the exception of one or two States, none of them had statutes in place providing for prosecution or punishment of authorities and applicants in the issue of bogus certificates.

7. The Commission considered the issue of the level of authorities to be entrusted with the task of issuing certificates especially with regard to Scheduled Tribes. It was observed that there have been several Court judgments that prescribe the process to be followed and the determination of "affinity" to be established to the satisfaction of the Issuing Authority. For a busy taluka or block level officer, which is the primary hub for district administration under the District Magistrate (Collector), the priority required for such examination will be given short shrift. It is, therefore, quite necessary to assign the responsibility to the next above officer – the SDM supervising the taluka and not some other Deputy Collector whose office can examine all legal aspects concerned before obtaining the SDM's approval for issue of certificate for Scheduled Tribes. The Commission also observed that much of the doubts, for Scheduled Tribes, could well be resolved by issue of such certificates at the primary school level itself in the village school concerned in the presence of all students and their parents.

8. The Commission, therefore, did not agree to the proposal of Department of Personnel and Training. The Commission also strongly recommends that the Government of India may advise State Governments to take steps to ensure that each child belonging to ST studying in primary or upper primary school may be issued caste certificate, preferably with his/her photograph affixed on it, by the **competent authorities**. This will reduce corruption and harassment to tribals and enable them to apply well in time to the State Caste Scrutiny Committee for validation prior to entering college or obtaining employment and also deter issue of false certificates.

<b>Agenda Item III</b>	Memorandum for Expenditure Finance Committee regarding modification in the Implementation Framework of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
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9. The Commission noted that selected tribal and backward districts affected by left wing extremism are covered under the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) to bridge the development deficits under the National Rural Livelihood Mission. The

Ministry of Rural Development has proposed to extend the scheme to 100 districts including all those districts newly declared as Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts. A Special provision is also being proposed in the EFC Memo for modifications of the scheme for North Eastern States and also for modifications in "Himayat" Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir State. No additional funds are stated to be required for the addition of 100 districts and modifications of the scheme. It is stated that National Rural Livelihood Mission had initially secured an IDA credit (World Bank Loan) of US\$ 1.00 Billion. The IDA credit for the project was revised to US\$ 500.00 Million in May 2013. It is further stated in the MEMO that the estimated requirements for the current Five Year Plan will be met out of the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay approved for National Rural Livelihood Mission.

10. As the scheme is being implemented in the tribal and backward districts of Left Wing Extremism Affected States, the scheme will be helpful in empowering the poor tribal women in those districts. The Commission, therefore, agreed to the proposed continuation and modifications of the National Rural Livelihood Mission scheme and the EFC Memo prepared for the purpose.

<b>Agenda Item IV</b>	Draft Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) Memo on restructuring of India Awaas Yojana (IAY) into Gramin Awaas Mission (GRAM) - Comments.
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11. The Commission noted that Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) of Ministry of Rural Development was initiated in the year 1985 for providing assistance to the rural poor (BPL) in the form of house sites and for construction of houses. It is stated that 3.25 crore houses have been built with the assistance under the Scheme since inception of the scheme in 1985. The cost of house construction is shared between Central and the State Government in the ratio of 75: 25 (Central Share for North Eastern States is 90%). The cost of construction for the purpose of size of grant provided to the beneficiary has been revised from time to time. The last revision was effected from December 2012, when the total grant was revised from 45,000 to 70,000 in plain areas and from 50,000 to 75,000 in hilly and tribal areas. The revised cost also included cost of construction of toilet in the IAY house.

12. On the basis of findings and recommendations of various studies about the IAY Scheme, the Ministry of Rural Development has proposed restructuring of the scheme in the form of a National Mission (Gramin Awaas Mission) with enhanced cost of the housing unit and enhanced size of grant (upto Rs. 1.25 lakhs) to benefit the rural poor to meet their complete housing need. Convergence of other Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz; Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) [previously Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)] , NRDWP and REC/ New & Renewable Energy with the IAY scheme is envisaged under the new Gramin Awaas Mission (GRAM). Keeping in view the convergence of various schemes and programmes with the GRAM an allocation of Rs. 2,44,910 Crores has been proposed for a period of 7 years from 2015-16 to 2021-22.

13. Since individual family is free to construct house of their choice and culture- specific needs under the scheme, it will specially help the PVTGs who need to be brought closer to the mainstream and encouraged to develop settled cultivation, educate their children, access health facilities etc. However, The new scheme needs to incorporate appropriate changes in cost structure and cultural sensitivity for acceptance by tribals especially for PVTGs who are mostly living in and off the forests. Their location makes transport of building materials costly even according to the Forest Schedule of Rates and, therefore, a higher cost allocation is necessary for providing the same plinth area construction. Further, these tribals continue to preserve old customs and cultural practices that require the house built for them to be adapted to such tribal societal behavioral norms and not be constrained by artificial norms already arrived at by the mainstream now embodied in the new Gramin Awaas Mission, and which was also the main defect in the previous IAY. As Scheduled Tribe families including PVTGs, most of whom belong to BPL category, are likely to be benefited under the scheme, the Commission agreed to the proposed restructuring of the scheme and the EFC Memo prepared for the purpose subject to the above observation.

14. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

  
Chairperson

National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

**ANNEXURE**

**National Commission for Scheduled Tribes**

**61<sup>st</sup> Meeting of NCST,**

**held on 16/09/2014 at New Delhi**

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

1. Dr. Rameshwar Oraon, Chairperson (In Chair)
2. Shri R. Vijaykumar, PhD, Secretary
3. Shri Santosh Kumar, Joint Secretary
4. Smt. K. D. Bhansor, Director
5. Shri Pramod Chand, Dy. Secretary
6. Shri. R.C. Durga, Consultant

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