Brochure

CONTAINING THE LISTS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AND GUIDELINES FOR VERIFICATION OF CLAIMS FOR ISSUING SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE CERTIFICATES

FIRST EDITION

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI
OCTOBER, 1984
5. It is further clarified that as the listed synonyms/sub-castes would not form part of the Presidential Order, it would be open for any affected person to contend that the particular synonym/sub-castes is not, in fact, a part of or identical with the respective Scheduled Caste.

6. The State Government are requested to bring the contents of this letter to the notice of all concerned authorities in the State for compliance. Copy of these instructions may also be sent to this Ministry for information and record.

Yours faithfully,

(P. S. Krishnan)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India
Tel. No. 381652.

No. BC. 129166/37/76-SCT-V.

New Delhi, the 5th October, 1979.

Copy forwarded for information to:

1. The Registrar General of India, Social Studies Unit, West Block, R. K. Puram, New Delhi-23.

2. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, West Block-I, R. K. Puram, New Delhi-23.


4. All Ministries of the Govt. of India.

(P. S. Krishnan)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India
Tel. No. 381652.
IMMEDIATE

No. BC. 12016/37/76-SCT-V

Government of India/Bharat Sarkar

Ministry of Home Affairs/Grihalumantraya

New Delhi, dated the 5th October, 1979

To

The Secretary to the Government of Karnataka,
Social Welfare and Labour Department,
Vidhan Soudha, Bangalore.

SUBJECT.-Specification of equivalent names and
name of synonyms and sub-castes/tribes of
the existing Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
Tribes in Karnataka State.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the correspondence resting
with your letter No. SWL. 285 SAD 78 dated
22-12-1978 on the above subject and to say that in
the light of the Supreme Court's ruling in the case of
Bhaiya Ram Munda Vs Anirudh Patna (A.I.R.
1971 SC 2533), the Government of India has, in
consultation with the Registrar General of India, de
cided that the entries in column (3) of the table
below may be treated as equivalent names or names
of synonyms and sub-castes/tribes of the Scheduled
Castes and Scheduled Tribes entered in column (2)
of the table for the Karnataka State:

| S. No. in the SC/ST Schedule | Name of the community as given in the SC/ST Schedule | Equivalent names or names of synonyms/sub-
castes/tribes |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27. Bhovi</td>
<td></td>
<td>Od, Oodle, Vaodar, Vaodar, Vaodar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. Korachar</td>
<td></td>
<td>Korachar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. Korama</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kora, Koravar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The above list of equivalent names and names of synonyms or sub-castes/tribes has been prepared by taking into account the ethnographic and other facts relating to the community, referred to above and may be used only for the purpose of verification of claims of the members of the relevant community calling themselves by the names given in column (3) of the table above to belong to the community given in column (2) of the table.

3. The above list is not intended or shall not be treated as an alteration or amendments of the Schedules to the Presidential Orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in relation to the Karnataka State, as any alterations or amendments of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes contained in the Presidential Orders can be made only by a Parliamentary legislation.
### ERRATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>State/U.T.</th>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>For</th>
<th>Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Part IV - Gujarat</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>HOLAYA DASSA</td>
<td>HOLAYA DASAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Part VI-Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>DUMMA</td>
<td>DUMNA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>——do—</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>KOER</td>
<td>KEER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Part VIII-Kerala</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>PARAIVAN</td>
<td>PARAIYAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Part XV-Rajasthan</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>HARALYYA</td>
<td>HARALAYYA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4th line)</td>
<td></td>
<td>MAIHABI</td>
<td>MAJHABI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Part XVII-Tripura</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>GUR</td>
<td>10. GUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>——do—</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>PAAHIYA</td>
<td>PARAHYIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Part I-Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>RAJAN</td>
<td>RAJAH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>——do—</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>MAHBUONAGAR</td>
<td>MAHBUBNAGAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Part VII-Kerala</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>SONJNARI</td>
<td>SONJHARI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(11th line)</td>
<td></td>
<td>KANWAR</td>
<td>KAWAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1st word)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Part IX-Maharashtra</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>KHAINWAR</td>
<td>KHAIRWAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>——do—</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>JOKRE KOLI</td>
<td>TOKRE KOLI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>——do—</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>KOYO</td>
<td>KOYA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Part XI-Meghalaya</td>
<td>7(ix)</td>
<td>HOUPIT</td>
<td>HAUPIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Part XI-Meghalaya</td>
<td>7(xxxxiii)</td>
<td>SUKME</td>
<td>SUKTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>MAHTAR</td>
<td>MEHTAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>Letter No.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>father/mother</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BC.16014/1/82-SC&amp;BCD.I</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>father's/mother's</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PREFACE

Fifteen Presidential Orders have been so far issued specifying the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in relation to various States and Union Territories under the provisions of Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution of India. Although these orders have been incorporated in some of the earlier editions of the Constitution of India and the Manual of Election Law published by the Ministry of Law, these are not easily available to the authorities as well as to general public. In order to make the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes easily available to all concerned in a handy form, this Brochure has been brought out. In this Brochure copies of instructions given from time to time to the certificate issuing authorities for guidance in the verification of claims have also been incorporated. Copies of the letters issued to the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Orissa and Bihar listing out the names of synonyms/sub-castes/sub-tribes have also been added in the Brochure.

2. I commend the efforts of Shri B. N. Srivastava, Director who took the initiative and guided the team consisting of Shri Y. P. Marwaha, Assistant Director and Shri V. R. Malhotra, Senior Investigator who have rendered timely assistance for the compilation of this Brochure. Indeed, I shall be grateful to the users of this Brochure, if they send their valuable comments and suggestions to me, and especially point out any errors or omissions which would be rectified in the next edition.

NEW DELHI
DATED: 18th October 1984
JOINT SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA

(Dr. B. K. SARKAR)
INTRODUCTION


Under Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution, the following Presidential Orders specifying the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in relation to the States/Union Territories have been issued from time to time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Order</th>
<th>Date of notification of the Order</th>
<th>Name(s) of State(s)/ UT(s) for which the order is applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950</td>
<td>10-6-1950</td>
<td>All the States except Jammu &amp; Kashmir, Nagaland and Sikkim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951</td>
<td>20-9-1951</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi and Mizoram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The Constitution (Jammu &amp; Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1955</td>
<td>22-12-1956</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962</td>
<td>30-6-1962</td>
<td>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964</td>
<td>5-3-1964</td>
<td>Pondicherry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The Constitution (Goa, Daman &amp; Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968</td>
<td>12-1-1968</td>
<td>Goa, Daman &amp; Diu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCHEDULED TRIBES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Order</th>
<th>Date of notification of the Order</th>
<th>Name(s) of State(s)/ UT(s) for which the order is applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950</td>
<td>6-9-1950</td>
<td>All the States except Haryana, J &amp; K, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No community has been specified as Scheduled Caste in relation to the State of Nagaland and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep, whereas no community has been specified as Scheduled Tribes in relation to the States of Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry.
SCHEDULED CASTE CLAIMS THROUGH CONVERSION AND RECONVERSION.

(i) Where a Scheduled Caste person gets converted to a religion other than Hinduism or Sikhism and then reconverts himself back to Hinduism or Sikhism, he will be deemed to have reverted to his original Scheduled Caste, if he is accepted by the members of that particular caste as one among them.

(ii) In the case of a descendant of a Scheduled Caste convert, the mere fact of conversion to Hinduism or Sikhism will not be sufficient to entitle him to be regarded as a member of the Scheduled Caste to which his forefathers belonged. It will have to be established that such a convert has been accepted by the members of the caste elected as one among themselves and has thus become a member of that caste.

3. SCHEDULED CASTE CLAIM THROUGH ADOPTION.

[L. No. 35/172-Ru(SCT. V) dt. 2.5.75]

Great care has to be exercised in dealing with cases where a person claims to be Scheduled Caste on the ground that he has been adopted by a Scheduled Caste person. The validity of the adoption has to be clearly established before any caste certificate can be given. It is for the party to prove his claim by cogent and reliable evidence.

(i) The requirement of valid adoption are given in sections 6 to 11 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 (relevant extracts of which are attached). The actual giving and taking of the child in adoption is a mandatory requirement and thereafter the adopted child is deemed to be the child of his order adoptive father or mother for all purposes and the child severs all ties with the family of his or her birth. Ordinarily, no child who has attained the age of 15 years or who is married can be given in adoption unless there is a custom or usage applicable to the parties.

(ii) In deciding whether an adoption is valid, the certificate issuing authority should satisfy himself that all the requirements of law have been complied with. He should also take into account the behaviour of the child after adoption whether he physically lives with and is supported by his adoptive parents and receives no financial help from his original parents. In case these conditions are not satisfied, the certificate should be refused.

(iii) Where the case relates to an adoption of a married person or of a person of the age of 15 years and above, the certificate shall be required to be given by the District Magistrate who shall, after making due enquiries as to the validity of the adoption and as to whether such adoption is permitted by a custom or usage applicable to the parties, make an endorsement to that effect on the certificate. Such custom or usage should have been continuously and uniformly observed for a long time and obtained the force of law among the Hindus of that particular area or that community, group or family provided that the custom or usage is certain and not unreasonable or opposed to public policy and in the cases of custom or usage in respect of a particular family, that the custom or usage has not been discontinued. In addition it should be verified that all other conditions for a valid adoption, including the physical transfer of the adopted person to the family of the adoptive parents and that he has severed all ties with the original parents are fulfilled.

6. SCHEDULED CASTE/SCHEDULED TRIBE STATUS OF THE OFFSPRINGS OF INTERCASTE MARRIED COUPLES.

[L. No. 39/37/73-SCT. 1 dt. 21.5.1977]

(i) Legal views on the status of the offsprings of a couple where one of the spouses is a member of a Scheduled Caste.

(ii) Legal views on the Status of the offsprings of a couple where one of the spouses is a member of a Scheduled Tribe.

(iii) Legal views on the status of the offsprings of a couple where both the spouses are members of scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe but each belongs to a different sub-caste/sub-tribe.

(iv) Legal views on the status of the offsprings of a couple where one of the spouses is a member of a Scheduled Caste and the other that of a Scheduled Tribe.
Abbreviations used in this Brochure

Subs  :  Substituted
s.    :  Section
Ins.  :  Inserted
Sch.  :  Schedule
w.e.f. :  with effect from
I. THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES) ORDER, 1950

C. O. 19

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 341 of the Constitution of India, the President, after consultation with the Governors and Rajpramukhs of the States concerned, is pleased to make the following Order, namely:

1. This Order may be called the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.

2. Subject to the provisions of this Order, the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within, castes or tribes, specified in 2 (Parts I to 3(XIX)) of the Schedule to this Order shall, in relation to the States to which those parts respectively relate, be deemed to be Scheduled Castes so far as regards members thereof resident in the localities specified in relation to them in those parts of that Schedule.

3. [Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2, no person who professes a religion different from the Hindu, of the Sikh religion shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste].

5 [4. Any reference in this Order to a State or to a district or other territorial division thereof shall be construed as a reference to the State, district or other territorial division as constituted on the 1st day of May, 1976].

THE SCHEDULE

Part I.—Andhra Pradesh

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi Dravida
3. Anamuk
4. Aray Mala
5. Arundhatiya
6. Arwa Mala
7. Bariki
8. Vavuri
9. Beda Jangam, Budga Jangam
10. Bindla
11. Byagara
12. Chachati
13. Chalavadi
14. Chamar, Mochi, Muchi
15. Chambhar
16. Chandala
17. Dukkal, Dokkalwar
18. Dundasi
19. Dhor
20. Dom, Dombara, Paidi, Pano
21. Ellamalawar, Yellamalawandlu
22. Ghasi, Haddi, Relli Chachandi
23. Gedagali
24. Godari
25. Gosangi
26. Holeya
27. Holeya Dasari
28. Jaggali
29. Jambuvulu
30. Kolupulandlu
31. Madasiri Kuruva, Madari Kuruva
32. Madiga
33. Madiga Dasu, Mashteen
34. Mahar
35. Mala

1. Published with the Ministry of Law Notification No. S. R.O. 985 dated the 10th August, 1950 Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, page 165.

2. Subs. by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956 [published as S.R.O. 2477 A dated 29-10-1956]

3. Subs. by Act 106 of 1976, section 3 and First Schedule for " XVII " (w.e.f. 27-7-1977)

4. Subs. by Act 63 of 1956 section 3 and Sch. I (w.e.f. 25-9-1956)

5. Subs. by Act 106 of 1976, section 3 and First Schedule (w.e.f. 27-7-1977)


56. Mala Dasari
37. Mala Dasu
38. Mala Hannai
39. Malajangam
40. Mala Masti
41. Mala Sale, Netkani
42. Mala Sanyasi
43. Mang
44. Mang Garodi
45. Manne
46. Mashi
47. Matangi
48. Mehtar
49. Mitha Ayyalvar
50. Mundala
51. Paky, Moti, Thoti
52. Pambuda, Pambanda
53. Pamidi
54. Panchama, Pariah
55. Relli
56. Samagara
57. Samban
58. Sapru
59. Sindholu, Chindollu

Part II.—Assam

1. Bansphor
2. Bhuinimali, Mali
3. Brittial Bania, Bania
4. Dhupi, Dhibi
5. Dugla, Dholi
6. Hira
7. Jekteot
8. Jhalo, Malo, Jhalo-Malo
9. Kaibartta, Jaliya
10. Lalbegi
11. Mahara
12. Mehtar, Bhangi
13. Muchi, Rishi
14. Namusdra
15. Paini
16. Sutradhar

Part III.—Bihar

1. Bantar
2. Bauri
3. Bhogta
4. Bhuiva
5. Bhumij (excluding North Chotanaapur and South Chotanaapur divisions and Santal Parganas district)
6. Chamrar, Mochi
7. Chaupal
8. Dabgar
9. Dhibi
10. Dom, Dhangad
11. Dusadh, Dhari, Dharhi
12. Giasi
13. Halalkhor
14. Hari, Mehtar, Bhangi
15. Kanjar
16. Kurariar
17. Lalbegi
18. Musahar
19. Nat
20. Pan, Sawasi
21. Pasi
22. Raiwar
23. Turi.

Part IV.—Gujarat

1. Ager
2. Bakad, Bant
3. Bawa-Dedh, Dedh-Sadhu
4. Bhambhi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chomadia, Chammar, Chambar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khaipa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Mochi, Nalia, Telegu, Mochi, Karmati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit, Samgar
5. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgaana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar, Zadmalli
6. Chalvadi, Channayya
7. Chenna Dasar, Holaya Dasar
8. Dangashia
9. Dhor, Kakkayya, Kankayya
10. Garatang
11. Garoda, Garo
12. Haleer
13. Halsar, Hasdar, Hulasvar, Halasvar
14. Holar, Valhar
15. Holaya, Holer
16. Lingader
17. Mahar, Taral, Dhugu Megu
18. Mahavansi, Dhed, Dhedh, Vankar, Maru Vankar, Anyaj
19. Mang, Matang, Minimadig
20. Mang-Garudi
21. Meethbal, Meethwal, Mengbwar
22. Mukri
23. Nadia, Hadi
24. Pasi
25. Senva Shenva, Chenva, Sedma, Rawat
26. Shemalia
27. Thori
### Part V.—Haryana

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ad Dharmi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Baimiki, Chura, Bhangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bangali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Burar, Burar, Berar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Batwal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Bauria, Bawaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Bazigar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Bhanjra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Religar, Raigar, Ramdas, Ravadasi, Ravidasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Chanal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Dagi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Darain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Deha, Dhaya, Dhea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Dhanak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Dhogri, Dhangri, Siggi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Dumna, Mahasha, Doom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Gagra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Gandhila, Gandil Gondola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Kabirpanhi, Julaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Khatik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Kori, Koli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Marija, Marecha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Mazhabi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Megh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Nat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Od</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Pasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Perna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Pherera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Sanhai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Sanhal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Sansi, Bhedkut, Manesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Sansoi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Sapela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Sarera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Sikligar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Sirkiband</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Part VI.—Himachal Pradesh

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ad Dharmi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bandhi, Nagalu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Balmiki, Bhangi, Chaura, Chura, Chuhre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bandhela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Bangali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Banjara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Bans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Barad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Barar, Burar, Berar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Part VII.—Karnataka

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Adi Andhra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Adi Dravida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Adi Karnataka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Adiya, (in Coorg district)
5. Ager
6. Ajila
7. Anamuk
8. Aray Mala
9. Arunthathiyar
10. Arwa Mala
11. Bairra
12. Bakad
13. Bant (in Belgun, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara districts)
14. Bakuda
15. Balagai
16. Bandi
17. Banjara, Lambani
18. Bathada
20. Bellara
21. Bhangi, Mehtur, Olguna, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar, Zadamli
22. Bhambhi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chammadi, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigor, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Mochi, Muchi, Telegu Mochi, Kamati, Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit, Samgar
23. Bhovi
24. Bindla
25. Byagara
26. Chakkiliyan
27. Chalavadi, Chalvadi, Channayya
28. Chandala
29. Chenna Dasar, Holaya Dasar
30. Dakkal, Dokkalwar
31. Dakkaliga
32. Dhor, Kakkayya, Kankayya
33. Dom, Dombaara, Paidi, Pano
34. Ellamalwar, Yellamalawandlu
35. Ganti Chores
36. Garoda, Garo
37. Godda
38. Gosangi
39. Haleer
40. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar, Halasvar
41. Handi Jogis
42. Hasla
43. Holar, Valhar
44. Holaya, Holer, Holeya
45. Holeya Dasari
46. Jaggali
47. Jambuvulu
48. Kadaiyan
49. Kalladi
50. Kepmaris
51. Kolupulvandlu
52. Koosa
53. Koracha
54. Korama
55. Kotegar, Metri
56. Kudumban
57. Kuravan
58. Lingader
59. Machaia
60. Maradi
61. Madiga
62. Mahar, Taral, Dhegu Megu
63. Mahyavannd, Dhed, Vankar, Maru Vankar
64. Maina
65. Mal
66. Mal Dasari
67. Mal Hannai
68. Mal Jangam
69. Mal Masti
70. Mal Sale, Netkani
71. Mal Sanyasi
72. Mang, Matang, Minimadig
73. Mang Garudi, Mang Garodi
74. Manne
75. Masthi
76. Mavilan
77. Meghval, Menghvar
78. Moger
79. Mukri
80. Mundala
81. Nada, Hadij
82. Nalkadaya
83. Nalakeyava
84. Nayadi
85. Pale
86. Pallan
87. Pambada
88. Panchama
89. Puniandi
90. Paraiyan, Paraya
91. Paravan
92. Raneyar
93. Samagara
94. Samban
95. Sapari
96. Sillekyathas
97. Sindholu, Chindollu
98. Sadugodu Siddha
99. Thoti
100. Tirgar, Tirbanda
101. Valluvan.

Part VIII.—Kerala

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi Dravida
3. Adi Karnataka
4. Ajila
5. Aranthathiayar
6. Ayyanavar
7. Baira
8. Bakuda
9. Bandi
10. Bathada
11. Belaira
12. Bharatar
13. Boyan [excluding the areas comprising the Malabar district as specified by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (37 of 1956)].
14. Chakkiliyan
15. Chamar, Muchi
16. Chandala
17. Cheruman
18. Domban
19. Gavara
20. Godagali
21. Godda
22. Gosangi
23. Hasla
24. Holeya
25. Kadaiyan
26. Kakkanl
27. Kalladi
28. Kanakkan, Padanna
29. Karimpalan
30. Kavara
31. Koosa
32. Kootan, Koodan
33. Kudumban
34. Kuravan, Sidhanar
35. Maila
36. Malayal [In the areas comprising the Malabar district as specified by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (37 of 1956)].
37. Mannan
38. Mavilan
39. Moger
40. Mundala
41. Nalakeyava
42. Nalkadaya
43. Nayadi
44. Padanna
45. Pallan
46. Palluvan
47. Pambada
48. Panan
49. Panchama
50. Paraiyavan, Parayan, Sambavar
51. Paravan
52. Pathiyan
53. Perumman
54. Pulayan, Cheramar
55. Pulaya Vettuvan
56. Puthirai Vannan
57. Ranayar
58. Samagaran
59. Samban
60. Semman
61. Thandan
62. Thoti
63. Vallon
64. Valluvan
65. Vannan
66. Velan
67. Vetan
68. Vettuvan

Part IX.—Madhya Pradesh

1. Audhelia
2. Bagri, Bagii
3. Bahna, Bahana
4. Balah, Balai
5. Banchada
6. Barahar, Basod
7. Bargunda
8. Basor, Burud, Bansor, Bansodi, Bansphor, Basar
9. Bedia
10. Beldar, Sunkar
11. Bhangi, Mehtar, Balmik, Lalbegi, Dharkar
12. Bhanumati
13. Chadar
14. Chamari, Chamari, Bairwa, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi, Regar, Nona, Rohidas, Ramnami, Samami, Surjyabanshi, Surjyaramnami, Ahirwar, Chammar Mangan, Raidas
15. Chidar
16. Chaikwa, Chikvi
17. Chitar
18. Dabat, Dahayat, Dhat
19. Dewar
20. Dhanuk
21. Dhed, Dher
22. Dhobi (in Bhopal, Raisha and Sehore districts)
23. Dohar
24. Dom, Dumar, Dome, Domer, Doris
25. Ganda, Gandi
26. Ghasi, Ghasia
27. Holiya
28. Kanjar
29. Katia, Patharia
30. Khatik
31. Koli, Kori
Part X.—Maharashtra

1. Ager
2. Anamuk
3. Aray Mala
4. Arwa Mala
5. Bahna, Bahana
6. Bakad, Bant
7. Balahi, Balai
8. Basor, Burud, Bansor, Bansodi
10. Bedar
11. Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chama- 
dia, Chamari, Chambar, Chambhar, Chamgar, 
Harlayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochi-
gar, Madar, Madig, Mochi, Telegu Mochi, 
Kamati Mochis, Ranigar, Rohidas, Nona, Ram-
nami, Rohit, Samgar, Samagara, Satnami, 
Surjyanambhi, Surjyanamnani
12. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rakhi, Malkana, 
Halkhir, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar, Zadnuli
13. Bindla
14. Byagara
15. Chalvadi, Channayya
17. Dakkal, Dokkalwar
18. Dhor, Kakayya, Kankayya, Dohor

19. Dom, Dumar
20. Etulamalvar, Yellammalawandu
21. Ganda, Gandi
22. Garoda, Garo
23. Ghasi, Ghasta
24. Halcker
25. Halas, Haslar, Hulusvar, Hulasvar
26. Holar, Valhar
27. Holaya, Holer, Holeya, Holiya
28. Kaikadi (in Akola, Amravati Bhandara, Bal-
dana, Nagpur, Wardha and Yavatmal districts 
and Chandrapur district, other than Rajura 
tahsil)
29. Katia, Patharia
30. Khangar, Kanera, Mirdha
31. Khatik, Chikwa, Chikvi
32. Kolupulvandu
33. Kori
34. Lingader
35. Madgi
36. Madiga
37. Mahar, Mehra, Taral, Dhegu Megu
38. Mahavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, Maru Vankar
39. Mala
40. Mala Dasari
41. Mala Hannai
42. Mala Jangam
43. Mala Masti
44. Mala Sale, Netkani
45. Mala Sanyasi
46. Mang, Matang, Minimadig, Dalkhri Mang, 
Mang Mahashi, Madari, Garudi, Radhe Mang
47. Mang Garodi, Mang Garudi
48. Manne
49. Mashti
50. Meghval, Menghvar
51. Mitha Ayyalvar
52. Mukri
53. Nadia, Hadi
54. Pasi
55. Sansi
56. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma, Ravat
57. Sindholu, Chindollu
58. Tirgar, Tirbanda
59. Turi.

Part XI.—Manipur

1. Dhupi, Dhobi
2. Lois
3. Muchi, Ravidas
4. Namassandra
Part XII.—Meghalaya

1. Bansphor
2. Bhuitiniali, Mali
3. Britton Bania, Bania
4. Dhupi, Dhoi
5. Dugla, Dholi
6. Hira
7. Jalkot
8. Halo, Malo, Halo-Malo
9. Kabartta, Jaliya
10. Lalbegi
11. Mahara
12. Mehtar, Bhangi
13. Muchi, Rishi
14. Namasudra
15. Patni

Part XIII.—Orissa

1. Adi Andhra
2. Amant, Amat
3. Aundhela
4. Badai
5. Bagheti, Baghuti
6. Bajikar
7. Bari
8. Bariki
9. Basor, Burud
10. Bauri
11. Bauti
12. Bavuri
13. Bedia, Bejia
14. Beldar
15. Bhata
16. Bhoi
17. Chachati
18. Chakali
19. Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami
20. Chandala
21. Chandhali Maru
22. Cherua, Chihelia
23. Dandasi
24. Dewar
25. Dhanwar
26. Dhoiba, Dhobi
27. Dom, Dumbo, Duria Dom
28. Dowadha
29. Ganda
30. Ghanatarghada, Ghantara
31. Ghasi, Ghasta
32. Ghogla
33. Ghusuria
34. Godagali
35. Godari
36. Godra
37. Gokha
38. Gorai, Korait
39. Haddi, Hadi, Hari
40. Irika
41. Jaggali
42. Kandra, Kandara
43. Karua
44. Katia
45. Kela
46. Khadala
47. Kodalo, Khodalo
48. Kori
49. Kummar
50. Kurunga
51. Laban
52. Laheri
53. Madari
54. Madiga
55. Mahuria
56. Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala
57. Mang
58. Mangan
59. Mehra, Mahar
60. Mehtar, Bhangi
61. Mewar
62. Mundapotta
63. Musahar
64. Nargachi
65. Namasudra
66. Nandi
67. Painda
68. Pamidi
69. Pan, Pano
70. Panchama
71. Panika
72. Parka
73. Pataanti
74. Pap
75. Pasi
76. Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua
77. Raja
78. Relli
79. Sambhala
80. Sarnasi
81. Sanei
82. Senari
8

3. Badi
4. Bagri, Bagdi
5. Bairwa, Berwa
6. Bajgar
7. Balai
8. Bansphor, Bansphiod
9. Baori
10. Bargi, Vargi, Birgi
11. Bawaria
12. Bedia, Beria
13. Bhand
15. Bidakia
16. Bola
17. Chamar, Bambhi, Bambhi, Bhambi, Jatia Jatava, Mochi, Raidas, Rohidas, Regar, Raigar, Ramdasia, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Telgu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohit, Sangar
18. Chandal
19. Dabgar
20. Dhanak, Dhanuk
21. Dhankia
22. Dhobi
23. Dholi
24. Dome, Doma
25. Gandia
26. Garancha, Gancha
27. Garo, Garura, Gurdia, Garoda
28. Gavaria
29. Godhi
30. Jingar
31. Kalbelia, Sapera
32. Kamad, Kamadia
33. Kanjar, Kunjar
34. Kapadia Sansi
35. Khangar
36. Khatik
37. Koli, Kori
38. Kooch Band, Kuchband
39. Koria
40. Madari, Bazigar
41. Mahar, Taral, Dhegumeugu
42. Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Dheda, Vankar, Maru Vankar
43. Majhabi
44. Mang, Matang, Minimadig
45. Mang Gorodi, Mang Garudi
46. Megh, Meghval, Meghwal, Menghvar

Part XV.—Rajasthan

1. Adi Dharmi
2. Aheri
Part XVI—Tamil Nadu

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi Dravida
3. Adi Karnataka
4. Ajila
5. Arunthathiyar
6. Ayyanavar (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
7. Baira
8. Bakuda
9. Bandi
10. Bellara
11. Bharata (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
12. Chakkiyan
13. Chalavadi
14. Chamar, Muchi
15. Chandala
16. Cheruman
17. Devendrakulathan
18. Dom, Dombara, Paidi, Pane
19. Domban
20. Godagali
21. Godda
22. Gosangi
23. Holeya
24. Jaggali
25. Jambuvulu
26. Kadalyan
27. Kakkalan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
28. Kalladi
29. Kanakkan, Paduna (in the Nilgiris district)
30. Karimpadan
31. Kavara (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
32. Koliyan
33. Koosa
34. Kootan, Koodan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
35. Kudumban
36. Kuravan, Sidhanar
37. Madari
38. Madiga
39. Malai
40. Mala
41. Mannan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
42. Mavilan
43. Moger
44. Mundala
45. Nalakeyava
46. Nayadi
47. Padanan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
48. Pagadai
49. Pallan
50. Palluvan
51. Pambada
52. Panan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
53. Panchama
54. Pannadi
55. Panniandi
56. Parayyan, Parayan, Sambavar
57. Paravan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
58. Pathiyaa (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
59. Pulayan, Cheramar
60. Pathirai Vannan
61. Raneyar
62. Samagara
63. Samban
64. Sapari
65. Semman
66. Thandan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
67. Thoti
68. Tiruvalluvar
69. Vallon
70. Valluvan
71. Vannan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
72. Vathiriyan
73. Velan
74. Veten (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
75. Vettiyan
76. Vettuvan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
Part XVII.—Tripura

1. Bagdi
2. Bhuimali
3. Bhunar
4. Cham, Muchi
5. Dandi
6. Dhenar
7. Dhoja
8. Dum
9. Gasi
10. Guur
11. Jaia Kibarti
12. Khar
13. Kalindi
14. Kan
15. Kanda
16. Kanugh
17. Keot
18. Khadit
19. Kharia
20. Koch
21. Koir
22. Kol
23. Kora
24. Kota
25. Mahisayadas
26. Mali
27. Mehtor
28. Musahar
29. Namauja
30. Patni
31. Sabar.

Part XVIII.—Uttar Pradesh

1. Agariya
2. Badhik
3. Badi
4. Baheliya
5. Bajiga.
6. Baiswar
7. Bajaniya
8. Bajgi
9. Balashar
10. Bala
11. Balmiki
12. Bangali
13. Banmanus
14. Banspor
15. Barwar
16. Basor
17. Bawariya
18. Beldar
19. Beriya
20. Bantu
21. Bhuina
22. Bhuiyar
23. Boria
24. Cham, Dhusia, Jhinsia, Jatava
25. Chero
26. Dabgar
27. Dhangar
28. Dhanuk
29. Dhar
30. Dhobi
31. Dom
32. Domar
33. Dusadhi
34. Gharami
35. Ghasiya
36. Gond
37. Gual
38. Habura
39. Harj
40. Hela
41. Kaubak
42. Kanjar
43. Kapariya
44. Karwal
45. Khairaha
46. Kharwar (excluding Benbansi)
47. Khatik
48. Khorot
49. Kol
50. Kori
51. Korwa
52. Lallbegi
53. Majhwar
54. Mazhiba
55. Musahar
56. Naig
57. Pankha
58. Pataliya
59. Pasi, Tarmali
60. Pauri
61. Rawat
62. Saharya
63. Sanshniya
64. Sansiya
65. Shejkar
66. Turaicha

Part XIX. —West Bengal

1. Bagdi, Duley
2. Bahelia
3. Baiti
4. Bantar
5. Bauri
0. Bediat
7. Bhogta
8. Bhumali
9. Bhiya
10. Bind
11. Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas, Rishii
12. Chaupai
13. Dabgar
14. Damai (Nepali)
15. Dhoba, Dhobi
16. Doai
17. Dom, Dhangad
18. Dosadh, Dusadh, Dhari, Dharhi
19. Ghasi
20. Gonthi
21. Halalkhor
22. Hari, Mehtar, Mehtor, Bhungi
23. Jalia, Kaibarita
24. Jaloo, Malo, Malo
25. Kadar
26. Kami (Nepali)
27. Kandra
28. Kanjor
29. Kaora
30. Karenga, Koranga
31. Kaur
32. Keot, Keyot
33. Khaira
34. Khatik
35. Koch
36. Konai
37. Konwar
38. Kotal
39. Kurariar
40. Lalbegi
41. Lohar
42. Mahar
43. Mal
44. Mallah
45. Musahar
46. Namasudra
47. Nat
48. Nuniya
49. Paliya
50. Pan, Sawasi
51. Pasi
52. Patni
53. Pod, Poudra
54. Rajbanshi
55. Rajwar
56. Sarki (Nepali)
57. Sunri (excluding Saha)
58. Tiyar
59. Turi.
THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES)

C. O. 32

[UNION TERRITORIES)] ORDER, 1951

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 341 of the Constitution of India, as amended by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, the President is pleased to make the following Order, namely:

1. This Order may be called the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) [Union Territories) Order, 1951].

2. Subject to the provisions of this Order, the castes, races of tribes or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes, specified in "[Parts I to IV] of the Schedule to this Order shall, in relation to the "[Union territories] to which those Parts respectively relate, be deemed to be Scheduled Castes so far as regards members thereof resident in the localities specified in relation to them respectively in those Parts of that Schedule.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in para 2, no person who professes a religion different from the Hindu or the Sikh religion shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste.

4. Any reference in this Order to a Union territory in Part I of the Scheduled shall be construed as a reference to the territory constituted as a Union territory as from the 1st day of November, 1955, any reference to a Union territory in Part II of the Schedule shall be construed as a reference to the territory constituted as a Union Territory as from the 1st day of November, 1956 and any reference to a Union territory in Parts III and IV of the Schedule shall be construed as a reference to the territory constituted as a Union territory as from the day appointed under clause (b) of section 2 of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971.

1. Published with the Ministry of Law Notification No. C. 39 dated the 20th September 1951, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, 1951, Part II, Section 3, Page 1198.

2. Subs. by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes List (Modification) Or., 1956.

3. Subs. by Act 63 of 1956, s. 3 and Sch. II.

4. Subs. by Act 81 of 1971 s. 25 (a) and Sch. III (w.e.f. 21-1-1972)
THE SCHEDULE

Part I.—Delhi

Throughout the Union territory:—

1. Adi-Dharani
2. Agrah
3. Aheria
4. Balai
5. Banjara
6. Bawaria
7. Baziqar
8. Bhangi
9. Bhil
10. Chamar, Chanwar Chamar, Jatva or Jatav Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasia, Ravidasi, Raidasi, Rehgarh or Raigarh
11. Chohra (Sweeper)
12. Chuhra (Balmikti)
13. Dhanak or Dhanuk
14. Dhowbi
15. Dom
16. Gharra
17. Julaha (Weaver)
18. Kabirpanthi
19. Kachhandha
20. Kanjar or Girah
21. Khatri
22. Koli
23. Lallpigi
24. Madari
25. Malah
26. Mazhabi
27. Meghwal
28. Narabut
29. Nat (Rana)
30. Pasni
31. Perna
32. Sarsi or Bhedkut
33. Sareeta
34. Sikligar
35. Singhvila or Kalbelia
36. Sirkiand.

Part II.—Chandigarh

1. Ad Dharani
2. Bangali
3. Barar, Burar or Berar
4. Batwal
5. Bauria or Bawaria
6. Baziqar
7. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi
8. Bhanjra
9. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar Raigar, Ramdas or Ravidasi.
10. Chanal
11. Dagi
12. Darain
13. Dhanak
14. Dhogni, Dhongri or Siggi
15. Dumna, Mahasha or Doma
16. Gagra
17. Gandhila or Gandhrai Gondola
18. Kabirpanthi or Julaha
19. Khatik
20. Kori or Koli
21. Marija or Marecha
22. Mazhabi
23. Meghi
24. Nat
25. Od
26. Pasi
27. Perna
28. Phorha
29. Sambhai
30. Sanhal
31. Sansoi
32. Sarsi, Bhedkut or Manesh
33. Sapela
34. Sarera
35. Sikligar
36. Sirkiand.

Part III.—Mizoram

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Bansohor
2. Bhummi or Mali
3. Britial-Bania or Bania
4. Dhupi or Dhowbi

2. Part II relating to Himachal Pradesh omitted by Act 53 of 1970, s. 19 and Sch. II (w.e.f. 21-1-1971)
3. Part III and IV relating to Manipur and Tripura omitted by Act 71 of 1971, s. 25 (2) and Sch. III (w.e.f. 21-1-1972)
4. Added by Act 31 of 1966, s. 27(2) and Sch. IX (w.e.f. 9-11-1966)
5. Part V renumbered as Part II by Act 81 of 1971, s. 25 (2) and Sch. III (w.e.f. 21-1-1972)
6. Ins by Act 81 of 1971, s.25 (2) Sch. III (w.e.f. 21-1-1972)
5. Dugla or Dholi
6. Hira
7. Jalkeot
8. Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo
9. Kaibartta or Jaliya
10. Lalbegi
11. Mahara
12. Mehtar or Bhangi
13. Muchi or Rishi
14. Namasudra
15. Patni
16. Sutradhar

Part IV.—Arunchal Pradesh

Throughout the Union Territory:—
1. Bansphor

2. Bhinnali or Mali
3. Brittial-Bania or Bania
4. Dhupi or Dholi
5. Dugla or Dholi
6. Hira
7. Jalkeot
8. Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo
9. Kaibartta or Jaliya
10. Lalbegi
11. Mahara
12. Mehtar or Bhangi
13. Muchi or Rishi
14. Namasudra
15. Patni
16. Sutradhar
THE CONSTITUTION (JAMMU AND KASHMIR) SCHEDULED CASTES ORDER, 1956

C. O. 52

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 341 of the Constitution of India, the President, after consultation with the Sadar-i-Riyasat of Jammu and Kashmir, is pleased to make the following Order, namely:—

1. This Order may be called the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956.

2. The castes specified in the Schedule to this Order shall, for the purposes of the Constitution, be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir:

Provided that no person who professes a religion different from the Hindu or the Sikh religion shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste.

THE SCHEDULE

1. Barwala
2. Basith
3. Batwal
4. Chamar or Ramdasia
5. Chura
6. Diyar
7. Doom or Mahasha
8. Gardi
9. Jolaha
10. Megh or Kaborpanthi
11. Ratul
12. Saryara
13. Watal

1. Published with the Ministry of Law Notification No. S. R.O. 3155 A, dated the 22nd December, 1956, Gazette of India Extraordinary 9, 1956, Part II, Section 3, Page 2666 A.
THE CONSTITUTION (DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI) SCHEDULED CASTES ORDER, 1962

C. O. 64

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 341 of the Constitution of India, the President is pleased to make the following Order, namely:

1. This Order may be called the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962.

2. The castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes, races or tribes specified in the Schedule to this Order, shall, for the purposes of the Constitution, be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli so far as regards members thereof resident in that Union territory:

Provided that no person, who professes a religion different from the Hindu or the Sikh religion shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste.

THE SCHEDULE

(1) Bhangi
(2) Chamar
(3) Mahar
(4) Mahyavanshi, Dhed.

1. Published with the Ministry of Law Notification No. G. S. R. 890 dated the 50th June 1962, Gazette of India Extraordinary, 1962, Part II, Section 3, Page 3889.
In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 341 of the Constitution of India, the President is pleased to make the following Order, namely:

1. This Order may be called the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964.

2. The castes, races or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes, specified in the Schedule to this Order shall, for the purposes of the Constitution, be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to the Union territory of Pondicherry so far as regards members thereof resident in that union territory:

Provided that no person, who professes a religion different from the Hindu or the Sikh religion shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste.

THE SCHEDULE

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi Dravida
3. Chakkiliyan
4. Jambuvulu
5. Kuravan
6. Madiga
7. Mala, Mala Masi
8. Paky
9. Pallian
10. Parayan, Sambavar
11. Samban
12. Thoti
13. Valluvan
14. Vetan
15. Vettiyan

1. Published with the Ministry of Law Notification No. G. S. R. 419, dated the 5th March, 1964, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, 1964, Part II, Section 5(b) page 357.
THE CONSTITUTION (GOA, DAMAN AND DIU) SCHEDULED CASTES ORDER, 1968
C. O. 81

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of Article 341 of the Constitution of India, the President is pleased to make the following Order, namely:

1. This Order may be called the Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968.

2. The castes, races or tribes specified in column (1) of the Schedule to this Order and the synonyms thereof, if any, specified in column (2) against each such caste, race or tribe shall, for the purpose of the Constitution, be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu so far as regards members thereof resident in that Union territory:

Provided that no person who professes a religion different from the Hindu or the Sikh religion shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste.

THE SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caste</th>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bhangi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hadi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Chambhar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mahar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mahyavanshi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vankor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Mang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Published with the Ministry of Law Notification No. G. S. R. 96, dated the 12th January 1968, Gazette of India, Extraordinary 1968, Part II, Section 3 (i) page 7.
In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 341 of the Constitution of India, the President, after consultation with the Governor of the State of Sikkim, is pleased to make the following Order, namely:

1. This Order may be called the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978.

2. The castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes specified in the Schedule to this Order shall, for the purposes of the Constitution, be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Sikkim so far as regards members thereof resident in that State:

Provided that no person who professes a religion different from the Hindu or the Sikh religion shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste.

THE SCHEDULE

1. Damai (Nepali)
2. Kami (Nepali), Lohar (Nepali)
3. Majhi (Nepali)
4. Sarki (Nepali).

N. SANJIVA REDDY.
President.
22nd June, 1978

S. HARIHARA IYER.
Secy. to the Govt. of India
THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER, 1950

C. O. 22

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 342 of the Constitution of India, the President, after consultation with the Governors and Rajpramukhs of the States concerned, is pleased to make the following Order, namely:—

1. This Order may be called the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

2. The tribes or tribal communities, or parts of, or groups within, tribes or tribal communities, specified in Part I to Part XVII of the Schedule to this Order shall, in relation to the States to which those parts respectively relate, be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes so far as regards members thereof resident in the localities specified in relation to them respectively in those parts of that Schedule.

3. Any reference in this Order to a State or to a district or other territorial division thereof shall be construed as a reference to the State, district or other territorial division as constituted on the 1st day of May, 1976.

THE SCHEDULE

Part I.—Andhra Pradesh

1. Andh
2. Bagata
3. Bhil
4. Chenchu, Chenchwar
5. Gadabas
6. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond
7. Gouda (in the Agency tracts)
8. Hill Reddis
9. Jatapu
10. Kamma
11. Kattunayakan
12. Kolam, Mannervarlu
13. Konda Dharas
14. Konda Kapus
15. Kondareddis
16. Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kutiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yeniya Kondhs
17. Kotia, Benthu Oriya, Bartika, Dhulia, Dulta, Holva, Paiko, Puthiya, Sanroma, Sidhospaiko
18. Koya, Goud, Rajan, Rasha Koya, Lingadhar Koya (ordinary), Kottu Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya
19. Kulia
20. Malis (excluding Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nagonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts)
21. Manna Dhora
22. Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora
23. Nayaks (in the Agency tracts)
24. Pardhan
25. Porja, Parangiperja
26. Reddi Dhora
27. Rona, Rena
28. Sararas, Kapu Sararas, Maliya Sararas, Khutto Sararas
29. Sugalis, Lambadis
30. Thoti (in Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbub-nagar, Medak, Nagonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts)
31. Valmiki (in the Agency tracts)
32. Yenadis
33. Yerukulas.

Part II.—Assam

1. In the autonomous districts:—
   1. Chakma
   2. Dimasa, Kachari
   3. Garo
   4. Hajong
   5. Hmar
   6. Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War Bhoi, Lyngngam
   7. Any Kuki Tribes, including:—
      (i) Biote, Biete
      (ii) Changsang

3. Subs. by Act 81 of 1971, section 26 (1) and Sch. IV (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).
5. Subs. by Act 108 of 1976, s. 4 and Second Schedule (w.e.f. 27-7-1977).
Part III.—Bihar

1. Asur
2. Baiga
3. Banjara
4. Bathnudi
5. Bedia
6. Bhumij (in North Chotanagpur and South Chotanagpur divisions and Santal Parganas districts)
7. Banjha
8. Birhor
9. Birju
10. Chero
11. Chik Barak
12. Gond
13. Gorait
14. Ho
15. Karmali
16. Kharia
17. Khwarwar
18. Khond
19. Kisan
20. Kora
21. Korwa
22. Lohara, Lohra
23. Mahli
24. Mal Paharia
25. Munda
26. Oraon
27. Parhaiya
28. Santal
29. Sauria Paharia
30. Savar.

Part IV.—Gujarat

1. Barda
2. Bavaicha, Bamcha
3. Bharwad (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)
4. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dhoj Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
5. Charan (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)
6. Chaudhri (in Surat and Valsad districts)
7. Chodhara
8. Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi
9. Dhodia
10. Dubla, Talavia, Halpati
11. Gamit, Gamfa, Gavit, Mavehi, Padvi
12. Gond, Raileond
13. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari
Part V.—Himachal Pradesh

1. Bhot, Bodh
2. Gaddi (excluding the territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (31 of 1966), other than the Lahaul and Spiti district)
3. Gujar (excluding the territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (31 of 1966))
4. Jad, Lambo, Khampa
5. Kanaura, Kinnara
6. Lahaula
7. Pangwala
8. Swangla

Part VI.—Karnataka

1. Adiyen
2. Baroda
3. Bavacha, Bumcha
4. Bhill, Bhill Garasia, Dhoji Bhill, Dungri Bhill, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhill, Rawal Bhill, Tadvi Bhill, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
5. Chenchu, Chenchwar
6. Chodhara
7. Dubla, Talavia, Halpati
8. Gamit, Ganta, Gaviti, Mavachi, Padvi, Valvi
9. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond
10. Gowdalu

11. Hakkipikki
12. Hasaluru
13. Irular
14. Iruliga
15. Jenu Kuruba
16. Kadu Kuruba
17. Kammara (in South Kanara district and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district)
18. Kaniyan, Kanyan (in Kollegal taluk of Mysore district)
19. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
20. Kattumayakan
21. Kokna, Kokni, Kunka
22. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
23. Konda Kapus
24. Koraga
25. Kota
26. Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya
27. Kudiya, Melakudi
28. Kuruba (in Coorg district)
29. Kurumans
30. Maha Malasar
31. Malakudi
32. Malasar
33. Malayekandi
34. Maleru
35. Maratha (in Coorg district)
36. Marati (in South Kanara district)
37. Meda
38. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka
39. Palliyan
40. Paniyan
41. Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi
42. Patelia
43. Rathawa
44. Sholaga
45. Soligaru
46. Toda
47. Varli
48. Vitola, Kotvalia, Barodia
49. Yerava.

Part VII.—Kerala

1. Adiyen
2. Arandan
3. Eravallan
4. Hill Pulaya
5. Irular, Irulgan
6. Kadav
7. Kammara (in the areas comprising the Malabar district as specified by sub-section (2) of section...
Part VIII.—Madhya Pradesh

1. Agariya
2. Andh
3. Baiga
4. Bhaina
5. Bharda Bhumia, Bhuvnihar Bhumia, Bhumiya, Bharda, Paliha, Pando
6. Bhattra
7. Bilh, Bilala, Barela, Patelia
8. Birl Minu
9. Bhunjia
10. Biar, Biyar
11. Binjwar
12. Birhul, Birhor
13. Damor, Damaria
14. Dhanwar
15. Gadaba, Gadba
16. Gond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhuma, Bhuta, Kolabuatu, Kolabhatu, Bha, Bisanhorna Maria, Chota Maria, Dandi Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhillia, Doria, Gaiki, Gatta, Gattu, Gatta, Gont Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalganga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kueha Maria, Kuchak Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Mongiya, Mudiya, Muria, Nagarchi, Nagwasahi, Ojha, Raj, Sonnari, Jhureka, Thaia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria, Daroi
17. Halba, Halbij
18. Kamar
19. Karku
20. Kanwar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathiya: Tanwar, Chatti
21. Keer (in Bhopal, Raisen and Sehore districts)
22. Khairwar, Kondar
23. Kharia
24. Kondh, Khond, Kandh
25. Kol
26. Kolam
27. Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul, Bonübi, Bondeya
28. Korwa, Kodaku
29. Majhi
30. Mahwar
31. Mawasai
32. Mina (in Sironj sub-division of Vidisha district)
33. Munda
34. Nagesia, Nagasia
35. Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad
36. Panika (in Chhatarpur, Datis, Panna, Rewa, Sauna, Shahdol, Sidhi and Tikamgarh districts)
37. Pao
38. Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti
39. Pardhi (in Bhopal, Raisen and Sehore districts)
Part IX.—Maharashtra

1. Andh
2. Baiga
3. Bara
4. Bavacha, Bamcha
5. Bhains
6. Bharia Bhumia, Bhainhar Bhumia, Pando
7. Bhattr
8. Bil, Bil Garasia, Dholi Bil, Dungri Bil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bil, Rawal Bil, Tadvi Bil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave

9. Bhunia
10. Binjhar
11. Biraul, Birhor
13. Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi
14. Dhanwar
15. Dhodia
16. Dubla, Talavia, Halpati
17. Gamit, Ganta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi
18. Gond Rajo, Rakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhati, Koilabhati, Bhar, Bisonsora Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa; Dhol; Dholia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta; Gatti, Gatta, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanka, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Musia, Muria, Nagarchi, Naikpod, Nagwanshi, Ohja, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatta, Thotya, Wade Maria, Wade Maria
19. Halba, Halbi
20. Kamar
21. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkhari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
22. Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cheerwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chatteri
23. Khairwar
24. Kheria
25. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna

26. Kol
27. Kolam, Mannervalu
28. Koli, Dhor, Jokre Koli, Kolha, Kolgha
29. Koli Mahadev, Dongar Koli
30. Koli Mathar
31. Kondi, Khond, Kundli
32. Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul, Bondhi, Bondiya
33. Koye, Bhine Koyas, Rajkoyas
34. Nagesia, Nagasia
35. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka
36. Oraon, Dhangad
37. Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti
38. Pardhi, Advicincher, Phans Pardhi, Phanse Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Babelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takaia
39. Parja
40. Patelia
41. Pomla
42. Rathawa
43. Sawar, Sawara
44. Thakur, Thakar, Ka Thakar, Ka Thakar, Ma Thakur, Ma Thakar
45. Thoti (in Aurangabad, Bhir, Nanded, Osmanabad and Parbhani districts and Rajura Tahsil of Chandrapur district)
46. Varli
47. Votolia, Kotwalia, Barodia.

Part X.—Manipur

1. Aimol
2. Anal
3. Angami
4. Chiru
5. Chothe
6. Gangte
7. Hmar
8. Kabui
9. Kacha Naga
10. Koirao
11. Koieng
12. Kom
13. Lamang
14. Mao
15. Maram
16. Mising
17. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes
18. Monsang
19. Moyon
20. Paite
21. Purum
22. Ralte
23. Sema
24. Sinte
25. Suihe
26. Tangkhul
27. Thadou
28. Vaiphei
29. Zou.

Part XI.—Meghalaya

1. Chakma
2. Dimasa, Kachari
3. Garo
4. Hajong
5. Hmar
6. Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam
7. Any Kuki Tribes including:—
   (i) Biate, Biete
   (ii) Changsang
   (iii) Chongloi
   (iv) Doungel
   (v) Gamulhou
   (vi) Gangte
   (vii) Guite
   (viii) Hanneng
   (ix) Haokip, Houpli
   (x) Haoi
   (xi) Hengna
   (xii) Hongsuphi
   (xiii) Hrangkhwad, Rangkhol
   (xiv) Jongbe
   (xv) Khawchung
   (xvi) Khawathlang, Khothalang
   (xvii) Khelma
   (xviii) Kholhou
   (xix) Kipgen
   (xx) Kuki
   (xxi) Lengthang
   (xxii) Lhandum
   (xxiii) Lhoujem
   (xxiv) Lhouvum
   (xxv) Lupheng
   (xxvi) Mangjei
   (xxvii) Misao
   (xxviii) Riang
   (xxix) Saïrhem
   (xxx) Selnam
   (xxx) Singson
   (xxx) Sithou
   (xxxii) Sukme
   (xxxiv) Thado
   (xxxv) Thangngan
   (xxxvi) Uibuh
   (xxxvii) Vaiphei
8. Lakher
9. Man (Tai speaking)
10. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes
11. Mikir
12. Any Naga tribes
13. Pawi

Part XII.—Orissa

1. Bagata
2. Baiga
3. Banjara, Banjari
4. Bathudi
5. Bhottada, Dhotada
6. Bhuiya, Bhuyan
7. Bhumia
8. Bhumij
9. Bhnija
10. Binjhal
11. Binjha, Binjhoja
12. Birhor
13. Bondo Poraja
14. Chenchu
15. Dal
16. Desua Bhumij
17. Dharua
18. Didiyé
19. Gadaba
20. Gandia
21. Ghara
22. Gond, Gondo
23. Ho
24. Holva
25. Jatapu
26. Juang
27. Kandha Gauda
28. Kawar
29. Kharia, Kharian
30. Kharwar
31. Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli, Kandha, Sitha, Kandha
32. Kisan
33. Kol
34. Kolah, Lohras, Kol Loharas
35. Kolha
36. Koli, Mallhar
37. Kondadora
38. Kora
39. Korua
40. Kotia
41. Koya
42. Kulis
43. Lodha
44. Madia
45. Mahuli
46. Mankidi
47. Mankirdia
48. Matya
49. Mirdhas
50. Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis
51. Mundari
52. Omanatyra
53. Oraon
54. Parenga
55. Paraja
56. Penti
57. Rajuar
58. Santal
59. Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara
60. Shabar, Lodha
61. Souti
62. Tharua.

Part XIII.—Rajasthan

1. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
2. Bhil Mina
3. Damar, Damaria
4. Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi
5. Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia)
6. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
7. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
8. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
9. Mina
10. Naikda, Nayaka, Chotivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka
11. Patelia

Part XIV.—Tamil Nadu

1. Adiyar
2. Aramadan
3. Eravallan
4. Irular
5. Kadar
6. Kammara (excluding Kanyakumari dist and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli dist)
7. Kanikaran, Kanikkar (in Kanyakumari dist and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli dist)
8. Kaniyan, Kanyan
9. Kattumayakan
10. Kochu Velan
11. Konda Kapus
12. Kondareddis
13. Koraga
14. Kota (excluding Kanyakumari dist and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
15. Kudiyaa, Melakudi
16. Kurichchan
17. Kurumbas (in the Nilgiris district)
18. Kurumans
19. Maha Malasar
20. Malai Arayan
21. Malai Pandaram
22. Malai Vedan
23. Malakkuravan
24. Malasar
25. Malayadi (in Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Pucotkottai, Salem, South Arcot and Tiruchirap districts)
26. Malayekandi
27. Mannan
28. Mudugar, Muduvan
29. Muthuvan
30. Pulleyan
31. Palliyan
32. Palliyar
33. Paniyan
34. Sholaga
35. Toda (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
36. Uraly.

Part XV.—Tripura

1. Bhil
2. Bhutia
3. Chaimal
4. Chakma
5. Garoo
6. Halam
7. Jamatia
8. Khasia
9. Kuki, including the following sub-tribes:
   (i) Baite
(ii) Beladhit
(iii) Chhalya
(iv) Fun
(v) Hajango
(vi) Jangtei
(vii) Khareng
(viii) Khephong
(ix) Kuntei
(x) Laifang
(xi) Lentei
(xii) Mizel
(xiii) Namle
(xiv) Paitu, Paite
(xv) Rangehan
(xvi) Ranghole
(xvii) Thanglaya

10. Lepcha
11. Lushai
12. Mag
13. Munda, Kaur
14. Noatia
15. Orang
16. Riang
17. Santal
18. Tripura, Tripuri, Tippera
19. Uchai.

Part XVI.—West Bengal

1. Asur
2. Baiga
3. Bedia, Bediya
4. Bhumij
5. Bhuitia, Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetian, Yolmo
6. Birhor
7. Birjua
8. Chakma
9. Chero
10. Chik Bazar
11. Garo
12. Gond
13. Gorait
14. Hajang
15. Ho
16. Karmali
17. Kharwar
18. Kinodi
19. Kisan
20. Kora
21. Korwa
22. Lepcha
23. Lodha, Kheria, Kharia
24. Lohara, Lohra
25. Magh
26. Mahali
27. Mahli
28. Mal Pahariya
29. Mech
30. Mru
31. Munda
32. Nagesia
33. Oraon
34. Parhaia
35. Rabha
36. Santal
37. Sauria Paharia
38. Savar.

Jammu and Kashmir

1. Bhat (भात)
2. Bedia (बेडीया)
3. Bote (बोटे, बोटे)
4. Botiap, Daukpa, Daroi, Shin (बोटियाप, डाउकपा, दारोई, शिन)
5. Chang (चांग)
6. Garra (गर्रा)
7. Pian (पियान)
8. Puri (पुरी)

9. 35) Dushjat
10. 35) Baluinal

(8) Added with presidential ordinance at 1948-9 notified in Deccan, Extraordinary, Part XI, Section 1 (No. 26) of 1948-9.
THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) (UNION TERRITORIES) ORDER, 1951

C. O. 33

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 342 of the Constitution of India, as amended by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, the President is pleased to make the following Order, namely:—

1. This Order may be called the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) [(Union Territories)] Order, 1951.

2. The tribes or tribal communities, or parts of, or groups within, tribes or tribal communities, specified in [(Parts I to III)] of the Schedule to this Order shall, in relation to the [(Union territories)] to which those Parts respectively relate, be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes so far as regards members thereof resident in the localities specified in relation to them respectively in those Parts of that Schedule.

3. [Any reference in this Order to a Union territory in Part I of the Schedule shall be construed as a reference to that territory constituted as a Union territory as from the 1st day of November, 1956 and any reference to a Union territory in Parts II and III of the Schedule shall be construed as a reference to the territory constituted as a Union territory as from the day appointed under clause (b) of section 2 of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971.]

[THE SCHEDULE]

5.  
6.  

[PART I.—Lakshadweep]

Thoughout the Union Territory

Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminovis islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these islands.

[PART II-Mizoram]

1. Chakma
2. Dimasa (Kachari)
3. Garo
4. Hajong
5. Hamar
6. Khasi and Jaintia (including Khasi Synten or Phnar, War, Blioi or Lyngngam)

7. Any Kuki tribes, including:
   (i) Baite or Biete
   (ii) Changsan
   (iii) Chongloi
   (iv) Doungel
   (v) Gamalhou
   (vi) Gangle
   (vii) Guite
   (viii) Hambeng
   (ix) Haokip or Haupit

1. Published with the Ministry of Law Notification No. C.O. 35, dated the 26th September, 1951, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, 1951, Part II, Section II, Page 1085 G.

2. Subs. by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956.

3. Subs. by Act 81 of 1971, s. 66(a) and Sch. V, for "Parts I to IV" (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

4. Subs. by s.66(2) and Sch. V, ibid, for paragraph 3 (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

5. Part I relating to Himachal Pradesh omitted by Act 53 of 1970, s.60 and Sch. IV (w.e.f. 25-1-1971).

6. Parts II and III, relating to Manipur and Tripura respectively omitted by Act 81 of 1971, s.66(2) and Sch. V (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

7. Sula. by the Laccadive, Minicooy and Aminovis Islands (Alteration of Name) (Adaptation of Laws) Order, 1974, for "Part I, the Laccadive, Minicooy and Aminovis Islands" (w.e.f. 1-11-1975).

8. Subs. by Act 81 of 1971, s.66(2) and Sch. V (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).
(x) Haolai
(xi) Hengna
(xii) Hongsungh
(xiii) Hrangkhwal or Rangkhol
(xiv) Jongbe
(xv) Khowchung
(xvi) Khawathlang or Khothalong
(xvii) Khelma
(xviii) Kholhou
(xix) Eipgen
(xx) Kuki
(xxi) Lengthang
(xxii) Lhangum
(xxiii) Lhoujem
(xxiv) Lhouvun
(xxv) Lupheng
(xxvi) Mangjei
(xxvii) Missao
(xxviii) Riang
(xxix) Sairhem
(xxx) Selnam
(xxxi) Singson
(xxxii) Sithhou
(xxxiii) Sukte
(xxxiv) Thado
(xxxv) Thangneu
(xxxvi) Ubuh
(xxxxvii) Vaiphei
8. Lakher
9. Man
   (Tia-Speaking)
10. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes
11. Mikir
12. Any Naga tribes
13. Pawi
14. Synteng

Part III.—Arunachal Pradesh

Throughout the Union territory:—
All tribes of the Union territory including:
1. Abor
2. Aka
3. Apatani
4. Dafla
5. Galong
6. Khamti
7. Khowa
8. Mishmi
9. Momba
10. Any Naga tribes
11. Sherdukpen
12. Singpho.
THE CONSTITUTION (ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS) SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDER, 1959
C. O. 58

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 342 of the Constitution of India, the President is pleased to make the following Order, namely:

1. This Order may be called the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959.

2. The tribes or tribal communities, or parts of, or groups within, tribes or tribal communities, specified in the Schedule to this Order shall, for the purposes of the Constitution, be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the Union territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands so far as regards members thereof (resident in that Union territory.)

[THE SCHEDULE]

1. Andamanese, Chutiar, Chani, Kora, Tabo, Bo, Yere, Kede, Bea, Balawa, Bojigiyab, Juwai, Kol
2. Jarawas
3. Nicobarese
4. Onges
5. Sentineleses
6. Shom Pens

1. Published with the Ministry of Law Notification No. G.S.R. 405, dated the 23rd March, 1959, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, 1959, Part II, Section 5 (b), page 151.
2. Subs. by Act 106 of 1976, s 4 and Sch. II (w.e.f. 26-7-1977)
THE CONSTITUTION (DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI) SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDER, 1962.

C. O. 65

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 342 of the Constitution of India, the President is pleased to make the following Order, namely:—

1. This Order may be called the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962.

2. The tribes or tribal communities, or parts of, or groups within, tribes or tribal communities specified in the Schedule to this Order, shall, for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli so far as regards members thereof resident in that Union territory.

THE SCHEDULE

(1) Dhodia.
(2) Dubla including Halpati.
(3) Kathodi.
(4) Kokna.
(5) Koli Dhor including Kolga.
(6) Naikda or Nayaka.
(7) Varli.

THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) (UTTAR PRADESH) ORDER, 1967

C. O. 78

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 342 of the Constitution of India, the President, after consultation with the Governor of the State of Uttar Pradesh, is pleased to make the following Order, namely:—

1. This Order may be called the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Uttar Pradesh) Order, 1967.

2. The tribes or tribal communities, or parts of, or groups within, tribes or tribal communities specified in the Schedule to this Order, shall, for the purposes of the Constitution of India, be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh so far as regards members thereof resident in that State.

THE SCHEDULE

(1) Bhotia
(2) Buksa
(3) Jaunsari
(4) Raji
(5) Tharu

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 342 of the Constitution of India, the President is pleased to make the following Order, namely:—

1. This Order may be called the Constitution (Goa, Daman ad Diu) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1968.

2. The tribes or tribal communities specified in column (1) of the Schedule to this Order and the synonyms thereof, if any, specified in column (2) against each such tribe or tribal community, shall, for the purposes of the Constitution, be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu so far as regards members thereof resident in that Union territory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe/Tribal community</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dhodia</td>
<td>Halpati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubla</td>
<td>Talavia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naikda</td>
<td>Nayaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siddi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Published with the Ministry of Law Notification No. G.S.R. 97, dated the 12th January, 1968, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, 1968, Part II, Section 3(i), page 8.
THE CONSTITUTION (NAGALAND) SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDER, 1970

C. O. 88

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 342 of the Constitution of India, the President, after consultation with the Governor of the State of Nagaland, is pleased to make the following Order, namely:—

1. This Order may be called the Constitution (Nagaland) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1979.

2. The tribes or tribal communities, or parts of, or groups within, tribes or tribal communities, specified in the Schedule to this Order, shall, for the purposes of the Constitution, be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the State of Nagaland so far as regards members thereof resident in that State.

THE SCHEDULE

1. Naga
2. Kuki
3. Kachari
4. Mikir
5. Garo


THE CONSTITUTION (SIKKIM) SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDER, 1978

C. O. 111

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 342 of the Constitution of India, the President, after consultation with the Governor of the State of Sikkim, is pleased to make the following Order, namely:—

1. This Order may be called the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1978.

2. The tribes or tribal communities or parts of, or groups within, tribes or tribal communities specified in the Schedule to this Order shall, for the purposes of the Constitution, be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the State of Sikkim so far as regards members thereof resident in that State.

THE SCHEDULE

1. Bhutia (including Chumbipa, Dophapa, Dukpa, Kagatey, Sherpa, Tibetan, Tromopa, Yolmo)
2. Lepcha.

N. SANJIVA REDDY,
President.
22nd June, 1978.

S. HARIHARA IYER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Indi

34
NO.BC. 12016/37/76-SCT.V
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA|BHARAT SARKAR
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS/GRIH
MANTRALAYA

New Delhi, the 5th Oct., 1979.

1978 on the above subject and to say that in the light of the Supreme Court's ruling in the case of Bhaiya Ram Munda Vs Aniruddh Patar (A.I.R. 1971 S.C. 2533) the Government of India has, in consultation with the Registrar General of India, decided that the entries in column (3) of the table below may be treated as equivalent names or names of synonyms and sub-castes/tribes of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes entered in column (2) of the table for the State of Andhra Pradesh:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No. in the SG/ST Schedule</th>
<th>Name of the community as given in the SG/ST Schedule</th>
<th>Equivalent names or names of synonyms and sub-castes/tribes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35. Mala</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mula Ayawaru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) List of Scheduled Castes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Andh</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sadhu Andh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Gadabas</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kallavi Gadaba, Parangi Gadaba, Karbha Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Sugala, Lambadas</td>
<td></td>
<td>Banjara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Yenadis</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cheppa Yenadi, Kappala Yenadi, Manchi Yenadi, Reddi Yenadi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Yerukulas</td>
<td></td>
<td>Koyacha, Dabla Yerukula, Kunchapuri Yerukula, Uppu Yerukula.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

35
2. The above list of equivalent names and names of synonyms or sub-castes/tribes has been prepared by taking into account the ethnographic and other facts relating to the community referred to above and may be used only for the purpose of verification of claims of the members of the relevant community, calling themselves by the names given in column (3) of the table above, to belong to the community given in column (2) of the table.

3. The above list is not intended or shall not be treated as an alteration or amendments of the Schedules to the Presidential Orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in relation to the Andhra Pradesh State, as any alterations or amendments of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes contained in the Presidential Orders can be made only by Parliamentary legislation.

4. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes certificates to the eligible persons will be valid only if they are issued in the relevant name of the community entered in the Presidential Order, i.e., those in column (2) of the table and not in the names given in column (3) thereof. Before issuing such certificates, it has also to be verified that they fulfil all other conditions of eligibility set out in the Presidential Orders e.g., that the person should be a resident of the locality specified in relation to the respective Scheduled Caste/Tribe from the date of notification of the Presidential Order, etc.

5. It is further clarified that as the listed synonyms, sub-castes/sub-tribes would not form part of the Presidential Order, it would be open for any affected person to contend that the particular synonyms/sub-castes/sub-tribes is not, in fact, a part of or identical with the respective scheduled caste/tribe.

6. The State Government are requested to bring the contents of this letter to the notice of all concerned authorities in the State for compliance. Copy of those instructions may also be sent to this Ministry for information and record.

Yours faithfully,
(P. S. Krishnan)
Joint Secretary to the Government of India
Tele. No. 381652

No. BC. 12016/37/76-SCT.V. New Delhi, dated the 25th Oct. 1979

Copy forwarded for information to:

1. The Registrar General of India, Social Studies Unit, West Block, R. K. Puram, New Delhi—110023.

2. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, West Block-I, R. K. Puram, New Delhi—110023

3. The Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Lok Nayak Bhavan, New Delhi-110003.

4. All Ministries of the Government of India.

(P. S. Krishnan)
Joint Secretary to the Government of India
Tele. No. 381652
No. BC. 12016/37/76-SCT.V.

Government of India|Bharat Sarkar

Ministry of Home Affairs|Grih Mantralaya

New Delhi, dated 19 April, 1980

dated 10-1-1979, on the above subject and to say that in the light of the Supreme Court’s ruling in the case of Bhaiya Ram Munda Vs. Anirudh Patar (A.I.R. 1971 S.C. 2533), the Government of India has in consultation with the Registrar General of India, decided that the entries in column (3) of the table below may be treated as equivalent names or names of synonyms and sub-castes/tribes of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes entered in column (2) of the table for the Bihar State:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of the community as given in the SC/ST Schedule</th>
<th>Equivalent names or names of synonyms or sub-castes/tribes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chamur, Mochi</td>
<td>Chamur-Rabidas, Chamur-Ravidas, Chamur-Rohidas, Chamakhar, Rajak, Banpore, Dhankar, Dhacker, Dhera, Patu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dhoi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Dom, Dhungad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Pan Sawai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Kharia</td>
<td>Dhelli Kharia, Dudhi Kharia, Hill Kharia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Kisan</td>
<td>Nagesia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Koya</td>
<td>Modli-Kora.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Md Paharia</td>
<td>Kumumagh Paharia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Munda</td>
<td>Patar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Oron</td>
<td>Dhungar (Oron).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(A) List of Scheduled Castes.

(B) List of Scheduled Tribes.
2. The above list of equivalent names and names as synonyms or sub-castes/tribes has been prepared by taking into account the ethnographic and other facts relating to the community referred to above and may be used only for the purpose of verification of claim of the members of the relevant community calling themselves by the names given in column (3) of the table above to belong to the community given in column (2) of the table.

3. The above list is not included or shall not be treated as an alteration or amendment to the Schedules to the Presidential Orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in relation to the Bihar State, as any alterations or amendments of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes contained in the Presidential Orders can be made only by Parliamentary Legislation.

4. The SC/ST certificates to the eligible person will be valid only if they are issued in the relevant name of the community entered in the Presidential Order, i.e. those in column (2) of the table and not in the names given in column (3) thereof. Before issuing such certificates, it has also to be verified that they fulfil all other conditions of eligibility set up in the Presidential Orders, e.g. that the person should be a resident of the locality specified in relation to the respective Scheduled Caste/Tribe from the date of notification of the Presidential Order, etc.

5. It is further clarified that as the listed synonyms/sub-castes/sub-tribes would not form part of the Presidential Order, it would be open for any affected person to contend that the particular synonym/sub-caste/sub-tribe is not, in fact, a part of or identical with the respective Scheduled Caste/Tribe.

6. The State Government are requested to bring the content of this letter to the notice of all concerned authorities in the State for compliance. Copy of those instructions may also be sent to this Ministry for information and record.

Yours faithfully,

(M. P. Srivastava)
Director (SC & BCD)
Tel No. 381643.

No. BC. 12016/37/76-SCT-V. New Delhi dated the 19 April, 1980

Copy forwarded for information to:

1. The Registrar General of India, Social Studies Unit, West Block, R. K. Puram, New Delhi-23
2. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, West Block-1, R. K. Puram, New Delhi-23.
3. The Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Lok Nayak Bhawan, New Delhi.
4. All Ministries/Deptts. of the Government of India.

(M. P. Srivastava)
Director (SC&B CD)
Tel. No. 381643
IMMEDIATE

No. BC. 12016/37/76-SCT.V.

Government of India\Bharat Sarkar

Ministry of Home Affairs\Grih Mantralaya

New Delhi, the 5th October, 1979

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Gujarat, Labour, Social Welfare and Tribal Development Department, Gandhinagar.

Subject.—Specification of equivalent names and name of synonyms and sub-castes\tribes of the existing Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat State.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the correspondence resting with your letter No. SCW|1078|1|16245

dated 17-1-79 on the above subject and to say that in the light of the Supreme Court’s ruling in the case of Bhaiya Ram Munda v. Anirudh Patar (A.I.R. 1971 S.C. 2533), the Government of India has, in consultation with the Registrar General of India, decided that the entries in column (3) of the table below may be treated as equivalent names or names of synonyms and sub-castes\tribes of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes entered in column (2) of the table for the Gujarat state.—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No. in the SG/ST Schedule</th>
<th>Name of the community as given in the SG/ST Schedule</th>
<th>Equivalent names or names of synonyms and sub-\castes\tribes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) List of Scheduled Castes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Dhodia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Vagni (in Kutch district)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) List of Scheduled Tribes.

2. The above list of equivalent names and names of synonyms or sub-castes\tribes has been prepared by taking into account the ethnographic and other facts relating to the community referred to above and may be used only for the purpose of verification of claims of the members of the relevant community, calling themselves by the names given in column (3) of the table above, to belong to the community given in column (2) of the table.

3. The above list is not intended or shall not be treated as an alteration or amendment of the Schedules to the Presidential Orders specifying Schem-
4. The SC/ST certificates to the eligible persons will be valid only if they are issued in the relevant name of the community entered in the Presidential Order, i.e., those in column (2) of the table and not in the names given in column (3) thereof. Before issuing such certificates, it has also to be verified that they fulfill all other conditions of eligibility set out in the Presidential Orders, etc.

5. It is further clarified that as the listed synonyms|sub-castes|sub-tribes would not form part of the Presidential Order, it would be open for any affected person to contend that particular synonyms|sub-castes|sub-tribes is not, in fact, a part of or identical with the respective Scheduled Caste|Tribe.

6. The State Government are requested to bring the contents of this letter to the notice of all concerned authorities in the State for compliance. Copy of those instructions may also be sent to this Ministry for information and record.

Yours faithfully,

(P. S. Krishnan)
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India
Tel. No. 381652.

No. B.C. 12016/37/76-SCT.V.
New Delhi, the 5th October, 1979.

Copy forwarded for information:

1. The Registrar General of India, Social Studies Unit, West Block, R. K. Puram, New Delhi-23.

2. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, West Block-I, R. K. Puram, New Delhi-23.

3. The Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Loknayak Bhawan, New Delhi.

4. All Ministries of the Government of India.

(P. S. Krishnan)
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.
Tel. No. 381652.
To

The Secretary to the
Government of Haryana
Welfare of Scheduled Castes and
Backward Classes Department, Chandigarh.

Subject:—Specification of equivalent names and name of synonyms and sub-castes of the existing Scheduled Castes in Haryana State.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the correspondence resting with your letter No. 4/109/78-SW(1) dated 4-9-1979 on the above subject and to say that in the light of the Supreme Court's ruling in the case of Bhuiya Ram Munda V/s. Anirudh Patar (A.I.R. 1971 S.C. 2533), the Government of India has in consultation with the Registrar General of India decided that the entries in column (3) of the table below may be treated as equivalent names or names of synonyms and sub-castes of the Scheduled Castes entered in column (2) of the table for the Haryana State:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No. in the SG/ST Schedule</th>
<th>Name of the community as given in the SG/ST Schedule</th>
<th>Equivalent names or names of synonyms &amp; sub-Castes/sub-tribes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The above list of equivalent names and names of synonyms or sub-castes has been prepared by taking into account the ethnographic and other facts relating to the community referred to above and may be used only for the purpose of verification of claims of the members of the relevant community, calling themselves by the names given in column (3) of the table above to belong to the community given in column (2) of the table.

3. The above list is not included or shall not be treated as an alteration or amendment of the Schedules to the Presidential Orders specifying Scheduled Castes in relation to the Haryana State as any alteration or amendments of the list of Scheduled Castes contained in the Presidential Orders can be made only by Parliamentary legislation.
4. The Scheduled Castes certificates to the eligible persons will be valid only if they are issued in the relevant names of the community entered in the Presidential Order, i.e., those in column (2) of the table and not in the names given in column (3) thereof. Before issuing such certificates, it has also to be verified that they fulfill all other conditions of eligibility set out in the Presidential Orders e.g., that the person should be a resident of the locality specified in relation to the respective Scheduled Castes from the date of notification of the Presidential Order, etc.

5. It is further clarified that as the listed synonyms/sub-castes would not form part of the Presidential Order, it would be open for any affected person to contend that the particular synonyms/sub-castes is not, in fact, a part of or identical with the respective Scheduled Castes.

6. The State Government are requested to bring the contents of this letter to the notice of all concerned authorities in the State for compliance. Copy of these instructions may also be sent to this Ministry for information and record.

Yours faithfully,

(P. S. Krishnan)
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.
Tele. No. 381652

No. BC. 12016/37/76-SCT.V.
New Delhi, dated the 5th Oct., 1979

Copy forwarded for information:—

1. The Registrar General of India, Social Studies Unit, West Block, R. K. Puram, New Delhi-23.

2. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, West Block-1, R. K. Puram, New Delhi—23.

3. The Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Lok Nayak Bhavan, New Delhi.

4. All Ministeries of the Government of India.

(P.S. Krishnan)
Joint Secretary to the Government of India
Tele. No. 381652
IMMEDIATE

No. BC. 12016/37/76-SCT-V
Government of India/Bharat Sarkar
Ministry of Home Affairs/Grih Mantralaya
New Delhi, dated the 5th October, 1979

To

The Secretary to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir,
Labour and Social Welfare Department,
Srinagar.


Sir,

I am directed to refer to the correspondence resting with your letter No. SW(C) 31/77 dated 12-5-79 on the above subject and to say that in the light of the Supreme Court’s ruling in the case of Bhaiya Ram Munda Vs. Anirudh Patow (A.I.R. 1971 S.C. 2533), the Government of India has, in consultation with the Registrar General of India, decided that the entries in column (3) of the table below may be treated as equivalent names or names of synonyms and sub-castes of the Scheduled Castes entered in column (2) of the table for the Jammu and Kashmir State:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No. in the SG/ST Schedule</th>
<th>Name of the community as given in the SG/ST Schedule</th>
<th>Equivalent names or names of synonyms and sub-castes/tribes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Chand or Ramdasia.
2. Khara
3. Doma or Mahasha

List of Scheduled Castes

4. Chamur or Ramdasia
   - Chamur-Ravidas, Chamur-Rohidas
5. Khara
   - Btaangi, Balmiki, Mohar
6. Duma

2. The above list of equivalent names and names of synonyms or sub-castes has been prepared by taking into account the ethnographic and other facts relating to the community referred to above and may be used only for the purpose of verification of claims of the members of the relevant community calling themselves by the names given in column (3) of the table above, to belong to the community given in column (2) of the table.

3. The above list is not intended or shall not be treated as an alteration or amendment of the Schedules to the Presidential Orders specifying Scheduled Castes in relation to the Jammu and Kashmir State, as any alterations or amendments of the lists of Scheduled Castes contained in the Presidential Orders can be made only by Parliamentary legislation.

4. The Scheduled Caste certificates to the eligible persons will be valid only if they are issued in the relevant names of the community entered in the Presidential Order, i.e., those column (2) of the table and not in the names given in column (3) thereof. Before issuing such certificates, it has also to be verified that they fulfill all other conditions of eligibility set out in the Presidential Orders e.g., that the person should be a resident of the locality specified in relation to the respective Scheduled Castes from the date of notification of the Presidential Orders etc.
1. The Scheduled Caste/Tribe certificates to the eligible persons will be valid only if they are issued in the relevant name of the community entered in the Presidential Order, i.e., those in column (2) of the table and not in the names given in column (3) thereof. Before issuing such certificates, it has also to be verified that they fulfill all other conditions of eligibility set out in the Presidential Orders, e.g., that the person should be a resident of the locality specified in relation to the respective Scheduled Caste/Tribe from the date of notification of the Presidential Order, etc.

5. It is further clarified that as the listed synonyms/sub-castes/sub-tribes would not form part of the Presidential Order, it would be open for any affected person to contend that the particular synonyms/sub-castes/sub-tribes is not in fact, a part of or identical with the respective Scheduled Caste/Tribe.

6. The State Government are requested to bring the contents of this letter to the notice of all concerned authorities in the State for compliance. Copy of those instructions may also be sent to this Ministry for information and record.

Yours faithfully,
(P. S. Krishnan)
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.
Tel. No. 381652.

No. BC. 12016/37/76-SCT-V.

Dated the 5th October, 1979.

Copy forwarded for information to:

1. The Registrar General of India, Social Studies Unit, West Block, R. K. Puram, New Delhi.
3. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Lok Nayak Bhavan, New Delhi.
4. All Ministries of the Government of India.

(P. S. Krishnan)
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.
Tel. No. 381652.
Subject: Inclusion of Dhibara, Keuta, Kaibarta communities in the list of Scheduled Castes for the State of Orissa as per the judgement in OJC No. 247 of 1978 delivered by the High Court of Orissa in respect of Narayan Behra versus State of Orissa.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the correspondence resting with your letter No. PL(i) 26/80.38731/HTW dated 6th December, 1980 and to draw your attention to the ruling of the High Court of Orissa in the case mentioned above. The judgement of the High Court was upheld by the Supreme Court vide case No. Special Leave Petition (Civil) No. 1900 of 1980. The judgement of High Court lays down that:

"whether it is Dewar or Dehawar, it is common ground before us that the real community to which reference is intended to have been made is Dhibara, community traditionally engaged in fishing, boating etc." and the High Court has further opined that "when there is no community known as Dhibara as such and Dhibara essentially refers to profession, Kaibarties and Keutas who are traditionally accepted to belong to Dhibara profession should be taken as included in the term Dhibara."

According to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 as amended, only Dewar community has been specified as a Scheduled Caste throughout Orissa State. But in view of the judgement delivered by the High Court of Orissa in the above case Dhibara, Keuta, Kaibarta have to be treated as synonymous names of 'Dewar' community which has already been specified as Scheduled Caste in relation to Orissa State. The formal inclusion of these names in the list of Scheduled Castes can be done only when a legislation is enacted by Parliament in this respect.

The Scheduled Caste certificates to the eligible persons will be valid only if they are issued in the relevant name of the community entered in the Presidential Order, i.e. 'Dewar'. Before issuing such certificates it has also to be verified that the persons belonging to these communities fulfill all other conditions of eligibility set out in the Presidential Orders e.g. that the person should be a resident of the locality specified in relation to the respective Scheduled Castes from the date of notification of the Presidential Order etc.

The State Government are requested to bring the contents of this letter to the notice of all concerned authorities in the State for compliance. A copy of these instructions may also be sent to this Ministry for information and record.

Yours faithfully,

(B. N. SRIVASTAVA)
DIRECTOR

Tele. No. 381843

Dated the 23 May, 1981

Copy forwarded for information to:

1. The Registrar General of India, Social Studies Unit, West Block, R. K. Puram, New Delhi-23.
2. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, West Block-I, R. K. Puram, New Delhi-23.
3. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Lok Nayak Bhawan, New Delhi.
4. All Ministers/Departments of Government of India
INSTRUCTIONS CONTAINING
GUIDELINES FOR
VERIFICATION OF CLAIMS
No. 35[1]72-R.U. (SCT.V)
Government of India\Bharat Sarkar
Ministry of Home Affairs\Grih Mantralaya

To

The Chief Secretaries of all State Governments and Union Territory Administration.

New Delhi-110001, Dated the 2 May, 1975/12 Vaisakha, 1897.

Subject: Issue of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe certificates.

Sir,

I am directed to state that complaints are often received that Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe certificates are given to persons who do not in fact belong to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. It is necessary, therefore, that the Certificate issuing authorities should make a proper verification before they actually issue such a certificate.

2. In this connection a set of points which should be taken into account are enclosed for the guidance of those empowered to issue Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe certificates. It is requested that these instructions may be circulated amongst them.

Yours faithfully,

(O. K. MOORTHY)
Director General, BCW

No. 35[1]72/R.U. (SCT.V), New Delhi-110001 dated the 2 May, 1975/12 Vaisakha, 1897

Copy forwarded for necessary action to:—

1. All Ministries/Depts. of the Govt. of India.
2. All attached and subordinate offices of M.H.A.
3. The Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, New Delhi-110011.

(O. K. MOORTHY)
Director General BCW.

Government of India\Bharat Sarkar
Ministry of Home Affairs\Grih Mantralaya

Enclosure to circular letter No. 35[1]72-R.U. (SCT.V) dated the April, 1975/Vaisakha, 1897

Issue of Scheduled Caste and Tribe Certificate-Points to be observed.

1. General: (Applicable in all cases)

Where a person claims to belong to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe by birth it should be verified:—

(i) that the person and his parents actually belong to the community claimed;

(ii) that this community is included in the Presidential Orders specifying the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in relation to the concerned State;

(iii) that the person belongs to that State and to the area within that State in respect of which the community has been scheduled;

(iv) if the person claims to be a Scheduled Caste, he should profess either the Hindu or the Sikh religion;

(v) if the person claims to be a Scheduled Tribe, he may profess any religion.

2. Cases of migration:

(i) where a person migrates from the portion of the State in respect of which his community is scheduled to another part of the same State in respect of which his community is not scheduled, he will continue to be deemed to be a member of the Scheduled Caste or the Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be, in relation to that State;

(ii) where a person migrates from one state to another, he can claim to belong to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe only in relation to the State to which he originally belonged and not in respect of the State to which he has migrated.
5. Claims through marriage:

The guiding principle is that no person who was not a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe by birth will be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe merely because he or she had married a person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

Similarly a person who is a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe would continue to be a member of that Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe as the case may be, even after his or her marriage with a person who does not belong to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

4. Cases of conversion and reconversion:

(i) Where a Scheduled Caste person gets converted to a religion other than Hinduism or Sikhism and then reconverts himself back to Hinduism or Sikhism, he will be deemed to have reverted to his original Scheduled Caste, if he is accepted by the members of that particular caste as one among them.

(ii) In the case of a descendant of a Scheduled Caste convert, the mere fact of conversion to Hinduism or Sikhism will not be sufficient to entitle him to be regarded as a member of the Scheduled Caste to which his forefathers belonged. It will have to be established that such a convert has been accepted by the members of the caste claimed as one among themselves and has thus become a member of that caste.

5. Cases of adoption:

Great care has to be exercised in dealing with cases where a person claims to be Scheduled Caste on the ground that he has been adopted by a Scheduled Caste person. The validity of the adoption has to be clearly established before any caste certificate can be given. It is for the party to prove his claim by cogent and reliable evidence.

(i) The requirements of valid adoption are given in sections 6 to 11 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 (relevant extracts of which are attached). The actual giving and taking of the child in adoption is a mandatory requirement and thereafter the adopted child is deemed to be the child of his or her adoptive father or mother for all purposes and the child severs all ties with the family of his or her birth. Ordinarily, no child who has attained the age of 15 years or who is married can be given in adoption unless there is a custom or usage applicable to the parties.

(ii) In deciding whether an adoption is valid, the certificate issuing authority should satisfy himself that all the requirements of Law have been complied with. He should also take into account the behaviour of the child after adoption whether he physically lives with and is supported by his adoptive parents and receives no financial help from his original parents. In case these conditions are not satisfied, the certificate should be refused.

(iii) Where the case relates to an adoption of a married person or of a person of the age of 15 years and above, the certificate shall be required to be given by the Distt. Magistrate who shall, after making due enquiries as to the validity of the adoption and as to whether such adoption is permitted by a custom or usage applicable to the parties, make an endorsement to that effect on the certificate. Such custom or usage should have been continuously and uniformly observed for a long time and obtained the force of law among the Hindus of that particular area, or that community, group or family provided that the custom or usage is certain and not unreasonable or opposed to public policy and in the case of custom or usage in respect of a particular family, that the custom or usage has not been discontinued. In addition it should be verified that all other conditions for a valid adoption, including the physical transfer of the adopted person to the family of the adoptive parents and that he has severed all ties with the original parents are fulfilled.
CHAPTER II—Adoption

Requisites if a valid adoption

6. No adoption shall be valid unless—

(i) The person adopting has the capacity, and also the right, to take in adoption;
(ii) the person giving in adoption has the capacity to do so,
(iii) the person adopted is capable of being taken in adoption; and
(iv) the adoption is made in compliance with the other conditions mentioned in this chapter.

Capacity of a male Hindu to take in adoption

7. Any male Hindu who is of sound mind and is not a minor has the capacity to take a son or a daughter in adoption:

Provided that, if he has a wife living, he shall not adopt except with the consent of his wife unless the wife has completely and finally renounced the world or has ceased to be a Hindu or has been declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be of unsound mind.

EXPLANATION: If a person has more than one wife living at the time of adoption, the consent of all the wives is necessary unless the consent of any one of them is unnecessary for any of the reasons specified in the preceding proviso.

Capacity of a female Hindu to take in adoption

8. Any female Hindu—

(a) who is of sound mind,
(b) who is not a minor, and
(c) who is not married or if married, whose marriage has been dissolved or whose husband is dead or has completely and finally renounced the world or has ceased to be a Hindu or has been declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be of unsound mind, has the capacity to take a son or daughter in adoption.

Persons capable of giving in adoption

9. (1) No person except the father or mother or the guardian of a child shall have the capacity to give the child in adoption.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) and sub-section (4), the father, if alive, shall alone have the right to give in adoption, but such right shall not be exercised save with the consent of the mother unless the mother has completely and finally renounced the world or has ceased to be a Hindu or has been declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be of unsound mind.

(3) The mother may give the child in adoption if the father is dead or has completely and finally renounced the world or has ceased to be a Hindu or has been declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be of unsound mind.

(4) Where both the father and mother are dead or have completely and finally renounced the world or have abandoned the child or have been declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be of unsound mind or where the parentage of the child is not known, the guardian of the child may give the child in adoption with the previous permission of the court to any person including the guardian himself.

(5) Before granting permission to a guardian under sub-section (4), the court shall be satisfied that the adoption will be for the welfare of the child, due consideration being for this purpose given to the wishes of the child having regard to the age and understanding of the child and that the applicant for permission has not received or agreed to receive and that no person had made or given or agreed to make or give to the applicant any payment or reward in consideration of the adoption except such as the court may sanction.

Explanation—For the purposes of this section—

(i) the expression “father” and “mother” do not include an adoptive father and an adoptive mother.
(ia) "guardian" means a person having the care of the person of a child or both his person and property and includes—

(a) a guardian appointed by the will of the child's father or mother, and

(b) a guardian appointed or declared by a court;

(ii) "court" means the city civil court or a district court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the child to be adopted ordinarily resides.

Persons who may be adopted.

10. No person shall be capable of being taken in adoption unless the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:

(i) he or she is a Hindu;

(ii) he or she has not already been adopted;

(iii) he or she has not been married, unless there is a custom or usage applicable to the parties which permits persons who are married being taken in adoption;

(iv) he or she has not completed the age of fifteen years, unless there is a custom or usage applicable to the parties which permits persons who have completed the age of fifteen years being taken in adoption.

Other complied Conditions for a valid adoption

11. In every adoption, the following conditions must be complied with:

(i) if the adoption is of a son, the adoptive father or mother by whom the adoption is made must not have a Hindu son, son's son or son's son's son (whether by legitimate blood relationship or by adoption) living at the time of adoption;

(ii) if the adoption is of a daughter, the adoptive father or mother by whom the adoption is made must not have a Hindu daughter or son's daughter (whether by legitimate blood relationship or by adoption) living at the time of adoption;

(iii) if the adoption is by a male and the person to be adopted is a female, the adoptive father is at least twenty-one years older than the person to be adopted;

(iv) if the adoption is by a female and the person to be adopted is a male, the adoptive mother is at least twenty-one years older than the person to be adopted.

(v) the same child may not be adopted simultaneously by two or more persons;

(vi) the child to be adopted must be actually given and taken in adoption by the parents or guardian concerned or under their authority with intent to transfer the child from the family of its birth or in the case of an abandoned child or a child whose parentage is not known, from the place or family where it has been brought up to the family of its adoption.

Provided that the performance of datta homam shall not be essential to the validity of an adoption.
No. BC. 12025/2/76-SCT I  
Government of India Bhart Sarkar  
Ministry of Home Affairs Grih Mantralaya

To

The Chief Secretaries to
All State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

New Delhi—110001, the 22 March, 1977  
Chaitra, 1898

SUBJECT:—Issue of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe certificates—Clarifications regarding.

Sir,

I am directed to say that many instances have come to the notice of this Ministry wherein certificates of belonging to a particular Scheduled Caste/Tribe have not been issued strictly in accordance with the principles governing the issue of such certificates. This is presumably due to inadequate appreciation of the legal position regarding the concept of the term “residence” on the part of the authorities empowered to issue such certificates.

2. As required under Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution, the President has, with respect to every State and Union Territory and where it is State after consultation with the Governor of the concerned State, issued orders notifying various Castes and Tribes as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union Territory from time to time. The inter-state area restrictions have been deliberately imposed so that the people belonging to the specific community residing in a specific area, which has been assessed to qualify for the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe status, only benefit from the facilities provided for them. Since the people belonging to the same caste but living in different States/Union Territories may not necessarily suffer from the same disabilities, it is possible that two persons belonging to the same caste but residing in different States/U.T.s may not both be treated to belong to Scheduled Caste/Tribe or vice-versa. Thus the residence of a particular person in a particular locality assumes a special significance. This residence has not to be understood in the literal or ordinary sense of the word. On the other hand it connotes the permanent residence of a person on the date of the notification of the Presidential Order scheduling his caste/tribe in relation to that locality. Thus a person who is temporarily away from his permanent place of abode at the time of the notification of the Presidential Order applicable in his case, say, for example, to earn a living or seek education, etc., can also be regarded as a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be, if his caste/tribe has been specified in that Order in relation to his State/U.T. But he cannot be treated as such in relation to the place of his temporary residence notwithstanding the fact that the name of his caste/tribe has been scheduled in respect of that area in any Presidential Order.

3. It is to ensure the veracity of this permanent residence of a person and that of the caste/tribe to which he claims to belong that the Government of India has made a special provision in the proforma prescribed for the issue of such certificate. In order that the certificates are issued to the deserving persons it is necessary that proper verification based primarily on revenue records and if need be, through reliable enquiries, is made before such certificates are issued. As it is only the Revenue Authorities who, besides having access to the relevant revenue records, are in a position to make reliable enquiries, Government of India insists upon the production of certificates from such authorities only. In order to be competent to issue such certificates, therefore, the authority mentioned in the Government of India (Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms) letter No. 13/2/74-Est (SCT) dated the 5th August, 1975, (copy enclosed) should be the one concerned with the locality in which the person applying for the certificate and his place of permanent abode at the time of the notification of the relevant Presidential Order. Thus the Revenue

55
Authority of one District would not be competent to issue such a certificate in respect of persons belonging to another district. Nor can such an authority of one State/UT issue such certificates in respect of persons whose place of permanent residence at the time of the notification of a particular Presidential Order, has been in a different State/Union Territory. In the case of persons born after the date of notification of the relevant Presidential Order, the place of residence for the purpose of acquiring Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes status, is the place of permanent abode of their parents at the time of the notification of the Presidential Order under which they claim to belong to such a caste/tribe.

4. It is understood that some State Governments|Union Territory Administrations have empowered all their Gazetted Officers to issue such certificates and ever Revenue Authorities issue certificates on the basis of the certificates issued by Gazetted Officers, M.P.s. and M.L.A.s, etc. If such a practice is followed, there is a clear danger of wrong certificates being issued, because in the absence of proper means of verification such authorities can hardly assure the intrinsic correctness of the facts stated in such certificates. In order to check the issuance of false certificates, the question of verification assumes all the more importance.

5. All the State Governments|Union Territory Administrations are, therefore, requested to streamline their respective procedures for issuing such certificates so as to conform to the above instructions as well as to those issued from time to time. Where Revenue Authorities have been empowered to issue certificates on the basis of a certificate issued by an M.P., M.L.A., Gazetted Officer, etc., they would do so only after having made proper verifications and after having satisfied themselves of the correctness of such certificates.

Yours faithfully,

(O. R. SRINIVASAN)
Under Secretary to the Government of India
Tel. No. 381843

No. BC. 12025/2/76-SCT-I
March, 1977
Phalgun, 1898

Copy to:
1. The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Government of India, with reference to their U.O No. D.2014/76-Est. (SCT), dated the 8th July, 1976. They are requested to make necessary amendments to the Brochure on the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by incorporating, where necessary, the position stated in the foregoing paragraphs.


3. Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi.

4. All Ministries|Departments of the Govt. of India.

5. All Zonal Directors|Deputy Directors.

6. Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi.

(O. R. SRINIVASAN)
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India
Tel. No. 381843

COPY

Letter No. 13/2/74-Est. (SCT)
Government of India|Bharat Sarkar
Cabinet Secretariat|Mantrinmandal
Sachivalay

Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms
(Karmik Aur Prasashanik Sudhar Vibhag)
New Delhi-110001, the 5th August, 1975

To
The Chief Secretaries of
All State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

SUBJECT:—Verification of claims of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—Form of caste certificate—Amendments to.

Sir,

I am directed to say that candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes seeking employment to posts/services under the Central Government are required to produce a certificate in the prescribed form from one of the prescribed authorities in support of their claim. A list of the prescribed authorities in this regard is enclosed for information. The form of caste certificate has now been slightly revised. The revised form of caste
certificate is enclosed. I am to request that the revised form of caste certificate may please be brought to the notice of the authorities under the State Government who are empowered to issue such certificates.

Sd./- J. S. AHLUWALIA
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India
No. 13/2/74-Est.(SCT) New Delhi-110001,
5th August, 1975

Copy forwarded to U.P.S.C. for information with ref. to their letter No. 26/43/74-EI(B) dated 28-1-1975.

List of authorities empowered to issue certificates of verification.

1. District Magistrate|Additional District Magistrate|Collector|Deputy Commissioner|Additional Deputy Commissioner|Deputy Collector|1st Class Stipendiary Magistrate|City Magistrate|*Sub-Divisional Magistrate|Taluka Magistrate|Executive Magistrate|Extra Assistant Commissioner.

(*not below the rank of 1st Class stipendiary Magistrate)


3. Revenue Officers not below the rank of Tehsildar.

4. Sub-Divisional Officer of the area where the candidate and/or his family normally resides.

5. Administrator|Secretary to Administrators|Development Officer (Lakshadweep Islands)
Form of certificate to be produced by a candidate belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe in support of his claim.

Form of caste certificate

This is to certify that Shri/Shrimati*/Kumari*/......................................................... son/daughter* of
.................................................................................................................. of village/town, .......................................................... in District/Division* of the State/Union Territory* ..................................................... belongs to the ..................................................... Caste/Tribe* which is recognised as Scheduled Caste* Scheduled Tribe*

under —

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950;
The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950;
The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951;
[as amended by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956, the Bombay Reorganisation Act) 1960, the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970 and the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation Act, 1971)
The Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes *Order, 1956;
The Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes *Order, 1959;
The Constitution, (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes *Order, 1962;
The Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Sch. Tribes *Order, 1962
The Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes *Order, 1964;
The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Uttar Pradesh) *Order, 1967;
The Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Caste *Order, 1968;
The Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Tribes *Order, 1968.

a. Shri/Shrimati /Kumari*/.................................................................................................................. and his/her* family ordinarily reside(s) in village/town, .......................................................... of, ..................................................... District/Division* of the State/Union Territory* of .....................................................


Signature .................................................................
Designation .................................................................
(with seal of Office)

Place ................................................................. State
Union Territory*

Date .................................................................
*Please delete the words which are not applicable.

Note: — The term “Ordinarily resides” used here will have the same meaning as in Section 20 of the Representation of the People's Act, 1950.
No. 39[3773-SCT. I

Government of India|Bharat Sarkar

Ministry of Home Affairs|Grih Mantralaya

To

The Chief Secretaries of all State
Governments & Union Territory
Administrations,

New Delhi-110001, the 21 May, 1977|31 Vaisakha,
1899

SUBJECT:—Caste status of the offsprings of inter-
caste married couples.

Sir,

I am directed to say that enquires about the
caste status of the offsprings of the inter-caste mar-
rried couples, have been sought from this Ministry
by various State Governments|Union Territory
Administrations from time to time. Accordingly
this question has been receiving the attention of this
Ministry for quite some time. A set of legal views
on the caste status of such offsprings was already
brought out vide this Ministry's letter of even num-
ber dated the 4th March, 1975. The matter has,
however, been further examined and the compre-
hensive legal position about the status of the off-
springs born to couples where one or both of the
spouses is/are member(s) of Scheduled Castes and
or Scheduled Tribes, is given in the enclosed An-
nexures (A to D).

2. It is requested that these instructions may be
circulated among all the authorities empowered to
issue Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe certifi-
cates.

Yours faithfully,

(O. R. SRINIVASAN)

UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF
INDIA

No. 39[3773-SCT.I, Dated the 21 May, 1977

31 Vaisakha, 1899

Copy to:

1. All Ministry|Departments of the Gov-
ernment of India.

2. All attached and subordinate offices of the
Ministry of Home Affairs.

3. The Union Public Service Commission,
Dholpur House, New Delhi-110011.

4. The Subordinate Services Commission, R. K.
Puram, New Delhi-110022.

(O. R. SRINIVASAN)

UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF
INDIA

50
ANNEXURE—A

Legal views on the status of the offspring of a couple where one of the spouses is a member of a Scheduled Caste

The general position of law as to that effect of marriage between parties, who are Hindus and one of whom belongs to the Scheduled Castes in that under the ancient Hindu law, generally, inter-caste marriage was looked down upon by the propounders and commentators. Some of the authorities, however, reluctantly permitted marriage between a male caste Hindu with a Shudra female and included it in the list of Anuloma marriages although it was stated that in the wedding with a Shudra wife, the ceremony should be performed without Mantras. The children born out of such marriage by a caste Hindu with a woman of an inferior caste had neither the caste of the father nor the status of his Savarn Aurasas-means the son born of a caste Hindu wife. They were termed as Anulomaja and belonged to an intermediate caste higher than that of their mother and lower than that of their father. Yajnavalkya omits the son of Brahmin by a Shudra wife from the list of sons mentioned by Manu. Pratiloma marriages, i.e. marriages between woman of a superior caste with a man of an inferior caste, were altogether forbidden and no rites were prescribed for them in Grihya Sutra and persons entering into such marriages were degraded from the caste.

2. After the passing of the various statutory enactments relating to the Hindu law, such as, the Hindu Marriages Act, 1955, the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 and the Hindu Minority & Guardianship Act, 1956, customary ban on inter-caste marriages in either way, has been lifted by the statutory enactments. Under the Hindu Marriage Act, any two Hindus of different sex, irrespective of their caste may enter into a valid marriage unless such marriage is prohibited by the Statute itself. According to the above three Statutes, all children either legitimate, or illegitimate, one of whose parents is a Hindu, a Buddhist, a Jain or a Sikh by religion and who are brought up as members of the tribe, community, group or family to which their parents belong or belonned, are to be treated as Hindus. In view of the above, the off-springs of marriage between the caste Hindu and a member of the Scheduled Caste community, are Hindus and like the offspring of marriage in the same caste, are entitled to succeed to the properties of their parents. But the status of his or her parent belonging to the higher caste or a question arises as to whether such a child will acquire the property that of the parent belonging to the Scheduled Caste. On this point, we have not come across any direct case law. But we feel that the ratio of the decision in Wilson Read V's. C. S. Booth reported in AIR 1958 Assam 128 would apply to such cases. It is stated at page 182.

"The test which will determine the membership of the individual will not he the purity of blood, but his own conduct in following the customs and the way of life of the tribe: the way in which he was treated by the community and the practice amongst the tribal people in the matter of dealing with the tribal people in the matter of dealing with persons whose mother was a Khasi and father was a European".

Similarly, in the case of Mathuswamy Muddalier Vs. Musilman Muddalier, reported in ILR 33, Madras, 342, the Court held:

"It is not uncommon process for a class or tribe outside the pale of caste to another pale and if other communities recognised their claim, they are treated as of that class or hastes. The process of adoption into the Hindu hierarchy through caste is common both in the North and in the South India. As we have already pointed out, in the past there have been cases where people who judge from the purity of blood could not be Khasis, were taken into their fold or the orthodoxy did not stand in the way of their assimilation into the Khasi community".

3. The Supreme Court in V. V. Giri Vs. D. S. Dora reported in AIR 1959 S. C. 1318 (1327) held:

"...The caste—status of a person in the context would necessarily have to be determined in the light of the recognition received by him from the members of the caste into which he seeks an entry.
There is no evidence on this point at all. Besides the evidence produced by the appellant merely shows some acts by respondent 1 which no doubt were intended to assert a higher status; but unilateral acts of this character cannot be easily taken to prove that the claim for the higher status which the said acts purport to make is established. That is the view which the High Court has taken and in our opinion the High Court is absolutely right."

In view of the above observations by superior Courts, it can safely be concluded that the crucial test to determine is whether a child born out of such a wedlock has been accepted by the Scheduled Caste community as a member of their community and has been brought up in that surrounding and in that community or not. The nexus between the child and the community or class or caste is a real test irrespective of the fact whether the accommodating class or caste or community is Scheduled Caste community or a caste Hindu community. Even if the mother of the child is a member of the Scheduled Caste community, it is possible that the child is accepted by the community of his father and brought up in the surroundings of his father's relations. In that case, such a child cannot be treated as a member of the Scheduled Caste community and cannot get any benefit as such. Similarly, when the mother belongs to a higher caste and the father is a Scheduled Caste, the father may remain away from the Scheduled Caste Community and the child may be brought up in a different surrounding under the influence of his mother's relations and her community members. In such cases also, the child cannot be said to be a member of the Scheduled Caste community. In the alternative, where the child irrespective of the fact whether the father or the mother is a member of Scheduled Caste community, is brought up on the Scheduled Caste community as a member of such community, then he has to be treated as a member of the Scheduled Caste community and would be entitled to receive benefits as such.

4. As regards the marriages not registered and marriages not legally valid, it may be pointed out that registration is not mandatory for marriages under the Hindu law. Even under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, registration under Section 8 is optional and sub-section (5) provides that the validity of any Hindu marriage shall, in no way, be affected by the omission to make entry in the Marriage Register maintained under this Section. Section 7 provides that Hindu marriage may be solemnised in accordance with the customaries and the ceremonies of either party thereto and, if such ceremony includes the Saptapadi, the marriage becomes complete and binding when the seventh step is taken. In view thereof, all those marriages though not registered but which have been solemnised in accordance with the procedure mentioned in this Section, are to be treated as valid marriages and our opinion mentioned in para 3 above will apply to the children born out of such valid but undersigned marriages.

5. As regards marriages which are not legally valid, it is clear that such children are illegitimate unless invalidity of marriage is due to grant of a decree of nullity by a Court in which case, provisions of Section 16 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, will apply. Under Section 6(6) of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, the natural guardian of a Hindu minor has been stated to be—

"in case of an illegitimate boy or an illegitimate girl—the mother and after her the father"

6. It can be derived from this that the illegitimate children are generally brought up by the mother and in her own surroundings. Therefore, if the mother belongs to the Scheduled Caste and brings up the child within a Scheduled Caste community, the child can be taken as a member of the Scheduled Caste community. But in this case also the major factor for consideration is whether the child has been accepted by the Scheduled Caste community as a member of their community and he has been brought up as such.

7. The above are the general observations, however, each case has to be examined in the light of the circumstances prevalent in that case and final decision has to be taken thereof.
ANNEXURE—B

Legal views on the status of the offsprings of a couple where one of the spouses is a member of a Scheduled Tribe

The question has arisen whether the Offspring born out of wedlock between a couple one of whom is a member of Scheduled Tribe and other is not, should be treated as a Scheduled Tribe or not.

2. It may be stated at the outset that unlike members of Scheduled Castes the members of Scheduled Tribes continue as such even after their conversation to other religion. This is because while Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 provides in clause 3 that only a member of Hindu or Sikh religion shall be deemed to be a member of Scheduled Caste, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes Order, 1950) does not provide any such condition. This view has been upheld by the Supreme Court in the case reported in AIR 1964 S.C. at p. 201.

3. It may be stated that unlike members of Scheduled Castes, members of Scheduled Tribes remain in homogeneous groups and quite distinct from any other group of Scheduled Tribes. Each Tribe live in a compact group under the care and supervision of the elders of the Society whose words are obeyed in all social matters. A member committing breach of any prescribed conduct is liable to be exchanged. The social custom has a greater binding force in their day to day life.

4. In the case of marriage between a tribal with a non-tribal, the main factor or consideration is whether the couple were accepted by the tribal society to which the tribal spouse belongs. If he or she, as the case may be, is accepted by the Society then their children shall be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes. But this situation can normally happen when the husband is a member of the Scheduled Tribe. However, circumstances may be there where a Scheduled Tribe woman may have children from marriage with a non-Scheduled Tribe man. In that event the children may be treated as Scheduled Tribes only if the members of the Scheduled Tribe Community accept them and treat them as members of their own community. This view has been held by the Assam High Court in Wilson Red v. C. S. Booth reported in AIR 1958 Assam at p. 128, where it has been held—

“The test which will determine the membership of the individual will not be the purity of blood, but his own conduct in following the customs and the way of life of the tribe; the way in which he has been treated by the Community and the practice amongst the tribal people in the matter of dealing with persons whose mother was a Khansi and father was a European”.

Similarly, in the case of Muthusamy Mudaliar v. Masilamani Mudaliar, reported in ILR 33 Madras, 342, the court held—

“It is not uncommon process for a class or tribe outside the pale of caste to another pale and if other communities recognised their claim they are treated as of that class or caste”.

Similarly, in V. V. Giri v. D. S. Dora, reported in AIR 1959 S. C. 1318 (1327) the Court held—

“The caste-status of a person in the context would necessarily have to be determined in the light of the recognition received by him from the members of the caste into which he seeks an entry”.

5. As mentioned above, it is the recognition and acceptance by the society of the children born out of a marriage between a member of Scheduled Tribe with an outsider, which is the main determining factor irrespective of whether the Tribe is patriarchal or matriarchal. The final result will always depend on whether the child was accepted as a member of the Scheduled Tribe or not.

6. The general position of law has been stated above. However, each individual case will have to be examined in the light of existing facts and circumstances in such cases.
ANNEXURE—C

Legal views on the status of the offsprings of a couple where both the spouses are members of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes but each belongs to a different sub-caste/sub-tribe.

1. Under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, what is material is residence of the member of the caste, race or tribe in the localities specified in the respective schedule. In the case of a minor child the question arises whether his residence will go along with that of his father. Under the principles of prevailing International Law, the domicile of a minor child follows that of his father, and in certain cases of his mother and the minor child is incapable of changing his domicile by any voluntary act. This rule by no means is absolute. Suppose, for instance, a father deserts his son or he is divorced and the custody of his son is given to his wife. In such a case, the court may consider that the minor’s domicile will be that of the mother.

2. Under Section 3 of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 the natural guardian in the case of a minor boy or an unmarried girl is father and after him his mother. In the case of an illegitimate boy or an illegitimate unmarried girl, the natural guardian will be the mother and after her, the father.

3. In the above background it has to be seen as to which sub-caste or sub-tribe the offspring would belong in case the parents belonging to two distinct communities within the same Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes as the case may be. Prima facie it would appear that in such cases the children born of such parents could be treated as members of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, as the case may be. The prima facie presumption is also in favour of the child possessing the sub-caste or sub-tribe of the father in the large majority of cases, having regard to the concept of domicile mentioned above. Apart from this, it has to be seen whether the child has also been accepted and assimilated in the sub-caste or sub-tribe in that community. Each case has to be examined in the light of the circumstances pertaining to it.
ANNEXURE—D

Legal views on the status of the offsprings of a couple where one of the spouses is a member of a Scheduled Caste and the other that of a Scheduled Tribe.

As regards the status of the offspring whose father is a member of Scheduled Caste and mother of a Scheduled Tribe, the prima-facie presumption is in favour of the child possessing the caste of the father in the large majority of cases, having regard to the concept of domicile explained in para 1 of Annexure C. Apart from this, it may also be a relevant criterion to see whether the child has been accepted and assimilated in the Scheduled Caste community to which the father belongs.

2. The principle mentioned above would also apply to the case of an offspring whose mother is a member of a Scheduled Caste and father of a Scheduled Tribe.

3. This is the general position of law. Each case, however, has to be examined in the light of the attendant facts and circumstances.
To

The Chief Secretaries of all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations,

SUBJECT:—Issue of Scheduled Caste/ Tribe Certificates—Providing for punishments for officials issuing such certificates without proper verification.

Sir,

I am directed to say that it was mentioned in the meeting of the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Home Affairs held in Feb. 1982 that Scheduled Caste/ Tribe certificates have been issued to ineligible persons, carelessly or deliberately without proper verification by the officials empowered to issue such certificates. This has resulted in some persons availing of the benefits meant for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on false pretext. The Consultative Committee has desired that suitable steps should be taken to prevent such wrong issue of certificates.

2. Attention is invited to this Ministry’s letter No. BC 12025/3/78-SCT-I dated 29th March 1976 addressed to the Chief Secretaries of all the State Governments/U.T. Administrations requesting them to take deterrent action against officials who issued certificates carelessly or deliberately without proper verification. The State Governments/U. T. Administrations were requested to issue necessary instructions to all the officials under their control who are empowered to issue certificates to take proper care before issuing them. These officials were also to be informed that action would be taken against them under the relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code (Section 420 etc.) if any of them is found to have issued certificates carelessly and without proper verification in addition to the action to which they are liable under the appropriate disciplinary rules applicable to them.

3. It is requested that the action taken in the matter by the State Governments/U. T. Administrations may kindly be intimated to this Ministry urgently with regard to the following points:

(i) Number of bogus certificates detected during the last 2 years (1980 and 1981).

(ii) Action taken against the erring officials.

(a) Under the relevant provision of the I.P.C.

(b) Under the appropriate disciplinary rules applicable to them.

(iii) Action taken against persons who obtained such bogus certificates under IPC etc.

(iv) Details of the steps taken to curb such malpractices in future.

4. The State Governments and U. T. Administrations are also requested to take strict measures to detect such cases of non-Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled Tribe persons holding false S. C./S. T. Certificates, deprive them of benefits that they are not entitled to, and impose appropriate penalties and take legal action against them and against those who were responsible for the issue of such certificates, strictly and expeditiously. Further, it was suggested in the Consultative Committee meeting that the State Governments/U. T. Administrations may set up special courts for expeditiously trying the cases relating to the issue of bogus certificates with deterrent rapidity and give wide publicity to the names of persons who are convicted of this offence by the courts.

Yours faithfully,

(B. N. Srivastava),
Director.

Copy forwarded for information:

1. Department of Personnel & A. R. Establishment (SCT) Section.

2. Secretary, Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Lok Nayak Bhavan, New Delhi.

4. Secretary, U.P.S.C./Secretary, Staff Selection Commission.

5. All the Ministries/Departments.

6. All the Divisions of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Yours faithfully,

(B. N. Srivastava),
Director.
To The Chief Secretaries to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations,

SUBJECT:—Issue of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Certificate to migrants from other States/Union Territories.

Sir,

I am directed to say that it has been represented to this Ministry that persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, who have migrated from one State to another for the purpose of employment, education, etc., experience great difficulty in obtaining caste/tribe certificate from the State from which they have migrated. In order to remove this difficulty, it has been decided in modification of the instructions issued in letter No. BC-12025/2/76-SCT-I dated 22-3-1977 and letter No. BC-12025/11/79-SC&BCD-I/IV dated 29-3-1982 that the prescribed authority of a State Government/Union Territory Administration may issue the Scheduled Caste/ Tribe certificate to a person who has migrated from another State, on the production of the genuine certificate issued to his father/mother by the prescribed authority of the State of the father’s/mother’s origin except where the prescribed authority feels that detailed enquiry is necessary through the State of origin before issue of the certificate. The certificate will be issued irrespective of whether the caste/tribe in question is scheduled or not in relation to the State/Union Territory to which the person has migrated. This facility does not alter the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes status of the person in relation to the one or the other State. The revised form of the Scheduled Caste/ Tribe certificate is encloses.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(B. K. Sarkar)
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. BC-16014/1|82-SC&BCD-1 New Delhi, the 18th November, 1982.

Copy to:—

1. Department of Personnel & A.R. (Est) (SCT Section) with the request that necessary amendment to the Brochure of the reservation in services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, by incorporating, where necessary, the position stated in the foregoing paragraphs may please be made.

2. Secretary Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, New Delhi.

3. Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, Block No. 12, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.

4. All the Ministries/Departments, Government of India.

5. Secretary, Commission for Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe, Lok Nayak Bhavan, New Delhi.


7. All the Sections in SC&BCD Division/TD Division, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(B. K. Sarkar)
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.
Form of certificate to be produced by a candidate belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe in support of his claim.

**Form of caste certificate**

This is to certify that Shri/Shrimati/Kumari ........................................ son/daughter of ........................................ of village/town ........................................ of the State/Union Territory ........................................ belongs to the ........................................ Caste/Tribe which is recognised as Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe

Under:

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.
The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order 1950.
The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order 1951. *
The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951. *

(as amended by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Modifications) Order, 1956, the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960, the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970 and the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1976.)
The Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959. *

The Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962. *
The Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962. *
The Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964. *
The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Uttar Pradesh) Order, 1967. *
The Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968. *
The Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1968. *
The Constitution (Nagaland) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1970. *
The Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978. *
The Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1978. *

This certificate is issued on the basis of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe certificate issued to Shri/Shrimati ........................................ father/mother of Shri/Shrimati/Kumari ........................................ of village/town ........................................ in District/Division ........................................ of the State/Union Territory ........................................ who belongs to the ........................................ Caste/Tribe which is recognised as a Scheduled Caste in the Scheduled Tribe.

State/Union Territory ........................................ issued by the ........................................ (name of prescribed authority) with their No. ........................................ dated ........................................

Signature ........................................
Designation ........................................ (with seal of Office)

Place ........................................ State
Union Territory

Date ........................................

* Please quote specific Presidential order.
No. BC-16014/1|82-SC&BCD-I

Government of India/Bharat Sarkar
Ministry of Home Affairs/Grih Mantralaya

New Delhi, the 6th August, 1984

To

The Chief Secretaries of All State Govts and UT Administrations,

SUBJECT:—Verification of claim of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and migrants from other States/Union Territories—Form of certificate—Amendment to.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to this Ministry’s letter of even number dated the 18-11-1982 and the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms letter No. 36012[6]/76/Est. (SCT) dated the 29-10-1977 on the above subject and to say that the form of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe certificate enclosed with the aforesaid letters has been further revised consequent upon coming into force of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 and keeping in view the difficulty being experienced by the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in obtaining community certificates on migration from their States of origin to another for the purpose of employment, education etc. The revised caste/tribe form of certificate is enclosed herewith. It is requested that a copy of the revised form of certificate may please be brought to the notice of all the competent authorities who have been empowered to issue such certificates. The list of competent authorities who have been empowered to issue the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe certificates circulated by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in their letter No. 13/2/74-Est. (SCT) dated the 5-8-1975 has also been incorporated in the enclosed revised form.

2. The instructions issued in this Ministry’s letter of even number dated the 18-11-1982 will continue. It is however, clarified that the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe person on migration from the State of his origin to another State will not lose his status as Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes but he will be entitled to the concessions/benefits admissible to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes from the State of his origin and not from the State where he has migrated. All competent authorities may be advised under intimation to this Ministry to issue the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe certificates on the revised form of certificate henceforth after satisfying themselves of correctness of the certificate after proper verification based on the revenue records through reliable enquires. The list of the competent authorities empowered and incorporated in the form may please be followed strictly. No other authority may be authorised to issue the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe certificates.

Yours faithfully,

(B. K. SARKAR)
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India

No. BC-16014/1|82-SC&BCD-I dated the 6th August, 1984 copy to:

1. Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Dhopur House, New Delhi (with 15 S/cs.).

2. Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, Block No. 12, Lodi Road, New Delhi (with 15 spare copies).

3. All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

4. Secretary, Commission for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Lok Nayak Bhavan, New Delhi.


6. All Directors/Deputy Directors for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

7. Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

8. Election Commission of India.

9. Lok Sabha Secretariat (SC/ST Branch) with spare copies.)
Form of certificate to be produced by a candidate belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe in support of his claim.

**Form of caste certificate**

This is to certify that Shri/Shrimati/Kumari .................................................................................................................... son/daughter of .................................................................................................................................

....................... of village/town .................................................................................................................................

................................................................................................................................. of the State/Union Territory .................................................................................................................................

.............................. in District/Division ......................................................................................................................

which is recognised as Scheduled Caste

* Scheduled Tribe

Under 1:

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order 1950.

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order 1951. *

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951. *

(as amended by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists (Modification) Order, 1956, the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960, the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970 and the North Eastern Area Reorganisation Act, 1971 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1976.)


The Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959. *

The Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962. *

The Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962. *

The Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964. *

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Uttar Pradesh) Order, 1967. *

The Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968. *

The Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1968. *

The Constitution (Nagaland) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1970. *

The Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978. *

The Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1978. *

2. This certificate is issued on the basis of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe certificate issued to Shri/Shrimati .................................................................................................................................

....................... father/mother of Shri/Shrimati/Kumari .................................................................................................................................

................................................................................................................................. of village/town .................................................................................................................................

................................................................................................................................. in District/Division .................................................................................................................................

................................................................................................................................. who belongs to the .................................................................................................................................

Scheduled Tribe

State/Union Territory .................................................................................................................................

................................................................................................................................. issued by the ................................................................................................................................. (name of prescribed authority) side their No. ................................................................................................................................. dated .................................................................................................................................

Place .................................................................................................................................

State .................................................................................................................................

Union Territory

Date .................................................................................................................................

* Please quote specific Presidential order.

Signature .................................................................................................................................

Designation .................................................................................................................................

(with seal of Office)
10. Lok Sabha Secretariat (Administration Branch).


13. Ministry of Home Affairs (Planning Cell) for taking necessary action so far as Union Territories are concerned.

14. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms Estt. SCT, Administration I, II, AIS (I), (III), (IV), CS (I), (II), (III), Estt. (B), (C), (D), IES, ISS, AVD (II), CD (IV), EO (MM), and Welfare Sections.

15. All attached and subordinate offices of the Department of Personnel and A.Rs.

16. All Section in SC&BCD, Division/T.D. Division, Administration I(A), (B), II Sections in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

17. One copy to be retained in F. No. BC-12025/2/76-SCT.I.

(B. K. SARKAR)
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.
FORM OF CASTE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Shri/Shrimati*/Kumari* son/daughter* of

of village* / town* in district/Division*

of the State/Union Territory*

Caste/ Tribe* which is recognised as a Scheduled Caste

Scheduled Tribe* Under:

@ The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.
@ The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.
@ The Constitution (Scheduled Caste) (Union Territories) Order, 1951.
@ The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951.

[as amended by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956, the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1966, the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970, the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976]

@ The Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956.
@ The Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959.

@ The Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order 1962
@ The Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962.
@ The Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964.
@ The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes (Uttar Pradesh) Order, 1967.
@ The Constitution (Goa, Daman & Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968.
@ The Constitution (Goa, Daman & Diu) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1968.
@ The Constitution (Nagaland) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1970.
@ The Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978.
@ The Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1978.

% 2. Application in the case of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes persons who have migrated from one State/Union Territory Administration:

This certificate is issued on the basis of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe certificate issued to Shri/Shrimati* son/daughter* of father/mother* of Shri/Shrimati/Kumari*

of village/town* in District/Division*

of the State/Union Territory*

who belongs to the caste/tribe* which is recognised as a Scheduled Caste

Scheduled Tribe* in the State/Union Territory* issued by the (name of prescribed authority) vide their No., dated


% 3. Shri*/Shrimati*/Kumari* and/or his/her* Family ordinarily reside(s) in village/town* of District/Division of the State/Union Territory of

Signature..............................

**Designation..............................

(with seal of Office)

Place.....................................................

State

Union Territory

Date..............................

*Please delete the words which are not applicable.
@Please quote specific Presidential Order.
%Delete the paragraph which is not applicable.
NOTE: The term “Ordinarily reside(s) used here will have the same meaning as in Section 20 of the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1950.

1. List of authorities empowered to issue Scheduled caste/Scheduled Tribe certificates:

   1. District Magistrate/Additional District Magistrate/Collector/Deputy Commissioner/Additional Deputy Commissioner/Deputy Collector/1st Class Stipendiary Magistrate/City Magistrate/Sub-divisional Magistrate/Taluka Magistrate/Executive Magistrate/Extra Assistant Commissioner.
   
   (not below the rank of 1st class Stipendiary Magistrate).


   3. Revenue Officer not below the rank of Tehsildar.

   4. Sub-Divisional Officer of the area where the candidate and/or his family normally resides.

   5. Administrator/Secretary to Administrator/Development Officer (Lakshadweep Islands).