



**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,  
NAGPUR BENCH AT NAGPUR**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 3296 OF 2021**

Ankit S/o. Eknath Nadge,  
Aged about 23 years, Occ. Student,  
R/o. At & Post-Saramsarpura, Achalpur,  
Tah. Achalpur, Dist. – Amravati

**... Petitioner**

**.. Versus ..**

The Schedule Tribe Caste  
Certificate Scrutiny Committee,  
through its Member Secretary  
and Deputy Director, Sanna  
Building, Opp. Govt. Rest House,  
Camp Amravati – 444 601

**... Respondents**

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Shri Ashwin Deshpande, Advocate for petitioner.  
Shri N.R.Patil, A.G.P. for respondent.  
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**CORAM : SUNIL B. SHUKRE AND  
SMT. M.S. JAWALKAR, JJ.**

**RESERVED ON : 02/05/2022  
PRONOUNCED ON: 05/05/2022**

**ORAL JUDGMENT** (Per : Smt. M.S.Jawalkar, J.)

Heard. **Rule.** Rule made returnable forthwith. Heard  
finally by consent of the learned counsel appearing for the  
parties.

2. The petitioner claims to belong to 'Halbi' Schedule Tribe. The Sub-Divisional Officer Revenue, Achalpur had issued a Caste Certificate to the petitioner as belongs to 'Halbi'. The petitioner has completed B.E Course (Mechanical) from College of Engineering run by Marathwada Mitra Mandal, Kurvey Nagar, Pune. The petitioner had sent his Caste Claim for verification to the respondent-Schedule Tribe Caste Certificate Scrutiny Committee (in short, 'the Committee') through the College alongwith relevant documents and validity certificates. As his caste claim was pending since long, he filed a Writ Petition bearing No. 2585/2020 before this Court, in which, the directions were issued to decide the caste claim within 3 months, inspite of it, the caste claim was not decided and thereafter, the petitioner constrained to file a Contempt Petition bearing No. 151/2021 before this Court. During the pendency of the Contempt Petition, the respondent - Committee invalidated the caste claim of the petitioner. Presently, the petitioner is challenging the order dated 22/07/2021 of the respondent - Committee invalidating the caste claim of the petitioner.

3. The learned counsel for the petitioner submits that although there are several validity certificates placed on record, the respondent - Committee without any reason, discarded the same.

4. The petitioner further submits that the 'Halbi' Schedule Tribe is recognized as Schedule Tribe in the State of Maharashtra and included at Sr. No. 19 in the Constitutional Schedule Tribe Order, 1950. The show cause notice was sent to the petitioner alongwith the copy of the Police Vigilance Report dated 09/05/2018 by the respondent - Committee seeking explanation on the said report. The petitioner submitted the detailed reply on the same, stating that, as Police Vigilance in its report came up with some 'Koshti' documents, they are not from the petitioner's family and therefore, there is no relation with these documents and thus the said documents cannot be relied upon. There are 5 validities in the family of the petitioner, which the petitioner placed before the respondent – Committee.

5. The petitioner submits that the respondent - Committee has erred in invalidating the caste claim of the petitioner for 'Halba/Halbi' Schedule Tribe Category. The

findings recorded by the respondent - Committee are based upon totally irrelevant consideration and factors. It is not the case of the respondent - Committee that the documents placed on record are bogus, false, non-existent or fabricated. All the documents are pertaining to the period prior to 1950 and onwards, unequivocally and undisputedly indicate the claim of the petitioner as 'Halba/Halbi' Schedule Tribe. When the documents on record conclusively establish that the petitioner belongs to 'Halba/Halbi' Schedule Tribe, then it is not permissible for the respondent - Committee to go into affinity test and to reject the claim of the petitioner. The Committee failed to appreciate that the petitioner originally hails from Achalpur city which is border area of Melghat and is earmarked for 'Halba/Halbi' Tribals in the map of the Tribal area prepared by the State Government of Maharashtra. The respondent - Committee considered the irrelevant documents and has not given consideration to the genuine documents and also validity certificates which are issued in the family. The allegation is that the documents showing caste as 'Koshti' was suppressed by the applicant/petitioner. However, as those documents do not belong to the petitioner's family, then there is no question of suppression. The oldest documents in

respect of the petitioner's grandfather and great great grandfather are of 1920, 1929 and 1930 onwards showing the caste as 'Halbi'. There are 5 validities in the petitioner's family in respect of blood relatives. The petitioner is relying upon the following citations in support of his contentions;

**i) Apoorva Vinay Nichale V/s. Divisional Caste Certificate Scrutiny Committee and others, reported in 2010 (6) Mh.L.J. 401,**

**ii) Priya Parate V/s. Schedule Tribe Caste Certificate Scrutiny Committee, reported in (2013), Mh.L.J. 180,**

**iii) Kum. Arya Vaibhav Umbarje V/s. State of Maharashtra, W.P. No. 3735 of 2022, decided on 21/03/2022,**

**iv) Bharat Bhagwant Tayade V/s. State of Maharashtra, W.P. No. 11617 of 2017, decided on 15/03/2022,**

**v) Saurabh Ashok Nikam V/s. State of Maharashtra, W.P. No. 241 of 2022, decided on 06/01/2022,**

**vi) Shubham Sanjay Nandanwar V/s. Schedule Tribe Caste Certificate Scrutiny Committee, Amaravati, 2021(1) Mh.L.J. 379,**

**vii) Anita Atmaram Gaikwad V/s. State of Maharashtra, Special Leave Appeal (C) No. 23081/2010, decided on 16/04/2013.**

6. As against this, Shri N.R. Patil, learned Assistant Government Pleader supports the order of the respondent - Committee and submits that as there is 'Koshti' Caste shown of the relatives of the petitioner, the order passed by the respondent - Committee is perfectly justified and no intervention is called for.

7. We heard both the parties at length and gone through the documents placed on record and order passed by the respondent - Committee. The petitioner has placed on record the following documents;

Sr.No.	Particulars of Documents	Date
i)	Copy of School Record of the petitioner	03-06-2022
ii)	Copy of School Record of the petitioner's father	04-07-1969
iii)	Copy of Birth Register of the petitioner's great great grandfather (Kisan Vald Hiranman Halbi)	19-01-1920
iv)	Copy of School Record of the petitioner Grandfather (Uttam Kisan father Hiranman).	04-11-1929
v)	Copy of School Record of the petitioner Grandfather (Pandurang Kisan Nadge)	01-03-1930

- |       |  |                          |
|-------|--|--------------------------|
| vi)   | Copy of Akhiv Patrika of the petitioner Grandfather (Pandurang Kisan Uttam Kisan, Gopal Kisan, Govinda Kisan and Madhurabai)   | 24-07-1945               |
| vii)  | Copy of School Record of the petitioner father (Eknath Pandurang Nadge)  | 04-07-1969               |
| viii) | Copy of order passed by this Court in Writ Petition No. 3063/2002 along with validity certificate in the petitioner Real Cousin Uncle (Niwruti Shankarrao Nadge)                 | 01-09-2015<br>28-10-2015 |
| ix)   | Copy of order passed by this Court in Writ Petition No. 3064/2002 along with validity certificate in the petitioner Real Cousin Uncle (Ramchandra Shankarrao Nadge)              | 01-09-2015<br>30-10-2015 |
| x)    | Copy of order passed by this Court in Writ Petition No. 3751/2003 along with validity certificate in the petitioner Real Cousin Brother (Atul Madhukarrao Nadge)                 | 11-01-2016<br>08-03-2016 |
| xi)   | Copy of order passed by this Court, Order/ Judgment reported in 2017(7) All MR - 366 along with validity certificate in the petitioner Real Cousin Brother (Arun Madhukar Nadge) | 07-04-2016<br>11-07-2016 |
| xii)  | Copy of order passed by this Court in Writ Petition No. 5859/2003 along with validity certificate in the petitioner Real Cousin Brother (Shubham Niwruti Nadge)                  | 05-10-2018<br>20-11-2018 |

8. From these documents, it can be seen that the High Court had issued a direction, in respect of 5 blood relatives from paternal side of the petitioner, to Schedule Tribe Caste Certificate Scrutiny Committee (the respondent - Committee) to issue validity certificates. However, the respondent - Committee now raises a doubt in respect of said the validity certificates. The judgments of this Court have attained finality and are binding on all the sub-ordinate authorities. Thus, the respondent - Committee has no authority to express any doubt about the correctness of the said validity certificates and reject it. As held in **Apoorva Nichale case (supra)** in para 9 of the said case, which read as follows,

*“9..... the matter pertaining to validity of caste have a great impact on the candidate as well as on the future generations in many matters varying from marriage to education and enjoyment, and therefore, where a committee has given a finding about the validity of the caste of a candidate another committee ought not to refuse the same status to a blood relative who applies. A merely different view on the same facts would not entitle the committee dealing with the subsequent caste claim to reject it. There is, however, no doubt as observed by earlier that if a committee is of the view that the earlier*



*certificate is obtained by fraud it would not be bound to follow the earlier caste validity certificate and it entitled to refuse the caste claim and also in addition initiate proceedings for cancellation of the earlier order. In this view of the matter, we are of the view that the petition must succeed. Rule is made absolute in above terms. The caste scrutiny committee is directed to furnish the caste validity certificate to the petitioner.”*

9. In the present petition, the facts discloses that there were directions issued to the Schedule Tribe Caste Certificate Scrutiny Committee for issuing the Tribe Validity Certificates to Nivrutti Shankarrao Nadge, Ramchandra Shankarrao Nadge, Arun Madhukarrao Nadge, Atul Madhukarrao Nagade and Shubham Nivrutti Nadge, the paternal relatives of the petitioner, and as per these directions, the said Committee had issued validity certificates to the above said relatives of the petitioner. Thus, now, the respondent - Committee has disregarded and disobeyed the binding judgments of this Court. Apart from this, the oldest documents placed on record is of 1920 which is abstract of Birth Register of the petitioner's great great grandfather Kisan Vald Hiranman Halbi. The entry is of

19/01/1920 wherein the Kisan Vald Hiranman is shown as ‘Halbi’. Thus being the oldest entry of ‘Halbi’, the heirs of the said Kisan definitely would belong to ‘Halbi’ only.

10. The underlying principle is that the paternal relatives come under the same caste, as they are having common ancestor on the basis of their consanguinity. The extent of claim of the petitioner’s relatives is a conclusive factor. No authority can come to the conclusion that a paternal relation belongs to one community and other paternal relation can be considered to belong to some other community. This is against the principle of consanguinity. As held in **Apoorva Nichale case (supra)**, if the caste claim of a candidate as belonging to Schedule Tribe has been validated by the Committee, then the other close relatives can not be denied the validation of the Tribe Certificate. The respondent - Committee on the basis of the entry of ‘Koshti’ in respect of one Kisan and one Pandurang in the document collected by Vigilence Cell held that they are not Schedule Tribe and these entries are suppressed by the petitioner. There is a doubt whether these persons whose caste are shown as ‘Koshti’, are really related to the petitioner. Though, it is submitted that

Pandurang Kisan Koshti delivered a son by name Wasudeo, the genealogy does not show any Wasudeo, son born to Pandurang. At any rate, the oldest document of 1920 showing caste 'Halbi' which is in respect of great great grandfather of the petitioner and therefore, the said entry being predominant entry will prevail over all other entries as it has great probative value.

11. In the result, we are of the considered opinion that the respondent - Committee can not have expressed a doubt on the genuineness of the validity certificates issued to the 5 persons in blood relations of the petitioner. The respondent – Committee might not to have rejected the claim of the petitioner as it belongs to 'Halbi' Schedule Tribe. Thus, the petition is deserve to be allowed. Accordingly, we proceed to pass the following order:

### **ORDER**

1. The petition is allowed.
2. The impugned order dated 22/07/2021 is hereby quashed and set aside.
3. The respondent – Schedule Tribe Caste Certificate Scrutiny Committee is directed to issue Tribe Validity

Certificate to the petitioner showing that he belongs to  
'Halbi' Schedule Tribe, within 4 weeks from the receipt of  
authenticated copy of this order.

4. Rule is made absolute in the above terms. No costs.
5. Authenticated copy of this order be supplied to both the  
parties.
6. Parties to act upon the authenticated copy of the order.

**[SMT. M.S. JAWALKAR, J.]**

**[SUNIL B. SHUKRE, J.]**

*B.T.Khapekar*