



Judgment

wpr4198.00 & ors.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY :**  
**NAGPUR BENCH : NAGPUR.**

**WRIT PETITION NOs. 4198/2005, 564/2009, 804/2002, 2054/2004, 4875/2004, 619/2005, 620/2005, 6026/2005, 3024/2002, 5718/2004, 2352/2002, 5817/2004, 3605/2004, 4099/2005, 1494/2004, 726/2004, 1553/2004, 4186/2007, 2516/2004, 2959/2002, 2918/2004, 3121/2002, 1838/2002, 2489/2004, 2960/2002, 3227/2004, 3387/2002, 3185/2004, 4105/2002, 3389/2002, 4751/2004, 6457/2006, 4069/2004, 957/2002, 2432/2010, 1000/2010, 3287/2002, 4714/2004, 6104/2004, 2341/2005, 2912/2004, 447/2002, 2596/2004, 2595/2004, 3216/2004, 2889/2002, 2890/2002 & 446/2002.**

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**WRIT PETITION NO. 4198 OF 2005.**

Ku. Chhaya d/o Jasvantsingh Hajari,  
(Nee Sou. Chhaya Brajendrasingh Thakur)  
Aged about 42 years, Occupation – Service,  
resident of plot no.25, Virat Nagar,  
Behind DMRL, Hyderabad 500 079  
(Andhra Pradesh).

...

**PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. The Committee for Scrutiny and Verification of Tribe Claims,  
Amravati, Tq. And District  
Amravati.
2. The State of Maharashtra,  
through its' Secretary,

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Department of Tribal Development  
Mantralaya, Fort,  
Mumbai – 400 032.

3. Indian Bureau of Mines,  
Indira Bhawan, Civil Lines,  
Nagpur – 400 001  
through its Controller General. ... **RESPONDENTS.**

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Shri A.M. Gordey, Senior Advocate with Ms. Raskar, Advocate  
for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent Nos. 1 and 2.  
Shri S.A. Chaudhari, Advocate for Respondent No.3.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 564 OF 2009.**

Sangita d/o Ramkrishna Thakur,  
Aged about 30 years, Occupation – Service,  
resident of Deepali Nagar, Jalam Road,  
Khamgaon. ... **PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. The Scheduled Tribe Caste  
Certificate Scrutiny Committee  
Irwin Chowk,  
Amravati.
2. The Superintendent of Posts Offices,  
Buldhana Division, Budhana. ... **RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri R.S. Parsodkar, Advocate for the Petitioner.  
Assistant Government Pleader for Respondent No. 1.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 804 OF 2002.**

Sunilkumar Rameshwar Gathe,  
Age 26 years, Occupation – Nil,  
resident of at and PO Asalgaon,  
Tq. Jalgaon Jamod,  
District Buldhana.

...

**PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. The State of Maharashtra,  
Department of Tribal Welfare,  
Mantralaya, Mumbai,  
[Copy to be served on Govt.  
Pleader, High Court Building,  
at Nagpur].
2. The Committee for Scrutiny and  
Verification of Tribe Claims,  
Amravati, Through its  
Chairman.
3. the Sub Divisional Officer,  
Jalgaon Jamod, District Buldhana.
4. The Maharashtra State Electricity  
Board, through its Superintending Engineer,  
[Sanchalan and Suwyawstha Mandal]  
Vidyut Bhavan, Chikhli Road,  
Buldhana, District Buldhana.
5. The Collector,  
Collectorate, Buldhana.

...

**RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri R.S. Parsodkar, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent Nos. 1 to 3 and 5

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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 2054 OF 2004.**

Bhalchandra s/o Rameshwar Gathe,  
Age Adult, Unemployed,  
resident of Village Asalgaon (Bazar)  
Tq. Jalgaon Jamod,  
District Buldhana.

...

**PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. The State of Maharashtra,  
through its Secretary,  
Tribal Development Department,  
Mantralaya, Mumbai – 32.
2. The Scheduled Tribe Caste  
Certificate Verification Committee  
Amravati Division, Amravati,  
Through its Chairman/Director.
3. The Chief Executive Officer,  
Zilla Parishad, Buldhana,  
District Buldhana.

...

**RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri R.S. Parsodkar, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent Nos. 1 and 2.  
Mrs. Indira Bodade, Advocate for Respondent No. 3  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 4875 OF 2004.**

Sanjay s/o Shankarrao Pawar,

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Aged about 30 years, Occupation – Service,  
resident of Satefal, Tq. Ner,  
District Yavatmal.

...

**PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. State of Maharashtra,  
through its Secretary,  
Department of Tribal Welfare,  
Mantralaya, Mumbai,
2. The Committee for Scrutiny and  
Verification of Tribe Claims,  
Amravati, Through its  
Chairman.
3. The Tahsildar, Tahsil Office,  
Ner, Tal. Ner, District Yavatmal.
4. Block Development Officer,  
Panchayat Samiti, Ner, Tq. Ner,  
District Yavatmal.
5. Collector, Yavatmal,  
District Yavatmal.

...

**RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri A.J. Gilda, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondents  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 619 OF 2005.**

Ku. Jyoti d/o Tulsiramji Donge,  
Aged about 35 years, Occupation – Service,  
resident of Jalgaon Jamod,  
District Buldhana.

...

**PETITIONER.**

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**VERSUS**

1. Municipal Council, Jalgaon Jamod,  
District Buldhana,  
through its Chief Officer.
2. The Committee for Scrutiny and  
Verification of Tribe Claims,  
Amravati.

... **RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Ms. P. Rane, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent No. 2.  
-----

**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 620 OF 2005.**

Ashok s/o Wasudeo Gathe,  
Aged about 39 years, Occupation – Service,  
resident of Jalgaon Jamod,  
District Buldhana.

... **PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. Divisional Controller,  
Maharashtra State Road Transport  
Corporation, Buldhana.
2. The Committee for Scrutiny and  
Verification of Tribe Claims,  
Amravati.

... **RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Ms. P. Rane, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Shri S.C. Mehadia, Advocate for Respondent No.1.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent No.2.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 6026 OF 2005.**

Ku. Kalpana d/o Pralhad Gathe,  
Age about 33 years, Occupation – Nil,  
resident of Asalgaon,  
Tq. Jalgaon Jamod,  
District Buldhana.

...

**PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. The State of Maharashtra,  
through the Secretary,  
Tribal Development Department,  
Mantralaya, Mumbai.
2. The Scheduled Tribe Caste  
Certificate Verification Committee,  
through nit's Chairman/Director,  
Amravati Division, Amravati.

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**RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Ms. P.D. Rane, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondents  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 3024 OF 2002.**

Digambar son of Manohar Dahake  
(Dead through L.Rs.)

1. Pravina Digambar Dahake,  
Aged about 41 years, resident of  
Bhaji Bajar, Amravati  
Occupation – Housewife.
2. Samrudhi Digambar Dahake,

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aged about 16 years, Occupation – Student,  
r/o. Bhaji Bazar, Amravati.

3. Sanskruti Digambar Dahake,  
aged about 8 years, Occupation – Student,  
r/o Bhaji Bazar, Amravati. ...

**PETITIONERS.**

**VERSUS**

1. The Committee for Scrutiny and  
Verification of Tribe Claims,  
Amravati, Through its  
Chairman.
2. Amravati Municipal Corporation,  
through its Municipal Commissioner,  
Amravati.
3. State Election Commissioner,  
Mumbai, Administrative Building  
Opp. Mantralaya, Mumbai 400 032.
4. State of Maharashtra,  
through Secretary,  
Urban Development Department,  
Mantralaya, Mumbai 400 032. ...

**RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri R.M. Ahirrao, Advocate for Petitioners.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent Nos. 1 and 4.  
Shri M.K. Pathan, Advocate for Respondent no.2  
Mrs. T.D. Khade, Advocate for Respondent No.3.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 5718 OF 2004.**

Ku. Nalini d/o Dhyaneshwarao Tayade  
(Sou. Nalini w/o Pradip Khare)



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Aged about 42 years, Occ – Service,  
resident of Satephal, Tq. Ner,  
District Yavatmal.

...

**PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. Committee for Scrutiny and  
Verification of Tribe Claims,  
Amravati, Through its  
Chairman, Irvin Square,  
Amravati.

2. Zilla Parishad, Yavatmal,  
through its Chief Executive Officer,  
Yavatmal.

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**RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri M.I. Dhattrak, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent No. 1.  
-----

**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 2352 OF 2002.**

Santosh Atmaram Morey  
Aged about 35 years, Occu – Service,  
resident of IUDP Colony  
Washim, District Washim.

...

**PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. State of Maharashtra,  
through Ministry of Home Affairs,  
through its Secretary,  
Mantralaya, Mumbai – 400032.

2. Committee for Scrutiny and  
Verification of Tribe Claims,  
Through its Dy. Director,

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Amravati.

3. Superintendent of Police, Washim.

4. Director General of Police,  
having Office near Regal Theatre,  
Kulaba, Mumbai.

... **RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri S.P. Palshikar/N.C. Phadnis, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondents.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 5817 OF 2004.**

Amol s/o Digambar Chavan  
Aged about years, Occupation Student,  
resident of Hanuman Nagar,  
Nanded.

... **PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. State of Maharashtra,  
through Ministry of Tribal Development,  
Mantralaya, Mumbai – 400 032.  
through its Secretary.

2. The Committee for Scrutiny and  
Verification of Tribe Claims,  
Amravati, Through its  
Secretary.

3. Principal, Guru Govindsingh College  
of Engineering, Nanded.

... **RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Mrs. R.V. Sirpurkar, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent Nos. 1 and 2.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 3605 OF 2004.**

Dr. Pramod s/o Ambadas Wankhede,  
Aged about 42 years, Occupation  
Medical Practitioner, resident of  
Khopoli, Tq. Kholapur,  
District Raigadh.

...

**PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. State of Maharashtra,  
through its Secretary,  
Tribal Development Department,  
Mantralaya, Mumbai – 32.
2. Committee for Scrutiny and  
Verification of Tribe Claims,  
Amravati Division, Amravati,  
Through its Deputy Director (R)  
and Member-Secretary, having  
its office at Amravati,  
District Amravati.

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**RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri Gopal Mishra, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondents.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 4099 OF 2005.**

Madansingh Karansingh Thakur,  
Aged about 44 years, Occupation  
Service, resident of Balapur,  
Tq. Balapur, District Akola.

...

**PETITIONER.**

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**VERSUS**

1. The State of Maharashtra,  
through its Secretary,  
Tribal Development Department,  
Mantralaya, Mumbai – 32.
2. Committee for Scrutiny and  
Verification of Tribe Claims,  
Amravati Division, Amravati,  
Through its Deputy Director  
and Member-Secretary.

... **RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri S.V. Sohoni, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondents.  
-----

**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 1494 OF 2004.**

Ganesh s/o Krushnarao Bayaskar,  
Aged about 31 years, Occupation  
Service, resident of Mr. Mahurkar's  
Flour Mill, Hanuman Nagar,  
Chhoti Umari, Akola 444 005.

... **PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. The Committee for Scrutiny and  
Verification of Tribe Claims,  
Amravati
2. The Deputy Director of Education,  
Amravati Region, Amravati.

... **RESPONDENTS.**

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-----  
Shri N.R. Saboo, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondents.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 726 OF 2004.**

Ku. Pushpashila d/o Punjabrao Bhuyar,  
Aged 35 years, Occupation  
Service, [presently working as  
Postal Assistant in the office of  
Sr. Superintendent of Post Office,  
Nagpur], resident of Tahsil and  
District Nagpur (Maharashtra).

...

**PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. State of Maharashtra,  
through its Secretary,  
Department of Tribal Development,  
Mantralaya, Mumbai – 32.
2. The Chairman and the Dy. Director,  
Scheduled Tribe Caste Scrutiny  
Committee, Giripeth,  
Nagpur (MS).
3. Sr. Superintendent of Post Offices,  
Nagpur MFL Division,  
Nagpur (MS).

...

**RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri H.D. Dangre, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent Nos. 1 and 2.  
Shri R.S. Sundram, Advocate for Respondent No.3.  
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**WITH**

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**WRIT PETITION NO. 1553 OF 2004.**

Ku. Parinita Vinayakrao Shankhpal (Thakur)  
Aged about 26 years, Occupation  
Student, resident of Vakratund Apartments,  
2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Amrut Nagar, Jalamb Road,  
Khamgaon, Taluq Khangaon,  
District Buldhana.

...

**PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

Committee for Scrutiny and  
Verification of Tribe Claims,  
Amravati, Near Irwin Chowk,  
Morshi Road, Amravati.

...

**RESPONDENT.**

-----  
Shri A.P. Kalmegh, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 4186 OF 2007.**

Rupesh s/o Tulshiram Suryawanshi,  
Aged about 22 years, Occupation  
Student, resident of Behind Bombay  
Dying, at Post Murtizapur,  
District Akola.

...

**PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. The State of Maharashtra,  
through its Secretary,  
Tribal Development Department,  
Mantralaya, Mumbai.
2. The Scheduled Tribe Caste

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Certificate Verification Committee,  
Through its Chairman/Director,  
Amravati Division,  
Amravati.

... **RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri V.R. Choudhari, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondents.  
-----

**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 2516 OF 2004.**

Nitinkumar Bhagwat Thakur  
Aged about 26 years, Occupation – nil,  
resident of PO Daserkhed, Tq. Malkapur,  
Buldhana.

... **PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. The State of Maharashtra,  
Through the Secretary,  
Tribal Development Department  
Mantralaya, Mumbai.
2. The Scheduled Tribe Caste  
Certificate Verification Committee,  
Through its Chairman/Director,  
Amravati Division, Amravati.
3. The Chief Executive Officer  
Zilla Parishad,  
Buldhana.

... **RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri A.P. Kalmegh Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent Nos. 1 and 2.  
None for Respondent no.3-Served.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 2959 OF 2002.**

Vivek s/o Vinayakrao Bhuyar,  
Aged about 24 years, Occupation – Student,  
resident of Bhartipura, Karanja Lad,  
Distt. Washim.

...

**PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. Committee for Scrutiny and  
Verification of Tribe Claims,  
through its Dy. Director,  
Amravati.
2. Principal, College of Engineering,  
V.Y.M.S. Badnera, Amravati.

...

**RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri N.R. Saboo, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent No. 1.  
None for respondent no.2 – served.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 2918 OF 2004.**

Aditya S/o Anil Wardekar  
Aged about 16 years,  
Being minor through legal guardian father  
Shri. Anil S/o Marotrao Wardekar  
Aged about 45 years, Occupation – Service,  
resident of Mangrulpir, Tal. Mangrulpir,  
Dist. Washim

...

**PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**



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1. State of Maharashtra,  
Through the Secretary,  
Tribal Development Department  
Mantralaya, Mumbai – 32.
2. Caste Scrutiny Committee for  
Scheduled Tribe  
Through its Presiding Member and  
Additional Commissioner, Tribal  
Development Department,  
Amravati.

... **RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri V.R. Choudhary, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondents.  
-----

**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 3121 OF 2002.**

Ku. Vandana d/o Devidas More,  
Aged about 19 years, Occupation – Service,  
resident of Chandur Khadki,  
Tah. Akola.

... **PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. Committee for Scrutiny and  
Verification of tribe claims,  
through its Dy. Director,  
Amravati
2. Civil Surgeon  
Office of District Civil Surgeon  
Akola.

... **RESPONDENTS.**

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-----  
Shri N.R. Saboo, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondents.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 1838 OF 2002.**

Dilip Vishwanath Dongre  
38 years, (Service in State  
Bank of India, Branch at  
Shegaon, Dist. Buldhana

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**PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. Committee of Scrutiny and caste verification  
of Tribe Claims, Amraoti.
2. State of Maharashtra through Secretary,  
Social and welfare Deptt., Mantralaya,  
Bombay-32.
3. Branch Manager, State Bank of India,  
Branch at Shegaon, Distt. Buldhana ... **RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri P.S. Jaiswal, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent Nos. 1 and 2.  
None for respondent no.3 – served.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 2489 OF 2004.**

Prakash Waman Ingale

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Aged 46 years, Occupation – Service,  
resident of Shegaon,  
Dist. Buldana ...

**PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. Committee for Scrutiny &  
Verification of Tribe Claim,  
Amravati

2. Dy. Director, Vocational and Training,  
Regional Office, Amravati. ...

**RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri N.R. Saboo, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondents.  
-----

**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 2960 OF 2002.**

Ku. Bhagyashri d/o Vinayakrao Bhuyar  
Aged about 24 years, Occupation – Student,  
resident of Bhartipura, Karanja Lad,  
Dist. Washim ...

**PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. Committee for Scrutiny and  
Verification of tribe claims  
through its Dy. Director, Amravati

2. Principal, District Education &  
Training Institute, Akola.

3. Director, Maharashtra State Council  
of Education Research and Training,  
Pune.

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4. Commissioner, Maharashtra State  
Examination Board, Pune. ... **RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri N.R. Saboo, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent No.1  
Shri Anand Parchure, Advocate for Respondent No.4  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 3227 OF 2004.**

Rajesh S/o Jagatpalsingh Gaur  
Aged about 42 years,  
resident of C/o Shri. M.M. Chauhan, 43,  
Samarth Nagar (East), Behind FCI Godown,  
Nagpur (presently working as Motor Vehicle  
Inspector posted at Thane) ... **PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. State of Maharashtra through  
Secretary, Ministry of Transport  
Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai – 400032.
2. Committee for Scrutiny and  
Verification of Tribe Claims, Amravati,  
through its Deputy Director, Irvin square,  
Amravati.
3. Commissioner of Transport  
(Maharashtra State) office of the  
Commissioner, New Administrative Building,  
Government Colony, Bandra (East),  
Mumbai ... **RESPONDENTS.**

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-----  
Shri N.C. Phadnis, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondents.  
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WITH

WRIT PETITION NO. 3387 OF 2002.

Subhash s/o Manikrao Ingle  
Aged about 40 years, Occupation – Service,  
resident of Upper wardha canal  
Sub division No.3, Kurha,  
Dist. Amravati. ... PETITIONER.

VERSUS

1. State of Maharashtra,  
Through its Secretary,  
Irrigation Department  
Mantralaya, Mumbai – 32.
2. Committee for Scrutiny and  
Verification of Tribe Claims,  
Amravati. ... RESPONDENTS.

-----  
Shri N.R. Saboo, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondents.  
-----

WITH

WRIT PETITION NO. 3185 OF 2004.

Ku. Jyoti Sugdeo Tayade  
Aged about 31 years, Occupation – Service,  
resident of Ganeshnagar,  
Dist. Amravati ... PETITIONER.

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**VERSUS**

1. The Committee for Scrutiny and Verification of Tribe Claims, Amravati through its Chairman.
2. The Municipal Council, Daryapur, through its Chief Officer

... **RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri A.M. Ahirrao, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent No.1.  
Shri S.M. Puranik, Advocate for Respondent No.2.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 4105 OF 2002.**

Ku. Seema Sudhakar More  
Aged about 22 years, Occupation – Student,  
resident of Waqad, Taluq Risod  
District Washim

... **PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. The Committee for Scrutiny and Verification of Tribal Claims, Adivasi Bhawan, Giripeth, Nagpur through its chairman
2. Principal, Govt. Jr. College of Education, Yavatmal, Taluq and District Yavatmal.

... **RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri R.M. Ahirrao Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondents.  
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WITH

WRIT PETITION NO. 3389 OF 2002.

Varsha d/o Narayan Bayaskar  
Aged about 18 years, Occupation – Education,  
resident of Rajanda, Th. Barshi Takli,  
Dist. Akola ... PETITIONER.

VERSUS

1. Committee for Scrutiny &  
Verification of Tribe Claim,  
Amravati
2. Director of Medical Education  
and Research, Maharashtra State,  
Saint George Hospital Compound,  
Dental College Bldg. Fort, Mumbai. ... RESPONDENTS.

-----  
Shri N.R. Saboo Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondents.  
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WITH

WRIT PETITION NO. 4751 OF 2004.

Ku. Jyostna d/o Ramdas Pawar  
Aged about 35 years, Occupation – Service,  
resident of Wardha  
Distt. Wardha ... PETITIONER.

VERSUS

1. The Committee for Scrutiny &  
Verification of Tribe Claim,

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Amravati

2. Education Officer,  
Zilla Parishad, Wardha ... **RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri N.R. Saboo, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent No.1.  
Shri P.D. Meghe, Advocate for Respondent no.2.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 6457 OF 2006.**

Ajay Jawaharlal Channor  
Aged about 27 years, Occupation – Business,  
resident of Opp. Union Bank, Mahesh Nagar,  
Shanti Nagar Road, Nagpur  
(Presently elected Corporation from  
Prabhag No.18 of Nagpur Municipal  
Corporation) ... **PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. State of Maharashtra through its  
Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Welfare  
Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai – 400032.
2. Scheduled Tribe Caste Certificate  
Scrutiny Committee, Nagpur Division,  
Adivasi Vikas Bhavan, Giripeth, Nagpur  
through its Vice Chairman/Joint Commissioner.
3. Collector, Nagpur
4. Municipal Commissioner, Nagpur  
Municipal Corporation, Civil Lines,  
Nagpur



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5. State Election Commission, New  
Administrative Building, Mantralaya,  
Madam Cama Road, Mumbai. ... **RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri N. Phadnis, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent Nos. 1 to 3.  
Shri M.V. Samarth for Respondent No.4.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 4069 OF 2004.**

Santoshkumar Rameshsing Thakur  
Aged about 35 years, Occupation – nil,  
resident of Ramnagar,  
Akola ... **PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. The State of Maharashtra,  
through its Secretary, Tribal  
Development Department, Mantralaya,  
Mumbai – 32.
2. The Scrutiny Committee for  
verification of Caste Certificates  
of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled  
Castes, Amravati Division, Amravati,  
through its Member secretary.
3. Akola Municipal Corporation, Akola  
through its commissioner.
4. The Tahsildar, Akola ... **RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri S.G. Joshi Advocate for Petitioner.

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Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent No. 1, 2 and 4  
Shri Kiran Malokar, Advocate for Respondent Nos. 3.

WITH

WRIT PETITION NO. 957 OF 2002.

Ku. Arati S/o Gajanan Ingale  
Aged about 19 years, Occupation – Student,  
resident of Gopalkhed, Post Gandhigram,  
Tahsil & District - Akola ...

PETITIONER.

VERSUS

1. The Scrutiny Committee for Verification  
of Tribe Claim, through its Dy. Director  
Amravati.
2. Principal, Govt. Junior College of  
Education for Women, Akola
3. Commissioner, Maharashtra State  
Education Board, Pune. ...

RESPONDENTS.

Shri N.R. Saboo, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent Nos. 1 and 2.  
Shri. A. Parchure, Advocate for Respondent No.3

WITH

WRIT PETITION NO. 2432 OF 2010.

Meena d/o Shivraj Payak  
Aged about 39 years, Occupation – Service  
as Clerk with Respondent no.3,  
Resident of Near Sheetala Mata Mandir,

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Kham Talao, Bhandara.

...

**PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. State of Maharashtra, through its secretary, Tribal Welfare Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai - 400032
2. Scheduled Tribe Certificate Scrutiny Committee, Nagpur Division, Nagpur, Adivasi Vikas Bhavan, Giripeth, Nagpur through its Vice Chairman
3. Bhandara Urban Co-Operative Bank Limited, Gandhi Square, Bhandara, Tahsil and District Bhandara through its Chief Executive Officer.

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**RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri N.C. Phadnis Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent Nos. 1 and 2.  
Shri Paliwal, Advocate for Respondent No.3.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 1000 OF 2010.**

Kishor S/o Rameshwar Thakur  
Aged about 21 years, Occupation – Student,  
Resident of Raigad Colony, Near Grain Market  
Vishnuwadi, Buldhana  
Tahsi – Buldhana, District - Buldhana

...

**PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. Committee for Scrutiny and Verification of Tribe Claim Through its Chairman  
Committee For Scheduled Tribe Claim

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Irvin Chowk, Amravati, District – Amravati

2. State of Maharashtra  
Through its Secretary  
Education Department,  
Mantralaya, Mumbai.
3. The Directorate of Technical Education  
Maharashtra State, Mumbai  
3, Mahapalika Marg, Post Box No.1967,  
Mumbai - 400001
4. The Principal  
MIT College of Engineering,  
Kothrud, Pune - 411029
5. The Registrar,  
Pune University, Pune  
Pune University Road,  
Pune - 411038

... **RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri R.P. Dhanwat Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent Nos. 1 to 3.  
-----

**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 3287 OF 2002.**

Deepak S/o Chandraprakash Thakur  
Aged about 20 years, Occupation – Student,  
resident of Yashoda Nagar N.-II,  
Amravati

... **PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. State of Maharashtra  
Department of Tribal Development,

*Judgment*

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Mantralaya, Mumbai.  
Through Secretary

2. Committee For Scrutiny and Verification  
of Tribe Claims, Amravati.  
Through Member Secretary

3. Government College of Engineering,  
Amravati, through its principal ...

**RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri A.Y. Kapgate Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondents.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 4714 OF 2004.**

Hemlata Shamrao Kadam  
@ Hemlata Pradip Bhuyar  
Age 41 years, Occupation – Service,  
Resident of N-6, Telcom Society, Plot no.52,  
Bajrang Chowk, CIDCO,  
Aurangabad ...

**PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. The State of Maharashtra  
through it's Secretary,  
Tribal Welfare Department,  
Mantralaya, Mumbai.
2. Chairman, Committee for  
Scrutiny & verification of Tribes  
Claim, Amravati.
3. Sub Divisional Magistrate Karanja,  
Dist. Akola

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4. Education Officer, Municipal Corporation,  
Aurangabad.
5. Dy. Commissioner Municipal  
Corporation, Aurangabad ... **RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri A.M. Kukday, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent Nos. 1 to 3  
Shri M.V. Samarth Advocate, for Respondent Nos.4 & 5.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 6104 OF 2004.**

Miss Pooja D/o Chndraprakash Thakur  
Aged about 17 years, Occupation – Student,  
Through her Natural Guardian Mother  
Smt. Rajani Wd/o Chandraprakash Thakur,  
Aged about 47 Years, Occupation – Service,  
Resident of Yashoda Nagar, Amravati  
Tq. and Distt. Amravati ... **PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. The Committee for Scrutiny &  
Verification of Tribe Claim,  
Amravati Division, Amravati  
Tq. and Distt. Amravati
2. The State of Maharashtra,  
Through Its Secretary,  
Department of Tribal Development,  
Mantralya, Fort, Mumbai - 400032
3. Maharashtra State Education Research  
and Training Council, Pune

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4. The Principal, Maharashtra Cosmopolitan  
Education Society, camp Pune-1 ... **RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri S.A. Gordey, Senior Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent Nos. 1 and 2.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 2341 OF 2005.**

Satish Suryakant Suradkar  
Aged about 25 years, Occupation – presently nil,  
resident of Shivshankar Nagar,  
Chikhali Road, near Shree Provigence,  
Taluka Buldana, District Buldana ... **PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. The State of Maharashtra,  
through its Secretary, Tribal  
Development Department,  
Mantralaya, Mumbai-32.
2. Committee for Scrutiny & Verification  
of Tribe Claims, Amravati  
through its Chairman.
3. The Collector, Buldhana.
4. The Sub Divisional Magistrate,  
Buldana. ... **RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri S.G. Joshi, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondents.  
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Judgment

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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 2912 OF 2004.**

Vinod S/o Rangnath Shinde  
Aged about 27 years, Occupation – Nil,  
resident of Gajanan Apartment, Tapdiya Nagar,  
Akola

...

**PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. State of Maharashtra, through  
its secretary, Tribal Welfare Department,  
Mantralaya, Mumbai-32.
2. The Chairman, Committee for Scrutiny  
& verification of Tribe Claims, Amravati.
3. Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Akola
4. Sub Divisional Officer, Akola  
District. Akola

...

**RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri S.G. Joshi Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent Nos. 1 2 & 4.  
Shri D.K. Dubey, Advocate for Respondent No.- 3.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 447 OF 2002.**

Vijay S/o Ramchandra Chavan  
Aged about 34 years, Occupation – Service,  
resident of Zilla Parishad Primary



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Marathi School, Umbra Kapsi,  
Tahsil & Distt. Washim.

...

**PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. Committee for Scrutiny and  
Verification of Tribe Claims  
Through it's Dy. Director,  
Irvin Chowk, Amravati

2. Zilla Parishad, Washim,  
Through its Chief Executrive Officer,  
Washim, Distt. Washim.

...

**RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri N.R. Saboo Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent no.1.  
Mrs.Indira Bodade Advocate for Respondent No.2.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 2596 OF 2004.**

Mangesh s/o Krushnarao Peshave  
Aged 34 years, Occupation – Service,  
resident of Pimple Nagr, Ranpise Nagar,  
Dist. Akola

...

**PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. The Collector, Akola Revenue Deptt.  
Akola

2. Committee for Scrutiny &  
Verification of Tribe Claim,  
Amravati.

...

**RESPONDENTS.**

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-----  
Shri N.R. Saboo, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondents.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 2595 OF 2004.**

Pravin S/o Laxmikant Pise  
Aged about 35 years, Occupation – Service,  
resident of Shaniwarpura, Akot, Tq. Akot,  
District Akola ... **PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. The Deputy Director of Education,  
Amravati Region, Walgaon Road,  
Amravati
2. Committee for Scrutiny & Verification  
of Tribe Claim, Amravati ... **RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri N.R. Saboo, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondents.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 3216 OF 2004.**

Kailash Samadhan alias Devidas Nemade  
Aged 31 years, Occupation – Service,  
resident of Shegaon,  
Distt. Buldhana ... **PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

Judgment

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1. The Municipal Council,  
Shegaon, Distt. Buldhana  
Through its Chief Officer.
2. Committee for Scrutiny &  
Verification of Tribe Claim,  
Amravati.

... **RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri S.Z. Sonbhadre Advocate for Petitioner.  
Shri N.R. Saboo, Advocate for Respondent No.1.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent No. 2.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 2889 OF 2002.**

Ku. Nandiny d/o Sudhakar Nemade  
Aged about 20 years, Occupation – Student,  
resident of C/o Regional Workshop,  
Khadki, At Akola Dist. Akola

... **PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. Committee for Scrutiny and  
Verification of Tribe Claims  
through its Dy. Director,  
Amravati.
2. Project Officer, Integrated Tribal  
Development Project, Akola
3. The Director, Maharashtra State  
Council of Education Research  
and Training, Pune.

... **RESPONDENTS.**

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-----  
Shri N.R. Saboo Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent Nos. 1 and 2.  
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**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 2890 OF 2002.**

Ku.Vaishali d/o Ramkrushna Pawar  
Aged about 19 years, Occupation – Student,  
resident of Jalpurna Rest House, Patbandhre  
Vasahat, Akola, Dist. Akola ... **PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. Committee for Scrutiny and  
Verification of Tribe Claims  
Through its Dy. Director,  
Amravati.
2. Principal, Govt. D. Ed. (Girls) College, Akola.
3. Commissioner, Maharashtra State  
Examination Board, Pune. ... **RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri N.R. Saboo, Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent Nos. 1 and 2.  
Shri Anand Parchure, Advocate for Respondent no.3.  
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**AND**

**WRIT PETITION NO. 446 OF 2002.**

Devidas Pralhad Gaikwad  
Aged about 31 years, Occupation – Nil,  
Resident of Ukadi, Tahsil Mehkar

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District - Buldhana

...

**PETITIONER.**

**VERSUS**

1. Committee for Scrutiny and  
Verification of Tribe Claims through  
its Dy. Director, Irvin Chowk, Amravati
2. Maharashtra State Electricity  
Board, through its Executive  
Engineer, M.S.E.B. Buldhana  
Buldhana

...

**RESPONDENTS.**

-----  
Shri N.R. Saboo Advocate for Petitioner.  
Ms. N.P. Mehta, A.G.P. for Respondent No.1.  
Shri. S.V. Purohit, Advocate for Respondent No. 2.  
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**CORAM :** **B.P. DHARMADHIKARI**  
**AND Z.A. HAQ, JJ.**

**DATE OF RESERVING JUDGMENT : 07.06.2018.**  
**DATE OF PRONOUNCEMENT : 01.08.2018.**

**JUDGMENT** (PER B.P. DHARMADHIKARI, J.) :

All these matters are placed together jointly for  
consideration, as according to all petitioners, question involved is –  
When pre-constitution documents record the Caste as “Thakur” and

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those documents are genuine, whether the recourse to affinity test is open? They rely upon the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of Anand .vrs. Committee for Scrutiny and Verification of Tribe Claims and others (2011 (6) Mh.L.J. 919), to buttress their submissions. On the other hand, respondents contend that a Caste by name "Thakur" exists and said Caste is not a Tribe, and is also not recognized as Scheduled Caste. It is an Upper Caste and hence, the old documents or relevance of and reliance upon mention of Caste as Thakur, therein is not decisive. As the Tribe and Caste have same name, only way left out is to apply affinity test. AGP's appearing on behalf of respondent State, state that the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of Anand (supra), does not rule out relevance and use of affinity test in such facts.

2. In Writ Petition No. 4198/2018, Senior Counsel Shri A.M. Gordey, appearing on behalf of the petitioner by inviting attention to the impugned order dated 15.07.2005, submits that in paragraph no.2 it has looked into old documents like dated 25.06.1928, 03.07.1968 and few other documents. None of these documents are found to be interpolated. In this situation, recourse to affinity test

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was not warranted and validity ought to have been given. He has also placed reliance upon observations contained in judgment in case of Kumari Madhuri Patil and another .vrs. Addl. Commissioner, (supra), (Paragraph nos. 13[5] and [6]). According to him, the Vigilance Cell/Research Officer and the Scrutiny Committee in present matter have breached these directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court. Vigilance Cell Authorities recorded statement of neighbours/tenants who allegedly deposed that the petitioner belong to Rajput caste. A statement of aunt and a friend also came to be recorded, but, then the Research Officer did not accompany the Vigilance Cell Squad at that juncture. Traits needed to be ascertained from some elderly member from the family. Aunt Krantidevi does not have cordial relations due to a dispute and therefore, has deliberately deposed against the petitioner. In any case, old customs like Ghungat, etc., are not decisive in modern times. Petitioners' say on police vigilance clarified these aspects, but, it has been ignored. The home enquiry is, therefore, alleged to be incomplete.

3. It is contended that though traits and customs which have

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come on record are rejected by the Scrutiny Committee, material looked into by it does not show why it could not have been accepted. The standard traits of Thakur Scheduled Tribe, if any, are absent on record. Our attention is also invited to the fact that son of Aunt Krantidevi by name Vikrant has recorded his caste as Thakur only on 10.07.1989. The caste of aunt Krantidevi is also recorded as Thakur on 30.06.2003. Observations of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Anand .vrs. Scrutiny Committee (supra), in paragraph nos. 18 to 20, are relied upon to demonstrate how Vigilance Cell report and traits in this situation needs to be discarded.

4. Ms. Mehta, learned A.G.P. appearing for respondent has submitted that the petitioner Ku. Chhaya, is upper caste Thakur and as such mention of caste in her old documents or documents of her ancestors, is not decisive. Hence, affinity test was must. Chhaya, was given sufficient opportunity and her reply after show cause notice on vigilance cell report has been considered. She relies upon judgment delivered at Aurangabad in case of Monika d/o Satish Thakur .vrs. State of Maharashtra and others (supra), to urge that contentions raised by learned Senior Counsel are erroneous and



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unsustainable.

5. Shri N.C. Phadnis, learned counsel appearing for petitioner in Writ Petition No. 7/2014 had read out the judgment delivered at Bombay on 22.12.2017 (22.11.2017) in case of Motilal Namdeo Pawar .Vrs. Scheduled Tribe Scrutiny Committee (supra), particularly paragraph nos. 1, 12 and 16. He argues that this judgment clinches the controversy.

6. Shri Parsodkar, learned counsel appearing for petitioner in Writ Petition No. 564/2009, submits that petitioner **did not get any effective opportunity as she was unwell**. Total 22 documents were relied upon and though all of them are genuine, the affinity test has been resorted to. Customs and traits brought on record have been brushed aside as bookish knowledge and erroneously “area restriction” has been used to the prejudice of the petitioner. He submits that as per the information received by petitioner on 01.07.2006, the Scrutiny Committee does not have authentic traits or customs of Thakur Scheduled Tribe to transparently apply affinity test.

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7. Shri Parsodkar, learned counsel submits that Writ Petition Nos.804/2002 and 2054/2002 are by brothers and in identical fashion, documents have been discarded and affinity favoured. The validities produced on record of cousin Rajendra and aunt Sheela have thus been arbitrarily overlooked. He relies upon the family tree to press relationship with them. The law laid down by this Court and pointed out to the Scrutiny Committee has been overlooked. Incident of Totaram Thakur and certificate dated 17.04.1919 and other certificate dated 05.01.1942 establish tribe to be Thakur only. He fairly states that document dated 05.01.1942 is not before the Scrutiny Committee. He has drawn attention to the judgments to demonstrate how entry No.18 pertaining to Gond has been construed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of Mana Adim Jamat Mandal .vrs. State of Maharashtra and others (supra). To challenge finding of upper caste, he places reliance upon judgment in case of Narendra Dhudku Thakur .vrs. Scheduled Tribe Certificate Scrutiny Committee, Pune and others (supra). Judgment delivered by the Division Bench of this Court in Writ Petition No. 4869/2012 in 27.09.2013 (paragraph nos. 3,5,6 and 7) and dated 08.03.2012 in Writ Petition No. 11241/2012 (paragraph no.4), are also relied

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upon by him.

8. He points out previous adjudication and validity and its consideration in Writ Petition No. 6356/2014 decided on 25.04.2015. He submits that Special Leave Petition against it is rejected. The judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 08.03.2017, is relied upon to point out how “area restrictions” after 1976 amendment, lost its significance. Judgments in case of (1) Sonak Bakade .vrs. Joint Commissioner and Vice Chairman and others (supra) (paragraph no.7), (2) Chandrashekhar Gaikwad .vrs. State of Maharashtra and others (supra) (paragraph no.12) and Narendra Balaji Ghodmare .vrs. Scheduled Tribe Certificate Scrutiny Committee, Gadchiroli and others (supra) (paragraph nos. 17 and 18) are relied upon by him.

9. Shri Anup Gilda, learned counsel appearing for petitioner in Writ Petition No. 4875/2004, addressed the court only on law points. He has relied upon judgments in case of Vaishali Liladhar Mahale .vrs. The State of Maharashtra and others (supra) (paragraph nos. 4,5, and 7) and Pritesh Subhash Thakur .vrs. State of Maharashtra and others (supra) (paragraph nos.11 and 12). To

press into the service relevance of old documents and Section 90 of the Evidence Act, he has relied upon judgment in case of Madhuri Dhananjay Nalawade .Vrs. State of Maharashtra and others (supra) (paragraph no.15).

10. On merits he points out that the impugned order unnecessarily tries to distinguish between Thakur Scheduled Tribe and Thakur Scheduled Caste. According to him vigilance report is in favour of petitioner only, finding of affinity is incorrect. In any case it is insufficient to overlook the old genuine documents.

11. Ms. Rane, learned counsel appearing for petitioners adopts the above arguments and submits that there are several decisions of this Court in which because of validity in the family, applying judgment in case of Apoorva Nichale .Vrs. Divisional Caste Scrutiny Committee [supra], this Court has directed the Scrutiny Committee to issue validity to petitioners. She submits that petitioners in Writ Petition Nos. 619/2005, 620/2005 and 6026/2005 have brought on record pre-constitutional documents which are all found to be genuine. All these documents record caste as Thakur. Relative of petitioner in Writ Petition No.620/2005 has been given validity and

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she submits that suitable/appropriate application seeking leave to produce it on record is being filed today.

12. Shri R.M. Ahirrao, learned Counsel supports above arguments and states that in Writ Petition No. 3024/2004, the petitioner had expired and Writ Petition is being prosecuted by legal heirs for continuing caste benefits.

13. Shri Dhatrak, learned Counsel for petitioners in Writ Petition No. 5718/2004, Shri Palshikar, learned counsel for petitioner in Writ Petition No.2352/2002, Shri Jagdale, learned Counsel for petitioner in Writ Petition No. 872/2002 adopt above arguments.

14. Shri Sirpurkar, learned counsel for petitioner in Writ Petition No. 5817/2004, additionally submits that cousins of said petitioner have validity which has been erroneously rejected by the Scrutiny Committee.

15. Shri Mishra, learned Counsel for Petitioner in Writ Petition No. 3605/2004, adds that though all old documents are consistent with the tribe claim, because of only one stray entry of

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Bhat, the petitioners' caste claim has been invalidated. He submits that said entry is of one Gulab taken on record on 24.05.2005. He points out that for very same period, there is another document of Gulab, which mentions caste as Thakur, and not as Bhat. Explanation furnished by the petitioner has been erroneously rejected. He further states that petitioners have not filed validities with affidavit to demonstrate relationship and the scrutiny committee has ignored the same by observing that there is no affidavit. He points out that on 24.01.2011, in Writ Petition No.9026/2010, validity is given to daughter of petitioner. In Writ Petition No. 4186/2007, he points submits that there is validity in favour of one Rupesh. According to him, therefore, order of the Scrutiny Committee shows total non-application of mind.

16. With leave of the Court, Shri Parsodkar, learned counsel attempted to distinguish the judgment delivered by the Aurangabad Bench on 04.05.2018 in case of Monika Thakur [supra]. He claims that said judgment ignores binding precedents and also overlooks the law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on judicial discipline in case of (2008) (10) SCC 1 (Official Liquidator .vs.

**Dayanand and others).**

17. Shri Sohoni, learned counsel for petitioner in Writ Petition No. 4099/2005, submits that in said matter the farce vigilance enquiry has been conducted by examining only wife and mother of petitioner.

18. Shri Saboo, learned counsel for petitioner in Writ Petition No. 1496/20047, states that on 24.10.2013, validity is given to a relative. He adds that affidavit in support of the family tree has been filed for the first time in this petition and fairly submits that it was not before the Scrutiny Committee.

19. Shri Dangre, learned counsel for petitioner in Writ Petition No. 726/2004, submits that because of Bhat entry dated 21.10.1935, the tribe claim has been invalidated. That document does not contain full name of grand father and because of this incomplete and inadmissible entry, other genuine documents have been overlooked. He further states that the scrutiny committee has not restored to affinity test also. His contention that there is no affinity test used while examining the caste claim of Pushpalata in

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Writ Petition No.726/2004, runs contrary to paragraph no.8 of the impugned order of the Scrutiny Committee. Moreover, the Committee has in paragraph nos. 4,6 and 7 looked into the entries of relatives wherein old documents caste is recorded as 'Bhat'. Petitioner denied her relationship with one Narayan Bhat. However, the Committee could trace out his relation with Ajab Narayan Bhuyar, by procuring a document of his date of birth and also a reported date of birth of male child Narayan Bhat. The said contention therefore, is, misconceived.

20. Shri Kalmegh, learned counsel adopts the arguments advanced by various counsel stated above. He states that Civil Application (W) No. 2813/2017 has been filed in Writ Petition No. 1553/2004, seeking leave to produce new documents. He further points out that in Writ Petition No. 2516/2004, there is a validity issued on 30.05.1998 to a relative. He further invites attention to orders of the Scrutiny Committee to show that it has overlooked various documents. He is relying upon judgment reported at 2014 [1] All MR 78 (Vaishali Chatarsing Ingale (Thakur) Vs. Committee for Scrutiny and Verification of Tribe Claims and



ors.)), to point out relevance of such old validity.

21. Respective learned A.G.Ps., have submitted that in all these matters there is no contention and ground that upper caste Thakurs do not exist. Various judgments and Texts shows that Thakur caste and Thakur tribe are different. Thakur Tribe has become Thakur Scheduled Tribe after 1950, but, difference between Thakur caste and Thakur Tribe is in existence since beginning. Reference to this difference by the scrutiny committee and therefore, its interpretation or mention of caste as Thakur in old documents therefore, cannot be confused with later concept of “Scheduled Tribe”. The language employed by the committee members may not be strictly legal and precise, however, it needs to be understood liberally in the context of this age old well recognized difference. When Thakur Scheduled Tribe community is very less in number, swell therein is due to upper caste people attempting to take benefit of reservation. Hence, mere relevance of word Thakur, recording Thakur as caste in old documents is not decisive and affinity test is the only way out to preserve and protect the interest of real Scheduled Tribe Thakur community.

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22. Various judgments pointed out by the petitioners including that of Full Bench judgment in case of Shilpa Vishnu Thakur .vrs. State of Maharashtra and others (supra), and Murlidhar Ramkrishna Gathe .vrs. State of Maharashtra and others (supra), is relied upon for this purpose.

23. It is pointed out that in Writ Petition No.804/2002 and some other matters petitioners have filed new documents which did not form part of exercise of verification. These new documents therefore, have never been subjected to vigilance enquiry. The validities could have been pointed out to the scrutiny committee earlier or then at least a correct family tree tracing relationship with the holders thereof could have been filed before the scrutiny committee. Submission is, selectively relationship is accepted even after the scrutiny committee has validated any caste claim. Persons like petitioners avoided to associate themselves with relatives when validity is declined by the Scrutiny Committee. .

24. Without prejudice, it is submitted that if this court is inclined to permit such documents/validity on record, the vigilance enquiry into such documents cannot be avoided, and therefore,

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remand is the only solution.

25. Before proceeding further, it will be worthwhile to mention that the petitioners bank upon judgment of Division Bench of this Court delivered at Bombay in Writ Petition No. 7/2014 Motilal Namdeo Pawar .Vrs. Scheduled Tribe Scrutiny Committee. They have relied upon several other judgments which takes similar view. Respondents rely upon Division Bench judgment delivered at Aurangabad in Writ Petition No. 10123/2010 and others dated 04.05.2018 (Monika d/o Satish Thakur, Chetan s/o Satishchandra Thakur .vrs. State of Maharashtra and others). This judgment is reported at 2018 Law Suit (Bombay) 816. They point out that after considering the judgments relied upon by petitioners and other judgments which take note of existence of Upper Caste Thakur, judgment in case of Monika (supra), must be accepted as laying down the law which must be held to be binding. Their effort is to demonstrate that judgment in case of Motilal Pawar (supra), is on facts, does not lay down law, and therefore, is not a precedent at all.

26. In the light of these arguments, petitioners have also

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relied upon the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court reported at **(2008) (10) SCC 1 (Official Liquidator .vs. Dayanand and others)**, to point out how judicial discipline mandates adherence. to Division Bench judgment in case of Motilal and others (supra). We will refer to all these judgments little later in the course of this judgment.

27. We find it appropriate to begin with consideration of the judgments which take one or the other view on the controversy.

28. Judgment reported at **2017 (1) Mh.L.J. 814 (Madhuri Dhananjay Nalawade .Vrs. State of Maharashtra and others)**, is relied upon to urge that when documents produced in support of Caste claim which are more than 30 years old, presumption under Section 90 of the Evidence Act, 1872 is attracted. In the said judgment, reliance was placed on a Caste validity certificate issued to one Rajendra. This certificate was discarded by the Scrutiny Committee observing that it was granted as per legal position then prevailing. In addition, petitioner relied upon old documents dated 15.07.1910, 15.03.1913, 15.06.1914. It is in this background that in paragraph no.13, the Division Bench has recorded that the Scrutiny

Committee fell in error in discarding the validity. Change in law is held to be an irrelevant factor and in the light of the judgment in case of Apoorva Nichale .Vrs. Divisional Caste Scrutiny Committee (2010 (10) Mh.L.J. 401), the Committee found that said validity could have been used by the petitioner. It is in this background that the Division Bench makes reference to Section 90 of the Evidence Act, in paragraph no.15 of its judgment.

29. Division Bench at Nagpur in case of Vijaykumar Narayan rao Kale .vrs. State of Maharashtra (2013 (5) Mh.L.J. 930), has considered the provisions of the Maharashtra Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, De-notified Tribes (Vimukta Jatis), Nomadic Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Special Backward Category (Regulation of Issuance and Verification of) Caste Certificates Act, 2000 (Maharashtra Act No. 23 of 2001) (hereinafter referred to as “**the Act No.23 of 2001**” for short), while examining a challenge to old order Additional Commissioner dated 07.08.1993, dismissing the appeal against the invalidation by the Committee as per procedure then in force. This Court has found that in said Enactment, the caste validity certificates issued before its coming

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into force, have not been recognized. One of us (B.P.Dharmadhikari, J), is party to said judgment.

30. In 2018 SCC Online Bom. 1035 (Pritesh Subhash Thakur .vrs. State of Maharashtra and others), Division Bench of this Court at Bombay has in paragraph no.12 found that it was not open to the Scrutiny Committee to reach a conclusion that Pritesh belongs to Caste Thakur, and not Thakur, Scheduled Tribe. Committee is duty bound to read the entry in Constitution, Scheduled Tribe Order, 1950 at Sr.No.44 as it is, and it was not open to the Committee to observe that Thakur Caste existed. It is in this backdrop that recourse to affinity test by the Committee is found erroneous. To support these findings, judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of Anand .vrs. Committee (supra), has been relied upon. Thus, the Division Bench here does not rule out or conclude that Upper Caste Thakur are not in existence.

31. In 2017 SCC Online Bombay 8784 (Vaishali Liladhar Mahale .vrs. The State of Maharashtra and others.) in paragraph no.4, again a similar view has been taken. In paragraph no.7, finding of the Scrutiny Committee that petitioner could not produce

a document mentioning Caste as Thakur Scheduled Tribe, is found erroneous, with conclusion that before the Scrutiny Tribe Order, 1950 in pre-constitution documents word “Scheduled Tribe” could not have figured. In paragraph no.5 there is reference to area restrictions. Again this judgment does not hold that Thakur Upper Caste is not in existence.

32. In Writ Petition No. 9356/2014, decided at Bombay on 23.04.2015 in paragraph no.8, the similar approach of the Scrutiny Committee is criticized. Facts there show that the Division Bench finds that each matter needed individual consideration, but, in cases where relatives have validity, and validity is granted because of orders of the High Court or the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Scrutiny Committee has limited scope to undertake verification. This judgment relied upon by the petitioners, therefore, does not support the contention that mention of Caste as Thakur in a pre-constitution document is decisive and recourse to affinity test is prohibited. On the contrary, observations in paragraph no.8 in said judgment indirectly militate with this contention. It is to be noted that Special Leave Petition (Civil) No. 26523/2015, filed against this judgment

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has been dismissed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 21.09.2015.

33. Petitioners have also relied upon the judgment delivered on 12.12.2013 at Bombay in Writ Petition No. 6744/2011, in case of Sangita Sahebrao Bhalerao .vrs. State of Maharashtra. Perusal of this judgment, particularly paragraph no.14 shows that old documents reveal that Caste of ancestors of Sangita was recorded as Thakur in school records. The research officer had opined that traits, characteristics, disclosed by her were not of Thakur Scheduled Tribe. It appears that question whether she belong to Upper Caste Thakur or not, did not fall for consideration and has not been looked into by this Division Bench.

34. In judgment in Writ Petition No. 4504/2015, delivered at Bombay on 14.07.2017, the contention of petitioner Vaishali that there was no material on record even remotely suggested that she belongs to Upper strata or a different Caste, has been accepted and it is concluded that the affinity test cannot be said to be decisive. Thus, view taken is in the facts and circumstances of the matter.

35. In Writ Petition No. 1553/2017 (Jairam Vishram



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Gangwane .vrs. State of Maharashtra and others) decided at Bombay on 10.02.2017, it appears that relatives on paternal side of Jairam already had validity certificates and the Scrutiny Committee had no material with it to dispute the same.

36. In Writ Petition No.15/2009 (Padmakar Babasaheb vishve .vrs. State of Maharashtra ) decided at Aurangabad on 16.03.2017, it appears that real brother of petitioner had a validity dated 31.05.2004. There were also validity certificates ie. validities issued on 30.03.2015 and 06.04.2015 to other relatives. It is in this backdrop that the order of the Committee invalidating the Caste claim of petitioner Padmakar dated 03.10.2008 was quashed and set aside.

37. In 2003 (3) Mh.L.J. 513 (Mana Adim Jamat Mandal .vrs. State of Maharashtra and others), Division Bench of this Court has looked into the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of Palghat Jilla Thandan Samudaya Samrakshna Samiti .vrs. State of Kerala ((1994) 1 SCC 359, in paragraph no.23, it is found that no action to modify the plain effect of Schedule Caste order, except as contemplated by Article 341, was valid. The Division

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Bench further observes that it was not open to the Committee or the Court to make any addition or subtraction in the Presidential Order. The Division Bench in paragraph no.24 of the judgment thereafter looks into entry no.18 of the Scheduled Tribe Order, 1950 and concludes that as Mana community finds inclusion therein, it was not possible for the Committee or the State Government or the Court to deny benefit to members belonging to Mana community. Action of State Government in declaring Mana community as Special Backward Class was therefore, quashed and set aside. The Division Bench also finds that if there be a separate community by name Mana in Vidarbha Region, which does not possess any affinity with Gond Tribe, that community would also fall in entry no.18. The inquiry to determine whether a section of Manas' was excluded from the benefit of Scheduled Tribe Order was therefore, held not open. In paragraph no.25, reference is made to earlier judgments in case of Pandurang Chavan .vrs. State of Maharashtra, which quashed government action declaring their community as Other Backward Class. While mentioning the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of Pankaj Kumar Shah .vrs. Sub Divisional Officer, Islampur ((1998) 8 SCC 264), the limited inquiry or evidence admissible is

taken note of. It is found that in paragraph no.6 of its judgment, the Hon'ble Supreme Court found that evidence was admissible only to find out whether particular Caste claimed by to be Scheduled Caste or Tribe was included in the Presidential Notification or not. The Hon'ble Supreme Court held that Court is devoid of power to include or order to exclude from or substitute or declare synonyms to be Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. The action of State Government in declaring Thakur to be other backward class was therefore, found unsustainable in Pandurang Chavan (supra). Again this Division Bench was not required to consider whether Thakur Caste existed independent of Thakur Tribe and it has different status in the society.

38. Division Bench of this Court in **2004 [2] Mh.L.J. 578 (Narendra Dhudku Thakur .vrs. Scheduled Tribe Certificate Scrutiny Committee, Pune and others.)**, has looked into the finding of the Scrutiny Committee that the petitioner Narendra belonged to Thakur Caste and was a non tribal. In paragraph no.4, the Division Bench reproduces consideration in Pandurang Chavans case (supra), and thereafter in paragraph no.5, mentions judgment

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of Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of Palghat Jilla Thandan Samudaya (supra). Division Bench has concluded that no action to modify the Scheduled Tribe Order 1950 was possible and the Committee could not have distinguished between Thakur Caste and Thakur Tribe. Thus, this appears to be the only judgment which hold that no distinction can be made between Thakur Caste and Thakur Tribe. However, again attention of this Division Bench was not invited to the difference between a Caste and a Tribe.

39. In Writ Petition No. 1661/2009 (**Praful Anirudha Ingle .vrs. State of Maharashtra and others**), decided at Nagpur on 10.10.2013, the Division Bench has found that there was validity in the family and it was not disputed by the Scrutiny Committee. In the backdrop of this validity, judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Caste of Anand .vrs. Committee for Scrutiny (supra), and Division Bench judgment in case of Apporva Vinay Nichale (supra), have been applied. One of us (Z.A. Haq, J), is party to this judgment. Again this judgment does not consider the existence of Thakur Upper Caste.

40. On same date (10.10.2013), same Bench has delivered

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judgment in Writ Petition No. 2750/2009 (**Sou Sheela Sudhakar Gathe .vrs. The Scheduled Tribe Caste Certificate Scrutiny Committee and others**). There again a validity was available.

41. Very same Bench has on 27.09.2013, decided Writ Petition No. 4869/2012 (**Gopal Mahadeorao Bayaskar .vrs. The Scheduled Tribe Caste Certificate Scrutiny Committee and others**). In paragraph no.7, the assertions of Scrutiny Committee that entry Thakur is found in Caste certificates of others who are not Scheduled Tribes, has not been considered and in paragraph no.8, judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of Anand .vrs. Committee for Scrutiny (supra), has been relied upon. Again this judgment does not consider existence of Thakur Upper Caste.

42. Judgment delivered at Bombay on 08.03.2013 in Writ Petition No. 11241/2012 (**Ravindra Pralhadrao Khare .vrs. State of Maharashtra and others**) in paragraph no.4, the Division Bench finds that in 1947-48 entry as "Thakur Tribe" could not have been made. Thereafter there is reference to judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of Anand .vrs. Committee for Scrutiny (supra). This judgment therefore, does not deal with Thakur Upper Caste.

43. Division Bench at Aurangabad in judgment reported at **2016 [1] Mh.L.J. 94 (Chandrashekhar Gaikwad .vrs. State of Maharashtra and others)**, in paragraph no.12 records that pre-constitution documents mentioning Caste deserve more credence and affinity test could not have been used as a decisive test.

44. In **2016 [5] Mh.L.J. 907 (Sonak Bakade .vrs. Joint Commissioner and Vice Chairman and others)**, failure in affinity test is held not decisive. The matter was in relation to Halbi Scheduled Tribe and question of present nature did not arise for consideration there.

45. Judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No.12336/2011 dated 08.03.2017 (Jaywant Dilip Pawar .vrs. State of Maharashtra and others), shows that the Scrutiny Committee could not have rejected Caste claim of Jaywant on the ground that he or his relatives were not residing in the area mentioned in the Presidential Order. The Hon'ble Supreme Court looks into impact of removal of area restrictions in 1976 and finds the High Court in error in applying area restrictions even thereafter.

46. Recent judgment of Division Bench of this Court at Nagpur in case of Narendra Balaji Ghodmare .vrs. Scheduled Tribe Certificate Scrutiny Committee, Gadchiroli and others (2018 (2) Mh.L.J. 766), shows importance of Pre-independence documents. There all documents reveal that the petitioner and his forefathers belonged to Mana Scheduled Tribe, as observed by the Division Bench in paragraph no.21 of the said judgment. The finding of the Committee that the documents revealed Caste Mana and not Mana Scheduled Tribe is not accepted. In paragraph no.19, the Division Bench observes that prior to 1950, the concept of Scheduled Tribe was not in existence, and therefore, the Tribe or Caste were recorded under heading “Caste”. Division Bench has also observed that “while entering name, the distinction between Caste and Tribe is ignored.” This Division Bench therefore, takes note of fact that Caste and Tribe are different.

47. We at this stage may point out that framers of Constitution have in Article 341 and 342 of the Constitution of India have also taken note of this distinction between Caste and a Tribe.

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Certain Caste have been recognized as Scheduled Caste, while certain Tribes have been recognized as Scheduled Tribe. This treatment shows that difference between a Caste and a Tribe already existing, has been taken note of by the Constitution. The distinction has not been made for the first time while issuing the Constitution, Scheduled Caste or Constitution Scheduled Tribe Order, 1950.

48. Division Bench of this Court at Bombay in Writ Petition No. 9026/2010 (**Ku. Sampada P. Wankhede .vrs. State of Maharashtra and others**) on 24.01.2011 noticed this difference in caste Thakur and scheduled tribe Thakur in paragraph no.3. Said Division Bench noted finding of the Scrutiny Committee that the petitioner belonged to Thakur Scheduled Tribe. High Court has held that as petitioner belonged to Thakur Scheduled Tribe there was no justification for holding the affinity test. This Division Bench thus finds that had Committee found that the petitioner belonged to Thakur Caste or had any reason to doubt it, then only the Committee could have inquired into affinity to find out whether she belonged to Thakur Scheduled Tribe. This judgment, therefore, indirectly recognizes existence of Thakur Caste, which is distinct from or



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independent of Thakur Scheduled Tribe. This also does not rule out use of affinity test in appropriate cases.

49. Petitioners have relied upon judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 23.08.2011 in Civil Appeal No. 7230/2011 (**Amruta Vijay More .vrs. State of Maharashtra and others**). The Hon'ble Supreme Court has allowed appeal of Amruta and her Caste claim as belonging to Thakur Scheduled Tribe has been accepted. It appears that because of validities in the family, use of affinity test to discard those validities is not countenanced by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

50. In 2016 [4] All M.R. 404 (Dattatraya Shriram Ingle .vrs. The Committee for Scrutiny and Verification of Tribal Claims and another), Division Bench of this Court at Nagpur found that when Caste with name Thakur is available, holding of affinity test to determine whether the candidate belongs to Thakur Scheduled Tribe is warranted and mere Scrutiny of all documents will never be sufficient to determine the real status.

51. Full Bench judgment of this High Court reported at 2009

**[3] Mh.L.J. 995 (Shilpa Vishnu Thakur .vrs. State of Maharashtra and others)**, looked into a situation which arises when a Caste and a Tribe have same name. Division Bench judgment in case of Maharashtra Adivasi Thakur Jamat Seva Mandal and others .vrs. State of Maharashtra and others (1986 Mh.L.J. 1021), has been looked into along with other judgments. We are referring to this judgment at some length below. Division Bench judgment in case of Murlidhar Ramkrishna Gathe .vrs. State of Maharashtra and others (2007 (3) Mh.L.J. 308) is also looked into. Division Bench in Murlidhar Gathe [supra] observed that when word or surname "Thakur" is shared by both forward and backward communities, burden of proving that he belongs to Scheduled Tribe heavily lies on a person claiming it. Examination of traits, characteristics, is therefore, essential. In paragraph no.36, a contrary view taken by the other Division Bench in case of Raviprakash Babusingh Parmar .vrs. State of Maharashtra and others (2004 [1] Mh.L.J. 177), is also taken note of. Full Bench finds that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has overruled it in appeal filed by State of Maharashtra by a decision reported at (2007) 1 SCC 80.

52. Judgment in case of Pandurang Raghunath Chavan

(supra), is also considered and this Full Bench points out that it does not deal with standards to be applied in determining whether an individual has established his status as Scheduled Tribe. Full Bench also holds that Division Bench does not preclude an inquiry into question, as to whether a person who stakes a claim to belong to a Scheduled Tribe, does in fact belong to that Tribe or not.

53. This Full Bench also considers the judgment of Division Bench in case of Chandrakant Bajirao Shinde .vrs. State of Maharashtra and others (2003 [2] Mh.L.J. 471). That Division Bench had held that once it was found that the petitioner belongs to Caste Thakur, it was not open for the Scrutiny Committee to find out whether he belongs to Thakur Scheduled Tribe. Full Bench points out that this judgment in case of Chandrakant [supra], is prior to judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of Raviprakash Parmar [supra] and Division Bench judgment therefore, cannot be understood as laying down a principle that the Scrutiny Committee is debarred from considering whether a person who applies for Caste certificate is in fact a member of Scheduled Tribe or not. It has been found that Chandrakant Shinde is impliedly overruled because

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of judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of Raviprakash Parmar. Other judgments i.e. Narendra Thakur .vrs. Scheduled Tribe Certificate Committee (2004 [2] Mh.L.J. 578), and Arun Babarao Ingle .vrs. State of Maharashtra (2005 [1] Mh.L.J. 1081), were overruled by Raviprakash Parmar (supra). Even Division Bench judgment in case of Pravin Pandurang Ingle decided on 24.11.2004 is found not laying down a correct law. Even judgment in case of Amol Nagorao Wakkar .vrs. State of Maharashtra (2005 [1] Mh.L.J. 798), delivered by the High Court holding that the Scrutiny Committee could not hold inquiry on the basis of socio cultural traits and ethnic linkage to find out whether petitioner belong to Thakur Scheduled Tribe, is found overruled.

54. Full Bench of this Court has recorded its conclusion in paragraph no.39 of its judgment. It is held that affinity test is an integral part of determination of the correctness of the claim. It has found that merely because documents produced by a person reflect his surname as being synonym with the name of a designated Tribe, it is not sufficient to establish that he belong to Scheduled Tribe.

55. In Maharashtra Adivasi Thakur Jamat Seva Mandal and

others Vs. State of Maharashtra through the Secretary to the Tribal Development Department, Bombay-32 and others, (supra), the Division Bench of this Court observes in paragraph No. 9, as under :-

“9. From the material placed on record it appears that there is also a **caste** known by name, 'Thakure' which is amalgamation of certain sub-caste. The details of this sub-caste are given in the accompaniment to the Government Resolution dated 29th April, 1985, though the list is not exhaustive and is merely illustrative. From Entry No.44 in the II Schedule the Scheduled **Castes** and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act 1976, the Tribes known as Thakur, Thakar, Ka Thakur, Ka Thakar, Ma Thakur and Ma Thakar are notified as Scheduled Tribes. In the list notified by the Maharashtra Government for other Backward Class. Therefore, from the material placed on record it appears that there is a distinct **caste** carrying same nomenclature. Hence it is necessary to find out in each case as to whether the claimant belongs to Scheduled Tribe or the **Caste** carrying the same name. By indirect method or obliquely a **caste** which is not included in the Schedule relating to Scheduled Tribe, cannot be equated with or conferred the status of Scheduled Tribes. It is experienced that benefits are snatched

*away by most vocal classes, and thus keeping the weaker among the weak always weak. This not only robs them of their share in benefits but creates further inequalities amongst the unequals. Therefore an enquiry in each case is a must and this is precisely what is contemplated by the various Government Resolutions. It is true, that only because in the various certificates produced by the claimants he is described as 'Hindu-Thakur' it does not mean that he necessarily belongs to Thakur **Caste** and not to the Thakur Scheduled Tribe. His or her place of residence is also not a decisive factor. Though it was the case of the State Government in Kum. Sunita's case that the tribals cannot be Hindus, the said stand is rightly given up before us."*

56. We find that this Full Bench judgment shows that a Caste by name Thakur exists independent of Thakur Scheduled Tribe and after a dispute of present nature arises, legitimately affinity test can be resorted to. Petitioners state that this Full Bench judgment is stayed by the Hon'ble Apex Court. They claim that it therefore has no binding effect. However, they have not cited any precedent in support. We find from [Shree Chamundi Mopeds Ltd. v. Church of South India Trust Association, Madras](#), a stay by the Supreme Court

does not mean that such a law laid down in said judgment ceases to apply. This is also seen in (2007) 3 CHN 178-- Piyush Kanti Chowdhry vs. State Alka Gupta vs Medical Council Of India And Anr on 5 May, 2014. Similarly in W.P.(C) 889/2013 and CM APPL. 1689/2013 on 5/5/2014, the learned Single Judge of the Delhi High Court has reached same conclusion. To comprehend the impact of interim order staying the operation of the impugned order, distinction between quashing of an order and stay of its operation needs to be kept in mind. Quashing results in the restoration of the position on the date of the passing of said order. The stay of its operation only does not lead to such a result. It only means that said order can not operate from the date of grant of the stay. It does not mean that the impugned order is wiped out. Kolkata and Delhi High Courts therefore, find that the effect of the order of stay in a pending appeal before the Hon'ble Apex Court, does not amount to 'any declaration of law' but is only binding upon the parties to the said proceedings and at the same time, such interim order does not destroy the binding effect of the judgment of the High Court as a precedent because while granting the interim order, the Hon'ble Apex Court had no occasion to lay down any

proposition of law inconsistent with the one declared by the High Court which is impugned. When the Constitution of India itself treats Castes and Tribes separately, We need not delve more into this submission of the Petitioners.

57. In (1994) 6 SCC 241 (Kumari Madhuri Patil and another .vrs. Addl. Commissioner, Tribal Development and others), the Hon'ble Supreme Court has in paragraph no. 13[5] and 13[6] laid down a principle which shows relevance of affinity test in case of Scheduled Tribes. In Anand .vrs. Committee for Scrutiny (supra), the Hon'ble Supreme Court does not rule out or prohibit use of affinity test. Consideration by the Hon'ble Supreme Court reveals need of adopting a balanced approach. In cases of present nature, where a Caste and a Tribe has same name, the mere mention of a Caste in old documents cannot be understood as indicating a reference to a Tribe. Such reference may be to Upper Caste Thakur or even to a Scheduled Tribe Thakur. In this situation, when a doubt arises, the Scrutiny Committee is not prohibited from taking recourse to affinity test. Observations in paragraph no.18 of this judgment by the Hon'ble Supreme Court cannot be understood to prevent the Scrutiny Committee from applying the affinity test.



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58. Judgment in Motilal Namdeo Pawar .vrs. Scheduled Tribe Scrutiny Committee (supra) turns mostly on facts of the matter and errors by the Scrutiny Committee which are found sufficient to award validity. In other words, it does not lay down a law applicable in controversies like present one. Though the School records of Motilal mentioned the caste as “Hindu Thakur” or Thakur, he was not fitting in entry 44 of ST Order and could not establish affinity or linkage with it. Hence on 4.3.1989, the Scrutiny Committee canceled his caste certificate. The Division Bench mostly points out faulty consideration of facts by the Committee. The stereotype format of order is seen as routine thereby indicating mechanical application of mind. That Committee formulated usual three points. This Court looks into its findings on documents and notes that the Committee by relying on para 8 in judgment of the High Court in WP 1953 of 2007 (**Dipika Subhash More vs. State**) concludes that Thakurs exist in upper-castes like Kshatriya, Rajput, Sindhi, Maratha, Brahmins etc. Said Scrutiny Committee therefore found recourse to affinity crucial. Committee also referred to WP 2791 of 2011 where the Aurangabad Bench observed similarly. Validity dated 28.8.2000

to relative Sunildatta Pawar was discarded by it as relationship was not proved. Family Tree filed earlier did not mention said validity holder as relation and validity holder did not come forward to vouch for relationship. Motilal himself filed an affidavit of relationship later on. Sunildatta's validity was also found by Committee to be based on law laid down by the High Court following the Hon'ble Apex Court judgment in Palghat Jilla Thandan Samudhaya (supra). Committee noted that the Hon'ble Apex Court in Sunil Muralidhar Thakur found the view of High Court incorrect. Committee also relied upon the cases in which High Court upheld its exercise of invalidation applying the affinity. While looking into ethnic linkage, the Committee found that Motilal was not resident of the area forming ordinary dwelling place of Thakur schedule tribe. With reference to Area restriction removal in 1976, that Scrutiny Committee held proof of migration out of "restricted area" essential. Further consideration by the Division Bench shows how the Committee mechanically applied affinity test also again falling back on area restriction. The Division Bench in paragraph No. 7 finds the approach of the Committee subjective. The reasoning and line adopted is identical as in earlier as seen by the High Court in earlier

matters. Expectation of the Committee to have a “thakur schedule tribe” instead of “thakur” entry is also found unsustainable. This Court explains that entry 44 is not “thakur, schedule tribe”. Expectation of Committee to have thakur schedule tribe entry in pre-constitutional documents is found unacceptable. The Division Bench concludes that said Scrutiny committee rejected pre-constitutional documents on illusory grounds.

59. This Court in Motilal's case, in the light of these findings relies upon the judgment of the Hon'ble Apex Court in Anand vs, Committee of Scrutiny (supra) to gather its scope, content and notes that affinity is not a litmus test. The observations in paragraph 11 of its judgment by the Division Bench show that in facts before it, the affinity test could not have been used as sole criterion to invalidate the claim. In subsequent sub-paragraphs the reason given by the Committee to arrive at a negative finding on the affinity test is found shocking.

In paragraph 12, the approach of the Committee in general in such cases is found objectionable. In next paragraph, faulty use of area restriction despite its removal in 1976 finds

consideration in the backdrop of Full Bench Judgment in Shilpa Vishnu Thakur vs. State of Maharashtra (supra). Residence within such area can be used as one of the factors in favour of the claimant. In paragraph 19, this judgment holds finding of the Committee that petitioner Motilal could not prove relationship with validity holder Sunildatta, incorrect. This Court therefore draws support from the Full Bench view in Shilpa Thakur (supra) though said judgment is stayed by the Hon'ble Apex Court. This appreciation by the Division Bench and its comments briefly noted supra show that it is mainly the impugned order dated 22.11.2013 of that Scrutiny Committee and defects already criticized by the High Court found repeated therein, that made it come down rather heavily on the mode and manner of the functioning of the Committee. The findings and observations are therefore in specific facts of the case of Motilal Pawar where there existed a validity and it was ignored arbitrarily. This Division Bench takes note of Full Bench judgment in case of Shipa Thakur (supra), availability of Thakur in upper-castes but does not hold that such upper-caste Thakur does not exist. The Division Bench also does not rule out in appropriate cases, the use of affinity test. It also does not criticize use thereof. We find that the Division

Bench at Aurangabad has on 4.5.2018 while deciding the case of Monika (supra) correctly appreciated and distinguished it.

60. Attempt of the petitioners before us to work out inconsistency between Motilal (supra) and Monica (supra) is misconceived and must fail. Use of Supreme Court judgment in case of Dayaram (supra) to point out judicial discipline will not be relevant here. In Shilpa Thakur(supra) the Full Bench in paragraph 38 also points out that an instructive article on the subject, entitled "Pseudo-Tribalization: An Anthropological Perspective", written by Dr. Robin D. Tribhuwan, an Anthropologist associated with the Tribal Research and Training Institute at Pune. The article by Dr. Tribhuwan refers to similarities of nomenclatures between tribal and non-tribal-communities. This is evident from the following table looked into by the Full Bench:

----- Tribal communities -----	----- Non-Tribal communities -----
1. Mahadeo Koli, Tokre Koli, Malhar Koli	1. Koli (including Son Koli, Suryawanshi Koli, Vaiti Koli etc.);
2. Dhanwar	2. Dhangar

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3. Thakur/Thakar  
kaThakur/ KaThakar  
MaThakur/Ma Thakar

3. Thakur (including Bhat,  
Brahmabhat, Thakur,  
Kshatriya Thakur, Rajput  
Thakur, Sindhi Thakur,  
Maratha Thakur, Pardeshi  
Thakur);

4. Gond Gowari

5. Gowari

5. Mannerwarlu

6. Munnurwar/Mannerwar/  
Mannawar

6. Halba/Halbi

7. Koshti/Halba Koshti

This Full Bench also mentions monographs of Prof. Mutatkar and Dr. Tribhuwan emphasizing that there has been a rapid rise in the growth rate of the Scheduled Tribes between 1971 and 2001 which is not reflective of a natural biological growth but an attempt by communities which do not genuinely have an affinity to Scheduled Tribes towards pseudo-tribalization. These contributions in the written work of experts on the subject only go to emphasize the dangers of the benefits granted to the Scheduled Tribes being frittered away at their expense if unverified claims of impostors are not nipped in the bud.

61. The observation of Scrutiny Committees before us in the impugned orders that reference to Thakur caste in pre-constitutional

documents can not be construed as reference to Thakur schedule tribe, is therefore neither erroneous nor perverse here. None of the petitioners have urged that there are no such non-Tribal Thakurs or pseudo thakurs. We find that whenever the Scrutiny Committees associate the word schedule tribe with pre-constitution documents, it is only highlighting the difference between the concept of "Caste" and "Tribe". Historically, Tribes were restricted to a specific area and hence evidence of ancestors residing in that area may corroborate the claim for grant of validity. However absence of such evidence is not decisive at all.

62. Full Bench of this Court in 2008 (8) LJSOFT 23 = 2008 (4) Mah.L.J. 843-Emkay Exports and anr. Vs. Madhusudan Shrikrishna has explained in paragraphs 11, 25 and 12 to 16 the Law on the point of precedent and ratio decidendi. Relevant portions extracted therefrom read :-

*"(PARA 11:-) Even for a precedent to be binding, it cannot be without judicial decision or arguments that are of no moment. To be a good precedent, it has to be an adjudged case or decision of a court of competent jurisdiction considered as furnishing an example or authority for an identical or similar*

case or a similar question of **law** afterward arising. It is the ratio understood in its correct perspective that is made applicable to a subsequent case on the strength of a binding precedent."

"(PARA 25:-) As is apparent from the discussions of the judgments, the Division Bench judgment of this court in the case of Bombay Enamel Works (supra) was not cited before the Bench hearing M/s. D. Shanlal's case (supra). The judgment of equi-bench on the same principle with similar facts, if is a precedent applicable in **law**, goes unnoticed in a subsequent judgment, the subsequent judgment may not be termed as a good **law** in face of the doctrine of stare decisis. While interpreting the judgment, the court has to pin point its attention to the ratio of the judgment. Keeping in view the principle of stare decisis a view which has been holding the fort need not be disturbed only because another view would be possible. The judgments which have held the field for a fairly long time ought not to be disturbed unless there is a prepondering necessity dictated by the demands of justice to overturn them. Taking of a different view on a mere thought that it would have been proper that a different view was taken is not healthy tradition to the **law** of precedents. The



doctrine of stare decisis is based upon rule of convenience, expectancy and public policy. It is to be adhered to even if it is not imperative to do so. Applicability of **law** must be determined in respect of each case to avoid error of fact and **law**. Controversies must be determined in each case by use of discretion by the court. It may be appropriate not to perpetuate errors but it should also be ensured that consistency of **law** is not done away with by such discretion. Reference can be made in the cases of (i) *Mishri Lal (dead) by Lrs. v. Dhirendra Nath (dead) by Lrs. and ors.*, JT 1999 (2) SC 586, (ii) *Milkfood Ltd. v. GMC Ice Cream (P) Ltd.*, 2004 (7) SCC 288, and (iii) *S. Brahmanand and others v. K.R. Muthugopal (dead) and others*, 2005 (12) SCC 764."

"(PARA 12:-) In order to apply a judgment as a precedent, the relevant **laws** and earlier judgments should be brought to the notice of the court and they should be correctly applied. Mere observations in a previous judgment may not be binding on a subsequent Bench if they are not truly applicable to the facts and controversies in a subsequent case as per settled principle of "ratio decidendi". The rule of precedent, thus, places an obligation upon the Bench considering such judgments that the

Court should discuss the facts and the law of both the cases and then come to a conclusion whether the principle enunciated in the previous judgment is actually applicable on facts and law to the subsequent case. This principle would equally apply when the Courts have to consider which of the two views expressed by earlier equi or other Benches is applicable to the subsequent case. The rule of precedent is not without exceptions. It has its own limitations. Besides that, the **law** changes with the changed circumstances and even good **law** may be rendered ineffective or unconstitutional because of passage of time, as reflected in the principle "cessante ratione cessat ipsa lex". Adopting this Maxim, the Supreme Court in the case of State of Punjab and another v. Devans Modern Breweries Ltd. and another, 2004 (11) SCC 26, stated that, with changes that are bound to occur in an evolving society, the judiciary must also keep abreast of these changes in order that the **law** is considered to be good **law**. This is extremely pertinent especially in the current era of globalisation where the entire philosophy of society, on the economic front, is undergoing vast changes. Besides this well accepted precept, there are exceptions to the rule of precedent. There are

*judiciously accepted exceptions to the rule of precedent and they are decisions per incuriam, subsilentio and stare decisis. These principles explain when and where a precedent, which is otherwise a good law, necessarily need not be accepted in subsequent judgments if it fully satisfies essentials of these exceptions."*

*"(PARA 13:-) In the case of Commissioner of Customs (Fort) vs. Toyota Kirloskar Motor (P) Ltd., 2007 (5) SCC 371, the Supreme Court stated the law relating to precedents and held that a decision, as is well known, is an authority for what it decides and not what can logically be deduced therefrom. The ratio of a decision must be culled out from the facts involved in a given case and need not be an authority in generality without reference to the reasons, discussions and facts of the case."*

*"(PARA 14:-) A Bench of two Judges cannot overturn or disagree with an equi-Bench, if the decision is otherwise a good precedent, their limited option would be to refer the matter to a larger Bench. Such opinion of reference even normally should be supported by reasons and a mechanical process need to be avoided, unless the*

decision of a coordinate Bench ceases to be good **law** due to any subsequent event or change in **law**. It is settled principle that it is not every thing said by a Judge, while giving judgment, that constitutes a precedent. The only thing in a Judge's decision which bind parties is the principle upon which the case is decided and for this reason it is important to analyse the decision and isolate "ratio decidendi" from it. Its three essential features are- (i) findings of material facts, direct and inferential. An inferential finding of facts is the inference which the Judge draws from the direct or perceptible facts; (ii) statements of the principles of **law** applicable to the legal problems disclosed by the facts; and (iii) judgment based on the combined effect of the above."

"(PARA 15:-) Furthermore, ratio decidendi of a judgment has to be found out only on reading the entire judgment. The ratio of the judgment is what is set out in the judgment itself. Answer to the question necessarily would have to be read in the context what is set out in the judgment and not in isolation. In case of any doubt as regards any observations, reasons or principles, the other part of the judgment must be looked into. By reading a line here and there from the judgment, one cannot

find out the entire ratio decidendi of the judgment.  
The reasoning could be deciphered upon reading  
the judgment in its entirety and then applying  
these principles to the subsequent cases. (Reference  
: (i) Union of India vs. Godfrey Philips India Ltd.,  
AIR 1996 SC 806, (ii) Union of India vs.  
Dhanwanti Devi, 1996 (6) SCC 44, (iii) State of  
Tripura vs. Tripura Bar Association, AIR 1999 SC  
1494 and (iv) Islamic Academy of Education vs.  
State of Karnataka, 2003 (6) SCC 697)." \_

63. When a judgment acts or operates as a precedent, is considered by the Larger Bench of this Court in M/s. Emkay Exports .vrs. Madhusudan Shrikrishna, (supra). Observations supra in paragraph nos. 12 to 14 therein reveal that when after due consideration of legal provisions and a binding precedent holding the field, a reasoned view one way or the other is reached, such a view and reasons only can operate as binding precedent.

64. In this background, when the Division Bench judgment delivered at Aurangabad in case of Monika Thakur (supra), on 04.05.2018, is looked into, it considers the facts as also precedence available in the field. In paragraph nos.3 and 10 there is a reference

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to Full Bench judgment in case of Shilpa Vishnu Thakur .vrs. State of Maharashtra (supra), and thereafter in paragraph no.12 onwards other judgments have been looked into. In paragraph no.14, there is a categorical finding that in Maharashtra State “Thakur” is “Tribe” as well as “Caste”. In paragraph no.18, judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Raviprakash Parmar (supra), has been looked into. In paragraph no.21, judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of **Pournima Pawar .vrs. State of Maharashtra (AIR 2013 SC 1508)**, has been looked into. The Scrutiny Committee in case of Pournima has noted that there was evidence to show that she belonged to Thakur Caste and Hon'ble Supreme Court accepted and upheld the said finding of Scrutiny Committee. In paragraph no.22, judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of Anand .vrs. Committee for Scrutiny (supra), is appreciated and in paragraph no.23, it is mentioned that when the Scrutiny Committee is not satisfied with documentary evidence, it can conduct vigilance inquiry and also apply affinity test. In paragraph no.24, there is a conclusion that the petitioner has to prove that he belongs to a Tribe shown as Scheduled Tribe, and it is permissible to consider whether he is tribal or non-tribal. In paragraph no.26, the Division Bench finds that

Caste is inherited from father. In paragraph no.27, there is reference to judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of **Raju Ramsingh Vasave .vrs. Mahesh Deorao Bhivapurkar ((2009) 1 Mh.L.J. 1)** to take note that principles of res-judicata do not apply. Judgment in case of Pournima Pawar (supra), is again reiterated for this purpose. Judgment in case of Motilal Namdeo Pawar .vrs. Scheduled Tribe Scrutiny Committee (supra), is looked into in paragraph no.29, and it is found that there the Tribal Validity Certificate was issued in favour of paternal relative. The Division Bench goes through various other judgments and in paragraph no.35, 4, validity certificates issued in favour of siblings of petitioner are looked into. It is found that same were without satisfaction of the Scrutiny Committee and hence, the Committee had no option but, to consider whether the petitioner belongs to non tribal group or not. Its observations in paragraph no.35 are as under :

*“35. Applying these principles, we find that, in the present case, four validity certificate issued in favour of four siblings of the petitioners are issued without satisfaction of the Scrutiny Committee that the claimants therein belong to Scheduled Tribe. The Vigilance Enquiry was conducted. There is*

reference that, the claims of the petitioners were not supported by the affinity test. In fact, the Scrutiny Committee had rejected the claim of Yogita and Meghana but this Court had remanded the matter holding that the Committee had no option to consider whether the petitioners belong to non-tribal group or not. Therefore, the Committee without satisfaction of mind issued validity certificates. Same is the case with regard to certificate issued in favour of Ganesh. The order hardly runs a page, still it is noted that the surnames origin, trait, characteristic, traditions of the petitioner were not associated with Thakur Scheduled Tribe. The ethnic linkage towards Thakur Scheduled Tribe was not established. Still in view of the decision of this Court, the Scrutiny Committee had no alternative but to hold the petitioner as belonging to Thakur – Scheduled Tribe. The order in favour of Vandana is similar to the order in favour of Ganesh. As held in Raju Vasave's case, the High Court decisions were rendered without hearing the benefit of the decision of the Supreme Court. We find that, these validity certificates will be of no assistance to the petitioners as there was no satisfaction of the Scrutiny Committee members and as those were conducted without following the due procedure. There was no vigilance. The affinity test



*and home enquiry did not tally with the traits, anthropological linkages of Scheduled Tribe Thakur.”*

65. This judgment in case of Monika Thakur at Aurangabad dated 04.05.2018 (supra), therefore, appears to be laying down a law on the point, in terms of Full Bench judgment of this Court in case of M/s. Emkay Traders (supra). XXXX There are various theories of CASTE system originated in India. Those are Traditional Theory, Racial Theory, Political Theory, Occupational Theory, Evolution Theory. We need not comment on this facet at all but then it demonstrates that in an attempt to discipline the civil society, the fractions were introduced by some external agency. It therefore prevailed where the disciplining was possible. In case of Tribes who leaved away in Jungles and difficult areas, said caste system had no relevance. On internet learned articles and essays are available but for us the distinction made by the Constitution amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is itself more than sufficient.

66. This brings us to the consideration of adherence to discipline and binding precedents. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of Official Liquidator (supra), has explained and highlighted

need and importance thereof. Petitioners have rightly invited our attention to observations in paragraph nos. 75, 78 and 90 of the said judgment. The present issue cannot be decided without considering those observations.

67. We find that though in Writ Petition No. 564/2009, Shri R.S. Parsodkar, learned Counsel appearing for petitioner has contended that the order was without giving petitioner necessary opportunity, when petitioner was unwell, the impugned order shows that on 21.02.2008, petitioner was asked to remain present before the Scrutiny Committee on 13.03.2008. She sought adjournment with medical certificate for a period from 12.03.2008 to 15.03.2008. The Committee has taken note of the fact that the claim was pending since 2005, and in Writ Petition No.188/2006, Committee was asked to decide the same within a period of three months. The employer also was pressing for validity and petitioner was also permitted to appear through an Advocate. The Committee has looked into all 22 documents produced by her, and it also records that the information regarding traits and characteristics of Thakur, Scheduled Tribe were given by the petitioner only on the basis of

bookish knowledge. The Committee has while answering the issue no.2 found that surnames given by per are found in Thakur Caste in Buldhana District, and are not found in Thakur Scheduled Tribe. This finding of the Committee is not shown to be perverse. The observations also does not mean that the Committee has applied affinity test. Even before this Court, petitioner does not point out what or whose evidence it wanted to adduce before the Committee to discharge obligation cast upon it under S.8 of Act no. 23 of 2001.

68. In Writ Petition Nos. 804/2002 and 2054/2002, petitioners are brothers. The Scrutiny Committee has looked into the documents and found that it was necessary to find out whether petitioners belong to Thakur Caste or Thakur Scheduled Tribe. It has then proceeded to apply affinity test. On the basis of vigilance cell report and other material, the Committee concludes that petitioners are not Scheduled Tribe Thakur. These findings are not shown to be perverse at all. Date of order passed by the Scrutiny Committee and impugned in Writ Petition No.804/2002 by Sunil Kumar is 19.11.2001. The Scrutiny Committee has considered the case of younger brother on 26.04.2004. Application of mind by the

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Scrutiny Committee in said matter is on same lines. In both these Writ Petitions, Sunil Kumar and Bhalchandra have filed affidavit in an attempt to bring on record more material. Along with that affidavit, they have given some old documents urging that their caste is recorded as Thakur, Scheduled Tribe. It is apparent that prior to Constitution, Scheduled Tribes Order, 1950, concept of Scheduled tribe itself was not in existence, mention in old documents, particularly in document dated 17.04.1919 cannot be construed as referring to Thakur Scheduled Tribe. The contention of petitioners only brings on record settled practice of referring to Thakur Tribe as Thakur schedule tribe to distinguish it from Thakur Caste. Validity given to one Sheela d/o Sudhakar Gathe and two other relatives are pressed into service by them, however, relationship with these ladies is being brought on record for the first time by producing a family tree in High Court. Reliance on Division Bench judgment of this Court in Writ Petition No.803/2002, in case of Rajendra Madhukar Gathe, is also misconceived. There the Division Bench was not required to ponder over existence of Thakur caste independent of Thakur Scheduled Tribe.

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69. Shri Anup Gilda, learned Counsel appearing for petitioner in Writ Petition No. 4875/2004, has only argued the question of law. Perusal of the impugned order in this petition shows that the Scrutiny Committee has in paragraph no.17, found that only mention of caste as Thakur, does not mean that person belongs to Thakur Scheduled Tribe. It has applied affinity test and concluded that petitioner does not belong to Scheduled Tribe Thakur. The case law relied upon by learned counsel is separately considered in this judgment.

70. Advocate Ms. Rane's argument in Writ Petition Nos.619/2005, 620/2005 and 6023/2005 are almost on the same lines as that of Advocate Shri Parsodkar. The Scrutiny Committee in its order dated 24.12.2004, in Writ Petition No.619/2005 found that the caste entries which are synonymous or have same nomenclature as that of Tribes, needed cautious approach, and hence, recourse to affinity. This observation in paragraph no.6 is not shown to be erroneous.

71. In order dated 28.12.2004, impugned in Writ Petition

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No.620/2005, similar observations appear again in paragraph no.6. In Writ Petition No. 6026/2005, impugned order is dated 25.06.2004, and again same observations are repeated in paragraph no.6 by the Committee.

72. Shri Ahirrao, learned Counsel for petitioner in Writ Petition No. 3024/2004 and other matters adopted the same line of arguments. Perusal of the impugned order dated 26.07.2002 in Writ Petition No. 3024/2004, reveals a consideration of documents in the name of Digamber Manohar Dahake i.e. petitioner himself, in which in junior college on 09.07.1990, caste has been recorded as 'Bramha Bhat Thakur'. The caste certificate issued to him by the Executive Magistrate is dated 27.02.1991, and this document has not been explained by the petitioner. The Committee has found that after applying affinity also the candidate could not be said to be belonging to Scheduled Tribe Thakur. This consideration by the Scrutiny Committee is not demonstrated to be perverse.

73. In Writ Petition No. 5718/2004, the Scrutiny Committee in the impugned order, in paragraph no.5, has found that Thakur's are found in different caste such as Kshtriya Thakur, Rajput Thakur,

Vashya Thakur, Pardeshi Thakur and Sindhi Thakur. It is also noted by the Committee that Thakur is called Balutedar caste such as Gram Bhat and Bramha Bhat. It is in this backdrop, that the Committee has looked into the documents, applied affinity test and found that the petitioner does not belong to Thakur Scheduled Tribe.

74. In Writ Petition No. 2352/2002, in impugned order dated 05.04.2002, after mentioning documents produced by the petitioner, the Scrutiny Committee has again made similar observations and pointed out that only on the basis of documents one cannot decide whether the person mentioned in those documents belong to Thakur caste or Thakur Tribe i.e. Scheduled tribe.

75. The order impugned in Writ Petition No. 5817/2004 is dated 30.08.2004, and there in paragraph no.5, again similar observations have been made by the Committee. It has applied affinity test and came to the conclusion that the candidate before it does not belong to Thakur Scheduled Tribe. In view of these observations of the Committee, reliance upon two validities given to cousins of petitioner, cannot be said to be decisive.

76. In Writ Petition No. 3605/2004, the impugned order is dated 27.01.2004. The Committee has after mentioning documents produced by the petitioner, has in paragraph nos. 6 and 7 recorded similar observations. While considering the contentions of candidate in paragraph no. 15[ii], the Committee has also found that caste of grand-father Gulabrao Tukaramji Wankhede was recorded as 'Bhat', when he passed 5<sup>th</sup> standard. In 7<sup>th</sup> standard, his caste was found recorded as Thakur. Because of this finding and use of affinity test, validities given to relatives on 09.06.2000, 02.06.1999 and 09.06.2000, have been discarded. The Committee finds that those validities were given on the basis of orders of High Court and at that juncture concerned validity - recipients suppressed the information which came to its notice in police vigilance inquiry. It is to be noted that these validities are before coming into force of the Act no.23 of 2001, and hence, cannot be said to be decisive.

77. In Writ Petition No. 4099/2005, Shri Sohoni, learned counsel has submitted that the vigilance inquiry was carried only with mother and wife of petitioner. Perusal of the impugned order dated 21.03.2005, shows that there in paragraph no.6, after making



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similar observations and reference to vigilance enquiry, the candidate was given opportunity. The vigilance cell could bring on record entry dated 30.06.1973 in case of petitioner himself, which mentioned his caste as Rajput. The records are maintained by Smt. Dhanabai Vidyalaya, Balapur. Contention of petitioner is, therefore, erroneous.

78. In Writ Petition No. 1494/2004, Shri Saboo, learned counsel has relied upon the validity given to relative on 24.10.2013. Impugned order in the matter is dated 25.02.2004. Validity therefore, is obviously after it, and it is subject to decision of the Special Leave Petition filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Petitioner has also produced an affidavit dated 10.08.2017, tracing out for the first time relationship with validity holder Gopal. Thus, new evidence is being brought on record. Petitioner does not mention that while giving validity to Gopal, order dated 25.02.2004, invalidating his caste claim was looked into by the Committee. The exercise undertaken by the Committee in case of petitioner Ganesh and its observations are on same lines as mentioned by us supra, and petitioner has not assailed the same.

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79. In Writ Petition No. 4186/2007, the impugned order of Scrutiny Committee dated 16.04.2007 shows that after mentioning documents in paragraph no.4, the Committee mentions findings of vigilance inquiry. It appears that in Writ Petition No. 2550/2004, petitioner was permitted to prosecute his studies in D.Ed. Course and his caste claim was to be decided within a period of 4 months. The Committee has then framed points for determination. Paragraph no.1[ii], shows a finding that old documents record caste as Thakur and not Tribe as Thakur. The Scrutiny Committee has then applied affinity test and concluded that it was not going behind the constitutional entry, as there was a caste carrying same nomenclature. It has relied upon judgment of Division Bench of this Court reported in case of Maharashtra Adivasi Thakur Jamat Seva Mandal and others .vrs. State of Maharashtra and others (supra), for that purpose. Thus, there is conscious consideration and a finding that as a forward caste by name Thakur only exists, documents mentioning caste as Thakur cannot be conclusive of claim as Scheduled Tribe Thakur.

80. In Writ Petition No. 726/2004, the Scrutiny Committee

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has passed an order on 07.02.2004, and consideration therein, particularly paragraph no.4 shows that the documents mentioning caste of Sunanda Bhuyar, Dattatraya Bhuyar and Digambar Bhuyar, as Bhat, were traced out by the police vigilance cell. Petitioner claimed that these persons are not related to her, but, even in case of paternal uncle of petitioner, caste is found recorded as Bhat only on 21.10.1935. In this situation, the Committee has after applying affinity test, recorded a finding that petitioner does not belong to Thakur Scheduled Tribe. It is to be noted that burden to establish caste claim is upon the petitioner, and petitioner Ku. Pushpashila Bhuyar was given full opportunity to substantiate it. She has not even attempted to demonstrate that the Scrutiny Committee did not accord her necessary opportunity.

81. Arguments of Shri Kalmegh, learned Counsel for petitioner in Writ Petition No.1553/2004, are not much different. There a Civil Application No. 2813/2017 has been taken out seeking leave to produce documents. Effort is to bring on record new documents and effort is to also to place the same on record. Petitioner in the proposed amendment submits that he learnt about

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the documents of grand father and great grand father mentioning caste as Thakur Scheduled Tribe in their school records.

82. Order of the Scrutiny Committee dated 16.12.2003, impugned therein by the petitioner Ku. Pranita Shankapal, shows that she has not given those documents to the Scrutiny Committee and has not disclosed the details of education of grand father or great grand father. In paragraph no.5, the Scrutiny Committee points out how word 'Thakur' cannot be determinative and caste with similar names exists in Kshtriya, Rajput, Vaishya, Pardeshi and Sindhi communities. It again points out that Thakurs in different communities is Balutedar caste, such as Grambhat and Bramhabhat. These findings are not shown to be perverse. Hearing after service of vigilance cell report, was attended to by father of the petitioner and there again he did not bother to point out details of education of his father or of his grand father. In this situation, in the light of the findings recorded by the Scrutiny Committee, the effort to introduce alleged old documents at this stage cannot further the case of the petitioner at all. On the contrary, the same cannot be countenanced.

83. Accordingly, in view of above discussion, we dismiss all

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the Writ Petitions. Rule discharged, however, in the facts and circumstances of the case, there shall be no order as to cost.

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84. At this stage, learned Counsel appearing for petitioners in Writ Petition Nos.3227/2004, 2432/2010, 619/2005, 620/2005, 6026/2006, 726/2004, 2341/2005, 2912/2004, 4069/2004, 2516/2004, 4714/2004, 447/2002, 957/2002, 1494/2004, 2489/2004, 2595/2004, 2596/2004, 2889/2002, 2890/2002, 2959/2002, 2960/2002, 3121/2002, 3387/2002, 3389/2002, and 4751/2004 seek continuation of interim orders for a further period of eight weeks as petitioners are in employment.

85. The learned A.G.P. is opposing the request. However, in the interest of justice, we continue that order for a further period of eight weeks, and it shall cease to operate automatically thereafter.

**JUDGE**

**JUDGE**

*Rgd.*