

Caste Certificate

A long history of the caste system in India has led to discrimination and inequality. As a step towards bringing back equality for all, marginalized people are offered a special reservation.

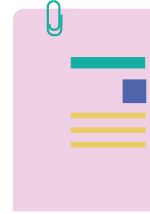
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CASTE CERTIFICATE

Base Page



1. What does Caste Certificate mean?

India has a long history of caste system. This has led to inequality in our society. A section of people is discriminated against others and treated unequally. In order to secure equality and justice for all people of the country, our Constitution provides for reservation of those who have been marginalised and treated in unjust and unfair ways. Based on this, it is important to identify those people so that special safeguards are provided to disadvantaged sections of the society.

This is how a Caste Certificate helps in giving a proof of a person belonging to a particular caste. This is especially in case one belongs to any of the 'Scheduled Castes,' as specified in the Indian Constitution. This is with reference to backward castes which include Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST). Due to prevention of discrimination based on caste of people, the government decided on special privileges for the specific groups of people. These aim to support those who need special attention for development.

2. Why is Caste Certificate required?

A Caste Certificate can be used as an identity for purposes like employment in a reserved category, school admissions, college admissions, scholarships, government subsidies in self-employment schemes, etc.

3. What are the steps involved in registration for a Caste Certificate?

Two options are available – apply in-person or online.

4. Who are the authorities for Registration of Caste Certificate?

The Tehsil or District Magistrate or registrar at the Revenue Department are the authority for issuing Caste Certificate.

5. Where can you collect the Caste Certificate from?

The process generally takes 2-3 weeks across all the states. It can be collected from any authority who was referred to for registration, like Tehsil or District Magistrate's office, Revenue Department, etc.

If you have applied online, you can download the e-certificate from the online portal used for registration.

6. Are there any alternate sources you can contact to get the Caste Certificate?

No, there are no alternates.

7. Can corrections be made to the Caste Certificate?

Yes, the procedure can be done in-person and online.

8. Is there any procedure to follow if you have lost your Caste Certificate?

Yes, the procedure can only be done in-person.

It includes filing a report to the police. Generally it is a Non Cognizable Report (NCR). Along with the copy of NCR, you also need an Affidavit. Once done, you can visit the nearest office in your locality like Tehsil or District Magistrate's office, Revenue Department, etc. and submit these documents with other proof of information like identity and address.

With the help of all these documents you can get the duplicate copy of your Caste Certificate.

CASTE CERTIFICATE

Detailed Information



1. What are the steps involved in getting a caste Certificate?

Two options are available – apply in-person or online. Here is the list of specified documents required for it.

Following is the list of documents that are needed while applying for Caste Certificate –

- i. Identity and/or address proof (Aadhaar Card/Driving License/Voter ID/Passport/PAN Card)
- ii. Affidavit for Caste Certificate (Proof of Caste of Blood Relative / Primary School Registration of applicant / Primary School Leaving Certificate of applicant/Birth Certificate of applicant) For information regarding what an affidavit is and how to get it made, click [here](#). For team: This information is available in a separate document on your mail.
- iii. You might also need to attach your father's Caste Certificate.

Note: In case additional documents are required, please check with the nearest office in your locality.

3.1 In-person

- i. Visit the nearest office in your locality like Tehsil or District Magistrate's office, Revenue Department, etc.
- ii. Fill the application form to apply. Click English for the sample of the format used in Odisha. The format might vary for each state.
- iii. Mention or tick-mark the caste option you are applying for.
- iv. Once all the details are filled, sign at appropriate places.
- iv. Attach all required documents and submit the application along with the documents.
- v. reference's address proof for verification process. Also, in case you fill or provide any wrong information while applying, the department may reject your application.

3.2 Online

The online services for each state are available on the state government's website for citizen services. You can confirm it on your state government's website and follow the procedure mentioned on it.

2. Can corrections be made to the Caste Certificate?

Yes, the procedure can be done in-person and online.

7.1 In-person

- i. Get an affidavit issued stating the information that is written incorrectly.
- ii. Ensure that you mention the original details in it.
- iii. Attach the existing Caste Certificate with any of the identity proofs like Aadhaar Card, Voter ID, Ration Card, etc. to prove correct details.

Once done, visit the nearest office in your locality like Tehsil or District Magistrate's office, Revenue Department, etc. to submit these documents.

7.2 Online

Once the affidavit is made, you may also visit your state government's website to get the online process done.

You can confirm it on your state government's website and follow the procedure mentioned on it

3. Is there any procedure to follow if you have lost your Caste Certificate?

Yes, the procedure can only be done in-person.

It includes filing a report to the police. Generally, it is a Non-Cognizable Report (NCR). Along with the copy of NCR, you also need an Affidavit. Once done, you can visit the nearest office in your locality, like Tehsil or District Magistrate's office, Revenue Department, etc. and submit these documents with other proof of information like identity and address.

With the help of all these documents you can get the duplicate copy of your Caste Certificate.

8.1 Report to the police

- i. Visit the nearest police station and describe all the details to the police whatever you know.
- ii. You can either verbally tell the police officer about the issue or write down the details by yourself.
- iii. If you tell the police verbally, then the duty officer must write it down and then make an entry in the General Diary or Daily Diary.
- iv. If you submit a written complaint, then you must carry two copies. One for the duty officer and the other one will be returned to you, with a receiving stamp on it.
- v. The police will go through all the details once you submit the information. After that, the information recorded by the police is read over to you. A free copy of the report filed will be given to you with an NCR number, date of NCR and the name of the police station.
- vi. Make sure that both the copies must be stamped. It is proof that they received your complaint.

8.2 Affidavit

For information regarding what an affidavit is and how to get it made, [click here](#).

A list of persons required to register births is specified under the following categories and the details for each category are given in the table below-

4. Sample forms for registration & template of Caste Certificate

4.1 Registration for Caste Certificate (English - Odisha)

ANNEXURE-I FORM OF CASTE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Shri/Smt/Kumari.....son / daughter * of.....of village /town in the District of the State.....belongs to the Caste/Tribe*which is , recognized as Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe* under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950/ the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950* as amended by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Orders Act, 1976.

2. Shri/ Shrimati*.....and his /her* family ordinarily reside (s) in village/town*.....ofDistrict of the State of

Place.....

Signature.....

Date.....

Designation.....

(with seal of Office)

* Please delete the words which are not applicable

NOTE: The term "Ordinarily resides" used here will have the same meaning as in Section 20 of the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1950.

**PROFORMA

Year.....

Sl. No.	Name and father's name of the person	Permanent address	Designation of the Certificate issuing authority	Case No. and date of issue of certificate	Date of receipt of the copy of certificate from the certificate issuing authority	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

4.1 Sample Caste Certificate (English)

FORM OF CASTE CERTIFICATE FOR SC/ST

This is to certify that Shri*/Shrimati/Kumari _____ Son/Daughter of
_____ Village/Town _____ /District/Division*
_____ of the _____ State/Union Territory belongs to the
_____ Caste*/Tribe which is recognised as a Scheduled Caste/Tribe under :

*The Constitution Scheduled Castes Order, 1950.

*The Constitution Scheduled Tribes Order, 1950.

*The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) (Part C States) Order, 1951;

*The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Union Territories) (Part C States) Order, 1951;

[As amended by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes List (Modification Order, 1956, the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960, the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970, the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976.]

The Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Orders, 1956.

The Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959, as amended by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*The Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978

*The Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1978

*The Constitution (Jammu & Kashmir) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1989.

*The Constitution (SC) Orders (Amendment) Act, 1990.

*The Constitution (ST) Orders (Amendment) Ordinance Act, 1991.

*The Constitution (ST) Orders (Amendment) Ordinance Act, 1996.

*The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002.

*The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Second Amendment) Act, 2002.

*The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002.