

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JHARKHAND AT RANCHI
W. P. (C) No. 1387 of 2017

With

[I. A. Nos. 5118 of 2019, 8077 of 2019, 8438 of 2019, 9795 of 2019, 10005 of 2019, 10064 of 2019, 10073 of 2019, 10074 of 2019, 10109 of 2019, 10116 of 2019, 10134 of 2019, 10168 of 2019, 10169 of 2019, 10225 of 2019, 10226 of 2019, 10301 of 2019, 10302 of 2019, 10350 of 2019, 10351 of 2019, 10665 of 2019, 41 of 2020, 450 of 2020, 3219 of 2020, 3294 of 2020, 3405 of 2020, 3722 of 2020, 4455 of 2020]

1. Soni Kumari **Petitioner**
2. Kalpana Kumari
3. Madhuri Kumari
4. Rakesh Kumar
5. Sanjay Kumar
6. Rakesh Kumar
7. Shekhar Kumar
8. Kiss Singh
9. Sanjiv Kumar Tiwari
10. Pramila Kumari, daughter of Dhanshyam Mahto
11. Ajay Kumar Abedkar
12. Anup Kumar
13. Namita Kumar
14. Yogendra Prasad Verma
15. Satish Kumar
16. Rita Kumari
17. Madhu Kumari
18. Ranjit Kumar Singh
19. Neelima Kumari
20. Dewki Kumari
21. Vikash Prasad
22. Binod Kumar
23. Suman Kumari
24. Rohit Kumar Mahto
25. Anita Kumari
26. Seema Kumari
27. Kumari Nutan
28. Santosh Kumar Mahto
29. Sudhir Prasad
30. Sandeep Prasad
31. Santosh Kumar Choudhary
32. Mani Kant Pathak
33. Subhash Chandra Prajapati
34. Md. Shahid
35. Md. Sarfaraz Ahmad
36. Anup Kumar
37. Shatrunjay Kumar Kushwaha
38. Upendra Kumar
39. Lalan Kumar Jha
40. Md. Shahid Ansari
41. Md. Irfan Ansari
42. Tauqueer Alam
43. Md. Khurshid Alam
44. Md. Nesar Ansari
45. Md. Rijwan Ansari
46. Sudama Yadav
47. Umapad Rajak
48. Md. Minhaj Uddin
49. Sunil Kumar Das
50. Ravidas Kumar Yadav
51. Dhananjay Kumar
52. Lalan Kumar Yadav
53. Md. Maksud Alam
54. Brajesh Kumar
55. Amresh Kumar
56. Vikas Kumar Pandey
57. Ashok Kumar
58. Kaushlya Kumari
59. Sunita Kumari
60. Janamjay Prasad Singh
61. Sunil Kumar
62. Prashant Ghosal
63. Deepak Kumar Sharma
64. Sagar Chandra
65. Umesh Kumar Mahto
66. Janak Kumar Mahatha
67. Karamchand Mahatha
68. Jay Prakash Mahatha
69. Pankaj Kumar Pandey
70. Sanjay Kumar Pramanik
71. Dilip Kumar Mahatha
72. Rajesh Kumar Chowdhary
73. Indira
74. Tapas Kumar Majee
75. Bhrigu Ram Kumbhakar
76. Gopal Chandra Prajapati

77. Basudeo Mahto
78. Nandlal Mahto
79. Ashish Kumar Sharma
80. Kumar Anand
81. Md. Shahid Raza
82. Gulam Sarwar Ansari
83. Prakash Mahto
84. Ashok Kumar Mahto
85. Chandra Mohan Mahto
86. Sanjay Mahto
87. Vikas Prajapati
88. Md. Inayat Safi
89. Babita Kumari
90. Hirendra Pandit
91. Ashish Juganu
92. Anil Kumar Das
93. Amit Kumar Das
94. Pankaj Rao
95. Suresh Kumar
96. Pradip Kumar
97. Ejaj Ahmad
98. Vinita
99. Falguni Kumar Das
100. Indra Deo Das
101. Mukesh Kumar Choudhary
102. Md. Imdad Hussain
103. Kanti Paul
104. Babudhan Mishra
105. Anjani Kumari Mehta
106. Mukesh Kumar
107. Purnima Kumari
108. Sudhir Kumar Mehta
109. Yatindra Kumar Mahto
110. Raj Kumar Rajak
111. Shiv Charan Murmu
112. Uttam Kumar Sah
113. Luteshwar Prasad
114. Ranbir Pandey
115. Ishwar Chandra Thakur
116. Neelam Kumari
117. Sunita Kumari
118. Dinesh Rana
119. Ashok Kumar Sharma
120. Manju Kumari
121. Ashok Yadav
122. Puja Kumari
123. Mithilesh Malakar
124. Lalit Kumar Mahato
125. Chanchal Kumar Pandey
126. Ravi Ranjan Kumar
127. Ajit Kumar
128. Rajendra Kumar
129. Sukhdeo Yadav
130. Pankaj Kumar
131. Virendra Kumar
132. Manoj Kumar Vishwakarma
133. Abhay Kumar Verma
134. Sunil Saw
135. Dipalika Kumari
136. Usha Kumari
137. Banarsi Kumar
138. Anita Kumari
139. Pramod Kumar Thakur
140. Binod Kumar Sharma
141. Vijay Kumar Sharma
142. Fahmida Naaz
143. Seema Naaz
144. Shabana Perween
145. Zeenat Ara
146. Om Prakash Choudhary
147. Sudhir Yadav
148. Prahalad Kumar Pathak
149. Manilal Ravi
150. Kabita Kumari
151. Jyoti Kumari
152. Ritesh Rishu Prasad
153. Nagendra Kumar
154. Sunil Kumar Mehta
155. Kavita Kumari
156. Rupesh Prasad
157. Ashok Kumar Mahto
158. Punam Kumari
159. Pinki Kumari
160. Anil Kumar Maurya
161. Krishna Kumar Neelam
162. Kalyani
163. Arvind Kumar Rana
164. Minhaj Ansri
165. Md. Mojahid Eqbal
166. Md. Shahid Ali
167. Md. Jhangir
168. Md. Furqan
169. Md. Afzal Husain
170. Ramesh Chandra Jha
171. Santosh Kumar
172. Md. Aslam
173. Ujjwal Kumar Choubey
174. Junaid Alam Ansari
175. Dharmendra Sah
176. Touhid Alam

177. Umesh Kumar Gupta
178. Sarita Devi
179. Upendra Paswan
180. Md. Saddam Hussain
181. Rahul Kumar Tiwari
182. Md. Shana Alam
183. Md. Shahnawaz Khan
184. Shailesh Mishra
185. Md. Tarique Anwar
186. Bhola Hazam
187. Pravin Kumar Sharma
188. Sataullah Ansari
189. Kanchan Kumari
190. Chandan Kumar
191. Thakur Ram Bindu Ray
192. Md. Muzaffar Ali
193. Niranjan Kumar Niraj
194. Jyoti Kumar
195. Barun Kumar Mandal
196. Amit Kumar Dey
197. Deepak Kumar Dutta
198. Md. Akhter Hussain
199. Dhananjay Mandal
200. Rajesh Kumar Sah
201. Hena Keshar
202. Md. Shahin Akhtar
203. Gautam Kumar Bhagat
204. Keshav Kumar Mahto
205. Sushil Kumar Singh
206. Shrawan Kumar Bhagat
207. Prabhat Ranjan Mahto
208. Mukesh Kumar Bhagat
209. Brahmdev Sharma
210. Hemant Kumar Mahto
211. Nirmal Kumar Mahto
212. Ranjit Kumar
213. Om Prakash Sah
214. Akash Kumar Mandal
215. Vikash Kumar Mandal
216. Kunal Kumar Parashar
217. Md. Afraz Alam
218. Rachna Kumari
219. Pramod Kumar
220. Shashi Suman
221. Ashish Ghosh
222. Kundan Thakur
223. Prakash Kumar Mandal
224. Shiv Shankar Gupta
225. Ranjeet Kumar
226. Vikash Kumar
227. Sumit Kumar Mandal
228. Mantu Kumar Kushwaha
229. Bamdeo Das
230. Kanhaiya Kumar Sah
231. Ranjeet Kumar Dutta
232. Naresh Saw
233. Dhiren Mahato
234. Sudarshan Mahato
235. Vivekanand Mahato
236. Lalita Rani
237. Mahesh Kumar Saw
238. Punam Kumari Jagware
239. Reshma Kumari
240. Sasthi Pada Mondal
241. Surjan Ghosh
242. Kamlesh Kumar Tiwari
243. Rajesh Kumar Pandey
244. Bhola Kumar Pandey
245. Baby Kumari
246. Laxmi Priya
247. Kiran Kumari Singh
248. Nitu Priya
249. Rajesh Mandal
250. Sanjay Kumar Saw
251. Gopal Chandra Prajapati
252. Md. Gulam Murtaza
253. Din Dayal Sahu
254. Ibrar Alam
255. Vikash Kumar
256. Kavita Kumari
257. Brindawan Mahto
258. Nawal Kishor Mahto
259. Bhagirath Mahto
260. Sabita Kumari
261. Kalawati Kumari
262. Dilip Kumar
263. Anju Kumari
264. Tarkeshwar Prasad Mahto
265. Harinandan Prajapati
266. Vinay Paswsan
267. Anup Dungdung
268. Niraj Kumar Pal
269. Mohini Shikha
270. Ranjit Barnwal
271. Md. Sajjad Hussain
272. Rukhshana Khatun
273. Abdul Qaiyum
274. Moin Ansari
275. Farzana Khatoon
276. Manawara Naz

277. Md. Asif Aziz
278. Asifa Khatoon
279. Near Ahmad Hafzi
280. Afroz Ansari
281. Md. Merajul Haque
282. Adarsh Kumar
283. Shakib Raja
284. Afshana Parveen
285. Md. Tamim Ahmad
286. Md. Mahboob Alam
287. Azmatullah
288. Md. Khalid Akhtar
289. Nilkanth Verma
290. Ajit Kumar Rajwar
291. Md. Nuruddin Khan
292. Abu Saad
293. Abdul Jalil
294. Ahmad Ismail
295. Obaidullah Kaleem
296. Amish Kumar
297. Ranjan Kumar Mishra
298. Bipin Kumar Roy
299. Abdul Razzaque Rizvi
300. Shila Kumar
301. Shashi Kant Kumar
302. Aurangzeb
303. Md. Shakil Akhtar
304. Zeenat Tabassum
305. Md. Shahid
306. Md. Jahangeer
307. Gulam Mozakkir
308. Ganesh Kumar Mahato
309. Komal Kumari
310. Triloki Chandra Roy
311. Sadhu Ram Mahto
312. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad
313. Md. Nazir Hussain
314. Khushwant Kumar

..... **..... Intervenor / Petitioners**
Versus

1. The State of Jharkhand through the Secretary,
School Education and Literacy Department,
Government of Jharkhand, Ranchi.
2. The Director, Secondary Education,
School Education and Literary Department,
Government of Jharkhand, Ranchi.
3. The Chairman, Jharkhand Staff Selection Commission, Ranchi.
4. The Secretary, Jharkhand Staff Selection Commission, Ranchi.

5. The Examination Controller,
Jharkhand Staff Selection Commission, Ranchi.
6. The Principal Secretary,
Personnel Administrative Reforms and Rajbhasha Department,
Government of Jharkhand, Ranchi.

..... **Respondents**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 7. Vivek Kumar | 47. Sanjay Kumar Verma |
| 8. Shiv Prasad Mahto | 48. Pintu Kumar Verma |
| 9. Vikash Ranjan Singh | 49. Ravindra Prasad Verma |
| 10. Sunil Kumar Sah | 50. Ashok Mandal |
| 11. Tapan Kumar Rana | 51. Vikas Kumar,
son of Surendra Prasad |
| 12. Somnath Bose | 52. Ashutosh Kumar Pandey |
| 13. Rupak Kumar Dey | 53. Kush Kumar Choudhary |
| 14. Bishwanath Paul | 54. Nirmal Pandit |
| 15. Arun Dey | 55. Ashok Kumar |
| 16. Bhupen Chandra Patra | 56. Shailesh Kumar Sharma |
| 17. Tapas Kumar Mahto | 57. Rocky Kumar |
| 18. Jagdish Chandra Mahto | 58. Sudhansu Saran |
| 19. Yamini Mahto | 59. Sona Sahu |
| 20. Prasant Misra | 60. Jitendra Vishwakarma |
| 21. Manjit Dhawria | 61. Umesh Ray |
| 22. Raj Kumar Sent | 62. Pankej Kumar Chakram |
| 23. Vikas Kumar,
son of Tribhuan Roy | 63. Prakash Das |
| 24. Mukesh Kumar Yadav | 64. Sanjay Kumar |
| 25. Umesh Kumar Yadav | 65. Anil Kumar Das |
| 26. Diwakar Kumar | 66. Mukesh Das |
| 27. Kakoli Dutta | 67. Pankaj Kumar Das |
| 28. Md. Ekramul Haque Ansari | 68. Bam Shankar Ray |
| 29. Bablu Kumar Barnwal | 69. Md. Jamal Uddeen |
| 30. Chandan Kumar | 70. Md. Shahir Kamal |
| 31. Santosh Kumar Mahto | 71. Md. Sajid Hussain |
| 32. Indradeo Sao | 72. Md. Akbar Ali |
| 33. Dharendra Kumar Mehta | 73. Md. Azhariddin |
| 34. Mithlesh Kumar Verma | 74. Mithalesh Kumar |
| 35. Rekha Kumari | 75. Jaynarayan Verma |
| 36. Vijay Lal Yadav | 76. Anil Kumar Das |
| 37. Manish Kaushal | 77. Ashish Kumar Kesera |
| 38. Bishnu Kant Ranjan | 78. Sitaram Rajak |
| 39. Md. Zamir Alam | 79. Harshit Hemant |
| 40. Md. Manzoor Alam | 80. Sunil Kumar Verma |
| 41. Md. Khalid Anwar Ansari | 81. Nunulal Das |
| 42. Md. Salauddin Ansari | 82. Jainul Ansari |
| 43. Raj Kumar Saw | 83. Sunil Yadav |
| 44. Amit Kumar Gupta | 84. Anil Kumar |
| 45. Basant Kumar Saw | 85. Monu Kumar |
| 46. Jagdish Ravidas | 86. Rajendra Kumar |

87. Rajkishor Tudu
88. Vikash Kumar Verma
89. Santu Kumar
90. Shankar Paswan
91. Pravin Kumar Pandey
92. Subodh Kumar
93. Sanjay Kumar
94. Sandeep Kumar
95. Pritam Kumar Das
96. Pappu Kumar Sharma
97. Bacchan Kumar Roy
98. Umeshankar Verma
99. Janardan Prasad Verma
100. Ravi Kumar
101. Ravi Kumar Yadav
102. Md. Nasar Khurshid
103. Basant Kumar Paswan
104. Birendra Kumar
105. Abhinay Deep
106. Manohar Prasad Kushwaha
107. Kamlesh Kumar Pandey
108. Sandeep Prasad Verma
109. Pawan Kumar Verma
110. Bimal Prasad
111. Chandraeo Prasad Verma
112. Monalisa Datta
113. Pankaj Kumar Modi
114. Pankaj Kumar Yadav
115. Mahesh Prasad Yadav
116. Shashi Kant Sinha
117. Rajesh Kumar
118. Santosh Kumar Sharma
119. Arjun Hembrom
120. Manoj Kumar Hansda
121. Shnidi Hansda
122. Parmod Kumar
123. Jitendra Kumar Verma
124. Subodh Kumar Verma
125. Amit Kumar Verma
126. Rina Saw
127. Sunil Verma
128. Jeba Majeed
129. Santosh Kumar Mahto
130. Ranjit Kumar Verma
131. Anil Pandi
132. Tinku Prasad Verma
133. Manoj Kumar Pandey
134. Dinesh Prasad Yadav
135. Tinku Mandal
136. Gopal Rajak
137. Khirodhar Prasad Gupta
138. Chandrakant Mahto
139. Sanjay Kumar Barnwal
140. Parmeshwar Prasad Verma
141. Arvind Kumar
142. Pawan Kumar
143. Ravi Kant
144. Vikash Kumar
145. Sadanant Deo Ravi
146. Mousam Kumar
147. Netlal Prasad Yadav
148. Gautam Kumar
149. Rajesh Yadav
150. Ali Akbar
151. Mritunjay Pandey
152. Habil Baskey
153. Sunil Kumar
154. Manjesh Patel
155. Sandip Kumar
156. Bindhyachal Mishra
157. Md. Akram Meraj
158. Vikash Kumar Sagar
159. Avinash Kumar Choudhari
160. Sunil Kumar
161. Sanjay Yadav
162. Ajay Murmu
163. Satish Kumar Singh
164. Anil Kumar Rajak
165. Mahesh Kumar
166. Subodh Kumar
167. Sujit Rana
168. Jagadish Bauri
169. Rajnit Ghosh
170. Suvadip Dey
171. Sanjay Mahato
172. Nigar Sultana
173. Binod Kumar Pandit
174. Arvind Kumar Yadav
175. Satish Kumar Singh Yadav
176. Alok Raj
177. Parmanand Kumar Verma
178. Snigdha Singh
179. Udit Kumar Deo
180. Santosh Kumar
181. Vidya Prakash
182. Anima Mukherjee
183. Umesh Kumar Verma
184. Haridwar Singh
185. Rajiv Ranjan Kumar Bharti
186. Pankaj Kumar Singh
187. Mahesh Kumar Yadav
188. Ajay Kumar

189. Amit Kumar
190. Vinod Kumar Yadav
191. Dharmjeet Singh Chouhan
192. Anish Kumar Rai
193. Rajesh Kumar Singh
194. Mahendra Kumar
195. Siddharth Kumar Singh
196. Saurabh Keshri
197. Bipin Kumar Singh
198. Sushil Kumar
199. Karunesh Kumar Srivastava
200. Abhimanyu Kumar Singh
201. Raju Yadav
202. Sunil Yadav
203. Vinod Kumar
204. Sumant Kumar
205. Ravi Kumar
206. Sunil Kumar Rana
207. Chandradeo Das
208. Sanjay Kumar Sharma
209. Rajesh Kumar Das
210. Sanjay Kumar Verma
211. Gopeshwar Saw
212. Bidiya Sagar Paswan
213. Sanoj Yadav
214. Subhash Kumar Yadav
215. Shyam Sudnar Yadav
216. Ajay Kumar Das
217. Shankar Paswan
218. Raju Das
219. Shankar Kumar Pandit
220. Ram Kripal Singh
221. Deepak Kumar Pandit
222. Ashok Kumar Pandit
223. Mukesh Paswan
224. Vikram Kumar Paswan
225. Vijay Kumar Yadav
226. Binod Rabidas
227. Shakti Kumar Das
228. Samir Kumar Ravi
229. Shivilal Kumar Yadav
230. Shambhu Kumar Das
231. Gagan Kumar Das
232. Harihar Kumar Singh
233. Arti Kumari
234. Binod Sharma
235. Nagendra Kumar
236. Pradeep Kumar
237. Sanoj Kumar Yadav
238. Kishore Kumar Vishwakarma
239. Lalita Kumari
240. Priyanka Priya
241. Pradeep Das
242. Birendra Kumar Das
243. Dinesh Kumar
244. Roma Kumari
245. Sunil Ksingh
246. Sushil Kumar Verma
247. Mangala Prasad
248. Umesh Kumar
249. Sachidanand Rana
250. Ashok Yadav
251. Amit Karpoor
252. Ramawtar Kumar
253. Aradhana
254. Seema Kumari
255. Barun Kumar Singh
256. Sanjiv Kumar Gupta
257. Ashok Kumar
258. Raju Choudhary
259. Md. Zulfkar Alam
260. Kanak Shikha
261. Rakesh Kumar
262. Helina Kujur
263. Ranjan Kumar
264. Jitendra Kumar Singh
265. Bhardul Paswan
266. Rekha Kumari
267. Rajan Kumar Gupta
268. Ashutosh Kumar Mishra
269. Pranit Kumar Thakur
270. Shashi Kant
271. Om Prakash Lal
272. Sourav Kumar
273. Salma Lakra
274. Sushmanti Minz
275. Pankaj Desai
276. Yogendra Kumar Ram
277. Niraj Kumar
278. Sanjeev Kumar
279. Kapil Kumar Kulshrestha
280. Md. Shekawat Alam
281. Bharat Kumar Rajak
282. Bighu Ram
283. Javed Ali
284. Akhilesh Prajapati
285. Raksha Singh
286. Ravi Ranjan Soni

287. Dilip Prasad
288. Santosh Kumar Mehta
289. Birendra Singh
290. Rajeev Srivastava
291. Anupam Tiwari
292. Bhakti Vikram Singh
293. Sandeep Singh
294. Ranjeet Singh
295. Dayanand Paswan
296. Sharma Kumar
297. Chandan Kumar
298. Manoj Kumar Yadav
299. Guru Prasad
300. Bhim Yadav
301. Dhramendra Pal Singh
302. Lal Bahadur
303. Kripashankar Verma
304. Suman Kumari
305. Smita Singh
306. Mamta Kumari
307. Prerna Pallawi
308. Priyanka Kumari
309. Kavita Kushwaha
310. Sunil Yadav
311. Naresh Kumar Dinkar
312. Dilip Kumar
313. Om Prakash Singh
314. Dilip Kumar Rajak
315. Shailendra Pratap Singh
316. Girish Chandra Yadav
317. Anand Kumar Singh
318. Anand Madhav Pandey
319. Vivekanand Singh
320. Rohit Kumar
321. Chandrashekhhar Mehta
322. Niranjan Kumar Mehta
323. Santosh Kumar Yadav
324. Ashish Kumar
325. Santosh Kumar
326. Mohd. Irfan Sajid
327. Md. Abrar Alam
328. Santosh Kumar
329. Kalpana Pandit
330. Rajni Ojha
331. Rupesh Kumar
332. Manoj Kumar Yadav
333. Md. Irfan Ahmad
334. Imtiyaz Ahmad
335. Mohammed Imam
336. Md. Nadeem
337. Anju Upadhyay
338. Om Prakash Mehta
339. Nepali Ram
340. Deepak Kumar Paswan
341. Binay Kumar Ravi
342. Yash Arya
343. Pradeep Kumar Mehta
344. Priya Ranjan Pandey
345. Sunil Kumar
346. Sweta Kumari
347. Santosh Kumar Paswan
348. Hamlin Kant
349. Chandra Kanta Kumari
350. Jitendra Kumar
351. Pawan Kumar
352. Sunil Kumar
353. Priyanka Kumari
354. Sarita Kumari
355. Kavita Kala
356. Kedar Nath Maurya
357. Ranjeet Kumar
358. Md. Aslam
359. Nousaba Khatoon
360. Seema Singh
361. Amrita Sinha
362. Sangita Kumari
363. Dilip Prasad
364. Ainul Hak
365. Md. Khurshid Alam
366. Mohammad Serajul Haque Quadri
367. Sumit Ranjan
368. Dharmendra Kumar Singh
369. Gaurav Kumar
370. Pramod Kumar
371. Vivekanand Prasad Yadav
372. Birendra Yadav
373. Abhishek Chowdhury
374. Kingshuk Goswami
375. Mansa Kheto
376. Hommaid Arafat
377. Digambar Kumar
378. Viksh Patel
379. Kamaldeo Kumar
380. Ranjan Kumar Gupta
381. Nitish Kumar
382. Sindhu Mehta
383. Shobha Kumari
384. Sabita Kumari
385. Dinesh Kumar Singh
386. Manoj Kumar Singh
387. Priyhit Kumar Soni

388. Shiv Prasad Yadav
389. Amit Kumar Mehta
390. Santosh Ram
391. Anup Kumar
392. Brij Bihari
393. Rekha Kujur
394. Santosh Ram
395. Rohit
396. Akash Kumar Das
397. Ankit Raj
398. Deepak Kumar Ravi
399. Rakesh Ram
400. Firoz Alam
401. Narendra Kumar Ram
402. Sanjay Kumar
403. Anjali Kumari
404. Sweta Gupta
405. Lokesh Kumar
406. Srikant Kumar Singh
407. Md. Sharib
408. Rishikesh Kumar
409. Husn Ara
410. Kamrun Khatoon
411. Sujit Kumar Mandal
412. Shyamal Kumar Mandal
413. Sudhir Ram
414. Md. Hasan Raza
415. Pratibha Kumari
416. Shabana Farhat
417. Anuj Kumar Ravi
418. Vijay Kumar Saw
419. Ram Pravesh Yadav
420. Aashish Rana
421. Kumari Archana
422. Ranadip Kanti Sarkar
423. Bashistha Mahto
424. Md. Sajjad Hussain
425. Faizul Bari
426. Amit Kumar Layek
427. Santonu Samanta
428. Satish Kumar
429. Supriya Patra
430. Satyesh Khan
431. Ranjeet Kumar Singh
432. Dharmendra Tripathi
433. Manish Kumar Singh
434. Bhola Prasad Singh
435. Rajesh Kumar Bind
436. Mukesh Kumar Thakur
437. Arun Kumar Gupta
438. Pawan Kumar
439. Nazia Parween
440. Preetam Vali Shukla
441. Brijesh Kumar Nagar
442. Anukool Rai
443. Rajesh Kumar Mishra
444. Rajesh Kumar Upadhyay
445. Sudhakar Kumar Singh
446. Vidya Kumari
447. Satish Kumar Suman
448. Raju Kumar
449. Binod Choudhary
450. Mitrasen Maurya
451. Jitendra Kumar Gupta
452. Shweta Kumari Sinha
453. Reena Kumari
454. Jayprakash Kumar
455. Dharmendra Kumar Singh
456. Jitendra Kumar Gupta
457. Narendra Gupta
458. Dharendra Singh
459. Vineshwar Ram
460. Ajay Kumar
461. Nazia Nikhat
462. Md Ghulamnabi
463. Chandrakanta
464. Shashi Shekhar
465. Ram Pravesh Ram
466. Dharendra Kumar
467. Dayashankar Rajak
468. Santosh Das
469. Pankaj Kumar Rajak
470. Abhay Sandeep Minj
471. Rinku Kumar Paswan
472. Pratibha Kumari
473. Hareram Vishwakarma
474. Ashok Kumar Ram
475. Rajesh Kumar Mishra
476. Sushil Kumar Tiwari
477. Pratibha Kumari
478. Kanchan Kumari
479. Dilip Kumar Ravidas
480. Dinesh Kumar Yadav
481. Rajdhan Baitha
482. Brajesh Rabi
483. Sanjeet Kumar

484. Rajesh Kumar Chandravanshi
485. Ranjan Kumar
486. Kishor Kunal Paswan
487. Vimal Kumar Patel
488. Rakesh Kumar Verma
489. Dinesh Kumar Singh
490. Prabhat Kumar
491. Pradeep Singh
492. Sushil Kumar Tiwari
493. Ajay Kant
494. Shiv Kumar
495. Pramod Yadav
496. Sanjeev Kumar Yadav
497. Krishna Kumar Yadav
498. Jitendra Kumar Gupta
499. Abhay Kumar
500. Raj Kumar Pal
501. Pankaj Kumar
502. Anand Kumar
503. Kamlesh Choudhary
504. Sahir Ansari
505. Surya Kant Pal
506. Sunil Kumar Prajapati
507. Ramkresh Ram
508. Uday Prasad
509. Yugal Kishor Tiwary
510. Om Prakash Ram
511. Jitesh Kumar Gupta
512. Alka Kumari
513. Md. Shakil Ansari
514. Bipin Kishor Minj
515. Krishna Chaudhary
516. Amrita Pathak
517. Ashutosh Sharan Singh
518. Nandlal Choudhary
519. Naresh Prasad Gupta
520. Ranjay Kumar
521. Bipin Kumar Chaudhary
522. Md. Irshad Ansari
523. Satyendra Ram
524. Rakesh Chaudhary
525. Md. Adam Ali Ansari
526. Arun Kumar
527. Raj Kumar Pandey
528. Rajesh Yadav
529. Rakesh Kumar Vishwakarma
530. Vivek Kumar
531. Abhimanyu Kumar Tiwari
532. Surendra Prajapati
533. Amit Kumar
534. Satish Prasad Gupta
535. Surendra Kumar Ravi
536. Jitendra Ram
537. Santosh Kumar Gupta
538. Lalan Ram
539. Subhash Kumar Varma
540. Durgesh Prasad Gupta
541. Ranjeet Kumar
542. Pradeep Kumar Ravi
543. Anand Kumar Singh
544. Dharm Prakash Gupta
545. Ratnesh Kumar Mehta
546. Deepak Kumar Pathak
547. Banwari Lal Pandey
548. Manju Singh
549. Anurag Kumar
550. Ashutosh Kumar
551. Ranjit Kumar
552. Vijay Shankar Singh
553. Vinod Kumar Singh
554. Dev Narayan Bharti
555. Rejendra Kumar
556. Vinod Kumar Singh
557. Sindhoo Yadav
558. Ranjana
559. Anita Yadav
560. Dharendra Kumar Singh
561. Rajesh Kumar Singh
562. Suneel Kumar
563. Shiv Shankar Yadav
564. Sanjay Kumar
565. Kishor Kumar Munna
566. Abhay Raj Singh
567. Vijay Kumar
568. Renu Bala
569. Om Prakash Yadav
570. Vir Bahadur Singh
571. Daulal Kumar Paswan
572. Arun Kumar Giri
573. Dinesh Chandra
574. Manish
575. Rajesh Kumar Yadav
576. Manish Kumar Dwivedi
577. Anand Singh Yadav
578. Raghavendra Prasad Yadav
579. Praeep Kumar Patel
580. Vijay Kant Pal
581. Tuneshwar Kumar Thakur
582. Alok Kumar Yadav
583. Santram Singh
584. Brijesh Kumar Yadav
585. Awdhesh Kumar

586. Anil Kumar Chaurasiya
587. Rajesh Kumar Pandey
588. Ramesh Kumar
589. Sony Kumari
D/o Raju Paswan
590. Sony Kumari
D/o Rajdev Ram Paswan
591. Anu Kumari
592. Amit Kumar Pandey
593. Amit Kumar Dubey
594. Gitanjali
595. Shrilal Mahto
596. Upendra Ram
597. Atikur Rahman
598. Ajit Kumar Singh
599. Sanjay Kumar
600. Mukund
601. Ram Prasad Mishra
602. Ram Singh Patel
603. Rajesh Kumar Chaurasiya
604. Rajneesh Jaiswal
605. Raendra Prasad Singh
606. Manoj Kumar
607. Ravindra Kumar
608. Mithilesh Kumar
609. Parmod Kumar
610. Virendra Kumar Singh
611. Amit Kumar Gupta
612. Abhay Kumar
613. Manika Kumari
614. Parsun Barik
615. Sudipta Kumar Pradhan
616. Thin Jana
617. Biplab Hui
618. Gizi. Md. Shahanawaj
619. Anup Mukherjee
620. Partha Mukhopadhyay
621. Baban Gope
622. Prasanta Karmakar
623. Suresh Kumar Verma
624. Arvind Soren
625. Shusil Tudu
626. Praveen Chaudhary
627. Sanjay Kumar
628. Karunesh Chandra Tiwari
629. Nanresh Kumar Sharma
630. Ravishankar Chaturvedi
631. Vedram
632. Narendra Kumar
633. Arun Kumar Rajak
634. Upendra Ram
635. Rahul Kumar
636. Ajay Kumar Tiwari
637. Amit Kumar Tripathi
638. Nilesh Kumar Yadav
639. Ashok Kumar Pal
640. Vimlesh Singh
641. Ramesh Kumar Singh
642. Mahendra Kumar
643. Basant Kumar Mandal
644. Manoj Kumar Swarnkar
645. Prabhakar Mandal
646. Om Prakash Ray
647. Bhupendra Kumar
648. Kamal Kumar
649. Ramlal Kumar
650. Abdul Wahab
651. Perwez Mosharraf
652. Ghulam Khairul Wara
653. Ritesh Kumar
654. Subhash Sagar
655. Tej Narayan
656. Madhusudan Kumar Singh
657. Saroj Kumar Malakar
658. Nandlal Singh
659. Pawan Kumar
660. Anudhita Gupta
661. Sushil Kumar Das
662. Dhananjay Kumar Singh
663. Krishna Kumar Dhar Dubey
664. Mithilesh Kumar Anand
665. Manoj Kumar Das
666. Pradeep Kumar
667. Manoj Kumar
668. Sanjeet Kumar Das
669. Kishor Kumar
670. Vijay Kumar Das
671. Pramod Kumar
672. Ravi Kumar Rahul
673. Banti Kumari
674. Sikendra Kumar Sharma
675. Birendra Prasad Kushwaha
676. Ajeet Ram
677. Vikram Kumar Prabhat
678. Raj Kishor Prasad
679. Nandu Ravidas
680. Ravi Kumar

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| 681. Rinkey Kumari | 731. Vijay Kumar Ravi |
| 682. Bindeshwar Kumar | 732. Neha Afreen |
| 683. Pankaj Kumar | 733. Sanjay Kumar Saw |
| 684. Raj Kumar Saw | 734. Santosh Anand |
| 685. Neelam Sarita | 735. Sushant Kumar |
| 686. Pramod Kumar Das | 736. Ravi Kumar |
| 687. Sukesh Kumar | 737. Sikandar Prasad |
| 688. Tuleshwar Prasad Mehta | 738. Vijay Kumar |
| 689. Shiv Shankar Prasad | 739. Bishwa Nath Soni |
| 690. Ashish Kumar | 740. Anil Kumar |
| 691. Indra Kumar Yadav | 741. Rina Kumari |
| 692. Manbahadur Singh | 742. Prashant Kumar |
| 693. Anurag Yadav | 743. Renu Kumari |
| 694. Jugal Kishor | 744. Abhinav Kumar Gupta |
| 695. Rajnee Gandha | 745. Sangita Kumari |
| 696. Rinku Kumar Das | 746. Nageshwar Mahtha |
| 697. Md. Imran | 747. Shiv Kumar |
| 698. Ranjit Kumar | 748. Pramod Kumar |
| 699. Sawan Kumar Das | 749. Geeta Kumari |
| 700. Priyanka Prasad | 750. Majid Ahmad |
| 701. Kunti Kumari | 751. Sanjeev Kumar |
| 702. Umesh Kumar | 752. Aakanksha Kumari |
| 703. Devendra Kumar | 753. Sunil Kumar Saw |
| 704. Santosh Anand | 754. Birendra Prasad |
| 705. Besheshwar Kumar Thakur | 755. Kunwar Prasad |
| 706. Mukesh Kumar Rana | 756. Rajesh Kumar Gupta |
| 707. Baleshwar Mahto | 757. Shweta Kumari Vishwakarma |
| 708. Sandeep Kumar | 758. Pooja Yadav |
| 709. Jaideo Kumar Saw | 759. Mala Yadav |
| 710. Prakash Yadav | 760. Anup Kumar |
| 711. Nageshwar Ram | 761. Munna Lal Prasad |
| 712. Raj Kishor Patel | 762. Narendra Kumar |
| 713. Triloki Prasad | 763. Dilip Kumar |
| 714. Vikash Kumar | 764. Sunita Kumari |
| 715. Sarita Kumari | 765. Sunil Kumar |
| 716. Raj Kumar Prasad | 766. Damodar Kumar |
| 717. Lakshman Kumar | 767. Sagar Kumar |
| 718. Surendra Prasad | 768. Dayanand Thakur |
| 719. Anupama | 769. Upendra Kumar Mehta |
| 720. Shagufta Parween | 770. Shanta Ekka |
| 721. Anup Kumar Mehta | 771. Noushad Alam |
| 722. Sanju Kumari | 772. Sanju Kumari |
| 723. Varsha Rani | 773. Suneel Kumar Yadav |
| 724. Munna Kumar | 774. Dewki Mahto |
| 725. Gautam Kumar | 775. Abodh Ram |
| 726. Mukesh Kumar Ram | 776. Md. Jalaluddin |
| 727. Vikram Kumar | 777. Md. Murtuza |
| 728. Anil Nath | 778. Ramdeo Bharti |
| 729. Subodh Kumar Das | 779. Jitendra Kumar Yadav |
| 730. Sanjay Kumar Das | 780. Yogendra Kumar Mahto |

781. Md. Safeque Ansari
782. Bittu Kumar
783. Sangita Kumari
784. Mahendra Kumar
785. Ganesh Kumar
786. Ranjana Singh
787. Prakash Mehta
788. Jay Narayan Ram
789. Ravi Kumar
790. Zakir Hussain
791. Rajesh Kumar
792. Raj Kumar Ravidas
793. Daso Rana
794. Birendra Kumar
795. Sangita Kumari
796. Brahmadeo Narayan Kushwaha
797. Kailash Kumar Mahto
798. Bhupesh Kumar Mahto
799. Bhuneshwar Mahto
800. Umesh Prasad
801. Binit Kumar
802. Satish Prasad
803. Yadunandan Kumar
804. Razi Ahmad
805. Niranjana Kumar Rai
806. Deosharan Kumar Mehta
807. Diwakar Kumar
808. Rajeev Ranjan
809. Vijay Kumar
810. Rohit Prasad
811. Bharat Ram
812. Jageshwar Mahto
813. Dashrath Mahto
814. Deepak Kumar
815. Faruck Ansari
816. Bably Kumari Kushwaha
817. Sakendra Prasad Mehta
818. Anand Kumar
819. Anil Kumar Das
820. Binod Kumar Das
821. Rajdev Prasad
822. Kavindra Kumar
823. Mamta Yadav
824. Naresh Prajapati
825. Narayan Kumar Mahto
826. Shankar Kumar Bhogta
827. Vikash Kumar Tarun
828. Pradeep Kumar
829. Shailendra Pratap Singh
830. Shweta Kumari
831. Amita Kumari
832. Ram Bachan Kumar Das
833. Manoj Tirkey
834. Priyanshu Raj
835. Santosh Kumar
836. Avinash Yadav
837. Ravi Kumar
838. Ghanshyam Gupta
839. Tulsi Kumar Das
840. Govind Kumar Das
841. Madhusudan Ram
842. Arvind Ram
843. Pramod Kumar Singh
844. Bijay Ravi Das
845. Bhuneshwar Rajwar
846. Fuleshwar Kumar
847. Uday Kumar
848. Sanjay Kumar Mehta
849. Bihari Rabidas
850. Uttam Kumar Das
851. Sanjay Rajak
852. Jageshwar Prasad
853. Ajit Kumar
854. Uday Kumar Gupta
855. Navin Kumar
856. Siddharth Kumar
857. Dilip Kumar
858. Dashrath Saw
859. Arun Kumar
860. Chittaranjan Kumar
861. Pradeep Kumar
862. Papai Samanta
863. Puja Sinha
864. Anuradha Kumari
865. Malti Melgandi
866. Ajay Kumar Mahto
867. Md. Wasim Ahmad
868. Rani Deogam
869. Lalita Bari
870. Archana Sinku
871. Nirmal Birua
872. Arjun Tamsoy
873. Narendra Nath Sawaiyan
874. Mahesh Prasad Mahto
875. Saroj Kumar Mahto
876. Rabindra Nath Mahto

877. Sushma Dahanga
878. Sabita Kumari Mahto
879. Arta Bhanjan Pradhan
880. Kavita Kumari Tanty
881. Padma Kumari Mahato
882. Sangita Mahato
883. Minu Laxmi Soren
884. Pushpa Rani Bodra
885. Ajay Kumar Rajak
886. Biju Mandal
887. Sudepto Pradhan
888. Suchitra Kapoor
889. Vikash Kumar Thakur
890. Rubi Kumari Prajapati
891. Rashmi Tiriya
892. Bindu Rekha Pradhan
893. Durga Charan Gope
894. Samuel Honhaga
895. Manju Kandeyang
896. Mathiyash Jojo
897. Manjil Kumar Banra
898. Pankaj Pradhan
899. Aplana Kumari
900. Kaladhar Bansriya Mahto
901. Vikash Mahto
902. Bhawani Mahto
903. Minaxi Kumari
904. Alok Vishwakarma
905. I. Alam @ Md. Intekhab Alam
906. Manoj Kumar Mahato
907. Prakash Mahato
908. Bikram Aditya
909. Sushant Pradhan
910. Kanchan Kumari Shukla
911. Mandira Ganguly
912. Manas Ray
913. Rajan Kumar Pradhan
914. Naresh Hembrom
915. Ajay Kumar Mahto
916. Jackson Boipoi
917. Motilal Pan
918. Binay Surin
919. Madhuri Bari
920. Punta Majhiain
921. Anant Tanti
922. Sanjay Kumar Singh
923. Mansingh Sandil
924. Grace Margaret Boipai
925. Sunny Buriuly
926. Reeta Kumari Singh
927. Kumari Durga
928. Sachin Balmuchu
929. Menka Purty
930. Sanjay Kumar
931. Prem Chandra Mahto
932. Achutya Nanda
933. Junas Hembrom
934. Somra Minz
935. Manki Kudada
936. Mukesh Kumar Mahto
937. Amita Dahanga
938. Sheela Hembrom
939. Preeti Hessa
940. Jagmohan Jamuda
941. Rani Mahto
942. Chandan Mishra
943. Razi Hayat
944. Abhishek Kumar Mahto
945. Anita Sinku
946. Jaya Jacinta Sundi
947. Laxmi Kumari
948. Prem Lal Mahato
949. Rakhi Janak Ho
950. Sawan Kumar Gagrai
951. Mangal Singh Soy
952. Nawal Kishore Mahto
953. Radha Kerketta
954. Sibon Munda
955. Dipeeka Richard
956. Sulekha Kumari
957. Punto Dorai
958. Anita Biruly
959. Rekha Sundi
960. Rashmi Bari
961. Mithun Nayak
962. Pranav Kumar Rajak
963. Thakur Prasad Munda
964. Mithun Kudada
965. Gulshan Hembrom
966. Dhanu Hembrom
967. Bhanu Prakash Sawaiyan
968. Saroj Sundi
969. Sona Ram Chatar
970. Nikhlesh Kumar Paswan @
Nikhlesh Paswan
971. Pankaj Kumar Rajak
972. Amit Kumar Jaiswal
973. Rakesh Pandey

974. Moniruddin
975. Satyendra Hessa
976. Bharati Mahto
977. Dushyant Pradhan
978. Manju Bari
979. Manju Kumari
980. Subhandra Deogam
981. Sukhmoti Deogam
982. Shobha Kumari
983. Saraswati Samad
984. Mukesh Purty
985. Somnath Birua
986. Mary Gagri
987. Antu Jamuda
988. Peter Paul Nag
989. Mukharjeet Pradhan
990. Kamla Bari
991. Amit Kumar Baghel
992. Sushma Munda
993. Susari Munda
994. Poonam Bari
995. Sunita Chattar
996. M William Ho
997. Sadanand Ichagutu
998. Khushbu Lakra
999. Rup Narayan Samad
1000. Kusum Kanta Ekka
1001. Ranjita Kanta Kindo
1002. Manjusha Prajapati
1003. Suchitra Jamuda
1004. Monika Sawaiyan
1005. Jyoti Tiu
1006. Shiv Shankar Kunkal
1007. Laxmi Mahto
1008. Pinki Kumari
1009. Kishore Kumar Mahato
1010. Navin Kumar Mishra
1011. Bhaktipriya Baidya
1012. Sonachand Pramanik
1013. Suprabha Sarangi
1014. Munuren Kandulna
1015. Shivani Singh Tiriya
1016. Bachpan Singh Korah
1017. Salan Jojo
1018. Bhudeb Shankar Nayak
1019. Swapan Kumar Mandal
1020. Bishwanath Bera
1021. Reshma Perween
1022. Rakesh Kumar
1023. Ranjeeta Satpathy
1024. Sangita Mahato
1025. Saman Rani
1026. Sumitra Mardi
1027. Sunita Kumari
1028. Prakash Mahto
1029. Kailash Chandra Mahato
1030. Dilip Kumar Mahato
1031. Chandra Mahato
1032. Biresh Kumar Mahato
1033. Kabita
1034. Rashmi Singh
1035. Abha Abhimanju Kumar
1036. Subila Sardar
1037. Mithun Kumar Gupta
1038. Soumitra Haldar
1039. Jiten Mandal
1040. Suman Kumar Paul
1041. Hemant Kumar Kalindi
1042. Sanjeeb Kumar Paul
1043. Sujata Bhakat
1044. Babulal Singh
1045. Sagar Murmu
1046. Shanti Bari
1047. Chandrakant Kumar
1048. Debasharan Mahto
1049. Malay Kumar Dutta
1050. Binal Kumar Mahato
1051. Md. Asif @ Iqbal
1052. Gopal Mahali
1053. Pankaj Kumar
1054. Sudeep Kumar
1055. Gurubari Mardi
1056. Anita Murmu
1057. Shila Kumari
1058. Sulata Kumari
1059. Mamta Kumari
1060. Rakshakar Mandal
1061. Deepak Kumar Mahato
1062. Pran Krishna Rajak
1063. Laxmi Rani Paul
1064. Bandana Mandal
1065. Mirja Tudu
1066. Kapra Hansda
1067. Arpita Bera
1068. Daktari Hansda
1069. Tumpa Mahapatra
1070. Swapan Kumar Dey
1071. Jaysingh Hansda

1072. Satya Narayan Paida
1073. Rajeev Maity
1074. Samit Kumar Shaw
1075. Manash Mahato
1076. Sutapa Rani Senapati
1077. Gopal Chandra Ghosh
1078. Narayan Singh
1079. Shital Mardi
1080. Indrani Bhol
1081. Soumen Ghosh
1082. Ruma Mahato
1083. Debasish Singh
1084. Gaya Ram Singh
1085. Bhupan Chandra Gope
1086. Karan Kumar Singh
1087. Kalpana Shit
1088. Kamlesh Singh
1089. Rajeev Maity
1090. Ratikanta Pradhan
1091. Mansa Ram Mahali
1092. Kheyali Mandal
1093. Giridhari Kundu
1094. Aditya Karan
1095. Pinki Kumari Maity
1096. Bishwajit Giri
1097. Subrata Pradhan
1098. Papiya Saha
1099. Sabita Kumari
1100. Bishnu Pada Sah
1101. Debasish Das
1102. Subin Singh Sardar
1103. Raj Gopal Basa
1104. Shikha Rani
1105. Deepika Bhuniya
1106. Bithika Pradhan
1107. Malay Kumar Bhakat
1108. Khidor Majhi
1109. Rajesh Kumar Raj
1110. Prabin Kumar Mohanty
1111. Kajal Nayak
1112. Anita Murmu
1113. Sabita Rani Besra
1114. Rakesh Shit
1115. Mahadev Mahato
1116. Prafulla Mahato
1117. Bhabesh Mahato
1118. Jayanta Kumar Nayak
1119. Sachi Dulal Bera
1120. Premila Majhee
1121. Kumar Basant Mahali
1122. Sushila Hansda
1123. Goutam Kumar Mahato
1124. Dulal Chandra Rajak
1125. Asit Kumar Murmu
1126. Chinmay Mahato
1127. Moni Mardi
1128. Surai Hansda
1129. Ruby Rani Mahato
1130. Sarita Kumari
1131. Kishor Kumar
1132. Majnu Ansari
1133. Birendra Nath Mahato
1134. Pran Krishna Kumbhakar
1135. Lakhindra Besra
1136. Rakesh Singh Sardar
1137. Bihari Lal Sardar
1138. Shreemanta Pramanik
1139. Sumitra Mandi
1140. Sunita Kumari
1141. Dinbandhu Singh
1142. Suku Hembram
1143. Bikash Mohantty
1144. Rajni Murmu
1145. Jaya Prabha Hembrom
1146. Harpit Kour
1147. Laxmi Moni Pawri
1148. Braja Mohan Majhi
1149. Pawan Kumar
1150. Dharmendra Kumar
1151. Amit Kumar
1152. Sudhir Kumar Pandey
1153. Ajay Kumar Singh
1154. Bharti Dubey
1155. Manoj Kumar Mishra
1156. Satish Kumar
1157. Manoj Kumar Rajak
1158. Hiralal Modi
1159. Kuldeep Paswan
1160. Rajaram Ranjan
1161. Jhumar Kumari
1162. Ranjan Kumar Paswan
1163. Puja Bharti
1164. Manoj Kumar
1165. Ajay Kumar
1166. Prem Shankar Kumar
1167. Ranjit Kumar
1168. Baikunth Kumar Yadav
1169. Jai Prakash
1170. Md. Mobin
1171. Rana Pratap Singh

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| 1172. Azmat Salam Siddiquee | 1221. Parvat Samanta |
| 1173. Zeenat Parween | 1222. Tarun Choudhary |
| 1174. Abdul Faiz Rafat | 1223. Prakash Karmakar |
| 1175. Md. Kaushar Alam | 1224. Himadri Mandal |
| 1176. Anurag Mishra | 1225. Sabyasanchi Chakraborty |
| 1177. Diwan Singh | 1226. Avik Kumar De |
| 1178. Kaptan Singh | 1227. Dilip Kumar Mahto |
| 1179. Sulekha Rani | 1228. Birendra Kumart Tudu |
| 1180. Jyoti Kumari | 1229. Bhuban Rohitdas |
| 1181. Santosh Mehta | 1230. Satyawant Bauri |
| 1182. Arjun Kumar Singh | 1231. Pappu Kumar |
| 1183. Sakshi Kumari | 1232. Pankaj Das |
| 1184. Satyendra Ram | 1233. Subhash Kumar |
| 1185. Devtadeen Mishra | 1234. Vikash Kumar Sharma |
| 1186. Dinesh Kumar | 1235. Raj Kumar Singh |
| 1187. Subhash Chandra Tiwari | 1236. Neelam Guria |
| 1188. Sudhanshu Nath | 1237. Maskalan Hereng |
| 1189. Priya Kumari | 1238. Suman Dibya Guria |
| 1190. Upendra Kumar Gupta | 1239. Fulmani Kumari |
| 1191. Nawneet Prasad | 1240. Sabra Khatoon |
| 1192. Sudhir Kumar Rajak | 1241. Rajmani Kumari |
| 1193. Satyendra Rajak | 1242. Asha Kumari |
| 1194. Raj Kamal | 1243. Saikat Chattopadhyay |
| 1195. Sanjay Kumar Rajak | 1244. Biswajit Mahata |
| 1196. Ram Prawesh Kumar | 1245. Suresh Rabidas |
| 1197. Sunil Kumar | 1246. Jai Prakash Rabidas |
| 1198. Daya Ram | 1247. Udit Lal Rajak |
| 1199. Upendra Ram | 1248. Kailash Mahra |
| 1200. Manoj Kumar | 1249. Raghendra Suman |
| 1201. Sanjay Thakur | 1250. Herman Minz |
| 1202. Sanjay Kumar | 1251. Amulya Jyoti Minz |
| 1203. Sadan Kumar Prajapati | 1252. Mahadev Rabvidas |
| 1204. Mahtab Ansari | 1253. Arun Kumar |
| 1205. Anupa Tirkey | 1254. Pankaj Kumar |
| 1206. Kumari Jaya | 1255. Sanjay Kumar Mandal |
| 1207. Dharmendra Ram | 1256. Kanchan Bala |
| 1208. Jayprakash Singh | 1257. Devendra Kumar Bharti |
| 1209. Kameshwar Thakur | 1258. Sandeep Kumar |
| 1210. Srawan Kumar | 1259. Rose Sweta Bedia |
| 1211. Rakesh Kumar | 1260. Aman Kujur |
| 1212. Jeet Kamal Mehra | 1261. Rajbeer Kumar Choudhary |
| 1213. Pramod Kumar Das | 1262. Karuna Kumari |
| 1214. Rahul Kumar | 1263. Anushree Das |
| 1215. Sourav Pal | 1264. Vishal Kumar Rajak |
| 1216. Somnath Ganguli | 1265. Pawan Kumar Das |
| 1217. Tapas Pratihar | 1266. Amit Kumar |
| 1218. Shiv Babu Patel | 1267. Vinita Kerketta |
| 1219. Vinod Kumar Yadav | 1268. Samir Prabhat Bara |
| 1220. Milan De | 1269. Tasiya Nag |

1270. Geeta Kumari
1271. Amit Kumar
1272. Zeenat Begam Ansari
1273. Nisha Kachhap
1274. Mamta Rani Bara
1275. Subhash Chandra Bage
1276. Bindu Kujur
1277. Rajesh Kumar Sahu
1278. Mukesh Saw
1279. Umesh Saw
1280. Awadhesh Kumar Singh
1281. Savitri Kumari
1282. Pushpa Kumari
1283. Gayatri Kumari
1284. Meena Kujur
1285. Archana Kumari
1286. Reena Kumari
1287. Vineeta Pandey
1288. Surendra Kumar Singh
1289. Vijay Kumar Pathak
1290. Uday Shankar Mishra
1291. Madhubala Kumari
1292. Arun Kumar Yadav
1293. Madhu Devi
1294. Kamlesh Prasad
1295. Anju Kumari
1296. Mithilesh Kumar
1297. Santosh Kumar Ram
1298. Gopal Sharan Pathak
1299. Alok Kumar Choubey
1300. Pradeep Kumar Singh
1301. Arvind Kumar Dubey
1302. Sunil Vishwakarma
1303. Sadhna Kumari
1304. Shashikant Pandey
1305. Vikash Kumar Das
1306. Md. Abid Hussain
1307. Manoj Kumar
1308. Ashok Kumar Munda
1309. Digamber Nayak
1310. Jitendra Kumar
1311. Bisheshwar Mahto
1312. Narayan Mahto
1313. Roushan Karmali
1314. Kamal Kumar Mahto
1315. Ravindra Kumar
1316. Manoj Kumar Mahto
1317. Ganesh Kushwaha
1318. Shiv Bachan Kumar Mahto
1319. Tulasi Mahto
1320. Jyoti Kumari
1321. Bikas Prasad
1322. Sushil Kumar Das
1323. Vishwajeet Singh
1324. Intekhab Alam
1325. Kaushalya Kumari
1326. Mazahir Anwar
1327. Kheman Lal Mahto
1328. Sarita Kumari
1329. Md. Mazeed Alam
1330. Kaunain Ahmad
1331. Tamanna Shahper
1332. Vinod Prasad Kushwaha
1333. Dipnarayan Kumar Mahto
1334. Manoj Kumar Gupta
1335. Anand Mahto
1336. Kundan Kumar Mehra
1337. Mahendra Kumar Das
1338. Lal Mohan Bedia
1339. Sandip Kumar
1340. Premdip Kumar Mahto
1341. Anjan Kumar
1342. Manohar Karmali
1343. Avinash Kumar
1344. Sanjay Kumar Ravi
1345. Basant Raj Munda
1346. Deepak Kumar Ravi
1347. Ramsewak Kumar Das
1348. Bimal Mahto
1349. Bablu Kumar
1350. Ramanuj Kumar
1351. Kailash Mahto
1352. Kamlesh Ram
1353. Urmila Rani
1354. Usharanjan Kumar
1355. Sudha Kumari
1356. Ishwari Prasad
1357. Mani Shankar Das
1358. Aditya Kumar Gupta
1359. Dhananjay Kumar
1360. Rakesh Kumar
1361. Suman Kumari
1362. Pradeep Kumar
1363. Kumari Sunita Choudhary
1364. Priyanka Barnwal
1365. Chandradeo Mahto
1366. Anita Kumari
1367. Mahendra Ganjhu

- 1368.Dablu Kumar
1369.Khiroddhar Mahto
1370.Mithlesh Kumar Ravidas
1371.Omprakash Mahto
1372.Sangeeta Kumari
1373.Renuka Kumari
1374.Sweta Rani
1375.Niranjan Mahto
1376.Priyanka Kumari
1377.Satish Kumar
1378.Arun Kumar
1379.Sonu Karmali
1380.Vijay Kumar Mahto
1381.Kushendra Kumar
1382.Sarfaraz Ahmad
1383.Malti Kumari
1384.Pradeep Kumar Mahto
1385.Laleshwar Patel
1386.Akash Kumar Saw
1387.Panneshwari Kumari
1388.Raj Kishore Ohdar
1389.Ashok Kumar Minj
1390.Jagdish Kumar
1391.Ruma Kumari
1392.Birendra Kumar Bedia
1393.Amit Kumar Yadav
1394.Arpana Kumari
1395.Md. Fahimuddin
1396.Rupam Kumari
1397.Nitesh Kumar
1398.Santosh Ram
1399.Patel Bihari
1400.Shyam Deo Mahto
1401.Mahabir Ram
1402.Sunil Kumar Mahto
1403.Ghulam Baki
1404.Amita Kumari
1405.Pramod Kumar
1406.Gulancho Kumari
1407.Vinay Kumar
1408.Manoj Ram
1409.Ajay Kumar Mehta
1410.Raja Ram Ravi
1411.Pushpalata
1412.Birendra Kumar Das
1413.Santosh Kumar
1414.Shakeel Anjum
1415.Pawan Kumar
1416.Randhir Yadav
1417.Amit Kumar
1418.Sonu Sahjad
1419.Manoj Kumar
1420.Pramod Kumar Gupta
1421.Yogendra Ram
1422.Ramesh Kumar Gupta
1423.Uneshwar Kumar
1424.Hemnath Mahto
1425.Krishna Kumar Rana
1426.Ajay Kumar Niraj
1427.Vijay Ram Ravidas
1428.Sukhdeo Mahto
1429.Nitesh Kumar
1430.Ritesh Kumar
1431.Mahendra Mahto
1432.Renu Kumari
1433.Punit Ram Mahto
1434.Madan Kumar
1435.Rajshree Lal
1436.Pawan Kumar Keshri
1437.Rajesh Kumar Keshri
1438.Virendra Kumar
1439.Naresh Kumar
1440.Dharmendra Kumar
1441.Manoj Ravidas
1442.Raj Kishor Mahto
1443.Birbal Mahto
1444.Priyatam Kumar
1445.Neeraj Kumar
1446.Dashrath Kumar
1447.Deelip Kumar Mahto
1448.Ambedkar Kumar
1449.Sushma Kumari
1450.Kameshwar Yadav
1451.Kumar Shubham
1452.Binay Kumar Sharma
1453.Sundar Sangam
1454.Sewak Kumar Ram
1455.Bablu Ram
1456.Yugeshwar Ram
1457.Jitendra Kumar Das
1458.Md. Noorullah
1459.Manoj Kumar
1460.Shantanu
1461.Poonam Kumari
1462.Nirmala Kumari
1463.Tulsi Kumar Mahto
1464.Gopal Prajapati
1465.Sandeep Kumar Singh

1466. Arti Kumari Saw
1467. Hensel Kandulna
1468. Augustina Surin
1469. Kasti Kumari
1470. Jyoti Barla
1471. Bindu Soreng
1472. Dibya Soreng
1473. Madhura Dungdung
1474. Neelu Rashmi Samad
1475. Neeta Alice Samad
1476. Awanish Kumar Vaibhaw
1477. Lidiya Grace Sahu
1478. Jeevan Amrit Kujur
1479. Ajay Kumar Dungdung
1480. Yeshvaryawati Kumari
1481. Deepmala Kullu
1482. Shailesh Avines Minz
1483. Ritika Kumari
1484. Anita Sarojni Bara
1485. Punam Soreng
1486. Reshma Kumari
1487. Sony Kumari
1488. Baren Lakra
1489. Ravindra Ekka
1490. Rashmi Kandulna
1491. Amrendra Kumar Singh
1492. Dropadi Kumari
1493. Prateek Barla
1494. Shilpa Kumari Prasad
1495. Baby Gupta
1496. Binita Bilung
1497. Poonam Lakra
1498. Priyadarshi Bara
1499. Priyanka Bara
1500. Vicky Kumari Nag
1501. Sushma Kerketta
1502. Jay Prakash Nag
1503. Abha Ekka
1504. Sarif Barwa
1505. Gold Milton Bara
1506. Vinita Kiran Kandulna
1507. Jayanti Bimlesh Lakra
1508. Emma Bara
1509. Jyoti Xaxa
1510. Suchita Helena Xalxo
1511. Vinay Kumar Horo
1512. Ignatius Ekka
1513. Anurag Tete
1514. Aparajita Kumari
1515. Rabindra Sai
1516. Stephenson Gunjan Lakra
1517. Tikeshwar Sai
1518. Deodarshan Baraik
1519. Archana Kumari Sanga
1520. Satyajit Kumar
1521. Anil Kumar
1522. Nirmal Bara
1523. Pratima Kullu
1524. Nutan Kumari
1525. Amit Kumar
1526. Sanjeev Kumar
1527. Shikha Prasad
1528. Fuljames Kerketta
1529. Prem Dungdung
1530. Akhilesh Kumar Sai
1531. Reshma Ekka
1532. Prabha Karuna Surin
1533. Irin Jenifa Kindo
1534. Bindu Kumari Kandulna
1535. Anima Kiro
1536. Lalit Jugnu Minj
1537. Olive Rashmi Minj
1538. Seema Gupta
1539. Yagneshany Kumari
1540. Neha Kandulna
1541. Atal Kandulna
1542. Anant Kumar
1543. Suman Kerketta
1544. Abhishek Kumar Rahit
1545. Anand Tirkey
1546. Alka Kullu
1547. Isidor Dungdung
1548. Anshu Tirkey
1549. Komal Dang
1550. Kunal Kishore
1551. Priyanka Kumari
1552. Hira Kumar
1553. Shanta Kullu
1554. Rejina Supriya Surin
1555. Renu Maujula Lakra
1556. Nutan Kumari Pandey
1557. Ajit Jolea Marki
1558. Priya Kerketta
1559. Neelam Kerketta
1560. Anshumala Baxla
1561. Sonio Sarita Tirkey

- 1562.Sangeeta Kujur
1563.Leokadia Jojo
1564.Anita Ram
1565.Pratima Kerketta
1566.Vinita Bilung
1567.Mohoni Panna
1568.Ruse Topno
1569.Alexius Kujur
1570.Aditi Kumari
1571.Geeta Kumari
1572.Nand Kishore Sahu
1573.Kusum Kiran Khalkho
1574.Lilawai Surin
1575.Nemha Sarita Kullu
1576.Reshma Jeneuibha Kiro
1577.Kumudini Kandulna
1578.Vinay Prakash Samad
1579.Sangeeta Tirkey
1580.Reshma Tigga
1581.Sarita Kujur
1582.Anita Tete
1583.Anupam Franciciya Tudu
1584.Kanchan Mala Devi
1585.Rubi Kumari
1586.Premi Kerketta
1587.Shashikant Verma
1588.Bipul Kumar Singh
1589.Rajdew Ram Dangi
1590.Prakash Dangi,
son of Late Tirath Mahto
1591.Prakash Dangi,
son of Shivpujan Dangi
1592.Premlata Kumari
1593.Naresh Paswan
1594.Vinod Paswan
1595.Baidyanath Prasad
1596.Krishnakant Verma
1597.Dashrath Prasad Kushwaha
1598.Pawan Kumar
1599.Vivek Kumar Gupa
1600.Dineshwar Kumar Bhuiyan
1601.Arjun Ram
1602.Khiroddhar Kumar Sahu
1603.Naresh Kumar
1604.Manoj Kumar
1605.Ratandeo Dangi
1606.Pawan Kumar
1607.Amit Kumar
1608.Pappu Kumar
1609.Ravi Kumar Keshri
1610.Shankar Kumar Sahu
1611.Pramod Kumar
1612.Anil Kumar Yadav
1613.Suman Kumar Munda
1614.Jitendra Gupta
1615.Krishna Kumar Rana
1616.Deepak Kumar Rana
1617.Sanjay Paswan
1618.Tuleshwar Sahu
1619.Rajesh Kumar Dangi
1620.Sunil Kumar Saw
1621.Manoj Kumar Ram
1622.Bijay Toppo
1623.Ravindra Kumar
1624.Minakshi Kumari
1625.Suman Kumar
1626.Nawal Kishor Kumar
1627.Amrendra Arya
1628.Bindeshwari Ram
1629.Suresh Kumar
1630.Rajesh Prasad
1631.Anil Kumar
1632.Sangam Kumar
1633.Sunil Kumar Keshri
1634.Prakash Ram
1635.Umesh Kumar Dandi
1636.Sanjay Kumar Yadav
1637.Hemraj Kumar Mehta
1638.Sunil Prasad Mehta
1639.Manoj Kumar
1640.Santosh Prasad
1641.Rupesh Kumar Sinha
1642.Meghnarayan Kumar
1643.Dipan Prajapati
1644.Vivek Bharti
1645.Shiv Kumar Yadav
1646.Munna Kumar Rajak
1647.Vijay Kumar
1648.Jageshwar Mahto
1649.Santosh Kumar Gupta
1650.Rajesh Kumar Gupta
1651.Anil Kumar Sinha
1652.Nitish Kumar
1653.Sanjay Kumar Singh
1654.Sanjay Yadav
1655.Rajesh Kumar
1656.Pintu Kumar Gupta
1657.Md. Iqbal Hussain
1658.Ashish Kumar
1659.Sarita Kumari

- 1660.Gurucharan Mahto
1661.Shashant Kumar
1662.Kamal Kant
1663.Ramfal Kumar Dangi
1664.Rubi Kumari
1665.Gavaskar Prasad Gupta
1666.Kameshwar Gupta
1667.Anuj Kumar Dangi
1668.Sanjay Dangi
1669.Ramadhar Prasad Singh
1670.Rahul Kumar
1671.Manish Kumar
1672.Bishnujeet Kumar
1673.Anil Kumar
1674.Umesh Kumar
1675.Mahesh Ravidas
1676.Vikas Kumar
1677.Gita Kumari
1678.Santosh Kumar
1679.Prayag Yadav
1680.Punam Kumari
1681.Rishi Kapoor Ram
1682.Sangita Kumari
1683.Sant Kumar Singh
1684.Ved Prakash
1685.Gita Kumari
1686.Sapna Kumari
1687.Bhim Ram
1688.Badari Prasad Mehta
1689.Ajay Kumar Dangi
1690.Ramprawesh Thakur
1691.Kusum Kumari
1692.Kavita Sinha
1693.Prahalad Seth
1694.Muleshwar Mandal
1695.Sunil Kumar Mandal
1696.Sarju Das
1697.Suman Saurabh
1698.Bhaiya Shakti Kumar Singh
1699.Barun Rawani
1700.Satyam Shivam Sundaram
1701.Neha Singh
1702.Sunita Hasda
1703.Md. Israfil
1704.Shishir Shekhar
1705.Nupur Anuradha
1706.Subhash Kumar
1707.Sandhya Kumari
1708.Archana Paswan
1709.Rakesh Kumar
1710.Manoj Kumar
1711.Rajendra Murmur
1712.Binod Marik
1713.Prabhat Kumar
1714.Shibje Show
1715.Avijit Mondal
1716.Tapan Kumar Mandal
1717.Kameshwar Pandit
1718.Amit Kumar Gupta
1719.Diwakar Kumar Das
1720.Anil Kumar Anal
1721.Yusuf Ansari
1722.Md. Qumaruddin
1723.Md. Yusuf
1724.Suyash Anand
1725.Shiv Shankar Murmu
1726.Anamika Bharti
1727.Gautam Kumar Rajhans
1728.Manish Kumar
1729.Ranjeet Kumar
1730.Abhishek Kumar Singh
1731.Dinesh Kumar Roy
1732.Md. Irfan Ansari
1733.Umesh Chandra Verma
1734.Ranjit Kumar
1735.Sujeet Kumar
1736.Shailendra Kumar
1737.Uttam Kumar Das
1738.Surendra Kumar Das
1739.Binodini Sinha
1740.Moti Lal Mahto
1741.Lalit Kumar Sharma
1742.Sanjit Kumar Upadhyay
1743.Ramdeo Mandal
1744.Dipak Kumar Mahto
1745.Santosh Pandit
1746.Sarbeshwar Kumar Pandit
1747.Dhirendra Kumar Bharti
1748.Anirban Ghar
1749.Sunil Prasad Verma
1750.Falguni Prasad Verma
1751.Lal Mohan Tudu
1752.Dipu Lal Agarhari
1753.Suresh Hembrom
1754.Priya Singh
1755.Beauty Kumari
1756.Yogita Das
1757.Gautam Kumar
1758.Bikash Kumar Gupta
1759.Sanjay Kumar Mahto
1760.Abrar Ahmad
1761.Syed Ibrar Hassan

- 1762.Julee Layek
1763.Gazal Afrin
1764.Holika Mahto
1765.Pramila Kumari
1766.Kanchan Kujur
1767.Jiwan Prakash Tirkey
1768.Khusboo Kumari
1769.Anima Mahato
1770.Sanjay Kumar Hazam
1771.Vidya Kumari
1772.Ritu Kumari
1773.Manisha Suman Kachhap
1774.Sushma Rani Ekka
1775.Asha Kumari
1776.Saima Jamal
1777.Munita Tigga
1778.Anant Kishor Prajapati
1779.Md. Aftab Alam Ansari
1780.Kunj Bihari Mahto
1781.Dilip Kumar Sahu
1782.Sony Kumari
1783.Ajay Kerketta
1784.Sanjay Minz
1785.Kanchan Moni Lakra
1786.Deepak Kumar Mahto
1787.Prem Sahu
1788.Punam Kumari
1789.Ravi Shanker Keshri
1790.Anamika Tirkey
1791.Sushil Kachhap
1792.Sushant Kachhap
1793.Arunima Selis Tirkey
1794.Pawan Kumar Singh
1795.Himanshu Kumar Bhonsle
1796.Manoj Kumar Munda
1797.Nutan Kumar Gari
1798.Surendra Oraon
1799.Ajit Kumar
1800.Gouri Shankar Mahto
1801.Shanti Lakra
1802.Arnaub Biswas
1803.Poonam Ekka
1804.Shanti Tirkey
1805.Laxmi Kant Mahto
1806.Anita Tigga
1807.Devcharan Kachhap
1808.Sushma Tirkey
1809.Shashank Kumar Yadav
1810.Mahima Salen Minz
1811.Durgi Ekka
1812.Sanjiv Kumar
1813.Vivek Kumar Sharma
1814.Pramod Kumar Mahto
1815.Pitamber Mahto
1816.Rupa Rani Tirkey
1817.Lakhindra Munda
1818.Effat Afrin
1819.Faria Hassan
1820.Farha Tarannum
1821.Kundan Kumar
1822.Reshma Kujur
1823.Saroj Kumar
1824.Mary Vidya Tigga
1825.Suresh Chandra Mahto
1826.Sunita Ekka
1827.Bela Toppo
1828.Asha Kumari
1829.Md. Arif
1830.Awanish Kumar
1831.Awadhesh Prasad Mehta
1832.Madhushri Shankhwar
1833.Rani Kumari
1834.Jyoti Kumari Singh
1835.Kalyani Mridula
1836.Jyotsna Kumari
1837.Sony Fatma
1838.Sudeep Kumar
1839.Soni Kumari
1840.Mahabir Mahto
1841.Md. Irshad
1842.Ashok Kumar Mahto
son of Laxmikant Mahto
1843.Ashok Kumar Mahto son of
Late Lalmohan Mahto
1844.Neelam Kumari
1845.Sanju Kumari
1846.Shyam Kumar Mahto
1847.Praveen Kumar
1848.Neha Tirkey
1849.Jyoti Mandal
1850.Raj Kumar Mahto
1851.Anurag Singh
1852.Sumar Mahto
1853.Jaideo Kushwaha

1854. Bina Lakra
1855. Madan Kumar Sahu
1856. Rangesh Shekhar
1857. Ashok Oraon
1858. Binita Kumari
1859. Natick Imam Mallick
1860. Sandeep Kumar
1861. Binod Kumar Mahto
1862. Upanand Kumar
1863. Pratima Kumari
1864. Rajesh Runda
1865. Nikhilesh Priyadarshi
1866. Sagar Kumar
1867. Ashutosh Mahto
1868. Manoj Kumar
1869. Manju Kujur
1870. Gangadhar Munda
1871. Nandkishor Mahto
1872. Rani Tabassum
1873. Santoshi Kumari
1874. Sushma Toppo
1875. Suraj Mani Tana Bhagat
1876. Anita Tiwari
1877. Nikhil Tiwari
1878. Rabindra Nath Mahto
1879. Gulshan Ara
1880. Arpit Suman Tigga
1881. Sangeeta Kumari
1882. Shivendra Kumar
1883. Panchmi Devi
1884. Drishtidanya Mahto
1885. Prabha Kachhap
1886. Shekhar Kumar
1887. Pratima Runda
1888. Ramnath Tirkey
1889. Rabbani Ansari
1890. Babli Oraon
1891. Nami Kumari
1892. Saraswati Kumari
1893. Ekta Saha
1894. Satyendra Nath Mahto
1895. Vijay Kumar Tirkey
1896. Ajay Munda
1897. Pradeep Oraon
1898. Mrityunjay Kumar Pramanik
1899. Rashmi Sinha
1900. Kumari Sunita
1901. Anupama Tirkey
1902. Kiran Devi
1903. Akshewar Singh
1904. Awadhesh Singh
1905. Chinta Mani Kumari
1906. Renu Kumari
1907. Prity Priyanka Bara
1908. Shiv Shankar Manjhi
1909. Sujata Kumari
1910. Narendra Kishore
1911. Suman Kumari
1912. Bholanath Singh Munda
1913. Reshma Lal
1914. Rekha Kachhap
1915. Rizwana Bano
1916. Dipak Kumar Das
1917. Bhupendra Kumar
1918. Sudha Jyoti Toppo
1919. Sheela Kumari
1920. Maihphil Ansari
1921. Rajaullah Ansari
1922. Swati Kumari Sahu
1923. Sushma Kumari
1924. Champi Kumari
1925. Subodh Kant Mahto
1926. Rakesh Kumar Yadav
1927. Gopal Krishna
1928. Baldeo Mahto
1929. Ram Jatan Gope
1930. Jayant Kumar
1931. Anil Kumar Yadav
1932. Tarkeshwar Singh Munda
1933. Ganpati Koiri
1934. Shweta Jayswal
1935. Samir Hazam
1936. Rup Singh Mahto
1937. Dhananjay Kumar
1938. Rut Topno
1939. Sunil Kumar Mahto
1940. Padmohan Munda
1941. Yoshada Kumari
1942. Ajay Kumar Lakra
1943. Premchand Barla
1944. Shakuntala Kumari
1945. Ashok Kumar
1946. Sapan Kumar Mandal
1947. Javed Akhtar
1948. Birendra Kerketta
1949. Karma Oraon
1950. Satish Kumar
1951. Mahendra Oraon
1952. Braj Kishor Kumar Bediya
1953. Shakuntala Kumari

- 1954.Usha Lakra
1955.Rabindra Nath Chhatwal
1956.Basant Kumar Seth
1957.Modassar Nazar
1958.Lal Sujit Nath Shahdeo
1959.Shweta Singh
1960.Kumari Archana Jha
1961.Mona Kumari
1962.Pratima Kumari Rai
1963.Vidyasagar Manjhi
1964.Ravindra Kumar Yadav
1965.Birendra Prasad
1966.Qadir Quraishi
1967.Mustafa Ansari
1968.Binti Kumari Munda
1969.Priyanka Shree
1970.Renu Kumari
1971.Neelam Sudha
1972.Umakant Swansi
1973.Ajay Kumar Mahto
1974.Kumud Ranjan
1975.Ashish Chandra Oraon
1976.Mamta Kumari
1977.Purushottam Kumar
1978.Kumari Anupama
1979.Ranjan Kumar
1980.Ajay Kumar Thakur
1981.Wibhash Kumar
1982.Juwel Hembrom
1983.Ishrat Jahan
1984.Mahanad Yadav
1985.Rajesh Kumar Yadav
1986.Sanjay Kumar Yadav
1987.Ranjan Kumar Yadav
1988.Amal Majumdar
1989.Neeraj Kumar Singh
1990.Atul Kumar Rai
1991.Surya Nath
1992.Vinay Kumar Singh
1993.Bramhadev Yadav
1994.Ashok Kumar
1995.Amit Kumar Singh
1996.Ankit Kumar Singh
1997.Rajesh Kumar Pandey
1998.Jai Shankar Singh
1999.Ravi Ranjan Kumar
2000.Amrendra Kumar
2001.Prashant Kumar Singh
2002.Shashi Kant Sharma
2003.Md. Hamid Hussain Ansari
2004.Naseem Asnari
2005.Purusotam Kumar
2006.Aditya Prasad Gupta
2007.Abul Hasan Ansari
2008.Sunil Kumar Sharma
2009.Vinod Kumar
2010.Shipli Kumari
2011.Rohit Singh
2012.Vikash Kumar
2013.Mithilesh Patel
2014.Abhishek Kumar Gupta
2015.Md. Salman Rayeen
2016.Vikash Kumar Sahani
2017.Satyajit Singh
2018.Krishna Kumar Yadav
2019.Rajiv Ranjan
2020.Sonali Kumari
2021.Sushil Kumar
2022.Bhoodev
2023.Sarvesh Prabhakar
2024.Reshma Rekha Minj
2025.Gunjan Nibiew
2026.Priya Kumari
2027.Raj Kishor Mehta
2028.Krishna Kumar Gupta
2029.Pushpa Kumari
2030.Vidya Dubey
2031.Rajeev Kumar
2032.Brijesh Kumar Kanaujiya
2033.Pawan Kumar Sharma
2034.Ananya Banerjee
2035.Anjana Keshri
2036.Kumari Mamta Lata
2037.Rajendra Kumar Rajak
2038.Arti Kumari
2039.Santosh Kumar Yadav
2040.Pratibha Kumari
2041.Shailesh Kumar Gupta
2042.Nand Kishore Singh
2043.Hirman Singh
2044.Govind Yadav
2045.Binay Kerketta
2046.Sunita Kumari
2047.Mukesh Lakra
2048.Sourabh Kumar
2049.Shyam Narayan Patel
2050.Shiv Pujan Prajapati
2051.Lalita Kumari
2052.Ashesh Kirty
2053.Varun Kumar Singh

- 2054.Nagendra Chourdhari
2055.Renubala Tirkey
2056.Anshu Mala Tirkey
2057.Parvi Kispotta
2058.Akhilesh Vishwakarma
2059.Jay Prakash
2060.Arshad Ansari
2061.Dayanand Shukla
2062.Devendra Ram
2063.Saroj Baitha
2064.Sheo Kumar
2065.Surendra Sharma
2066.Amit Kumar
2067.Sanjay Kumar Mehta
2068.Pravin Ram
2069.Ravindra Kumar
2070.Amit Ranjan
2071.Om Prakash Gupta
2072.Sameer Raj
2073.Ritesh Kumar
2074.Vidya Nand Arya
2075.Dinesh Kumar Choubey
2076.Sandhya Rani
2077.Jeetendra Kumar
2078.Uma Shankar Toppo
2079.Rinku Kumar Paswan
2080.Asim Ashish Kispotta
2081.Uday Kumar Ravi
2082.Om Shri Krishnam
2083.Indukala Tirkey
2084.Modesta Minj
2085.Ashish Ranjan Pandey
2086.Satyendra Prasad
2087.Raju Oraon
2088.Atwa Oraon
2089.Bhuneshwar Oraon
2090.Md. Sajid Ali
2091.Pravej Alam Khan
2092.Shah Alam
2093.Abdul Qaiyoom
2094.Imam Ansari
2095.Akram Ansari
2096.Md. Barkatullah Ali
2097.Naushad Ahmad
2098.Md. Suhail
2099.Pankaj Kumar
2100.Sujit Kumar
2101.Manoj Kumar Singh
2102.Randhir Pandey
2103.Shailesh Kumar Gupta
2104.Ambuj Kumar
2105.Trilochan Prasad Mahto
2106.Vijay Kumar Ravi
2107.Dharm Bir Patel
2108.Umesh Singh
2109.Mahtab Alam Ansari
2110.Lalit Mohan Anand
2111.Nand Kishor Prasad
2112.Reyaj Ansari
2113.Janish Ansari
2114.Mithila Devi
2115.Rashmi Bara
2116.Sarita Kumari
2117.Archana Kumari
2118.Sultana Bano
2119.Kumari Amita Pandey
2120.Nidhi Singh
2121.Mairun Khatoon
2122.Nirupama Kumari Jayaswal
2123.Jyoti Singh
2124.Jyoti Kumari Keshri
2125.Disha Upadhyay
2126.Sunita Pal
2127.Kavita Singh
2128.Nutan Manjhi
2129.Anupama Yadav
2130.Md. Samir Alam Ansari
2131.Rajesh Kumar Chaubey
2132.Kapildev Singh
2133.Ramesh Singh
2134.Nikhil Kumar Seth
2135.Ghanshyam Kujur
2136.Ainul Bari
2137.Sujit Kumar Yadav
2138. Raju Ram Das
2139.Rajesh Kumar
2140.Simon Murmu
2141.Lakhi Tudu
2142.Manju Soren
2143.Pinky Alice Murmu
2144.Sarju Mandal
2145.Mukesh Mandal
2146.Rupesh Kumar
2147.Rasik Hembram
2148.Hiranmoy Paul
2149.Bijaya Sen
2150.Partha Sarathi Mahto
2151. Ramesh Das

- 2152.Gyan Prakash Thakur
2153.Kumar Nawnit
2154.Md. Moin Ansari
2155.Suman Kumar
2156.Amit Kumar
2157.Suman Lala Marandi
2158.Nandita Ceina Hansda
2159.Sabita Kumari
2160.Onkar Choubey
2161.Premlata Kumari
2162.Bani Mandal
2163.Rani Shwet Nisha Dehri
2164.Usha Kiran Tudu
2165.Shushanti Murmu
2166.Suby Saha
2167.Sadhan Ojha
2168.Supriya Bhardwaj
2169.Anamika Murmu
2170.Snehlata Marandi
2171.Chandan Nandi
2172.Shibu Hansda
2173.Pappu Kumar Dubey
2174.Prakash Kumar Ghosh
2175.Narendra Kumar Jha
2176.Lata Kumari
2177.Shilpee Mandal
2178.Natua Hansda
2179.Sunanda
2180.Kajal Kiran
2181.Anuj Kumar Mishra
2182.Paritosh Khan
2183.Utpal Pal
2184.Jiban Kumar Bhandari
2185.Malay Roy
2186.Dilip Kumar Yadav
2187. Jyoti Kumari
2188.Manesh Kumar Agarwal
2189.Shilp Kumari
2190.Kailash Uranw
2191.Subodh Kumar
2192.Sujata Kumari
2193.Shakuntala Kumari
2194.Navin Kumar
2195. Pankaj Kumar
2196.Anand Mahto
2197.Jyoti Shikha
2198.Rashmi Rani Sinha
2199.Sunil Kumar Kujur
2200.Sunil Kumar
2201.Anup Baa
2202.Arvind Kujur
2203.Neha Monica Minz
2204.Meera Bharti
2205.Paul Minj
2206.Prakash Kumar Baraik
2207.Vineeta Soreng
2208.Sudhir Kishore Kushwaha
2209.Sanjiv Kumar Shrivastva
2210.Rajnish Kumar Singh
2211.Imroz Alam Ansari
2212.Anil Dung Dung
2213.Kumud Ranjan Gupta
2214.Birbal Lohra
2215.Santosh Kindo
2216.Sudhir Oraon
2217.Kumar Abhishek
2218.Shyamanand Singh
2219.Arvind Pahan
2220.Mahohar Oraon
2221.Arjun Barla
2222.Jitendra Prasad
2223.Kalawati Tirkey
2224.Basanti Xess
2225.Pushpa Toppo
2226.Rabindra Toppo
2227.Rashmi Kumari
2228.Savita Kumari
2229.Amar Gyan Tirkey
2230.Ashok Xalxo
2231.Pooja Nag
2232.Khudi Ram Mochi
2233.Manisha Kumari
2234.Rajmuni Kumari
2235.Ravindra Odhar
2236.Agapit Topno
2237.Sweta Prajapati
2238.Prakash Kumar
2239.Rabindra Kumar
2240.Sumit Kumar
2241.Sunil Kumar Sahu
2242.Abhay Ekka
2243.Suman Minj
2244.Anita Kumari

- 2245.Kirti Tirkey
2246.Rama Jaipal Kujur
2247.Pankaj Kumar Gupta
2248.Mukta Bara
2249.Shanti Kumari
2250.Sandeep Bage
2251.Rajni Kanta Kujur
2252.Kushil Bhagat
2253.Nisha Rani Toppo
2254.Anjani Toppo
2255.Supriya Kumari
2256.Kanta Kumari
2257.Raj Kumar Sahu
2258.Preeti Tiwari
2259.Rashi Lal
2260.Ajit Tete
2261.Basanti Kerketta
2262.Leos Xess
2263.David Kujur
2264.Punam Cathrina Kujur
2265.Basmuni Kumari
2266.Bela Topno
2267.Kiran Minj
2268.Dayanand Bhagat
2269.Ujwal Deep Topno
2270.Karma Bhagat
2271.Jitendra Kumar Mahto
2272.Purnima Singh
2273.Upwan Bara
2274.Hemant Xalxo
2275.Rajesh Kumar Sahu
2276.Pradeep Prasad
2277.Basant Kumar Sahu
2278.Charan Oraon
2279.Vikash Kumar
2280.Amit Kumar Lal
2281.Arti Kumari
2282.Sudhir Kumar
2283.Anuradha Bara
2284.Ravi Beek
2285.Sweta pandey
2286.Malti Kumari
2287.Uttam Lakra
2288.Ajeet Tirkey
2289.Vijay Kumar Singh
2290.Vandna Toppo
2291.Sujata
2292.Kushma Kumari
2293.Sunita Tireky
2294.Anupa Rani Xess
2295.Aloka Kerketta
2296.Leena Kujur
2297.Priti Soni
2298.Tripti Kumari
2299.Priyanka Raj
2300.Varsha Rani
2301.Suraj Minj
2302.Parshuram Prajapati
2303.Baliram Bhagat
2304.Binit Kumar Nand
2305.Nuzhat Parween
2306.Sangita Lakra
2307.Anita Bernadette Kerketta
2308.Chandramani Kumari
2309.Anupama Kerketta
2310.Ujjwala Minj
2311.Reshma Minj
2312.Ritu Rani Minz
2313.Sumanti Kumari
2314.Durga Sahu
2315.Sanehlata Tirkey
2316.Rashmi Kerketta
2317.David Kujur
2318.Neha Gunjan Gidh
2319.Vineeta Minj
2320.Soni Kumari
2321.Kanti Kullu
2322.Nabel Kujur
2323.Ujjwal Toppo
2324.Biva Tirkey
2325.Sushil Xalxo
2326.Mukesh Odhar
2327.Bhanu Pratap Bhushan
2328.Vicky Kumar Sahu
2329.Ashok Kumar Sahu
2330.Omprakash Sahu
2331.Amrita Kumari
2332.Jyoti Tigga
2333.Manju Kumari
2334.Manju Oraon
2335.Sahdeo Bhagat
2336.Amrit Bhagat
2337.Ashish Kumar Pandey
2338.Rashmi Kujur
2339.Laxminnarayan Sahu
2340.Gautam Kumar Oraon
2341.Ravindrajit Bhagat
2342.Santosh Gope

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| 2343.Savita Kumari | 2377.Mahesh Mandal |
| 2344.Reena Kumari | 2378.Amit Kumar |
| 2345.Ashish Kumar Pandey | 2379.Surendra Prajapati |
| 2346.Sunil Kumar Singh | 2380.Kajal Kumari |
| 2347. Sima Shanti Tirkey | 2381.Gaurav Kumar Pandey |
| 2348.Sapna Kujur | 2382.Aquib Javed |
| 2349.Jyoti Kumari | 2383.Shahid Ansari |
| 2350.Praween Kumar Choudhary | 2384.Faiyaj Alam |
| 2351.Shyam Sundar Pramanik | 2385.Shaziya Afreen |
| 2352.Uttaran Banerjee | 2386.Priya Kumari |
| 2353.Sanjay Kumar Mahto | 2387.Shobha Rani Mahato |
| 2354.Alok Kumar Mondal | 2388.Anuj Kumar Kashyap |
| 2355.Satyarupa Gupta | 2389.Moneshwar Vikash Verma |
| 2356.Manoj Kumar | 2390.Rajaranjan Kumar Pandey |
| 2357.Birendra Kumar | 2391.Raj Kumar Yadav |
| 2358.Shalini Tirkey | 2392.Vikram Kumar Mahto |
| 2359.Marcus Lakra | 2393.Devendra Das |
| 2360.Rahul Kumar | 2394.Ragani Kumari |
| 2361.Ranjeet Kumar Lohar | 2395.Prabhu Kumar |
| 2362.Tarun Kumar | 2396.Prerna Suman |
| 2363.Jadu Lal Choudhary | 2397.Ashish Kumar |
| 2364.Ajit Kumar Thakur | 2398.Bishnujeet Kumar Verma |
| 2365.Shashi Kumari | 2399.Pintu Kumar Gupta |
| 2366.Shashi Kiran Tirkey | 2400.Kamlesh Kumar Rawani |
| 2367.Wasim Akram | 2401.Uttam Kumar Mahato |
| 2368.Alok Kumar Singh | 2402.Prabhat Kumar |
| 2369.Santosh Choudhary | 2403.Shiv Shankar Mahto |
| 2370.Priyanka Kumari | 2404.Ramesh Lal Barnwal |
| 2371.Alok Ranjan Choubey | 2405.Dharnidhar Singh |
| 2372.Himanshu Shekhar Tiwari | 2406.Mahendra Kumar |
| 2373.Raghubansh Mani Choubey | 2407.Shyam Kumar Singh |
| 2374.Vikash Kumar Singh | 2408.Rahul Kumar |
| 2375.Ravi Ranjan Kumar Pandey | 2409.Vivek Kumar |
| 2376.Vikash Kumar Chaube | 2410.Sanjay Kumar Paswan |

..... **Intervenor /Respondents**

WITH

W. P. (C) No. 1700 of 2019

1. Shailendra Prasad Mehta
2. Pappu Kumar Pandey

..... **Petitioners**

WITH

W. P. (C) No. 1701 of 2019

1. Kamal Kishore Pandey
2. Samir Kumar Mandal
3. Khagen Kumar
4. Jagannath Tewary
5. Rameez Ansari

6. Sabita Kumari **Petitioners**

WITH
W. P. (C) No. 1702 of 2019
With
[I. A. No. 8451 of 2019]

1. Keshari Nandan
2. Niwash Kumar
3. Subodh Kumar
4. Dharmendra Kumar
5. Rehan Ahmad Khan
6. Prakash Kumar Yadav
7. Mukesh Kumar Pandey
8. Tulo Das
9. Md. Irshad Ansari
10. Md. Riaz
11. Randhir Kumar Roy
12. Imran Khan
13. Deepak Kumar Deo
14. Rahul Kumar
15. Md. Iftekhar Ahmad
16. Mahesh Kumar
17. Shyamdeo Mandal

..... **Petitioners**

WITH
W. P. (C) No. 1745 of 2019

1. Anuj Kumar Gupta
2. Raju Kumar Chaurasiya
3. Neeraj Kumar
4. Munna Prasad
5. Shashi Shekhar Pandey
6. Sudheer Kumar Mehta
7. Brajesh Kumar Singh
8. Ashutosh Kumar
9. Arfa Shamim
10. Jahan Arah
11. Ravi Kant Singh
12. Om Prakash Pandey
13. Suman Kumar
14. Avinash Kumar

..... **Petitioners**

Versus

1. The State of Jharkhand,
through Principal Secretary,
Government of Jharkhand, Ranchi.
2. The Secretary,
Personnel, Administrative Reforms and Rajbhasha Department,
Government of Jharkhand, Ranchi.
3. The Secretary, School Education and Literacy Department,
Government of Jharkhand, Ranchi.
4. The Director, Secondary Education,
School Education and Literacy Department,

- Government of Jharkhand, Ranchi.
5. The Chairman,
Jharkhand Staff Selection Commission (JSSC), Ranchi.
 6. The Secretary,
Jharkhand Staff Selection Commission (JSSC), Ranchi.
 7. The Examination Controller,
Jharkhand Staff Selection Commission (JSSC), Ranchi.

..... .. **Respondents**
(In W. P. (C) Nos. 1700, 1701, 1702 and 1745 of 2019)

P R E S E N T
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE H. C. MISHRA
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SHREE CHANDRASHEKHAR
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DEEPAK ROSHAN

- For the Petitioner : M/s Vigyan Shah, Lalit Kumar Singh, Harindra Neel,
Akshit Gupta, Advocates
- For the Intervenor-
Petitioners : M/s Ritu Kumar, Sumeet Gadodia, Suraj Prakash,
Samavesh Bhanj Deo, Ritu Raj Sinha, Jitendra Sharma,
P.K. Rahul, Varun Prabhakar, Vikash Kumar,
Vikash Kumar Trivedi, Anjani Kumar, Kamdeo Pandey,
Ankit Apurva, Ranjan Kumar Singh, Abhijit Kumar,
Shailendra Kumar Tiwari, Rituraj Sinha, Sanjay Prasad
Kaushik Sharkhel, Sujit Kumar Singh, Jitendra Sharma,
Ravi Kumar, Akta Anand, Sujeet Kumar Singh, Advs.
- For the Respondent
-State : Mr. Ajit Kumar, Advocate General
Mr. Rajeev Ranjan, Advocate General,
M/s Rajiv Anand, G.A., Prashant Pallav,
- For the Respondent
-JSSC : M/s Dr. Ashok Kumar Singh, Sanjay Kumar Piprawal
& Tejo Mistri, Advocates.
- For the Intervenor
Respondents : M/s Anil Kumar Sinha, Sr. Advocate,
Indrani Sen Choudhary, Sr. Advocate,
Shreshtra Gautam, Rajeev Nandan Prasad, H.K. Mahto,
Sanjay Kumar Pandey, C.S. Singh, Prashant Kr. Rahul,
Prabhash Kumar, Pooja Kumari, Mukesh Kumar Mehta,
Vijay Ranjan Singh, Ravindra Nath, Rohan Kashyap,
Shubham Mishra, Govind Roy Karn, Ashwini Bhaskar,
Sunil Kumar Mahto, Durga Charan Mishra, Prafull Jojo,
Suchitra Pandey, Arbind Kumar, Amritansh Vats,
Ankit Kumar, Nikhil Ranjan, Saumya Pandey,
Binod Kumar, Piyush Chandra, Dipika Roy,
S.K. Mahato, Gaurav Abhishek, Nagmani Tiwari,
Anjani Kumar, Vishal Kumar Singh, Binod Singh,
Bijay Ranjan Sinha, S.K. Samanta, Savita Kumari,
Advocates.
-

C.A.V. on : 21.08.2020

Pronounced on : 21.09.2020

H.C. Mishra, J.:- All these five writ applications have been filed for the same relief and as such, we take W.P.(C) No. 1387 of 2017 as the lead writ application, in which, all the intervention applications, other interlocutory applications, counter affidavits and supplementary affidavits have been filed.

2. Heard learned counsels for the petitioners in all these writ applications, learned counsels for the intervener petitioners, learned Advocate General for the State and the learned counsel for the Jharkhand State Staff Selection Commission (hereinafter referred to as the “JSSC”), as also the learned counsels for the intervener respondents.

3. It may be stated at this place itself that the petitioners and the intervener petitioners are the aspirants for the post of Trained Graduate Teachers in various subjects in the Government Secondary schools, for which they underwent selection process, but could not be appointed in the schools situated in thirteen scheduled districts in the State, because they were not the residents of the scheduled districts. The intervener respondents are in three categories, the first being those who were selected and appointed in the scheduled districts pursuant to the impugned advertisement, secondly, those who were selected but could not be appointed due to the interim order dated 18.09.2019 passed by this Court and lastly, those whose selection / appointments have been affected in other services due to the aforesaid order.

4. In the present set of writ applications, the constitutional validity of the notification and order issued by the State Government, bearing Notification No. 5938 and Order No. 5939 dated 14.07.2016 issued in its Department of Personnel, Administrative Reforms and Rajbhasha, as contained in Annexures-6 and 6/1 to the lead writ application is under challenge. By the said notification and order, it has been stated *inter alia* that in the 13 scheduled districts of the State, i.e., the districts of Sahebganj, Pakur, Dumka, Jamtara, Latehar, Ranchi, Khunti, Gumla, Lohardaga, Simdega, East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum and Seraikella-Kharsawan, only the local residents of the concerned scheduled districts shall be eligible for appointment on the District Cadre Class-III and Class-IV posts for a period of ten years from the date of issuance of the notification. Thereafter, Advertisement No. 21 / 2016 was published on 28.12.2016, as modified by the Advertisement No. 21 / 2016 published on 04.02.2017, by the State Government in its Department of Personnel,

Administrative Reforms and Rajbhasha, inviting applications for appointment to the posts of Trained Graduate Teacher in the Government Secondary schools. The said advertisement was issued through the JSSC, wherein in paragraph 5(iii), it has been stated that so far as the vacancies in the scheduled districts of the State are concerned, only the local residents of those scheduled districts shall be eligible to apply. As for example, it has been mentioned that so far as the vacancies of Ranchi District are concerned, only the local residents of Ranchi District may apply. It may further be pointed out that in all, 8423 posts were advertised for filling up the vacancies in the aforesaid 13 scheduled districts in the State of Jharkhand, whereas 9149 posts were advertised for the remaining non-scheduled districts in the State. As regards the vacancies in the non-scheduled districts were concerned, it was mentioned in paragraph 5(i) of the advertisement that a candidate could apply against the vacancies in only one district of his / her choice. It may further be stated that out of 24 districts, 13 districts as mentioned above are the scheduled districts in the State of Jharkhand as notified by the Presidential Notification issued in the year 2007, which is still in force.

5. Several candidates applied for the posts and underwent the selection process. The results were published and process of appointment was initiated by the State Government. The cause of heart burning to the writ petitioners is that the candidates having higher marks than those selected in the scheduled districts, could not be appointed due to the fact that they were not allowed to apply in those districts as they were not the local residents of the scheduled districts. By order dated 21st February 2019, a Division Bench of this Court, taking into consideration the importance of the subject involved, directed that the notices be published in the Daily Newspaper, "The Telegraph" (Jharkhand Edition) and Hindi Daily Newspaper, "Prabhat Khabar" about the institution of these writ applications so that the persons interested may intervene in these writ applications. Pursuant to the publication of these notices, several interlocutory applications or intervener applications were filed and were allowed by order dated 24.04.2019. Still more intervener petitions were filed and this Court in its order dated 18.09.2019 made it clear that all the pending intervener petitions shall be allowed and all the concerned persons shall be given due hearing in this case. As such, we have heard all the parties concerned.

6. By the same order dated 18.09.2019, taking into consideration the question of Constitutional importance involved in these matters, i.e., the candidates residing outside the concerned scheduled districts or the candidates residing outside the State were deprived from submitting their applications and being considered for appointment to district cadre Class-III and Class-IV posts in the Government Offices in the scheduled districts, which is *prima facie* violative of equality of opportunity in the matters of public employment, which is a fundamental right of a citizen of India, guaranteed by Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution of India, the Division Bench referred the matter to be decided by a Larger Bench of this Court. It was further directed that pending the final decision by the Larger Bench, the operation of the Notification No. 5938 dated 14.07.2016 issued by the State Government in its Department of Personnel Administrative Reforms and Rajbhasha, as contained in Annexure-6 to the lead writ application, shall remain stayed, subject to the appointments already made, if any.

7. The impugned Notification No. 5938 and Order No. 5939 dated 14.07.2016 have been issued by the Governor of Jharkhand in exercise of the power under paragraph 5(1) of the Fifth scheduled of the Constitution of India. This provision in the Constitution of India reads as follows:-

“5. Law applicable to Scheduled Areas.- (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Governor may by public notification direct that any particular Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State shall not apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State or shall apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State subject to such exceptions and modifications as he may specify in the notification and any direction given under this sub-paragraph may be given so as to have retrospective effect.”

8. The main contention of the learned counsels for the petitioners, who are led by learned counsel Sri Vigyan Shah, is that in the garb of the *non-obstante* clause in paragraph 5(1) of the Fifth Scheduled of the Constitution of India, such notification altogether depriving the candidates of the non-scheduled districts to apply for Class-III and Class-IV district cadre posts in the scheduled districts could not be issued by the Governor of Jharkhand, as the same amounts to violation of Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution of India. It is submitted that Article 13(2) of the Constitution of India ordains that the State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by

Part III of the Constitution and any law made in contravention of this provision shall, to the extent of such contravention, be void.

9. Learned counsel for the petitioners has drawn our attention towards Articles 16 (1) to (3) of the Constitution of India, which read as follows:-

“16. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.-

(1) There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the state.

(2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State.

(3) Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament from making any law prescribing, in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office under the Government of, or any local or other authority within, a State or Union territory, any requirement as to residence within that State or Union territory prior to such employment or appointment.”

10. It is further submitted that Article 35 (a-i) of the Constitution of India provides that only the Parliament shall have, and the Legislature of a State shall not have, power to make laws with respect to any of the matters, which under clause (3) of Article 16, clause (3) of Article 32, Article 33 and Article 34 may be provided for by law made by Parliament. Learned counsels for the petitioners have, thus, submitted that by prescribing ‘residence’ as an eligibility criteria for appointment on Class-III and Class-IV posts in the scheduled districts, the Governor has acted in violation of Articles 14, 13(2), 15(2), 16(2), 21 and 35 (a-i) of the Constitution of India, thus, infringing the fundamental rights of the citizens of India guaranteed under Part-III of the Constitution of India.

11. It has further been submitted by the learned counsels for the petitioners that the questions, whether in the garb of *non-obstante* clause in paragraph 5(1) of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, the Governor can override the fundamental rights guaranteed under Part-III of the Constitution and whether there can be 100% reservation based upon residence, so as to make only being resident of a particular area to be the eligibility criteria for appointment to a public post, and whether the power of the Governor in paragraph 5(1) of the Fifth Schedule extends to subordinate legislation, are the questions no more *res integra*, and have been deliberated upon and answered in negation, in several decisions of the Hon’ble Apex Court.

12. In support of his contention, learned counsel has placed reliance upon the decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court in **Kailash Chand Sharma Vs. State of Rajasthan & Ors.**, reported in (2002) 6 SCC 562, wherein where the Hon'ble Apex Court was considering the question, whether the domiciles of the particular districts of the State of Rajasthan and the residents of the rural area of the district could be given extra bonus marks in the selection process only on the basis of residence, and whether the said exercise was constitutionally valid when tested on the touchstone of Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution of India. The question has been answered by the Hon'ble Apex Court as follows:-

“13. Before proceeding further we should steer clear of a misconception that surfaced in the course of arguments advanced on behalf of the State and some of the parties. Based on the decisions which countenanced geographical classification for certain weighty reasons such as socio-economic backwardness of the area for the purpose of admissions to professional colleges, it has been suggested that residence within a district or rural areas of that district could be a valid basis for classification for the purpose of public employment as well. We have no doubt that such a sweeping argument which has the overtones of parochialism is liable to be rejected on the plain terms of Article 16(2) and in the light of Article 16(3). An argument of this nature flies in the face of the peremptory language of Article 16(2) and runs counter to our constitutional ethos founded on unity and integrity of the nation. Attempts to prefer candidates of a local area in the State were nipped in the bud by this Court since long past. We would like to reiterate that residence by itself — be it within a State, region, district or lesser area within a district cannot be a ground to accord preferential treatment or reservation, save as provided in Article 16(3). It is not possible to compartmentalize the State into districts with a view to offer employment to the residents of that district on a preferential basis. At this juncture it is appropriate to undertake a brief analysis of Article 16.

14. Article 16 which under clause (1) guarantees equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State reinforces that guarantee by prohibiting under clause (2) discrimination on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them. Be it noted that in the allied article — Article 15 — the word “residence” is omitted from the opening clause prohibiting discrimination on specified grounds. Clauses (3) and (4) of Article 16 dilute the rigour of clause (2) by (i) conferring an enabling power on Parliament to make a law

prescribing the residential requirement within the State in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office under the State, and (ii) by enabling the State to make a provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which is not adequately represented in the services under the State. The newly introduced clauses (4-A) and (4-B), apart from clause (5) of Article 16 are the other provisions by which the embargo laid down in Article 16(2) in somewhat absolute terms is lifted to meet certain specific situations with a view to promote the overall objective underlying the article. Here, we should make note of two things: firstly, discrimination only on the ground of residence (or place of birth) insofar as public employment is concerned, is prohibited; secondly, Parliament is empowered to make the law prescribing residential requirement within a State or Union Territory, as the case may be, in relation to a class or classes of employment. That means, in the absence of parliamentary law, even the prescription of requirement as to residence within the State is a taboo. Coming to the first aspect, it must be noticed that the prohibitory mandate under Article 16(2) is not attracted if the alleged discrimination is on grounds not merely related to residence, but the factum of residence is only taken into account in addition to other relevant factors. This, in effect, is the import of the expression “only”.

(Emphasis supplied.)

13. In the aforesaid decision, the Hon’ble Apex Court has also taken into consideration its earlier decision in **A.V.S Narsimha Rao & Ors. Vs. State of Andhra Pradesh & Anr.**, reported in (1969) 1 SCC 839, wherein, some special provisions were made for domiciles within the Telangana region of the then unified State of Andhra Pradesh for the purpose of public employment within that region. In the said case the Hon’ble Apex Court has laid down the law as follows:-

“4. The question is one of construction of this article, particularly of the first three clauses, to find out the ambit of the law-making power of Parliament. The first clause emphasises that there shall be in India equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of employment or appointment to any office under the State. The word “State” here is to be understood in the extended sense given to it by the definition of that word in Article 12. The second clause then specifies a prohibition against discrimination only on the grounds of religion, race, sex, descent place of birth, residence or any of them. The intention here is to make every office of employment open and available to every citizen, and inter alia to

make offices or employment in one part of India open to citizens in all other parts of India. The third clause then makes an exception. This clause was amended by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956. For the original words of the clause “under any State specified in the First Schedule or any local or other authority within its territory any requirement as to residence within that State”, the present words from “under the Government” to “Union territory” have been substituted. Nothing turns upon the amendment which seeks to apply the exception in the clause to Union territory and to remove ambiguity in language.

5. The clause thus enables Parliament to make a law in a special case prescribing any requirement as to residence within a State or Union territory prior to appointment, as a condition of employment in the State or Union territory. Under Article 35(a) this power is conferred upon Parliament but is denied to the Legislatures of the States, notwithstanding any thing in the Constitution, and under (b) any law in force immediately before the commencement of the Constitution in respect to the matter shall subject to the terms thereof and subject to such adaptations that may be made under Article 372 is to continue in force until altered or repealed or amended by Parliament.

6. The legislative power to create residential qualification for employment is thus exclusively conferred on Parliament. -----.

9. -----By the first clause equality of opportunity in employment or appointment to an office is guaranteed. By the second clause, there can be no discrimination, among other things, on the ground of residence. Realising, however, that sometimes local sentiments may have to be respected or sometimes an inroad from more advanced States into less developed States may have to be prevented, and a residential qualification may, therefore, have to be prescribed, the exception in clause (3) was made. Even so that clause spoke of residence within the State. The claim of Mr Setalvad that Parliament can make a provision regarding residence in any particular part of a State would render the general prohibition lose all its meaning. The words “any requirement” cannot be read to warrant something which could have been said more specifically. These words bear upon the kind of residence or its duration rather than its location within the State. We accept the argument of Mr Gupte that the Constitution, as it stands, speaks of a whole State as the venue for residential qualification and it is impossible to think that the Constituent Assembly was thinking of residence in districts, talukas, cities, towns or villages. The fact that this clause is an exception and

came as an amendment must dictate that a narrow construction upon the exception should be placed as indeed the debates in the Constituent Assembly also seem to indicate. We accordingly reject the contention of Mr Setalvad seeking to put a very wide and liberal construction upon the words “any law” and “any requirement”. These words are obviously controlled by the words “residence within the State or Union territory” which words mean what they say, neither more nor less. It follows, therefore, that Section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957, insofar as it relates to Telangana (and we say nothing about the other parts) and Rule 3 of the rules under it are ultra vires the Constitution.”

(Emphasis supplied.)

14. Learned counsel has also placed reliance upon the decision of the Hon’ble Apex Court in **Dr. Pradeep Jain & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Ors.**, reported in (1984) 3 SCC 654, wherein, it has been held as follows :-

*“5. We may point out at this stage that though Article 15 clauses (1) and (2) bars discrimination on grounds not only of religion, race, caste or sex but also a place of birth, Article 16(2) goes further and provides that no citizen shall on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them be ineligible for or discriminated against in State employment. So far as employment under the State or any local or other authority is concerned, no citizen can be given preference nor can any discrimination be practised against him on the ground only of residence. It would thus appear that residential requirement would be unconstitutional as a condition of eligibility for employment or appointment to an office under the State and having regard to the expansive meaning given to the word “State” in Ramana Dayaram Shetty v. International Airport Authority of India it is obvious that this constitutional prohibition would also cover an office under any local or other authority within the State or any corporation, such as, a public sector corporation which is an instrumentality or agency of the State. But Article 16(3) provides an exception to this rule by laying down that Parliament may make a law “prescribing, in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office under the Government of, or any local or other authority within, a State or Union Territory, any requirement as to residence within that State or Union Territory prior to such employment or appointment”. Parliament alone is given the right to enact an exception to the ban on discrimination based on residence and that too only with respect to positions within the employment of a State Government.-----
-----Yet, in the face of Article 16(2), some of the States are*

adopting “sons of the soil” policies prescribing reservation or preference based on domicile or residence requirement for employment or appointment to an office under the Government of a State or any local or other authority or public sector corporation or any other corporation which is an instrumentality or agency of the State. Prima facie this would seem to be constitutionally impermissible though we do not wish to express any definite opinion upon it, since it does not directly arise for consideration in these writ petitions and civil appeal.

20. ----- We agree wholly with these observations made by the learned Judge and we unreservedly condemn wholesale reservation made by some of the State Governments on the basis of “domicile” or residence requirement within the State or on the basis of institutional preference for students who have passed the qualifying examination held by the university or the State excluding all students not satisfying this requirement, regardless of merit. We declare such wholesale reservation to be unconstitutional and void as being in violation of Article 14 of the Constitution.” (Emphasis supplied.)

15. Reliance has also been placed upon the decision of the Apex Court in **Rajesh Kumar Gupta & Ors. Vs. State of U.P & Ors.**, reported in (2005) 5 SCC 172, wherein it has been held as follows :-

“ Whether the State Government can prepare merit list at the district level instead of State level and the same is violative of Articles 15 and 16 of the Constitution

16. *The Division Bench of the High Court came to the conclusion that the merit list could not be prepared on districtwise basis and that restricting the selection and preparation of merit list at the district level was not justified and amounted to discrimination. -----.*

17. ----- *For these reasons, we agree with the view taken by the Division Bench on this issue and hold that restriction of the selection and preparation of merit list at the district level was arbitrary and violative of Articles 15(1) and 16(2) of the Constitution.*”

16. Learned counsel has also placed reliance upon decision of the Hon’ble Apex Court in **State of Orissa & Ors. Vs. Sudhir Kumar Bishwal & Ors**, reported in 1994 Supp (3) SCC 245, wherein where the rule providing direct recruitment to the cadres of Revenue Inspectors, Amins and Collection Moharrirs for the district to be made ordinarily by inviting applications from the candidates

of the district concerned only in the State of Orissa, was under challenge before the Hon'ble Apex Court and the Hon'ble Apex Court held that part of the rule to be clearly violative of Article 16(2) of the Constitution and thus, to be *ultra vires*.

17. Learned counsel has also placed reliance upon a five-Judge Bench decision of this Court in **Prashant Vidyarthi & Anr. Vs. State of Jharkhand & Ors.**, reported in *2005 (1) JLJR, 210*, wherein it has been held as follows :-

“17. What, therefore, clearly emerges is that in the face of Clauses (2) and (3) of Article 16 of the Constitution, the State Government by a mere issuance of an executive order cannot prescribe residence “as a condition” for according either preferential treatment or fixing the same as an eligibility criteria by itself, being the “only guiding factor” in the matter of public employment. -----.”

18. Learned counsels further submitted that by the impugned notification, 100% reservation has been made in the Class-III and Class-IV posts of the district cadre in the scheduled districts reserving all the posts for the local residents of the concerned districts only, which is again violative of Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution of India, which is against the law laid down by a nine-Judge Bench of the Hon'ble Apex Court in **Indra Sawhney & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Ors.**, reported in *1992 Supp (3) SCC 217*, wherein it has been held that the outer limit of reservations contemplated in Clause (4) of Article 16 of the Constitution should not normally exceed the limit of 50%.

19. Learned counsels for the petitioners have also pointed out that during the pendency of these writ applications, a Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of the then Cabinet Minister Shri Amar Bauri, namely, '*Sthaneeya awam Niyojan Samiti*', which also made its recommendation for extending the same benefit of 100% reservation to the residents of all the districts in the State of Jharkhand, whether scheduled or non-scheduled. It is thus, submitted that the State Government was heading towards 100% reservation in all the districts of the State, thus, completely depriving the candidates from one district in the State to apply for Class-III and Class-IV posts in the other districts, or the candidates residing outside the State for applying against any post in the district cadre class-III and class IV posts in the entire State. The recommendations dated 17.04.2018 of the aforesaid Committee have been brought on record as Annexure-7 to the lead writ application.

20. At this stage it may be stated that these matters were heard by this Court and Judgment was reserved on 22.1.2020. This Court however, noted that on 13.2.2020, the Hon'ble Apex Court reserved its Judgment in a case involving the same issues in **Chebrolu Leela Prasad Rao & Ors. Vs. State of A.P. & Ors**, in Civil Appeal No. 3609 of 2002. Accordingly, this Court by order dated 17.3.2020 refrained itself from passing the Judgment in these matters, as the decision in these matters were to be squarely covered by the decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court in Civil Appeal No. 3609 of 2002, and any Judgment passed in the meantime by this Court could have been inconsistent to the Judgment passed by the Hon'ble Apex Court, which situation was always to be avoided. Accordingly, by order dated 17.3.2020, these matters were adjourned and ordered to be listed after the disposal of Civil Appeal No. 3609 of 2002 by the Hon'ble Apex Court. However, we have given the liberty to the parties to hear them afresh on the Judgment passed by the Hon'ble Apex Court. The said case has since been disposed of by the Hon'ble Apex Court by Judgement dated 22.04.2020, as reported in *2020 SCC OnLine SC 383*.

21. After the disposal of Civil Appeal No. 3609 of 2002, these matters could not be taken up for a considerable period due the COVID-19 pandemic. With the consent of the parties, again virtual hearings were given to the learned counsels for the parties on 10.7.2020 and 21.8.2020, on which dates, the submissions of the learned counsels were confined only to the law laid down by the Hon'ble Apex Court in **Chebrolu Leela Prasad Rao's** case (*supra*). As such, before discussing the other submissions of learned counsels for the parties in detail, which would be more or less of academic purpose only, the law laid down by the Apex Court in **Chebrolu Leela Prasad Rao's** case (*supra*), is to be considered and discussed first.

22. In **Chebrolu Leela Prasad Rao's** case, the validity of the notification issued by the State of Andhra Pradesh as contained in Government Office M.S. No. 3 dated 10.1.2000 providing 100% reservation to the Scheduled Tribe candidates, out of whom 33.1/3% reserved for women, for the post of Teachers in the schools in the scheduled areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh was under challenge. The questions, which were framed to be considered by the Hon'ble Apex Court were as follows:-

“(1) *What is the scope of paragraph 5(1), Schedule V to the Constitution of India?*

- (a) *Does the provision empower the Governor to make a new law?*
- (b) *Does the power extend to subordinate legislation?*
- (c) *Can the exercise of the power conferred therein override fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III?*
- (d) *Does the exercise of such power override any parallel exercise of power by the President under Article 371D?*
- (2) *Whether 100% reservation is permissible under the Constitution?*
- (3) *Whether the notification merely contemplates a classification under Article 16(1) and not reservation under Article 16(4)?*
- (4) *Whether the conditions of eligibility (i.e., origin and cut-off date) to avail the benefit of reservation in the notification are reasonable?"*

23. Here a few backdrop of the aforesaid case also needs to be taken into consideration. A notification dated 5.11.1986 was issued by the Governor of the State of Andhra Pradesh in exercise of power under paragraph 5(1) of Schedule V of the Constitution of India, directing the posts of Teachers in educational institutions in the scheduled areas to be reserved for Scheduled Tribe candidates only, notwithstanding anything contained in any other order or rule of law in force. The said notification was challenged before the Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal, which by order dated 25.8.1989 quashed the notification. The matter went up to the Hon'ble Apex Court in Civil Appeal Nos. 2305-06 of 1991, which were dismissed as withdrawn on 20.3.1998. Thereafter, another order dated 25.4.1987 was issued amending the order dated 5.11.1986 to allow the appointment of non-tribals to hold the posts of Teachers in the scheduled areas till such time the qualified local tribals were not made available. After that, non-tribals, who were appointed as Teachers in the scheduled area, were terminated from service and they approached the Andhra Pradesh High Court in W.P. No. 5276 of 1993, wherein, by Judgment dated 5.6.1996, Government order dated 25.4.1987 was held to be violative of Article 14 of the Constitution of India. The matter was challenged before the Division Bench of the same High Court and the order of the Single Judge was set aside by the Division Bench by Judgment dated 20.8.1997. The non-tribal appointees preferred Civil Appeal No. 6437 of 1998 before the Apex Court, which was allowed on 18.12.1998. Thereafter, the Government issued fresh notification dated 10.1.2000 effectively providing for 100% reservation in respect

of appointment to the posts of Teachers in the scheduled areas. The matter went to the High Court and a three-Judge Bench of Andhra Pradesh High Court by majority view upheld the validity of the Government notification. The minority view was taken by the then Chief Justice, opining that providing 100% reservation for Scheduled Tribes in scheduled areas offended Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution of India, and the Governor was not empowered to make such law in derogation to Part III or other provisions of the Constitution of India in exercise of his power under paragraph 5(1) Schedule V to the Constitution of India. The majority decision was challenged before the Hon'ble Apex Court in **Chebrolu Leela Prasad Rao's** case (*supra*), in which, the aforesaid questions of law were formulated and answered by the Hon'ble Apex Court, taking into consideration and discussing its previous decisions on the issues in detail.

24. For the sake of brevity, without discussing in detail the discussions made by the Apex Court, it would be appropriate to note down the answers given by the Hon'ble Apex Court to the questions referred to above.

25. As regards the **Question No.1: What is the scope of paragraph 5(1) Schedule V to the Constitution of India?** and **Question No.1(a): Does the provision empower the Governor to make a new law?**, the Hon'ble Apex Court has laid down the law as follows:-

“39(a). Paragraph 5(1) of Schedule V does not confer upon Governor power to enact a law but to direct that a particular Act of Parliament or the State Legislature shall not apply to a scheduled area or any part thereof or shall apply with exceptions and modifications, as may be specified in the notification. The Governor is not authorised to enact a new Act under the provisions contained in paragraph 5(1) of Schedule V of the Constitution. Area reserved for the Governor under the provisions of paragraph 5(1) is prescribed. He cannot act beyond its purview and has to exercise power within the four corners of the provisions.

51. We are of the opinion that the Governor's power to make new law is not available in view of the clear language of Paragraph 5(1), Fifth Schedule does not recognise or confer such power, but only power is not to apply the law or to apply it with exceptions or modifications. Thus, notification is ultra vires to Paragraph 5(1) of Schedule V of the Constitution.”

26. Regarding **Question No. 1(b): Does the power extend to subordinate legislation?**, it has been held as follows:-

“57. The rules framed under the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution cannot be said to be the Act of Parliament or State Legislature. Though the rules have the statutory force, they cannot be said to have been framed under any Act of Parliament or State Legislature. The rules remain in force till such time the Legislature exercises power. The power of the Governor under Paragraph 5(1) of Schedule V of the Constitution is restricted to modifying or not to apply, Acts of the Parliament or Legislature of the State. Thus, the rules could not have been amended in the exercise of the powers conferred under Paragraph 5(1) of Schedule V. The rules made under proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution cannot be said to be an enactment by the State Legislature. Thus, in our opinion, it was not open to the Governor to issue the impugned G.O. No.3/2000.”

27. As regards the **Question No. 1(c): Can the exercise of the power conferred in Paragraph 5 of the Fifth Schedule override fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III?**, the Hon'ble Apex Court has answered the question in the following terms:-

“70. The provision of the Fifth Schedule beginning with the words “notwithstanding anything in this Constitution” cannot be construed as taking away the provision outside the limitations on the amending power and has to be harmoniously construed consistent with the foundational principles and the basic features of the Constitution.

78. The power is conferred on the Governor to deal with the scheduled areas. It is not meant to prevail over the Constitution. The power of the Governor is pari passu with the legislative power of Parliament and the State. The legislative power can be exercised by the Parliament or the State subject to the provisions of Part III of the Constitution. In our considered opinion, the power of the Governor does not supersede the fundamental rights under Part III of the Constitution. It has to be exercised subject to Part III and other provisions of the Constitution. When Paragraph 5 of the Fifth Schedule confers power on the Governor, it is not meant to be conferral of arbitrary power. The Constitution can never aim to confer any arbitrary power on the constitutional authorities. They are to be exercised in a rational manner keeping in view the objectives of the Constitution. The powers are not in derogation but the furtherance of the constitutional aims and objectives.”

28. **Question No. 1(d)** is not relevant for our purpose, as it relates to the special provisions with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

29. As regards the **Question No.2: whether 100% reservation is permissible under the Constitution of India?**, the Hon'ble Apex Court taking into consideration its earlier decisions, including the one in **Indra Sawhney's** case (*supra*), has laid down the law as follows:-

*“127. By providing 100 percent reservation to the scheduled tribes has deprived the scheduled castes and other backward classes also of their due representation. The concept of reservation is not proportionate but adequate, as held in Indra Sawhney (supra). The action is thus unreasonable and arbitrary and violative of provisions of Articles 14, 15 and 16 of the Constitution of India. It also impinges upon the right of open category and scheduled tribes who have settled in the area after 26th January 1950.-----
-----.*

131. The reason assigned that reservation was to cover impetus in the scheduled areas in the field of education and to strengthen educational infrastructure is also equally bereft of substance. By depriving opportunity to the others, it cannot be said that any impetus could have been given to the cause of students and effective education, and now that could have been strengthened. The provisions of 100 percent reservation are ignoring the merit. Thus, it would weaken the educational infrastructure and the merit and the standard of education imparted in the schools. Educational development of students cannot be made only by a particular class of teachers appointed by providing reservation, ignoring merit in toto. The ideal approach would be that teachers are selected based on merit.”

133. There were no such extraordinary circumstances to provide a 100 percent reservation in Scheduled Areas. It is an obnoxious idea that tribals only should teach the tribals. When there are other local residents, why they cannot teach is not understandable. The action defies logic and is arbitrary. Merit cannot be denied in toto by providing reservations.

134. A reservation that is permissible by protective mode, by making it 100 percent would become discriminatory and impermissible. The opportunity of public employment cannot be denied unjustly to the incumbents, and it is not the prerogative of few. The citizens have equal rights, and the total exclusion of others by creating an opportunity for one class is not contemplated by the founding fathers of the Constitution of India.

Equality of opportunity and pursuit of choice under Article 51–A cannot be deprived of unjustly and arbitrarily. -----.”

30. As regards **Question No. 3: Whether the notification merely contemplates a classification under Article 16(1) and not reservation under Article 16(4)?**, the question has been answered by the Hon'ble Apex Court in the following terms:-

“140. The 100 percent reservation has been provided. It cannot be said to be a case of classification that has been made under Article 16(1). Assuming, for the sake of argument, it is to be a case of classification under Article 16(1), it would have been discriminatory and grossly arbitrary without rationale and violative of constitutional mandate.”

141. The incumbents of various categories have the right to stake a claim for the employment of which they have been deprived. Thus, it is not a matter of classification. The reservation under Article 16(4) was made. By way of 100% reservation, the employment to others was illegally deprived -----.”

31. As regards **Question No. 4: Whether the conditions of eligibility (i.e., origin and cut-off date) to avail the benefit of reservation in the notification are reasonable?**, the question has been answered by the Hon'ble Apex Court in the following terms:-

“143. The condition of continuously residing in the district is ex facie arbitrary. Article 15(1) of the Constitution provides that State shall not discriminate inter alia on the ground of place of birth, however; under Article 15(4), it is provided that reservation can be made in favour of citizens of backward classes i.e. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and special provision can be carved out for their advancement. It is also open to prescribe for conditions of eligibility on the ground of residence in a particular area as well as on the educational requirements but that cannot be fixed arbitrarily and irrationally.”

32. Making the discussions as aforesaid, the Hon'ble Apex Court has summed up as under:-

*“154. We answer the questions referred to us thus:
Question No.1: The Governor in the exercise of powers under Paragraph 5(1), Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, can exercise the powers concerning any particular Act of the Parliament or the Legislature of the State. The Governor can direct that such law shall not apply to the Scheduled Areas or any part thereof. The Governor is empowered to apply such law to the Scheduled Area*

or any part thereof in the State subject to such exceptions and modifications as he may specify in the notification and can also issue a notification with retrospective effect.

Question No.1(a): *The Governor is empowered under Paragraph 5(1), Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, to direct that any particular Act of Parliament or the Legislature of the State, shall not apply to a Scheduled Area or apply the same with exceptions and modifications. The Governor can make a provision within the parameters of amendment / modification of the Act of Parliament or State Legislature. The power to make new laws / regulations, is provided in Paragraph 5(2), Fifth Schedule of the Constitution for the purpose mentioned therein, not under Paragraph 5(1) of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India.*

Question No.1(b): *The power of the Governor under Paragraph 5(1), Fifth Schedule to the Constitution does not extend to subordinate legislation, it is with respect to an Act enacted in the sovereign function by the Parliament or Legislature of the State which can be dealt with.*

Question No.1(c): *The Governor's power under Paragraph 5(1) of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution is subject to some (sic - should be same) restrictions, which have to be observed by the Parliament or the Legislature of the State while making law and cannot override the fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution.*

Question No.2: *G.O.Ms. No.3/2000 providing for 100 per cent reservation is not permissible under the Constitution, the outer limit is 50 per cent as specified in Indra Sawhney (supra).*

Question No.3: *The notification in question cannot be treated as classification made under Article 16(1). Once the reservation has been provided to Scheduled Tribes under Article 16(4), no such power can be exercised under Article 16(1). The notification is violative of Articles 14 and 16(4) of the Constitution of India.*

Question No.4: *The conditions of eligibility in the notification with a cut-off date, i.e., 26.1.1950, to avail the benefits of reservation, is unreasonable and arbitrary one."*

33. Apart from earlier decisions referred by the learned counsels for the petitioners, placing reliance on **Chebrolu Leela Prasad Rao's** case (*supra*), learned counsels for the petitioners have submitted that all these questions, which are involved in the present writ applications have been fully answered by the Hon'ble Apex Court and in that view of the matter, the impugned notification and order dated 14.7.2016 and all the subsequent actions of making the appointment to the posts of Trained Graduate Teacher in the scheduled districts only from

amongst the residents of those districts, ignoring the claim of the residents of the other districts or the claims of the outsiders, even though they have secured more marks than the last candidate appointed in the scheduled districts, cannot be sustained in the eyes of law, being in contravention of Part III of the Constitution of India.

34. Learned counsels for the petitioners have concluded that Paragraph 5(1) of the Schedule V of the Constitution deals with the power of the Governor to issue notification contrary to any particular Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State, stating that the same shall not apply to the schedule area, or shall apply with some exceptions and modifications, but in garb of this power, a new law altogether cannot be framed by the Governor of the State. It is also concluded that in exercise of the power conferred upon the Governor in paragraph 5(1) of the Schedule V of the Constitution, the Governor has to act under same restrictions, which have to be observed by the Parliament or the Legislature of the State while making law and cannot override the fundamental rights of the citizen of India under Part III of the Constitution of India, taking it away altogether.

35. *Per contra*, learned Advocate General appearing for the State, on the other hand, has opposed the prayer and has placed before us the Presidential Notification issued in the year 2007, declaring the scheduled areas in the State of Jharkhand. Learned Advocate General has also placed before us the Notification and Order dated 14.07.2016 issued by the State Government, to submit that the scheduled districts in the State of Jharkhand are characterized by low human development indices, backwardness, remoteness, poverty and since they are in average inferior to the social indicators in the State due to uneven topography, lack of water resources, loss in canopy average of forest and uncontrolled rapid industrialization, the notification had to be issued by the Governor for protecting the interests of the residents in the scheduled districts.

36. Learned Advocate General has placed Article 162 of the Constitution of India to show the extent of executive power of the State, which extends to the matters with respect to which the Legislature of the State has power to make the laws. He has also placed Article 244 of the Constitution of India which deals with administration of scheduled areas and tribal areas, to which Schedule V of the Constitution applies, as also Articles 29, 38 and 46 of the Constitution of India in support of his contention that the State administration has to take special care to

protect the interests of minorities and the people belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the weaker sections of the society, and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitations. Learned Advocate General has also placed reliance upon the decision of the Andhra Pradesh High Court in **G. Ramadoss etc. Vs. Union of India & Ors.**, reported in 1970 SCC OnLine A.P. 277, wherein the Andhra Pradesh High Court had taken the view as follows:-

“15. In construing the provisions of paragraph 5 (1) of the Fifth Schedule, the non obstante clause with which it begins, must be given its full meaning. The use of the words “notwithstanding” anything in this Constitution” makes it abundantly clear that while acting under paragraph 5(1) of the Fifth Schedule, the Governor of a State is invested with overriding powers to make by public notification any law relating to the administration and control of the Scheduled Areas despite the other provisions including those enshrined in Part III of the Constitution. In order to safeguard and protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes residing in Scheduled Areas who are economically, socially, politically, educationally and otherwise backward, the framers of the Constitution deemed fit and proper to invest the Governor of a State, who acts on the advice of his council of Ministers, with overriding powers under the aforesaid clause to make any law or modification in the existing law applicable to Scheduled Areas. Hence, in my considered opinion, any notification or regulation issued by the Governor under paragraph 5(1) of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, even if it contravenes the fundamental rights of any citizen, is valid and intra vires of the powers vested in him.”

(Emphasis supplied.)

37. Learned Advocate General has again placed reliance upon the decision of the Full Bench of Andhra Pradesh High Court in **Pulusam Krishna Murthy Vs. T. Sujan Kumar & Ors.**, reported in 2001 SCC OnLine A.P. 1044, wherein the Government notification dated 10.01.2000 issued by the State of Andhra Pradesh, reserving the post of teachers in the school in the scheduled areas to be filled up by the local scheduled tribe candidates only, was under challenge before the Andhra Pradesh High Court. The majority view of the Andhra Pradesh High Court was as follows :-

“227. In view of the judgment of Jagannatha Roa, J., in W.P. No.16918 of 1998 as well as the judgment of the Supreme Court in Samatha, we hold that whether or not fundamental rights can be ignored in enforcing the provisions of Paragraph 5(1) of V Schedule, reservation of all the posts of teachers in the schools

intended for citizens belonging to Scheduled Tribes in Scheduled Area, in favour of local Scheduled Tribes candidates is valid even under Articles 14 and 16(1) of the Constitution of India, and the same does not suffer from any vice of arbitrariness and / or unreasonableness.”

38. As stated earlier, the minority view in aforesaid decision was of the Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh High Court, opining that providing 100% reservation for Scheduled Tribes in scheduled areas offended Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution of India, and the Governor was not empowered to make such law in derogation to Part III or other provisions of the Constitution of India in exercise of his power under paragraph 5(1) Schedule V to the Constitution of India.

39. It may be stated at this place itself, that it is the same Judgment of Andhra Pradesh High Court, which was under challenge before the Hon'ble Apex Court in **Chebrolu Leela Prasad Rao's** case (*supra*), wherein the majority view taken by the Andhra Pradesh High Court has been annulled and the law has been laid down as detailed above, thus, confirming the minority view of the Chief Justice of that High Court.

40. After the Judgment in **Chebrolu Leela Prasad Rao's** case (*supra*) came, learned Advocate General tried to differentiate the Judgment, submitting that the said Judgment shall not be applicable to the facts of this case, inasmuch as, the question before the Hon'ble Apex Court was 100% reservation in favour of the Scheduled Tribes in the scheduled areas, whereas that is not the case in the State of Jharkhand. In the State of Jharkhand, what has been sought to be done is to make reservation on the ground of residence in favour of the residents of the scheduled districts, which include the persons belonging to unreserved category and all the reserved categories, to which, the benefit of reservation is applicable.

41. Learned Advocate General further submitted that Article 16(2) of the Constitution of India prohibits discrimination on the grounds “only” of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence, and these expressions are preceded by the word “only” and followed by the expression “or any of them”, which play a very important role. It is submitted by the learned Advocate General that the discrimination is prohibited, only on any of the grounds mentioned above, but if any protective action is required to be taken under Articles 29, 38 and 46 of the Constitution of India, and the action is taken on any or more of those grounds, in combination with other factors, Article 16(2) of the Constitution of India

shall not be attracted, even if it results in some discrimination to the other set of citizens. Learned Advocate General pointed out that in the present case, the cumulative factors of low human development indices, backwardness, remoteness, poverty, inferiority in the social indicators in the State due to uneven topography, lack of water resources, loss in canopy average of forest and uncontrolled rapid industrialization have been taken into consideration, while issuing the Notification and Order dated 14.07.2016 by the Governor of the State, in combination with one of the grounds of 'residence', and as such, Article 16(2) of the Constitution of India shall not be attracted in the present case. In support of his contention, learned Advocate General has also placed reliance upon that portion of Hon'ble Apex Court's decision in *Kailash Chand Sharma's* case (*supra*), wherein it is clarified as follows:-

"14. ----- . Coming to the first aspect, it must be noticed that the prohibitory mandate under Article 16(2) is not attracted if the alleged discrimination is on grounds not merely related to residence, but the factum of residence is only taken into account in addition to other relevant factors. This, in effect, is the import of the expression "only"."

42. Learned Advocate General, however, very fairly conceded that in view of the Hon'ble Apex Court's decision in **Chebrolu Leela Prasad Rao's** case (*supra*), the rules framed under Article 309 of the Constitution of India cannot be said to be an Act of Parliament or of the State Legislature, and by the impugned Notification and Order dated 14.07.2016 none of the Act of the Parliament or the State Legislature is sought to be affected. Accordingly, the said notification and order may not stand the test laid down by the Hon'ble Apex Court in **Chebrolu Leela Prasad Rao's** case (*supra*).

43. The respondents and the intervener respondents, who have been selected and who have also been appointed in the scheduled districts, or the intervener respondents to whom the appointment letters could not be issued due to the interim order passed by this Court on 18.09.2019, are represented by learned senior counsels Sri Anil Kumar Sinha, Smt. Indrani Sen Choudhary, learned counsels M/S Rajiv Kumar Sinha, Rajiv Kumar, and other learned advocates. Learned senior counsel Sri Anil Kumar Sinha submitted that the petitioners do not have any case for consideration, as they took part in the selection process, knowing full well about the reservation made in favour of the residents of the scheduled districts, and having taken part in the selection process

and having failed in getting selected, they now cannot turn back and challenge the conditions laid down in the advertisement. In this connection, learned senior counsel has placed reliance upon the decision of the Apex Court in **Union of India & Ors. Vs. S. Vinodh Kumar & Ors.**, reported in (2007) 8 SCC 100. Learned senior counsel has submitted that the Governor of the State is fully competent under paragraph 5(1) of Scheduled V of the Constitution of India to issue the notification making reservation in favour of the residents of the scheduled districts in order to secure justice – social, economic and political, to the residents suffering variously in the backdrop of the conditions mentioned in the notification. Learned senior counsel in this connection has also relied upon Article 46 of the Constitution of India. It is submitted that under Article 15(4) of the Constitution of India, the State is empowered to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and as such, there is no violation of Articles 14 and 16 in the present case. It is submitted by the learned senior counsel that the scheduled area cannot be equated with the non-scheduled area. Learned senior counsel has pointed out that such action had also taken place in the State of Jharkhand previously and has been upheld up to the Hon'ble Apex Court. In this connection, learned senior counsel has placed reliance upon the decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court in **Union of India & Ors, Vs. Rakesh Kumar & Ors.**, reported in (2010) 4 SCC 50, wherein where, by Act 14 of 1874, Santhal Paragraphganas Division and Chutia Nagpur Division (now known as Chhota Nagpur Division) were created and in these scheduled districts, tribal communities were created and accorded a certain degree of autonomy to regulate their affairs on the basis of their own conventions and traditions. Many of these communities chose their leaders through an informal consensus and it was held by the Hon'ble Apex Court that in the Panchayats located in those scheduled areas, the exclusive representation of the Scheduled Tribes in the Chairperson positions of the same bodies is constitutionally permissible, as they warranted exceptional treatment with regard to the reservation. It was further held that rationale behind imposing an upper ceiling of 50% in reservations for higher education and public employment cannot be readily extended to the domain of political representation at the panchayat level in scheduled areas.

44. Learned senior counsel has also placed reliance upon the decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court in **K.G. Ashok & Ors. Vs. Kerala Public Service**

Commission & Ors., reported in (2001) 5 SCC 419, wherein where, the candidates were prohibited from making application for appointment for the same post of Jr. Health Inspector Gr.-II in all the 14 districts in the State of Kerala, by putting a restriction to the effect that applications should not be sent for more than one district, it was held by the Hon'ble Apex Court that though a candidate was prohibited from applying in more than one district, he was free to choose any district of his choice and thus, the only thing was that the candidate was not entitled to apply for the same post in more than one district at a time. In such a case, the right of the candidate was not curtailed as he / she was not prevented from choosing the district of his or her choice. It is submitted that this decision has also been followed by this High Court in the case of appointments made in the Police Department in the State of Jharkhand, in **The State of Jharkhand & Ors. Vs. Sri Anil Kumar Mehta & Ors.**, reported in 2014 (3) JLR 346. Learned senior counsel concluded that even in the present case, the candidates were not deprived from applying in their own district or in the non-scheduled districts of the State, and their rights cannot be said to be curtailed in any manner whatsoever.

45. The other learned counsels, appearing for the similarly situated intervener respondents have also adopted the submission of the learned senior counsel and they have also argued that there is no illegality in the Notification and Order dated 14.07.2016 or in the subsequent advertisements contained in Annexures-4 and 4/1 to the lead writ application, providing reservation in favour of the local residents of the scheduled districts. Learned counsels have submitted that taking into consideration the various factors, it was found necessary to protect the interests of the residents in the scheduled districts. Learned counsels have also submitted that even otherwise it would be of immense benefit to the school going children in the scheduled districts, if they are taught in their own tribal language by the local teachers, than the outsiders, who may not be well conversant with the local language. It is lastly submitted that in view of the decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court in **Chebrolu Leela Prasad Rao's** case (*supra*), as has been done in the said case, appointments already made should not be disturbed. It is pointed out by the learned Advocate General that by now, about 80% persons have already been appointed and as such, the appointments already made should not be disturbed.

46. Learned counsels for the JSSC have only clarified the stand of JSSC that it has followed the dictates of the State Government.

47. An interlocutory application has also been filed relating to Panchayat Service, which is not related with these writ applications. The anxiety of these intervenor respondents is that due to the order dated 18.09.2019 passed by this Court, their selection process has also been stalled by the State Government. They only need a clarification that by virtue of the said interim order, their selection process may not be affected.

48. Having heard learned counsels for the parties, it would be appropriate to take a look at the Presidential Notification and the impugned Notification and Order dated 14.07.2016. The Presidential Notification which is in force, declaring scheduled areas in the State of Jharkhand, was issued on 11th April, 2007, which reads as follows:-

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 11th April, 2007

G.S.R. 285 (E)- The following Order made by the President is published for general information:-

“C.O.229”

The Scheduled Areas (State of Jharkhand) Order, 2007

In exercise at the powers conferred by sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 6 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India, the President hereby rescinds the Scheduled Areas (States of Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh) Order, 2003 in so far as it relates to the areas now comprised in the State of Jharkhand and in consultation with the Governor of that State, is pleased to make the following Order, namely:-

1. (1) Thus Order may be called the Scheduled Areas (State of Jharkhand) Order, 2007.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. The areas specified below are hereby redefined to be the Scheduled Areas within the State of Jharkhand:-

JHARKHAND

- 1) Ranchi District*
- 2) Lohardagga District*
- 3) Gumla District*
- 4) Simdega District*
- 5) Latehar District*
- 6) East-Singhbhum District*
- 7) West Singhbhum District*

- 8) *Saraikela-Kharsawan District*
- 9) *Sahebganj District*
- 10) *Dumka District*
- 11) *Pakur District*
- 12) *Jamtara District*
- 13) *Palamu District-Rabda and Bokariya Panchayats of Satbarwa Block.*
- 14) *Godda District-Sunderpahari and Boarijor Blocks.*

Explanation - For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the said areas are the same, by whatever name called, as were notified as Scheduled Areas as part of the erstwhile State of Bihar vide C.O.109 [the Scheduled Area (States of Bihar, Gujrat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) Order, 1977.

3. Any reference in the preceding paragraph to the territorial division by whatever name indicated shall be construed as a reference to the territorial division of that name as existing at the commencement of this Order.

*A.P.J. ABDUL KALAM,
President*

[F.No 19(8)/2006-1]

K.N. CHATURVEDI, Secy.

49. A plain reading of paragraph 5(1) of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India (quoted in paragraph 7 above), shows that it starts with *non-obstante* clause “notwithstanding anything in this Constitution” and empowers the Governor to issue public notification directing that any particular Act of the Parliament or of the State Legislature shall not apply to a scheduled area or any in part thereof in the State, or shall apply with such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the notification. The Order No.5939 dated 14.7.2016 issued by the Governor of the State in exercise of the aforesaid power, reads as follows:-

Government of Jharkhand

Deptt. of Personnel, Administrative Reforms & Rajbhasha

Order

Ranchi, Dated 14.07.2016

No. 5939 / Whereas, under sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 5 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India, the Governor may, by public notification direct that any particular Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State shall not apply to a Schedule Area or any part thereof in the State subject to such exceptions and modifications as specified in the notification.

And whereas, the Scheduled Area in the State are characterized by low Human Development Indices, backwardness,

remoteness poverty and whereas the social indicators of the Scheduled Areas are on an average, inferior to the average of social indicators in the State due to uneven topography, lack of water resources, loss in canopy coverage of forest and uncontrolled rapid industrialization;

And whereas, recognizing the factors identified above, the Tribal Advisory Council of Jharkhand has recommended issuing of a notification by the Governor for suspension of eligibility conditions as enshrined in various appointment rules for the appointment of class 3 and class 4 posts at district level for a period of 10 years in the 13 districts namely- Sahebganj, Pakur, Dumka, Jamtara, Latehar, Ranchi, Khunti, Gumla, Lohardagga, Simdega, East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum and Sraikela-Kharsawan for appointment of cent-percent District level class-3 and class-4 posts by the local residents of the district concerned;

And whereas, the Governor of Jharkhand in order to improve the quality of people in the Scheduled Areas, by providing additional opportunities of employment, in favour of the local residents of Scheduled Areas;

The following notification shall come into effect from the date of its publications in the official Gazette.

50. The Notification No.5938 dated 14.7.2016 issued by the Governor of the State in exercise of the power under paragraph 5(1) of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India, reads as follows:-

Government of Jharkhand

Department of Personnel, Administrative Reforms and Rajbhasha

Notification

Ranchi, Dated 14.07.2016

No.14 / Sthaneeyata Neeti-14-01/2015/5938 In exercise of powers conferred by the provisions by sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 5 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India, the Governor of Jharkhand, hereby, directs that the provisions regarding “eligibility of the appointment” mentioned in the various appointment rules as per list enclosed, Government may amend from time to time, framed by the State Government under article 309 of the Constitution for the appointment to the district cadre posts, shall be deemed to the modified and enforced up to the extent as specified, hereinafter, namely:-

“Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules or any other Act, Order, Direction, Rules or Law for the time being in force, only local residents of the districts namely – Sahebganj, Pakur, Dumka, Jamtara, Latehar, Ranchi, Khunti, Gumla, Lohardagga, Simdega, East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum and

Sraikela-Kharsawan, shall be eligible for recruitment to the vacancies arising in class-3 and class-4 posts of the district cadre in various department of the concerned districts, for a period of 10 years from the date of issue of this notification.”

*By order in the name of the
Governor of Jharkhand
Sd/- Nidhi Khare
Principal Secretary to the
Government*

51. A plain reading of these notification and order show that the Governor of Jharkhand has directed that the provisions regarding “eligibility of the appointment” mentioned in the various appointment rules, as per the list enclosed, and as framed by the State Government under Article 309 of the Constitution of India, for the appointment to district cadre posts shall be deemed to be modified to the extent that cent-percent Class-III and Class-IV posts in various department in the 13 scheduled districts have been reserved for the residents of the concerned districts only. By the notification only the service rules framed under Article 309 of the Constitution of India have been sought to be modified, and even the list attached to the notification does not contain any Act of the Parliament or of the State Legislature. It is held by the Hon'ble Apex Court in **Chebrolu Leela Prasad Rao's** case (*supra*), that the rules framed under Article 309 of the Constitution of India are neither the law enacted by the Parliament nor by the State Legislature. This apart, though in the cases of **G. Ramadoss** (*supra*) and **Pulusam Krishna Murty** (*supra*), it has been held by the Andhra Pradesh High Court that the use of word “*notwithstanding anything in this Constitution*” makes it absolutely clear that while acting under paragraph 5(1) of the Fifth Schedule, the Governor of the State is vested with overriding powers to make by public notification any law relating to the administration and control of the scheduled areas, despite the other provisions including those enshrined in Part-III of the Constitution of India, but, these decisions have been annulled by the Hon'ble Apex Court in **Chebrolu Leela Prasad Rao's** case (*supra*), clearly and specifically holding that in garb of the *non-obstante* clause as aforesaid, such power cannot be exercised by the Governor of the State overriding the fundamental rights of the citizens guaranteed under Part-III of the Constitution.

52. We are also bound by the conclusion of the Hon'ble Apex Court in **Chebrolu Leela Prasad Rao's** case (*supra*), that the Governor in exercise of powers under Paragraph 5(1) Schedule V of the Constitution, can exercise the

powers concerning any particular Act of the Parliament or the Legislature of the State, directing that such law shall not apply to the scheduled areas or any part thereof, or shall apply subject to any exceptions and modifications, but by that, a new law cannot be framed by the Governor of the State. It has been made clear by the Hon'ble Apex Court that the area reserved for the Governor under the provisions of paragraph 5(1) Schedule V of the Constitution is prescribed. He cannot act beyond its purview and has to exercise his power within the four corners of the provision.

53. We also find that by the impugned notification issued by the Governor of the State, 100% reservation has been provided in favour of the residents of the scheduled districts, totally ignoring the fundamental rights of the citizens residing out of the scheduled districts, and as held by the Hon'ble Apex Court, such reservation is not permissible under the Constitution, as the outer limit is 50%, as specified in **Indra Sawhney's** case (*supra*).

54. The submissions of the learned Advocate General and learned counsels for the respondents that in order to overcome the factors of low human development indices, backwardness, poverty etc., in the scheduled districts and to secure justice – social, economic and political, the notification had to be issued by the Governor of the State for protecting the interests of the residents in the scheduled districts, and even otherwise it would be of immense benefit to the school going children in the scheduled districts, if they are taught in their own tribal language by the local teachers, than the outsiders, who may not be well conversant with the local language, are only fit to be rejected. This “sons of the soil” policies prescribing reservation or preference based on domicile or residence has already been decried by the Apex Court in **Dr. Pradeep Jain's** case (*supra*), holding that Parliament alone has been given the right to enact an exception to the ban on discrimination based on residence. We find no logic in the submission that it would be of immense benefit to the school going children in the scheduled districts, if they are taught in their own tribal language by the local teachers, as the education of the school going children cannot be compromised with merit, giving 100% reservation in favour of the teachers of the same district and prohibiting the appointment of more meritorious teachers, even if available.

55. We also do not find any merit in the submission of learned Advocate General that the decision in **Chebrolu Leela Prasad Rao's** case (*supra*), shall not be applicable to the facts of this case, inasmuch as, the question before the

Hon'ble Apex Court was 100% reservation in favour of the Scheduled Tribes in the scheduled areas, which was not the basis of "residence", as in the State of Jharkhand. In **Kailash Chand Sharma's** case (*supra*), **A.V.S Narsimha Rao's** case (*supra*) and **Dr. Pradeep Jain's** case (*supra*), the Hon'ble Apex Court has held that "residence" by itself cannot be a ground to accord any preferential treatment for reservation, and it is not possible to compartmentalize the State into districts with a view to offer employment to the residents of that district on a preferential basis. In **Dr. Pradeep Jain's** case (*supra*), the Apex Court has even condemned the wholesome reservation made by some of the State Governments on the basis of "domicile" or "residence". It is also held in these cases that only the Parliament is empowered under Articles 16(3) and 35(a) of the Constitution of India to enact any such law and this power is not available to the State Legislatures, and consequently, this power is not available to the Governor of the State as well.

56. We accordingly find, hold and conclude that the Notification No. 5938 and Order No, 5939 dated 14.7.2016, issued by the respondent State as contained in Annexures-6 and 6/1 of the lead writ application, cannot be sustained in the eyes of law and must be held *ultra vires* Articles 14, 13(2), 15 and 16 of the Constitution of India. The impugned notification and order also violate Articles 16(3) and 35(a-i) of the Constitution of India, as such power is vested only in the Parliament and not in the State Legislatures. Consequently, the Governor of the State also cannot exercise such power. The same is *ultra vires* paragraph 5(1) of Schedule V of the Constitution of India as well, as the Governor has transgressed the limitations, in the garb of *non-obstante* clause therein.

57. For the reasons detailed above, both these Notification No. 5938 and Order No. 5939 dated 14.7.2016, as contained in Annexures-6 and 6/1 of the lead writ application are accordingly, quashed.

58. Consequently, paragraph 5(iii) of the Advertisement No. 21/2016 published on 28th December, 2016 as modified by Advertisement dated 4.2.2017, as contained in Annexures-4 and 4/1 of the lead writ application, containing the stipulation that as against the vacant posts of Trained Graduate Teacher in the scheduled districts, only the local residents of those scheduled districts can apply, also cannot be sustained in the eyes of law for the same reasons, and this paragraph of the advertisement, is hereby, also quashed.

59. This brings us to the question about the appointments already made of the candidates belonging to the scheduled districts. It is submitted by learned counsel for the respondents and the intervener respondents that similar was the situation in **Chebrolu Leela Prasad Rao's** case (*supra*), decided by the Hon'ble Apex Court, wherein the appointments already made in the scheduled areas with respect to the Scheduled Tribe candidates of those areas have been saved by the Hon'ble Apex Court, irrespective of the fact that the Government's notification dated 10.1.2000 was held *ultra vires* and not sustainable in the eyes of law.

60. The facts of **Chebrolu Leela Prasad Rao's** case (*supra*) were quite different, as have already been discussed in paragraph 23 of our Judgment. In the said case, the candidates were working for about 30 years, inasmuch as, they were appointed pursuant to the Govt. notification issued on 5.11.1986 itself. Though the Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal quashed the notification and the challenge to that order before the Hon'ble Apex Court was dismissed as withdrawn on 20.3.1998, the Government of Andhra Pradesh came out with yet another illegal notification dated 25.4.1987, which was also finally quashed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 6437 of 1998 allowing the appeal by Judgment dated 18.12.1998. Thereafter, the State of Andhra Pradesh came out with yet another illegal notification dated 10.1.2000, which was held *ultra vires* by the Hon'ble Apex Court in **Chebrolu Leela Prasad Rao's** case (*supra*). Thus, the candidates already appointed in the year 1987 or afterwards had already worked for more than 30 years and it was in that peculiar circumstance, their appointments were saved with the condition that the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana shall not attempt similar exercise in future.

61. Such is not the case in the present writ applications in hand. The local residents of the scheduled districts have been appointed only in the month of July, 2019 and they are working since then. Their appointments are fresh appointments and indeed, in teeth of Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution of India. Such appointments cannot be protected in law. Indeed, it has been pointed out through Annexure-7 to the lead writ application that the State Government had been contemplating to impose such unreasonable and unconstitutional restrictions for all the districts in the State. We cannot be a mute spectator to such illegal actions of the State Government and any such attempt by the State Government has to be stalled at its very inception. Such appointments, ignoring the rights of more meritorious candidates, only on the basis of residence, were

absolutely illegal and unconstitutional from its very inception and have to be quashed.

62. In the result, the appointments of the Trained Graduate Teachers made pursuant to the Advertisement No. 21/2016 published on 28.12.2016 as modified by Advertisement dated 4.2.2017, as contained in Annexures-4 and 4/1 of the lead writ application, in the scheduled districts relating to the local residents of those districts only, are hereby, quashed. Even those appointees, if any, who may not be a party in these writ applications, shall be treated to be represented in representative capacity by the respondents and the intervenor respondents, in view of orders dated 21.02.2019, 24.04.2019 and 18.09.2019 passed by this Court.

63. So far as the appointments made in the non-scheduled districts are concerned, these are not under challenge in these writ applications. Though vide paragraph 5(i) of the advertisements as contained in Annexures-4 and 4/1 to the lead writ application the candidates were given the choice to apply against the vacancies of only one district of their choice, and were prohibited from applying in more than one district, but they were free to choose the district of their choice, as held by the Hon'ble Apex Court in **K.G. Ashok's** case (*supra*), and followed in the State of Jharkhand in **Anil Kumar Mehta's** case (*supra*). In that case the Hon'ble Apex Court has laid down the law as follows:-

“13. Though a candidate is prohibited from applying in more than one district, he is free to choose any district of his choice and thus the only thing is that the candidate is not entitled to apply for the same post in more than one district at a time. Here, the right of the candidate is not curtailed as he/she is not prevented from choosing the district of his/her choice. At the same time, if every person is permitted to apply for all districts the number of applications received by the Commission will be 14 times the number of applications now being received with the result that the Commission will be doing a futile exercise of selection work in the other 13 districts, as a candidate can after all accept appointment in only one district. Considering all these aspects the Commission has imposed the restriction on candidates from applying in more than one district in response to one and the same notification. The restriction does not tantamount to the denial of opportunity to a candidate for applying to any post.” (Emphasis supplied.)

64. Accordingly, we hereby, direct that all the 8423 posts of Trained Graduate Teacher in the Government Secondary Schools in the scheduled districts

of the State of Jharkhand, as detailed in the Notification No. 5938 and Order No. 5939 dated 14.7.2016, as contained in Annexures-6 and 6/1 of the lead writ application, be advertised afresh and fresh selection process be undertaken in accordance with law.

65. We hereby, clarify that all those candidates who were eligible to apply in response to the Advertisement No. 21/2016, as contained in Annexures-4 and 4/1 of the lead writ application, shall be entitled to apply in the fresh selection process, irrespective of any barrier, if any, as to their age.

66. We also propose to make it abundantly clear that by the ad-interim order dated 18.9.2019 passed by this Court in these writ applications, the selection process was never stayed by the Court in the non-scheduled districts, though, as informed to us, it had erroneously been taken by the State Government like that. There was no stay for appointments on any post in the non-scheduled districts, or for that matter there was no stay for the appointments even in the scheduled districts, rather, only the operation of the Notification No. 5938 dated 14.7.2016 was stayed by this Court. In other words, the appointments could be continued to be made even in the scheduled districts, ignoring the aforesaid notification.

67. In the result, all these writ applications succeed and are accordingly, allowed with the directions and observations as above. The pending interlocutory applications also stand disposed of.

(H.C. Mishra, J.)

Shree Chandrashekhar, J:- I Agree.

(Shree Chandrashekhar, J.)

Deepak Roshan, J:- I Agree.

(Deepak Roshan, J.)

JHARKHAND HIGH COURT, RANCHI

Dated the 21st September, 2020.

D.S./R.Kr./B.S. / AFR