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Government of India
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
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Inclusion Into SC List**

The criteria and procedure followed for inclusion of a community/ caste in the list of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes are as Under:-

(i) Criteria

1. **Scheduled Castes(SCs):-** Extreme social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of traditional practice of untouchability.
2. **Scheduled Tribes(STs):-** Indication of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with community at large and backwardness.
3. **Other Backward Classes (OBCs):-** Social, educational, economic backwardness and inadequate representation in the Central Government posts and services.

(iii) Procedure:-

SCs and STs are specified under the provisions of Articles 341 & 342 of the Constitution of India respectively. Further, Government has laid down Modalities in June, 1999, as amended in June, 2002 for processing of modifications in the lists of SCs and STs.

The Modalities envisage that only such proposals of the concerned State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations, which have been agreed to

1. **by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), in the case of SCs, and RGI &**
2. **National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) in the case of STs, are further processed in accordance with provisions of clause (2) of Articles 341 and 342 respectively.**

Inclusion of communities/ castes in the **Central List of OBCs** is done on the advice of **National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)** as envisaged in Section (9) of NCBC Act, 1993.

(b) to (e): State-wise details of proposals received for inclusion of communities/ castes in the list of Scheduled Castes during last and current years are as under:-

State	Castes/ communities recommended for inclusion	
	2014	2015
Bihar	Bind	-
Haryana	(1) Aheria, Aheri, Heri, Naik, Thori, Turi, Hari (2) Rai Sikh (3) Banjara, (4) Dhobi, Dhobirajak	-
Karnataka	-	Kotekshatriya, Kotegara, Koteyava, Rama Kashtriya, Koteyara, Serugara, Servegara
Maharashtra	Kaikadi	-
West Bengal	Chain	-

Above proposals have been processed in accordance with Modalities. As the proposal in respect of Naik, Banjara, Dhobi, Dhobirajak castes of Haryana were not supported by the Registrar General of India (RGI), accordingly, they have been returned to the State Government to review or further justify their recommendation in the light of observations of the RGI. The proposals of Bind caste of Bihar, Kaikadi caste of Maharashtra and Kotekshatriya, Kotegara, Koteyava, Rama Kashtriya, Koteyara, Serugara, Servegara castes of Karnataka have been sent to the RGI for comments. The proposal of

Chain community of West Bengal and Aheria, Aheri, Heri, Thori, Turi, Hari, Rai Sikh castes of Haryana have been sent to National Commission for Scheduled Castes for comments.

As any amendment in the list of Scheduled Castes can be made only by an Act of Parliament, in view of clause (2) of Article 341 of Constitution of India, no time frame can be assigned in the matter.

This information was given by the Minister of State for Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Vijay Sampla in a written reply to a question in Lok Sabha here today.

How the Government Identifies SCs and STs in India

How were Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes identified prior to independence?

On the basis of the **1931 census** that the British government had conducted, the Government of India **1935 Act** was promulgated. The reservation for the “Depressed Classes” was incorporated into the act, which came into force in 1937.

- **This “Depressed class” later came to known as the Scheduled Caste.**
- Scheduled Tribe were the ‘tribes or communities’ who were isolated from the rest of the communities and wouldn’t abide to any religion.
- **British government in 1935 identified 'Schedule of Tribes' which consisted of different types of indigenous tribal groups i.e. Denotified tribes, criminal tribes, forest dwellers etc.**
- By 1937 both the section were given positive affirmative action rights and political representation.
- After India got its independence, the Constitution continued the affirmative action for the ‘depressed class’ which were now termed as 'Scheduled Caste' and 'Scheduled Tribe'.

What does the Constitution of India state?

1. According to the Constitution of India, under **article 341(1)**, the **President of India, after consultation with the Governor, may specify, “the castes, races, tribes or parts of groups within castes or races, which shall be deemed to be Scheduled Castes”.**
2. Accordingly, **the President has notified the Scheduled Castes in the order called ‘Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order-1950’ and the ‘Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes List (Modification) Order-1956.**
3. **However, under article 341(2), the Parliament of India by law can include or exclude the above-mentioned groups from the list of the Scheduled Castes.**

What does the Presidential Order of 1950 state?

The order was called as the **Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950**. The complete list of castes and tribes was made on order of 1950 which had **certain norms and criteria for inclusion of other community later**. However the Scheduled tribe list was put in updation due to partition as it was very difficult to identify tribals as they were geographically isolated. Thus, the list of Scheduled tribe was completely updated by 1958 with **744 enlisted tribes**.

What does the order say on religion and how it affects conversion?

Part 3 of the Presidential order of 1950 states that “no person who professes a religion different from the Hindu [the Sikh or the Buddhist] religion shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste.” This clearly lays down a religious barrier which states that any person who is not a Hindu, Buddhist or a Sikh, will not be entitled to reservation on the basis of being a Scheduled Caste.

This is also the reason **why most Dalits who convert to another religion**, take up Buddhism as opposed to any other religion, so as not to leave the fold of reservations.

What about the backward classes?

The First Backward Classes Commission was set up by a presidential order on 29 January 1953 under the chairmanship of **Kaka Kalelkar**. The commission submitted its report in 1955.

- It had prepared a list of **around 2400 backward castes** for the entire country and of which **837 had been classified as the 'most backward'**.

The commission also put some recommendations like reserving 70% of reservations for OBC in education.

The second backward class commission was established on 1 January 1979, **B.P Mandal** as its chairperson. The commission submitted its report in December 1980 which included both Hindus and non-Hindus, and consisted around 52% of the total population. The Mandal Commission recommended **27% of reservation as the SC had set bar for reservation to not extend 50% in any case.**

For identifying socially and educationally backward classes, the commission adopted the following criteria:

1. **Low social position** in the traditional caste hierarchy of Hindu society.
2. **Lack of general educational advancement** among the major section of a caste or community.
3. Inadequate or no representation in government services.
4. Inadequate representation in the field of trade, commerce and industry

Why is there a parallel Central and State OBC list in existence unlike the SC/ST list which is uniform for both state and the centre?

- This dichotomy **did not exist in the case of SC and ST**, thanks to Baba Saheb Ambedkar and distinguished administrative and **demographic scholars** especially **Mr Hutton** who in 1931 census listed SC on the **criteria of caste subjected to untouchability** which was brought into effect by Govt of India Act 1935 with the **drawing up of state wise central SC list**.
 1. This was **continued in the Constitution of India** following which the 1951 **Presidential Orders scheduling SCs and STs were issued.**
 2. **So there was a single list for SCs and STs** issued by the centre, state wise, **which could be amended only by an act of parliament.**
- According to PS Krishnan, who was the Secretary, Ministry of Welfare when govt implemented the Mandal Commission Report in 1990, seeking to provide 27% reservations to socially and educationally backward classes, **“The first Backward Classes Commission that is Kaka Kalelkar Commission gave its report in 1955.**
- The then central government in 1961 **said centre will not make a list of backward classes and the states can have their own list if they choose.**
- The **argument was** that the five year plans already undertaken will mainly benefit the backward classes and hence no such list was required.”
- “This proved to be erroneous because it was subsequently proved that gap between SEDBC on one end and socially advanced castes on the other continues to be very wide in every parameter of development and welfare, **with SCs and STs at the bottom and SEDBCs far below the socially advanced castes.**

- This dichotomy in SEdbc list is sought to be removed in this bill, but whether the states will agree to it is the question. The states will have to be taken into confidence and shown that no injustice will be done to backward classes in any way.”

What about the Constitutional Amendment Bill introduced in Parliament to give **constitutional status to National Commission for the Backward Classes or NCBC? * done now)**

Article 342(A) provides, as in the case of SCs, that there will be a **Presidential list issued first in consultation with the governor of the state and any subsequent** change in the list can be made only by parliamentary law.

The bill has recognized that BCs also need development in addition to reservations. There are provision in the bill for development of SEdbcS and the new NCBC’s role in the development process.

According to PS Krishnan, if this bill goes through, **inclusion or exclusion of any caste subsequent to the initial press notification** can be done only by an act of Parliament **as in the case of SC and ST.**

1. In the case of SCs the criteria is untouchability.
2. In the case of STs, the community must be shown to be a tribe which is isolated, and lives in vulnerable conditions. This has to be proved anthropologically.
3. This is ensured by the long established process of referring every proposal for inclusion in the SC and ST list to the **Registered General of India (RGI) that has an expert anthropological wing.** Following this, the government moves a bill in the Parliament

Commissions mandate etc

Other Backward Class

Other Backward Class (OBC) is a collective term used by the [Govt of India](#) to classify [castes](#) which are educationally or socially disadvantaged.

It is **one of several official classifications** of the population of India, along with [Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes](#) (SCs and STs). The OBCs were found to comprise **41% of the country's population** by the [Mandal Commission](#) report of 1980, a figure which had shrunk or increased to 41% by 2006 when the [National Sample Survey Organisation](#) took place.^{[1][2][3]} There is substantial debate over the exact number of OBCs in India; but many believe that it is higher than the figures quoted by either the Mandal Commission or the National Sample Survey.^[4]

In the [Indian Constitution](#), OBCs are described as "**socially and educationally backward classes**", and the Govt of India is enjoined to ensure their social and educational development — for example, the OBCs are entitled to **27% reservations** in [public sector](#) employment and higher education.

The list of OBCs maintained by the Indian [Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment](#) **is dynamic**, with castes and communities **being added or removed** depending on social, educational and economic factors.

In a reply to a question in [Lok Sabha](#), Union Minister [Jitendra Singh](#) informed that as on January 2016, the percentage of OBCs in central government services is 21.57% and has shown an increasing trend since September, 1993^[5]. Likewise, in 2015, at educational institutes, funds meant for OBC students under the reservation policy were not used properly or were underused in cases of upgrading infrastructure as well as in violation of faculty recruitment of OBCs according to the 49% reservation policy.^[6]

Until 1985, the affairs of the Backward Classes were looked after by the Backward Classes Cell in the [Ministry of Home Affairs](#). A separate Ministry of Welfare was established in 1985 (renamed in 1998 - Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) to attend to matters relating to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs.^[7] The **Backward Classes Division of the Ministry** looks after the policy, planning and implementation of programmes relating to social and economic empowerment of OBCs, and matters relating to two institutions set up for the welfare of OBCs, the [National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation](#) and the [National Commission for Backward Classes](#).

Under Article 340 of the Indian Constitution, it is obligatory for the government to promote the welfare of the OBCs.

The president may by order appoint a commission consisting of such persons as he thinks fit to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes within the territory of India and the difficulties under which they labour and to make recommendations as to the steps that should be taken by the union or any state to remove such difficulties and as to improve their condition and as to the grants that should be made, and the order appointing such commission shall define the procedure to be followed by the commission. ... A commission so appointed shall investigate the matters referred

to them and present to the president a report setting out the facts as found by them and making such recommendation as they think proper.

— *Article 340 of the Indian Constitution*

A 1992 decision of the Supreme Court of India resulted in a requirement that 27% of civil service positions be reserved for members of OBCs.^[8] In a reply to a question in [Lok Sabha](#), Union Minister [Jitendra Singh](#) informed that as on January 2016, the percentage of OBCs in central government jobs is 21.57%.^[9] This difference between proportion of different communities in higher educational institutions is mainly because of difference in primary school enrollment. Political parties in India have attempted to use these communities as [votebank](#)

Sub-categorisation of OBCs

In October 2017, President of India [Ram Nath Kovind](#) notified a five-member Commission headed by [Delhi High Court](#)'s former Chief Justice [G. Rohini](#) under Article 340 of Indian Constitution,^{[20][21]} to explore the idea of OBC sub-categorisation.^{[22][23][24]} The National Commission for Backward Classes had recommended it in 2011 and a standing committee too had repeated this. The committee has a three-point mandate.^[25]

1. To examine the "extent of inequitable distribution of benefits of reservation" among various castes and communities that come under the Central OBC list.
2. To work out the **mechanism, criteria and parameters** for the actual sub-categorisation. The actual OBC reservation will continue to be 27% and within this the committee will have to do the re-arranging.
3. Bringing order to the Central list of OBCs by removing any repetitions.

Creamy layer and Indra Sawhney vs Union of India

The term [creamy layer](#) was first coined by Justice Krishna Iyer in 1975 in State of Kerala vs NM Thomas case, wherein he observed that "**the danger of 'reservation'**", it seems to me, is **three-fold**.

1. **Its benefits**, by and large, are snatched away by the top creamy layer of the 'backward' caste or class,
 2. thus keeping the weakest among the weak always weak and
 3. leaving the fortunate layers to consume the whole cake".^{[29][30]}
- 1992 Indra Sawhney v Union of India **judgment laid down** the limits of the state's powers: it upheld the ceiling of 50 per cent quotas, **emphasized the concept of "social backwardness", and prescribed 11 indicators to ascertain backwardness**. The nine-Judge Bench judgement also established the **concept of qualitative exclusion**, such as "creamy layer".^{[31][32][33]}
 - The creamy layer is only **applicable in the case of Other Backward Castes and not applicable on other group like SC or ST**.
 - The creamy layer criteria was introduced at Rs 100,000 in 1993, and revised to Rs 250,000 in 2004, Rs 450,000 in 2008 and Rs 600,000 in 2013.^[34]
 - In October 2015, [National Commission for Backward Classes](#) proposed that a person belonging to OBC with an **annual family income** of up to Rs **1.5 million** should be considered as **minimum ceiling for OBC**.^[35]

- In **August 2017**, NDA government announced the creamy layer ceiling in the OBC category from getting reservation in jobs, has been raised from Rs 6 lakh a year to Rs 8 lakh.^[38]
- NCBC also recommended **sub-division of OBCs into 'backward', 'more backward' and 'extremely backward' blocs and divide 27% quota amongst them in proportion to their population**, to ensure that stronger OBCs don't corner the quota benefits.^{[36][37]}

National Commission for Backward Classes

is a constitutional body (123rd constitutional amendment **bill 2018** and 102nd amendment in constitution to make it constitutional body) (**Article 338B** of the Constitution) under [Ministry of Social Justice](#) established on 14 August 1993. constituted pursuant to the provisions of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993.

The commission was the outcome of **Indra Sawhney & Ors. Vs. Union of India**. The [Supreme Court](#) in its Judgement dated 16.11.1992 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 930 of 1990 – Indra Sawhney Vs. Union of India and Ors., reported in (1992) Supp. 3 SCC 217 directed the Govt of India, State Govts and UT Administrations to constitute a **permanent body in the nature of a Commission or Tribunal for entertaining, examining and recommending upon requests for inclusion and complaints of over-inclusion and under-inclusion in the list of OBCs**.^[2] The Supreme Court held that the Constitution recognised only social and educational — and not economic — backwardness.

The number of backward castes in **Central list of OBCs** has now increased to **5,013+** (without the figures for most of the Union Territories) in 2006 as per National Commission for Backward Classes.^[3] In **October 2015**, National Commission for Backward Classes proposed that a person belonging to OBC with an annual family income of up to ₹15 lakhs should be considered as minimum ceiling for OBC.^[4]

NCBC also recommended **sub-division of OBCs into 'backward', 'more backward' and 'extremely backward' blocs and divide 27% quota amongst them in proportion to their population**, to ensure that stronger OBCs don't corner the quota benefits.^{[5][6][7]}

Article 338B of Indian Constitution

The NCBC Bill, passed by Parliament of India inserted **Article 338B** into the Constitution after Articles 338 and 338A which deal with the [National Commission for Scheduled Castes](#) (SC) and [National Commission for Scheduled Tribes](#) (ST) respectively.

The National Commission for Backward Classes, National Commission for Scheduled Castes as well as National Commission for Scheduled Tribes ^[1] have the same powers as a Civil Court.^[10]

- Initially National Commission for **Backward Classes** was not empowered to look into the grievances of persons of **Other Backward Classes**
- (under Article 338(5) read with Article 338(10) of the Constitution, **National Commission for Scheduled Castes was the competent authority to look into all the grievances, rights and safeguards relating to Backward Classes**).
- **But consequent to the 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act and the insertion of Article 338B, these powers are now vested in NCBC**^[11].

Composition

Section 3 of the Act provides that Commission shall consist of one chairman and four Members: a Chairperson who is or has been a judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court; **a social scientist**; two persons who have **special knowledge in matters relating to backward classes**; and a Member-Secretary, who is or has been an officer in the rank of a Secretary to the Govt of India. Their term is of Three years.^[8]

Functions and power

The commission **considers inclusions in and exclusions from the lists of communities notified as backward for the purpose of job reservations** and tenders the needful advice to the Central Government as per Section 9(1) of the NCBC Act, 1993. Similarly, the states have also constituted commissions for BC's.

As of 24 July 2014 over two thousand groups have been listed as OBCs.

National Commission for Scheduled Castes

List of Scheduled Castes https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Scheduled_Castes

The fifth National Commission for S Castes began work in 2017 under chairmanship of [Ram Shankar Katheria](#)

The following are the functions of the commission:^[4]

- To investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes under this Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards
- To inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Castes
- To participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State
- To present to the President, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards
- To make in such reports recommendations as to the measures that should be taken by the Union or any State for the effective implementation of those safeguards and other measures for the protection, welfare and socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes
- To discharge such other functions in relation to the protection, welfare and development and advancement of the Scheduled Castes as the President may, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, by rule specif

National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

On the 89th Amendment of the Constitution coming into force on 19 February 2004, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has been set up under Article 338A on bifurcation of erstwhile National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to oversee the implementation of various safeguards provided to Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution

List of Scheduled Tribes in India

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Scheduled_Tribes_in_India

The term "Scheduled Tribes" refers to specific [indigenous peoples](#) whose status is acknowledged to some formal degree by national legislation.

Functions - The following are the functions of the commission:^[1]

- To investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the [Scheduled Tribes](#) under the Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards;
- To inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Tribes;
- To participate and advise in the planning process of socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State;
- To present to the President, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;
- To make in such reports, recommendations as to the measures that should be taken by the Union or any State for effective implementation of those safeguards and other measures for the protection, welfare and socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes, and
- To discharge such other functions in relation to the protection, welfare and development and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes as the President may, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, by rule specify.

Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011

The **Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC)** was conducted for the [2011 Census of India](#).^{[1][2][3][4][5][6]} The [Manmohan Singh government](#) approved the Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 to be carried out after discussion in both houses of Parliament in 2010.^{[7][8][9][10][11]} The SECC 2011 was conducted in all states and union territories of India and the first findings were revealed on 3 July 2015 by Union Finance Minister [Arun Jaitley](#).^{[12][13][14]} SECC 2011 is also the first paperless census in India conducted on hand-held electronic devices by the government in [640 districts](#).^{[15][16][17]} The [rural development ministry](#) has taken a decision to use the SECC data in all its programmes such as [MGNREGA](#), [National Food Security Act](#), and the [Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana](#).^[18] SECC 2011 was the first-ever caste-based census since [1931 Census of India](#),^{[19][20]} and it was launched on 29 June 2011 from the Sankhola village of Hazemara block in [West Tripura district](#).^{[21][22]}

SECC 2011 has three census components which were conducted by three separate authorities,^[43] but under the overall coordination of [Department of Rural Development](#) in the [Government of India](#):

- Census in Rural Area has been conducted by the [Department of Rural Development](#).
- Census in Urban areas is under the administrative jurisdiction of the [Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation](#).
- Caste Census is under the administrative control of [Ministry of Home Affairs: Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India](#).

SECC data 2011 has been referred for analysis by an expert group, headed by [NITI Aayog](#) Vice-Chairman [Arvind Panagariya](#).^[44] This expert group is set up by the ministries of [social justice](#) and [tribal development](#), before making public.^[45]

Census report of SECC 2011

- There are 24.3 [crore](#) (243.9 million) households in India, of which 17.91 (179.1 million) crore live in villages. Of these, 10.69 crore households are considered as deprived.^[56]
- 5.37 crore (29.97%) households in rural areas are "landless deriving a major part of their income from manual labour".
- As many as 2.37 crore (13.25%) families in villages live in houses of one room with 'kachcha' (impermanent) walls and roof.
- 21.53%, or 3.86 crore, families living in villages belong to SC/ST categories.

- 56% of India's rural households lack agricultural land.^{[57][58]}
- 36% of 884 million people in rural India are non-literate. This is higher than the 32% recorded by [2011 Census of India](#).^[59]
- Of the 64% literate rural Indians, more than a fifth have not completed primary school.
- 60% of the 17.91 crore rural households are deprived or poor.^[60]
- 35% of urban Indian households qualify as poor.^{[61][62]}
- 74.5% (13.34 crore) of rural households survive on a monthly income of Rs 5,000 for their highest earner.^{[63][64]}
- 5.4% of rural India has completed high school.
- 3.4% of rural households have a family member who is a graduate.^[65]
- 4.6% of all rural households in India pay income tax.
- 14% of rural households are employed either with the government or the private sector.
- 1,80,657 households are engaged in [manual scavenging](#) for a livelihood. Maharashtra, with 63,713, tops the list of the largest number of manual scavenger households, followed by Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura and Karnataka.^[66]
- Over 48 per cent of the Indian rural population is female.^[67]
- 44.72 crore are Indians are non-literate, more than a third of its 121.08 crore population.^[68]
- [Transgender](#) people comprise 0.1 per cent of India's rural population. The Andaman and Nicobar islands, West Bengal, Gujarat, Odisha and Mizoram have the highest proportions of transgender people.
- The military and the para-military were kept out of the SECC.
- [Government of Karnataka](#)'s Socio Economic Survey 2015 conducted by the Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes was put up on the official website.^{[69][70]} The survey was launched on 11 April 2015.^[71] 1.33 lakh enumerators carried out the Socio Economic Survey 2015 into every village, town and street to compile data related to religion, caste, education, social and economic condition of about 6.60 crore people in [Karnataka](#) by covering about 1.26 crore families.^[72]
- Social Welfare Department of [Government of Karnataka](#) may carry out a second round of caste census for 2.37 lakh families in [Bengaluru](#),^[73] as the survey covered only 18.8 lakh families out of total 21,16,949 families in [Bengaluru](#), which accounts for 88.82%.^[74]
- Kerala tops in the number of people with mental ailments in India.^[75]
- 1% of rural households own a landline phone without a mobile phone, while 68.35% rural households have mobile phones as their only phone(s).^[76]

Distribution of Population of each Religion by Caste Categories				
Religion/Caste	SCs	STs	OBCs	General class/Others
Hinduism	22.2%	9%	42.8%	27%
Islam	0.8%	0.5%	39.2%	59.5%
Christianity	9.0%	32.8%	24.8%	33.3%
Sikhism	30.7%	0.9%	22.4%	46.1%
Jainism	0.0%	2.6%	3.0%	94.3%
Buddhism	89.5%	7.4%	0.4%	2.7%
Zoroastrianism	0.0%	15.9%	13.7%	70.4%
Others	2.6%	82.5%	6.25	8.7%
Total	19.7%	8.5%	41.1%	30.8%