By e-mail

Government of Odisha

Board of Revenue, Odisha, Cuttack

(Rajaswa Bhawan, Chandini Chowk, Cuttack-2 : email : igrodisha2012@yahoo.com)

(Registration Wing)

No. IX- 149/2020 3604 /Regn. Date 16.10.2020

From

Dr. Smita Mohanty, OAS (I) JB
Under Secretary (Regn.)

To

All Registering Officers of the State

Sub- Regarding omission of caste details in registration of documents made in favour of a Company/ Corporate Body/ Charitable Unions as well as Trusts/ Temples/ Deities/ Churches/ Mosques/ Hospitals/ Universities/ Municipalities/ Railways/ Banks/ Gram Panchayats

Sir,

In inviting a reference to the subject cited above, It has brought to the notice of the I.G.R., Odisha that while registering any document in favour of a company and similar entities, objections are being made by the Registering Officers to mention the caste of the nominee/representative of a company in the documents presented for registration, which is quite uncalled for. The legal entities of a Company or Corporate Body have no caste. The persons/agents represented for the company should not be insisted upon mentioning their castes in the documents presented for registration. The definition of legal entities has been explained in the law for acceptance of the same at all level/Public Authorities. A copy is enclosed herewith for reference.

You are, therefore requested to adhere to the above instructions of I.G.R., Odisha at your level henceforth, so that the registration of such types of documents shall not hamper and public ambiguity can well be dealt with.

Yours faithfully,

Under Secretary (Regn.)

16.10.2020

In law, a **legal person** is any person or 'thing' (less ambiguously, any **legal entity**)[1][2] that can do the things an everyday person can usually do in law – such as enter into contracts, sue and be sued, own property, and so on.[3][4][5] The reason for the term "*legal* person" is that some legal persons are not people: companies and corporations are "persons" legally speaking (they can legally do most of the things an ordinary person can do), but they are clearly not people in the ordinary sense.

There are therefore two kinds of legal entities: human and non-human.

In law, a human person is called a natural person (sometimes also a physical person), and a non-human person is called a juridical person (sometimes also a juridical, juristic, artificial, legal, or fictitious person, Latin: persona ficta).

Juridical persons are entities such as corporations, firms (in some jurisdictions), and many government agencies. They are treated in law as if they were persons.

Indian law defines two types of "legal person", the human beings as well as certain non-human entities which are given the same legal judicial personality as human beings.

The non-human entities given the "legal person" status by the law "have rights and co-relative duties; they can sue and be sued, can possess and transfer property".

Since these non-human entities are "voiceless" they are legally represented "through guardians and representatives" to claim their legal rights and to fulfill their legal duties and responsibilities.

Specific non-human entities given the status of "legal person" include "corporate personality, body politic, charitable unions etc," as well as trust estates, deity, temples, churches, mosques, hospitals, universities, colleges, banks, railways, municipalities, and gram panchayats (village councils), rivers, all animals and birds.

A juristic person or non-human person does not have a caste so whenever a juristic person is represented through its representative caste of such representative is of no consequence under the law.