

THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPLOYMENT
NEW DELHI



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPLOYMENT
NEW DELHI

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ANNUAL REPORT
ON
THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS
ACT, 1955 FOR THE YEAR 1994
FIFTEENTH REPORT



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT
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F O R E W O R D

Practice of "untouchability" has been reported to be non-existent in the North-Eastern Region, Sikkim and West Bengal.

It is heartening to note that registration of cases under the "Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955" is fast declining in the northern most parts of the country.

What worries us is the prevalence of this problem in a contiguous belt from Pondicherry – Kerala in the South to Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in the Central part of India.

It is inferred from the 15th Report on the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 for the year 1994 that the Government still requires to speed up its efforts in eradication of untouchability in a few State.

I hope the police and the Development Administration seek the support of social workers in uprooting this evil from our society.



(Maneka Gandhi)

Minister of State for Social Justice & Empowerment

New Delhi

Dated : 3rd Sept., 1998

INTRODUCTION

The Scheduled Castes, who constitute one-sixth of the country's population are among the most disadvantaged sections of our society. Their position of social, educational and economic disadvantage has resulted partly from the age-old practice of untouchability associated with the caste system. The forces of modernisation and urbanisation, buttressed by state efforts towards affirmative action and a focus on the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes through the Special Component Plans and other means, have contributed to greater occupational and geographical mobility, and a corresponding decline in overt untouchability practices in many parts of the country. It has been noticed that the prevalence of practice of untouchability is on decline in the country since 1992 as shown in the table given below:-

TABLE NO.1

Cases registered under PCR Act.

<u>Year</u>	<u>No.of cases</u>
1992	3086
1993	1581
1994	1916

2. In furtherance of Article 17, by which untouchability was abolished, and its practice in any form forbidden, the Untouchability (Offences) Act was enacted in 1955. It was renamed as the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, in 1976, and its provisions made more stringent. The Act is intended to ensure that the rights arising from the abolition of untouchability are made available to , and are availed of by those who would be subjected to it.

3. The PCR Act is administered and enforced by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Central Government is required to lay in respect of each year, a Report on the measures taken by itself and the States/UTs for the implementation of the Act, on the Tables of both Houses of Parliament. 14 such Reports have been laid so far. This report, for the calendar year 1994, is the fifteenth in the series.

4. The State Governments and UT Administrations are required to furnish to the Central Government, for the purposes of such Reports, each year a summary of the measures taken by them during the preceding year as per Section 15A(1) and (2) of the Act. On the basis of the data furnished by the States/UTs, the details of number of cases registered under Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and their disposal during the year 1994 are discussed in Chapter II of the Report. Chapter-III details some of the measures taken by the Central Government. Chapter-IV sets out the various measures undertaken by the State Governments/UT Administrations in relation to the Act.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955.

One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen (1916) cases were registered by the Police during 1994 largest from Karnataka (898) followed by Maharashtra (330) and Madhya Pradesh (166), State wise details in descending order are as under:-

TABLE NO.2.

Cases during 1994

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
1.	Kamataka	898
2.	Maharashtra	330
3.	Madhya Pradesh	166
4.	Andhra pradesh	148
5.	Uttar Pradesh	123
6.	Tamil Nadu	76
7.	Kerala	45
8.	Bihar	33
9.	Gujarat	33
10.	Orissa	16
11.	Pondicherry	15
12.	Rajasthan	13
13.	Himachal Pradesh	7
14.	Delhi	4
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	4
16.	Haryana	3
17.	Goa	1
18.	Punjab	1
Total		1916

Untouchability free States/UTs

Not a single case of untouchability was reported from the under mentioned 9 States and 5 UTs.

(a) North Eastern Region

1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Manipur
4. Meghalaya
5. Nagaland
6. Mizoram
7. Tripura
8. Sikkim

(b) Eastern Region

9. West Bengal
10. Andmand & Nicobar Islands

(c) Rest of India

11. Chandigarh Admn.
12. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
13. Daman & Diu
14. Lakshadweep

States reporting 1 to 10 cases

States reporting 1 to 10 cases under the PCR Act, 1955 during 1994 were six, as under:-

TABLE NO.3

Cases reported by States

Sl.No	State	No.of cases
1.	Himachal Pradesh	7
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	4
3.	Delhi	4
4.	Haryana	3
5.	Goa	1
6.	Punjab	1
Total		20

It is evident that practice of untouchability is fast declining in the northern most part of India.

Untouchability in mild form

Practice of untouchability does prevail in mild form, if number of cases ranging from 11 to 100 in a year is any indicator, in seven States, as under:-

TABLE NO.4

Cases reported by States

Sl.No.	State	No.of cases
1.	Tamil Nadu	76
2.	Kerala	45
3.	Bihar	33
4.	Gujarat	33
5.	Orissa	16
6.	Pondicherry	15
7.	Rajasthan	13
Total		231

Untouchability in mild to severe form

In five States, cases reported during 1994 under the PCR Act, 1955 ranged between 101 and 900, as shown below: -

TABLE NO.5

Cases reported by States

S.No.	State	No.of cases
1.	Karnataka	898
2.	Maharashtra	330
3.	Madhya Pradesh	166
4.	Andhra Pradesh	148
5.	Uttar Pradesh	123
Total		1665

It is significant to observe that nearly less than half of total cases of untouchability have been reported from Karnataka State alone (898 out of 1916 cases) followed by States in contiguous belt, i.e. Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh

Disposal of cases by Police

In 18 States, the Police registered 1916 fresh cases in 1994 and also had 555 cases bought forwarded from the pervious year, making the total to 2471 cases. After investigation into the cases was carried out, it was found that 242 cases (10%) were worth closing final report. In another 1148 cases (46%) chargesheets challans were presented before the courts and at the end of year 1994 1081 cases (44%) pended with the Police.

It has been noticed that pendency of cases with the Police was more in the State of Kerala and Orissa followed by Karnataka, details of which are as given below:-

TABLE NO.6

Pendency of cases with police

S.No.	States/UTs	No.of cases with police	No.of cases pended with police	Percentage
1.	Kerala	72	60	83
2.	Orissa	47	38	81
3.	Karnataka	1027	599	59
4.	Bihar	34	17	50
5.	Tamil Nadu	229	107	47
6.	Madhya Pradesh	272	109	40
7.	Goa	3	1	34
8.	Rajasthan	42	12	29
9.	Andhra Pradesh	172	47	27
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	1	25
11.	Gujarat	45	11	24
12.	Pondicherry	17	4	23
13.	Maharashtra	355	68	19
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12	1	9
15.	Uttar Pradesh	131	6	4
16.	Haryana	3	0	nil
17.	Punjab	1	0	nil
18.	Delhi	5	0	nil
Total		2471	1081	44

However, it is gratifying to note all the cases during 1994 were disposed of by the Police in the States of Haryana and Punjab, and NCT of Delhi, although number of cases with them were very small e.g. 3,1 and 5 respectively.

Disposal of cases by Courts

The Courts in 18 States in the country received 1148 cases from the Police in 1994, besides 7830 pending cases of earlier period making the total to 8978 cases. Disposal of cases by the courts was done in the following manner:

- (a) Total No. of cases with courts 8978
- (b) No. of cases decided by courts 861(9.6%)
 - (i) No. of cases ending in conviction 147 (17%)
 - (ii) No. of cases ending in acquittal 714 (83%)
- (c) No. of cases pending with Courts 8117 (90.41%)

It has been found that disposal of cases ending in conviction by the courts has been reported only by seven States namely, Mahdy Pradesh(75) Gujarat (29), Tamil Nadu (19), Uttar Pradesh (16), Rajasthan (6), Andhra Pradesh (1) and Kerala (1) and none others.

- (d) Not a single case was disposed by the Courts in 1994 in the States of Bihar (22), Haryana (10), Jammu & Kashmir (8), Orissa (435), and Pondicherry (15).

Statewise details of cases registered by the Police and their disposal by the Police as well as the disposal of cases by courts have been furnished at Annexure I,II, III.

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Under the Special Component Plan strategy and through other means, substantial funds are provided for the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes. Many schemes such as the National Scheme for the Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers, the conversion of dry latrines, and the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarships to the children of those engaged in unclean occupations, specifically target certain occupational categories inextricably connected with manifestation of untouchability. The concept of affirmative action and positive discrimination in favour of the Scheduled Castes is firmly established in the form of the policy of reservations in public employment and education, as well as in protective legislation such as the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. These benefits and safeguards are monitored among others, by an independent body, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes established under Article 338 of the Constitution. All of these have a bearing, direct or indirect, on the concerns of the Protection of Civil Rights Act.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

2. Of immediate relevance is the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act and the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. Under the Scheme, Central assistance is provided to the State Govts on a 50:50 basis (100% to the UTs) for all measures undertaken or proposed to be undertaken by them for the effective implementation of both Acts. These include strengthening of the administrative, enforcement and judicial machinery, awareness generation, legal aid and incentives for inter-caste marriages and many other measures. In 1993-94 and 1994-95, Central assistance of Rs.7.06 crores and 9.75 crores, respectively, was provided to the States/UTs by the Union Ministry of Welfare (Annexure IV).

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

3. In 1994, the agencies of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting publicised the theme of eradication of untouchability in several ways.

ALL INDIA RADIO

4. All India Radio regularly broadcast programmes on the theme on the upliftment of the weaker sections. These included talks, interviews, plays, features and slogans. The programmes are designed to promote inter-caste marriages, dignity of labour, elimination of scavenging, promote awareness of the various schemes for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes.

DOORDARSHAN

5. The various Doordarshan Kendras have telecast several interviews, discussions and other programmes.

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

6. Regional and Branch offices of the Bureau have released items/releases on related subjects such as special recruitment drive and reservation for SCs/STs, steps taken for the welfare of SCs/STs, legislation on Dr. Ambedkar University, and also focussed on the National Commission for Human Rights in relation to the incidents of humiliation of SC women, the elimination of scavenging and the pre-matric scholarship scheme for the children of scavengers and incentives for inter-caste marriages.

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

7. The Publications Division published several articles on this and related themes, its various journals, including Yojana (English, Hindi, Telugu, Gujarati, Bengali and Punjabi) and Kurukshetra (English and Hindi).

DIRECTORATE OF ADVERTISING & VISUAL PUBLICITY (DAVP)

8. DAVP issued around 70,000 posters relating to the theme with slogans and quotations from Mahatama Gandhi, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru and Smt. Indira Gandhi in Hindi and/or English. The Outdoor Publicity Wing publicised the theme in U.P., West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi through panels on Buses, Kiosks, Bus Shelters and Cinema Slides.

DIRECTORATE OF FIELD PUBLICITY

9. The Directorate continued to emphasise the eradication of untouchability through its 258 field publicity units and 22 regional offices. The work and writings of Dr. Ambedkar for the cause of social justice were highlighted during the year.

SONG AND DRAMA DIVISION

10. The Song and Drama Division presented more than 36,000 programmes throughout the country in 1994. These included 2500 programmes in Delhi and Haryana which included the theme of eradication of untouchability. Programmes on the theme were also conducted in connection with the 125th Birth Anniversary of Mahatama Gandhi. Such were also organised on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Baba Sahib Dr. Ambedkar on 14th April, 1994.

FILMS DIVISION

11. The Films Division produced the following 16 mm feature films related to the theme in 1994.

- i) The Temples
- ii) Mehtaroon Ki Basti Mein Karna Kunti Samvad
- iii) Dehati Samaj (completed under title 'Samaj')

**MEASURES TAKEN BY STATE GOVERNMENTS/ UNION
TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS**

Under Section 15A(l) of the Act, the State Governments are required to take such measures as may be necessary for ensuring that the rights arising from the abolition of untouchability are made available to, and are availed of by, those subjected to any disability arising out of untouchability. Under Section 15A(2), such measures may include :

- (a) the provision of adequate facilities, including legal aid, to such persons ;
- (b) the appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervisions over prosecutions;
- (c) the setting up of Special Courts;
- (d) the setting up of Committees at appropriate levels to assist in formulating or implementing such measures;
- (e) periodic surveys of the working of the Act with a view to suggesting measures for better implementation;
- (f) the identification of areas where persons are under any disability arising out of untouchability, and adoption of such measures as would ensure the removal of such disability from these areas.

A State/UT-wise summary of the steps taken by them in this regard follows :

1. **ANDHRA PRADESH**

LEGAL AID

Under the Scheme of legal aid to the members of SC/ST who are victims of harassment on caste/community considerations, assistance is provided for meeting the expenditure on attendance in the Courts, filing of various documents, moving applications, payment of lawyers' fees, etc., to persons whose income does not exceed Rs.6,000/- per annum. Applications are considered by the District Collectors, who can also initiate action suo-motu. Rs.13.00 lakhs were provided under the Scheme in 1994-95,

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A PCR Cell has been set up in the Crime Branch, CID to ensure prompt investigation, efficient conduct of prosecutions and

quick and deterrent disposal of cases of untouchability. The Cell is manned by a Deputy Inspector General of Police with special staff.

COMMITTEES

A State level Review Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister to ensure effective implementation of the Act. District Monitoring & Vigilance Committees have also been established.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA

The State Intelligence Department have identified sensitive and trouble-prone areas in the State taking into account previous caste conflicts and other factors.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

Incentive awards are provided for inter-caste marriages for the promotion of social integration. The incentive amount of Rs.3,000/- was enhanced to Rs.10,000/- on the suggestion of the Government of India.

PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA

The Publicity Wing of the Directorate of Social Welfare propagates the eradication of untouchability concepts, and publicises the welfare schemes for SCs/STs. The 'SAGHIKA SAMKSEMA SAMACHARAM' magazine is published by the Directorate of Social Welfare, highlighting various issues concerning SCs/STs.

2. ASSAM

LEGAL AID

Free Legal Aid Committees are functioning in all the Districts. The State-level Legal Aid Advisory Council is headed by the Chief Justice of the Gauhati High Court. These Committees include members belonging to the Scheduled Castes also.

COMMITTEES

There is a State-level Advisory Council headed by the Minister-in-charge of SC/ST Welfare. All SC/ST MLAs and MPs are members of the Council, which also includes prominent voluntary organisations. At the Sub-Division level, Welfare Development Board comprising public representatives oversee development programmes for SCs/STs.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

The implementation of the PCR Act, 1955 is monitored by the Welfare of Plains Tribes and Backward Classes Deptt. at the State

level. The Sub-Divisional Welfare Officers act as Vigilance Officers in respect of the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and the PCR Act.

SPECIAL COURTS

Eighteen Special Courts have been specified for cases under the SC and ST (POA) Act, 1989 and PCR Act, 1955 along with Special Public Prosecutors although untouchability practices are virtually non-existent in the State.

PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES

The provisions of the Act have been publicised in the local languages by publication and through the police, voluntary organisations, and the Gaon Panchayats.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

During the year 1994, 14 couples were awarded incentive amounts. Five parents were also rewarded for promoting inter caste marriages.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA

No area has been identified as untouchability prone.

3. BIHAR

LEGAL AID

Legal aid is provided to Scheduled Castes who are involved in various kinds of litigation which have a bearing on untouchability practices, subject to an annual income ceiling of Rs.3,500/- or land not exceeding 10 acres. Rs. 2 lakhs were sanctioned under this scheme.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Officers have been appointed for initiating and exercising supervision over prosecutions. A Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Cell has been established in the Home (Police) Department under a Deputy Inspector General of Police. Similar Cells have been established by the Welfare Department at the State, Divisional, District, Sub-Divisional and Block levels. In addition, eleven Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes thanas have been established at Patna, Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhojpur, Gaya, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Munger and Ranchi. 14 more thanas are being considered at Nawadah, Saran, Bettiah, Muzaffarpur, Motihari, Sitamarhi, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Saharsa, Purnea, Dumka, Palamu, Hazaribagh and Dhanbad.

SPECIAL COURTS

Exclusive Special Courts continue to function at Patna, Hazaribagh, Muzaffarpur and Purnea. Since 1987, the Courts of the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrates at each of the remaining District Headquarters have been empowered to try atrocity cases as well as those under the Protection of Civil Rights Act.

COMMITTEES

A Protection of Civil Rights Act Implementation Committee, under the Chief Minister, reviews the progress of various measures under the Act. A State-level Scheduled Castes Advisory Board under the chairmanship of the Minister-in-charge of the Welfare Department has also been constituted. Committees have been set up at the Divisional and District levels. They include M.Ps, M.L.As and Social Workers, apart from senior officials.

PERIODIC SURVEYS & IDENTIFICATION OF AREAS

Inputs are provided by a research wing of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna, financed by the Welfare Department

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

Under the scheme of incentives for inter-caste marriages, Rs.5,000/- are awarded to eligible couples. Rs. 2.50 lakhs were sanctioned under this scheme during 1994.

4. GOA

LEGAL AID

A scheme of free legal aid and advice for economically and socially backward sections of society is implemented in Goa. The income ceiling under the scheme does not apply to SC and ST persons.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

No separate machinery has been set up as the number of cases registered under the Act is negligible. However, investigation of cases is supervised by an Officer of the rank of Dy. Superintendent of Police, and investigated personally by the Police Station in-charge. Registration of cases is immediately reported, and progress of investigation/trial monitored until the conclusion of the trail.

SPECIAL COURTS

The Special Court set up under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act at North Goa and South Goa districts deal with cases under the PCR Act also.

COMMITTEES

A State level committee for the PCR Act has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Social Welfare to assist in formulating and implementing measures under the Act.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA

There is hardly any incidence of untouchability in the State.

PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES

An 'Untouchability Week' is observed from 2nd October to 8th October. The following Block-level programmes are organised :

1. Programme for entering public places and temples ;
2. Wide publicity to the various Social Welfare Schemes;
3. Cleaning of Scheduled Castes localities;
4. Sports, film shows and exhibitions;
5. Entertainment programmes involving both Scheduled Castes and others;
6. Shramdan in Scheduled Caste localities;
7. Public addressed by public figures;
8. Satyanarayan pooja performed by Scheduled Castes and others .

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

Incentives awards of Rs.5,000/- are provided for each inter-caste marriage.

5 GUJARAT

LEGAL AID

Under the existing legal aid scheme, there is an income limit of Rs.12,000/- per annum.

COMMITTEES

Various Committees have been set up at the State, District and Taluka levels for quarterly review of cases under the PCR Act. Concerned Departments such as Home, Revenue, Panchayats and Social Welfare are represented in the State level Committee. The District and Taluka Committees, chaired by the District Collectors and Mamlatdars, respectively include local leaders and social workers.

INTER CASTE MARRIAGES

During 1994-95, Rs.4.30 lakhs were spent on incentive awards to 43 couples.

SPECIAL COURTS

Special Court and Special Public Prosecutors have been specified in each District.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA

Eleven Districts have been identified as untouchability prone and sensitive. These districts are :

1. Mehsana
2. Ahemdabad Rural
3. Junagadh
4. Banaskantha
5. Kheda
6. Amreli
7. Rajkot Rural
8. Kutchh
9. Surendra nagar
10. Vadodara
11. Bharuch

The following special steps are being taken in the sensitive areas :

- a) It has been decided to appoint a Station House Officer belonging to SC/ST in sensitive areas.
- b) In case of serious offences, Circle Police Inspectors conduct inquiries and are expected to file chargesheets within 14 days.
- c) Immediate action is expected to be taken in cases of conflicts regarding land etc.
- d) Instructions have been issued for examining filing of appeal incase where accused are acquitted.

6. HARYANA

LEGAL AID

Under the scheme of legal aid, assistance is provided to the SC persons in cases related to untouchability, entry to temples and other institutions, correction of Khasra girdavari numbers, abduction of women and girls, and matters relating to reservation in services, etc. In addition to expenses on witnesses, assistance is also provided for contesting the cases in the Courts. No financial limit has been fixed. During 1994, Rs.14,500/- were spent.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

The District Welfare Officers have been entrusted with overseeing cases under the PCR Act, 1955.

COMMITTEES

A State level SC/ST Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister. The Committee includes Ministers, the Chief Secretary, and non-official members. For monitoring the implementation of measures under this and related Acts, and the progress of cases, District Level Consultative Committees have been constituted under the Dy. Commissioners. These Committees include the Superintendent of Police, MLAs belonging to SCs, and two other nominated members.

PERIODIC SURVEY

The District Welfare Officers have been provided jeeps to facilitate mobility. They have been directed to keep a close watch on likely offences. They are also responsible for taking action suo-motu, wherever necessary, for having cases registered.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

Rs.5,000/- are awarded to each couple,(Rs.2,000/- in cash and Rs.3,000/- in the form of 6 years F.D. in the joint account of the couple). During 1994, Rs.20,000/- were provided to 4 couples. The State Government is considering enhancing the award amount.

AWARD TO VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

Those Villages Panchayats doing the best work in the field of elimination of untouchability, construction of roads and female literacy are given Rs.5,000/- as an incentive. During 1994, Rs.4.50 lakhs were awarded under the Scheme.

7. HIMACHAL PRADESH

LEGAL AID

The scheme of legal aid is implemented by the Legal Aid Board. During 1994-95, a budget provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs was made.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

No need has been felt for appointment of officers in view of the low incidence of untouchability in the State. However, for overseeing the implementation of the provisions of the Act in every district, supervisory Officers have been designated.

COMMITTEES

A Cell has been set up in the Home Department, as well as in the CID Headquarters for monitoring. According to the provisions contained in Section 15A of PCR Act, 1955, a State-level Committee has also been constructed under the chairmanship of the Welfare Minister.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

Prior to 2.11.1994, incentives were provided to inter-caste couples, at the rate of Rs.5,000/- and Rs.6,000/- in cases where the male spouse belongs to upper caste. The rate of incentive has been enhanced thereafter to a uniform level of Rs.25,000/-. During 1994, awards were sanctioned to 57 couples.

SPECIAL COURTS

No Special Court has been set up under the PCR Act.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA

The State has only stray and sporadic incidents and no particular area is untouchability prone.

PUBLICITY

Camps are organised to create public awareness and consolidate public opinion. During 1994-95, Rs.1 lakh were spent on organising such camps in 12 Districts.

8. JAMMU & KASHMIR

LEGAL AID

101 SC persons were provided free legal aid by the Legal Advisory Board.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

In view of negligible number of untouchability related cases, no special cell has been constituted. However, the Home Department monitors offences against SCs.

SPECIAL COURT

The need for setting up separate Special Courts had not been felt so far in view of the negligible number of offences.

COMMITTEES

Boards/Committees have been formed at various levels under the J & K State.

9. KARNATAKA

LEGAL AID

The Karnataka Legal Aid Board has constituted committees in all District and Taluka headquarters. These Committees extend legal aid facilities to SCs/STs irrespective of income.

SPECIAL COURT

Special Courts have been established in Gulbarga, Bijapur, Raichur and Kolar Districts, and two more have also been started in Mysore and Belgaum. These Special Courts have six Special Public Prosecutors.

The Civil Rights Enforcement Directorate takes steps to investigate and supervise important cases and to appoint Special Investigation Officers.

COMMITTEES

The State Government have constituted District, Sub-Division and Taluka-level committees to safeguard the interest of SCs/STs. A High Level Committee, under the Chairmanship of Home Commissioner, has also been constituted to monitor cases of atrocities and related matter. The Committee includes the Secretary, Social Welfare Department, Secretary, Department of Law & Parliamentary Affairs, Director General of Police, Director of Civil Rights Enforcement and Director of Prosecution.

PERIODIC SURVEY

During 1992-93, a survey under the PCR Act, 1955, was taken up through Shri Mumtaz Ali Khan,, Director, Centre for Research and Development of Dalits.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS

Eight districts in the State, i.e. Mysore, Mandya, Tumkur, Kolar, Riachur, Bijapur, Bidar and Gulbarga have been identified as sensitive and atrocity prone areas.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

During 1994-95, Rs.13.00 lakhs were spent on awards to 140 inter-caste couples.

The incentive amount has been enhanced from Rs.5,000/- to Rs.20,000/- per couple from 8.12.1993. A further increase to Rs.25,000/- is being considered.

PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES

Publicity and other propaganda measures, through displays at prominent places explaining the provisions of the Act, and through AIR, and Doordarshan and Cinema, are undertaken by the Deptts. Of Social Welfare and Information & Publicity.

A proposal is under consideration to establish a separate Publicity Wing in the Directorate of Social Welfare to undertake :

1. Publicity of the PCR Act, 1995 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989.
2. Distribution of books and brochures on the evils of untouchability through the Panchayats at different levels, and preparation of posters and their display at prominent places;
3. Display of boards in public places, regarding the provisions of both Acts;
4. Broadcasts and exhibitions of slides at cinema halls and on Doordarshan;
5. Organisation of Untouchability Removal Week in the Districts.

10. KERALA

LEGAL AID

Legal aid is provided to the SCs/STs victims of atrocities and related cases. This includes TA and maintenance allowances to the victims, and escorts of female victims, including compensation for loss of wages, during investigation and trial. The District Collectors are responsible for sanctioning financial assistance and implementing the scheme, along with a District Level Committee comprising various concerned officials.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A Special Cell is functioning in the Police Headquarters of the State under the overall supervision of the Additional Director General of Police of the State Crime Branch.

Three Special Mobile Police squads are operating in the Districts of Palakkad, Wayanad, and Kasargode which have a substantial SC/ST population. Each squad is led by a Circle Police Inspector.

COMMITTEES

Advisory Committees have been constituted at the State and District levels. They comprise all SC/ST MPs, MLAs and District Officers and other non-officials. The Committees oversee/monitor implementation of SC/ST Welfare Schemes and other measures to safeguard the interests of SCs/STs.

SPECIAL COURTS

The District Courts have been specified as Special Courts, and Special Prosecutors have been nominated.

PERIODICAL SURVEYS

Periodical surveys are conducted by the SC/ST Development Department.

PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES

The Public Relations Department and SC/ST Department arrange for publicity to the various measures adopted for the Welfare of SCs/STs and legal provisions. Community feasts, seminars etc. are also organised by the District Welfare Officers.

11. MADHYA PRADESH

LEGAL AID

Under the M.P. State Legal Aid Rules, legal aid is provided to weaker sections, including Scheduled Castes. In addition to legal advice, assistance is provided for Court fees and expenses on witnesses, and through prosecutors.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A Civil Rights Protection Cell in the SC,ST and BC Development Department oversees the implementation of various measures under the PCR Act. A separate cell in the State Police Headquarters, under the charge of an Inspector General of Police, monitors action relating to offences. Eight Special Police Stations for SCs have also been established at the Divisional Headquarters. A Scheduled Castes Development Cell has also been set up in each District. In 18 Districts, with a larger number of cases, the cells are headed by Dy. Suptd. of Police.

SPECIAL COURTS

Four Special Mobile Courts have been set up at Bhopal, Bilaspur, Gwalior and Sagar since 1983. Each Mobile Court covers on average, 10-12 districts.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

An incentive award of Rs.6,000/- is provided for inter-caste marriages.

PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA

A special cell deals with publicity on matters relating to the eradication of untouchability through posters and short films exhibited on Doordarshan. The posters are also displayed on the State Transport buses.

AWARDS TO VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

Village Panchayats with outstanding work on eradication of untouchability are provided incentive awards of Rs.5,000/- at the District level, Rs.10,000/- at the Division level and Rs.30,000/- and Rs.20,000/- at the State level as a first and second award respectively.

SADBHAVANA SHIBIRS

District level 'Sadhbanava Shibirs' are organised each year on the theme of removal of untouchability, and include essay competitions, debates and community dining.

12. MAHARASHTRA

LEGAL AID

The scheme of free legal aid is implemented through the State Legal Aid and Advisory Board. The income limit of Rs.20,000/- p.a. for free legal aid does not apply to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes.

COMMITTEES

Committees have been constituted at the State and District levels and they meet quarterly and monthly, respectively.

SPECIAL COURTS

No separate Special Courts have been established. Cases under the Act are discussed in the Vigilance Committee meetings and acquittals reviewed with a view to filing appeals.

SPECIAL CELL

Investigations have been entrusted to a special Police Cell headed by a Sub-Inspector at the district level, a Deputy Superintendent of Police at the Divisional level, and an I.G. of Police at State level. The Cell also monitors the prosecution and trial of cases.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

Incentives are given for inter-caste marriages at the rate of Rs.5,500/- per couple.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS

The work of identification of areas, including sensitive villages, has already been done. The State CID(IB) is responsible for classifying sensitive villages with a view to providing extra patrol and force, and for making enquiries and identifying persons likely to commit offences against SCs.

PUBLICITY

Seminars are organised from the District to the State level once a year. A special fortnight is celebrated from 14th April to 1st May in each District, during which the provisions of the PCR Act are publicised at the village level. Bhajan-kirtans are organised in villages in every District and slogans against untouchability are displayed on market days.

13. ORISSA

LEGAL AID

Legal aid is provided to SC persons under the legal aid and advice scheme administered by the Law Department. SC litigants are also given legal aid under a separate scheme under the Welfare Department. The assistance is given for land disputes as well as those related to the PCR Act. No income limit has been prescribed for assistance to SCs under the scheme. Moreover, the litigant can select his own lawyer. The District Collectors implement the scheme and sanction legal aid. During 1994, an expenditure of Rs.30,000/- was incurred on legal aid.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Officers have been appointed at different levels and in various organisations, including the Home Department, State Police headquarters and District Police. The PCR Cell at State Police Headquarters inquired into 80 petitions, and the District Cells into 432 petitions in 1994. Their officers visit SC concentrated areas, obtain information, and spread awareness of legal rights and safeguards.

COMMITTEES

At the State level, there is a SC Welfare Advisory Board under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister. The Board consists of 20 members, mostly non-officials, including MLAs and MPs. The Board considers matters relating to removal of deficiencies in the effective implementation of schemes for the development of Scheduled Castes and reviews measures for the eradication of untouchability. District

Welfare Committees have been set up under the Collectors, and include non-officials. Similar Boards have been constituted at the sub-divisional level under the Sub-Collectors. The Boards review, inter-alia, all untouchability cases, and initiates actions for effective enforcement of the PCR Act.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA

There is no particularly untouchability prone area in the State, although there is greater incidence of atrocities on SCs in some coastal districts.

PERIODIC SURVEY

Periodic Surveys are being undertaken by the District PCR Cells.

PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES

Oriya version of the PCR Act has been circulated to the various Departments and Districts. Publicity is given by the Information and Public Relations Department through cinema shows and public meetings. Field officers of the Welfare Department also tour villages creating awareness against untouchability through group discussions. Wall posters in local languages are also used for creating awareness.

Prominent non-Governmental organisations such as the Depressed Classes League, Bhubaneswar, Samaj Sanjolak Mandal, Utkal Navajeevan Mandali, Gramseva Mandal, Gadadhar Dhumpha Sangit Parishad and Organisation for Social Change and Rural Development are provided grants to support their efforts towards mobilising opinion against untouchability and promoting social harmony through posters, hand bills, group discussions, theatrical performances and to help enable Scheduled Caste persons to enter public places and avail of facilities at hotels, temples and drinking water sources. These organisations were provided of Rs.1 lakh in 1994.

INTER CASTE MARRIAGES

Incentive awards of Rs.3,000/- are given for each inter-caste marriage. In 1994-95, Rs.2.10 lakhs were provided to 70 couples.

14. PUNJAB

LEGAL AID

The scheme of legal aid is implemented by the Director of Legal Services. It is subject to an income limit of Rs.18,000/- p.a. An enhancement of this limit to Rs.24,000/- is being considered.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Although untouchability is not prevalent in the State in any virulent form, a Joint Secretary in the Department of Welfare has been nominated as a Nodal Officer for matters relating to the PCR Act.

COMMITTEES

A High Powered Committee headed by the Chief Minister reviews policies and programmes for the development of SCs and protective measures.

SPECIAL COURTS

No Special Courts have been set up in view of the small number of untouchability cases.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS

No area in the State has been identified as untouchability prone. Nevertheless, in order to assess the extent of untouchability practices in the State, surveys are being conducted through Universities and educational institutions.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

During 1994, Rs.11.00 lakhs were provided for incentive awards for 100 inter-caste marriages at the rate of Rs.11,000/- per couple.

15. RAJASTHAN

LEGAL AID

The scheme of legal assistance is applicable to persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs.11,000/- p.a., except in the case of SCs/STs.

The Scheme is implemented by the Legal Aid Board through Legal Aid Committees in the Districts. Such committees have also been constituted at the sub-Divisional levels.

COMMITTEES

In order to monitor and review the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, a State level Committee has been constituted under the Chief Minister. The Committee includes the Minister for Social Welfare and includes representatives from the Home Department, Urban Development Deptt., Social Welfare Deptt., and the Director General of Police.

SPECIAL COURTS

With a view to having speedy disposal, 6 Special Courts have been set up at Nagor, Alwar, Rajgarh (Alwar), Kota, Bagru and Barah. In addition, 2 Munsif Magistrate Courts at Bahrur (Alwar) and Ettawa (Kota) have been authorised by the High Court to try cases under the PCR Act.

AWARDS TO VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

Village Panchayats doing outstanding work in the field of eradication of untouchability and the advancement of persons engaged in unclean occupations are given awards of Rs.50,000/-, Rs.25,000/- and Rs.5,000/-, annually.

16. TAMIL NADU

LEGAL AID

Legal aid is provided to Scheduled Castes through the Tamil Nadu State Legal Aid and Advice Board, although there is no separate legal aid scheme exclusively for victims of untouchability practices. No income ceiling has been fixed.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

The PCR Wing at the State Police Headquarters functions under an Inspector General of Police, assisted by a Deputy Inspector General, as well as an Economist and Sociologist, with PCR Units under Police Inspectors in each District, 3 Deputy Superintendents of Police supervise these district units from Madras, Trichy and Madurai.

District Units consist of a Mobile PCR Squad with an Inspector, Sub-Inspector, two Head Constables and two Constables, along with a Statistical Cell. Prosecution-related staff consisting of a Sub-Inspector of Police, a head Constable and a Constable are also attached to the District at Trichy, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Madurai, South Arcot and Coimbatore. All the Mobile Police squads are declared as Police Stations.

SPECIAL COURTS

Four Special Courts of Judicial Magistrates (First Class) have been set up at (i) Madurai covering Madurai, Dindigal Anna, Ramanathanpuram, Pasupon Muthuramalinga Thevar and Karajar Police districts. (ii) Trichy (with jurisdiction over Trichy district), (iii) Tirunelveli (with jurisdiction over Tirunelveli Kottabomman and Chidambarnar districts) and (iv) Kumbakonam (covering Thanjavur and Nagapattinam districts)

UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA

Periodic surveys have been carried out since 1985. Initially (1985-89), villages were identified as untouchability prone only on the basis of the number of cases reported under the PCR Act. Subsequently (1990-93), additional criteria such as the level of basic amenities such as drinking water, street light, burial ground, etc. were added. However, when cases began to be registered predominantly under the SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989 villages were identified during 1994 on the basis of their being prone to atrocity cases alone.

COLLECTION OF INTELLIGENCE AND DOCUMENTATION

To professionalise the field work of PCR Wing officials, a multipurpose document called the Village Visit Card was introduced in 1994. The Card is intended to systematise intelligence collection work, specifically regarding discriminatory practices and atrocities, and also on simmering disputes and potentially caste-oriented clashes say arising from land disputes, celebrations of festivals, to burial grounds, inter-caste affairs/marriages etc.

PUBLICITY

Efforts have continued for creation of awareness among the general public and within the enforcement machinery about the provisions and procedures under the PCR Act with the help of village community leaders.

17. TRIPURA

LEGAL AID

Legal aid is provided to Scheduled Castes litigants in civil/revenue cases. The income limit is Rs.4,000/- per year, and the amount of assistance is limited to Rs.500/-. However, no legal aid was provided in 1994-95 as no cases were reported.

SPECIAL COURTS

Special Courts have not been set up since there is hardly any incidence of untouchability in the State.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA

The State has no untouchability prone area.

INTER-CASE MARRIAGE

No separate budget provisions have been made for this purpose. The scheme of incentive awards for inter-caste marriages is implemented from the 'Nucleus Budget' under the State Plan. The rate of incentive is Rs.5,000/- per couple. However, no award was sanctioned in 1994.

18. UTTAR PRADESH

LEGAL AID

Free legal aid, including expenditure in connection with Court cases, is provided to Scheduled Castes persons through State and District level committees.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A Special Investigation Cell has been functioning since 1973, headed by an Addl. Inspector General of Police at the State level. Similar Cells have been established in each District and 6 Government Railway Police Departments under Superintendent of Police.

COMMITTEES

Implementation Committees for the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 have been constituted in all the Districts of the State.

SPECIAL COURTS

Special courts have been specified in all the Janpads of the State for cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.

PERIODIC SURVEYS

For undertaking periodic surveys, a Monitoring, Research, Survey and Evaluation Centre has been established under the Directorate of Social Welfare.

PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA

Special Cell officer organises seminars and workshops for publicising the provisions of the Act.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE

Incentive awards of Rs.10,000/- per couple are provided for inter-caste marriages.

19. WEST BENGAL

LEGAL AID

During the year 1994, no incident of untouchability was reported. Special instructions were, however, given to the Police to

take prompt remedial action against the offences under PCR Act, 1955, as and when they occur.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

There is no separate machinery for the administration of the PCR Act. However, at the State level, a Special officer, Ex-officio Dy. Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, a Section Officer and other staff look after PCR Act scheme in addition to other work. The Director, Scheduled Castes and Tribal Welfare at the State level and Special Officer, SC&TW at the District level, with Inspectors at the Block Level, look after the implementation of PCR Act schemes in addition to other duties.

SPECIAL COURTS

No Special Courts have been set up since offences under the Act are hardly reported.

UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA

No area has been identified as untouchability prone area.

PUBLICITY MEASURES

Three publicity vans, stationed in three different regions, cover all the Districts through campaigns for eradicating the evil of untouchability and publicising the provisions of the PCR Act.

20. CHANDIGARH

LEGAL AID

Legal aid provisions have been made for SCs, but no amount was spent in 1994.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA

There is no problem of untouchability in Chandigarh and no area has been identified as untouchability prone.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE

Rs.5,000/- are awarded to each inter-caste couple. No case was, however, reported during 1994.

PUBLICITY

Various publicity measures have been undertaken to create awareness against the practice of untouchability, including slogans .

- i) The theme of untouchability i.e. 'untouchability is a crime against God and Man' was printed on the official diaries, UT Administration buses and on the Super Bazar Stationery;
- ii) Slides are also screened in all the cinema halls.

21. DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

LEGAL AID

Legal assistance is available under a scheme of 1992, to those subject to disabilities arising out of 'untouchability' among others.

SPECIAL COURT

No Special Court has been set up, since no cases have been reported under the PCR Act.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA

The Scheduled Caste comprise only around 2% of the population. No area has been identified as untouchability prone.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE

No inter-caste marriage was reported in 1994.

22. DELHI

LEGAL AID

During 1994, the Directorate for the Welfare of SC/ST provided financial assistance of Rs.5,000/- to one SC person. The Delhi Legal Aid and Advice Board also provided free legal aid and advice to 110 SC/ST persons. The limit of financial assistance under the scheme has been enhanced to Rs.10,000/- per case. The income-ceiling under the Scheme has also been enhanced from Rs.6,000/- per annum to Rs.24,000/- per annum.

SPECIAL COURTS

Since the number of cases reported under the PCR Act in Delhi have been very few, no Special Courts have been set up.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA

No area has been identified as untouchability prone..

23. PONDICHERRY

LEGAL AID

Legal assistance is provided to SC/ST through a Legal Aid Cell.

COMMITTEE

A State level Committee has been constituted for matters concerning the welfare of SCs with the Minister for SC Welfare as Chairman. Both the MPs, and all SC MLAs are members. A High level Cell has also been set up under the Secretary (Welfare), with representatives of the Labour, Revenue and Home Deptts., and the Commissioner, Hindu Religious Institutions, as Members to review the implementation of the PCR Act, and the action taken on the complaints from Scheduled Castes persons. An Enforcement Cell has been established at the Secretariat.

SPECIAL COURTS

Cases registered under the PCR Act are tried by the Chief Judicial Magistrate. No Special Court has been set up.

PUBLICITY

In 1994, the Enforcement Cell of the Secretariat circulated leaflets on the rights of SC/ST and penal provisions in the villages. Slides were exhibited in cinema theatres. Meetings are organised to bring together SCs with caste Hindus to discuss the evil of untouchability.

The Cell also helps to constitute Peace Committees during disturbances. It also visits Scheduled Castes villages for collecting intelligence about atrocities, ill treatment and practices of untouchability, collects information about agriculture wage disputes and arranges settlement of disputes with land owners/caste Hindus, organises mobile squads in rural areas of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Yanam, through Harijan Association and Director, Welfare of SC/ST and inquiries into allegations from Scheduled Castes.

24. OTHER STATES/UTS

Information is NIL in respect of 6 States and 3 UTs as under:-

1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Manipur
3. Meghalaya
4. Mizoram
5. Nagaland
6. Sikkim
7. Andman & Nicobar Island
8. Daman & Diu
9. Lakshadweep

ANNEUXRE-I
STATEMENT SHOWING THE CASES REGISTERED UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS
ACT, 1955 AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1994 REPORTED BY STATE
GOVERNMENT/UT ADMNS.

S.No.	State/UT	Cases brought forward from previous year with		No. of fresh cases registered by Police during the year	No. of cases closed by Police after investigation	No. of cases challaned in the courts during the year	No. of cases disposed off by the courts during the year and ending in			No. of cases still pending at the end of the year with	
		Police	Court				conviction	acquittal	total	Police	Court
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24	680	148	14	111	1	60	61	47	730
2.	Bihar	1	6	33	1	16	-	-	-	17	22
3.	Goa	2	7	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	7
4.	Gujarat	12	508	33	-	34	29	138	167	11	375
5.	Haryana	NIL	8	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	10
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5	12	7	4	7	-	4	4	1	15
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	NIL	6	4	1	2	-	-	-	1	8
8.	Karnataka	129	1580	898	33	395	-	92	92	599	1883
9.	Kerala	27	55	45	4	8	1	-	1	60	62
10.	Madhya Pradesh	106	1379	166	15	148	75	84	159	109	1368
11.	Maharashtra	25	1524	330	44	243	-	14	14	68	1753
12.	Orissa	31	426	16	-	9	-	-	-	38	435
13.	Punjab	NIL	NIL	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Rajasthan	29	115	13	19	11	6	37	43	12	83
15.	Tamil Nadu	153	581	76	74	48	19	198	217	107	412
16.	Uttar Pradesh	8.	911	123	19	106	16	85	101	6	916
17.	Delhi	1	20	4	1	4	-	1	1	-	23
18.	Pondicherry	2	12	15	10	3	-	-	-	4	15
	Total	555	7830	1916	242	1148	147	714	861	1081	8117

Note: Information in respect of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Chandigarh Admn. Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshdweep is NIL.

ANNEXURE-II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANALYSIS OF CASES WITH POLICE DURING 1994 (UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955)

S.No.	State/UT	Total No. of cases with the police 1994	No. of cases closed after investigation	Percentage of cases closed to total cases	No. of cases challaned in the count 1994	Percentage of challaned cases to total cases (col.6 to col.3)	No. of cases pending for investigation	Percentage of pending cases to total cases (col.8 to col.3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	172	14	8	111	65	47	27
2.	Bihar	34	1	3	16	47	17	50
3.	Goa	3	1	33	1	33	1	34
4.	Gujarat	45	NIL	0	34	76	11	24
5.	Haryana	3	1	33	2	67	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12	4	33	7	58	1	9
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	1	25	2	50	1	25
8.	Karnataka	1027	33	3	395	38	599	59
9.	Kerala	72	4	6	8	11	60	83
10.	Madhya Pradesh	272	15	6	148	54	109	40
11.	Maharashtra	355	44	12	243	69	68	19
12.	Orissa	47	-	-	9	19	38	81
13.	Punjab	1	1	100	-	-	-	-
14.	Rajasthan	42	19	45	11	26	12	29
15.	Tamil Nadu	229	74	32	48	21	107	47
16.	Uttar Pradesh	131	19	15	106	81	6	4
17.	Delhi	5	1	20	4	80	-	-
18.	Pondicherry	17	10	59	3	18	4	23
	Total	2471	242	10	1148	46	1081	44

Note: Information in respect of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Chandigarh Admn. Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshdweep is NIL.

ANNEUXRE-II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANALYSIS OF CASES WITH COURTS DURING 1994 (UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955)

S.No.	State/UT	Total No. of cases with courts 1994	Total No. of cases decided by courts	No. of cases ending in conviction	Percentage of conviction to total cases	No. of cases ending in acquittal	Percentage of acquittal to total	No. of cases pending to total with court	Percentage of cases pending to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	791	61	1	1	60	7	730	92
2.	Bihar	22	-	-	-	-	-	22	100
3.	Goa	8	1	-	-	1	12	7	88
4.	Gujarat	542	167	29	5	138	26	375	69
5.	Haryana	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	100
6.	Himachal Pradesh	19	4	-	-	4	21	15	79
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	100
8.	Karnataka	1975	92	-	-	92	5	1883	95
9.	Kerala	63	1	1	2	-	-	62	98
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1527	159	75	5	84	6	1368	89
11.	Maharashtra	1767	14	-	-	14	1	1753	99
12.	Orissa	435	-	-	-	-	-	435	100
13.	Rajasthan	126	43	6	5	37	29	83	66
14.	Tamil Nadu	629	217	19	8	198	31	412	66
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1017	101	16	2	85	8	916	90
16.	Delhi	24	1	-	-	1	4	23	96
17.	Pondicherry	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	100

Total: 8978 861 147 2 714 8 8117 90

Note: Information in respect of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep is NIL.

ANNEXURE-IV

Statement showing the amount released to the State Govts. /UT Administration under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 during 1994-95.

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount released under	
		PCR ACT	POA ACT
		(In Rs.)	
1	2	3	4
	Andhra Pradesh	55,00,000	66,12,000
	Gujarat	34,56,000	77,55,000
	Haryana	3,44,000	1,37,750
	Himachal Pradesh	1,00,00	-
	Karnataka	75,70,000	64,11,500
6.	Kerala	9,20,400	15,87,000
7.	Madhya Pradesh	7,39,000	197,13,000
8.	Maharashtra	1,79,000	8,73,000
9.	Mizoram	4,20,000	-
10.	Orissa	2,00,000	-
11.	Punjab (23.95+9.55)	33,50,000-	-
12.	Rajasthan	-	39,88,000
13.	TamilNadu	70,34,000	-
14.	Uttar Pradesh	5,00,000	173,51,350
15.	West Bengal	4,65,000	50,000
16.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	-	8,22,00
17.	Pondicherry	13,93,000	-
	Total	3,21,70,400	6,53,00,600
	Grand Total	Rs.9,74,71,000	