

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**ON**  
**THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT,**  
**1955 FOR THE YEAR 1999**  
**(NINETEENTH REPORT)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND**  
**EMPOWERMENT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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Rajya Sabha on.....  
Laid on the Table of  
Lok Sabha on **18.12.2001**

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# CONTENTS

	<b>Page No.</b>
<b>FOREWORD</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>CHAPTER - 1</b> INTRODUCTION	<b>1 - 2</b>
<b>CHAPTER - 2</b> IMPLEMENTATION OF PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955	<b>3 - 7</b>
<b>CHAPTER - 3</b> MEASURES TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA	<b>8 - 15</b>
<b>CHAPTER - 4</b> MEASURES TAKEN BY STATE GOVERNMENTS/UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS	<b>16 - 60</b>
<b>STATES / UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS</b>	
1. ANDHRA PRADESH	16 - 18
2. ASSAM	18 - 19
3. BIHAR	19 - 20
4. GOA	20 - 21
5. GUJARAT	21 - 26
6. HARYANA	26 - 28
7. HIMACHAL PRADESH	28 - 29
8. JAMMU & KASHMIR	29 - 30
9. KARNATAKA	30 - 31

# CONTENTS

	<b>Page No.</b>
<b>FOREWORD</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>CHAPTER - 1</b> INTRODUCTION	<b>1 - 2</b>
<b>CHAPTER - 2</b> IMPLEMENTATION OF PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955	<b>3 - 7</b>
<b>CHAPTER - 3</b> MEASURES TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA	<b>8 - 15</b>
<b>CHAPTER - 4</b> MEASURES TAKEN BY STATE GOVERNMENTS/UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS	<b>16 - 60</b>
<b>STATES / UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS</b>	
1. ANDHRA PRADESH	16 - 18
2. ASSAM	18 - 19
3. BIHAR	19 - 20
4. GOA	20 - 21
5. GUJARAT	21 - 26
6. HARYANA	26 - 28
7. HIMACHAL PRADESH	28 - 29
8. JAMMU & KASHMIR	29 - 30
9. KARNATAKA	30 - 31

10.	KERALA	31 - 33
11.	MADHYA PRADESH	33 - 35
12.	MAHARASHTRA	35 - 38
13.	ORISSA	38 - 42
14.	PUNJAB	43 - 44
15.	RAJASTHAN	44 - 45
16.	TAMIL NADU	45 - 49
17.	TRIPURA	49 - 51
18.	UTTAR PRADESH	51 - 52
19.	WEST BENGAL	52
20.	CHANDIGARH	52 - 54
21.	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	54 - 55
22.	DAMAN & DIU	55 - 56
23.	DELHI	56 - 57
24.	PONDICHERRY	57 - 60
25.	OTHER STATES / UTs	60

### **ANNEXURES I –III**

**61 - 63**

I	CASES REGISTERED WITH POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING 1998	61
II	CASES WITH COURTS AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING 1998	62
III	STATE WISE DETAILS OF SPECIAL COMPONENT, PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE DURING 1999-2000	63

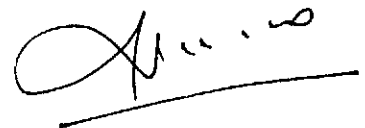
## **FOREWORD**

Abolition of Untouchability in any form and making any disability arising out of this practice an offence punishable under the law is one of the major interventions which our Constitution provides for ensuring equality of status of all and safeguarding interest of the weaker sections in particular. In pursuance of this provision, the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 was enacted as a Central Legislation in 1955. The Act provides for abolition of the practice of untouchability and calls upon the State to ensure that the rights arising out of abolition of untouchability are not only made available but are also availed of .

2. Provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act are being implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and coordinated by the Central Government. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented for assisting the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in having requisite machinery for implementation of the Act.

3. I have immense satisfaction in stating that the practice of untouchability has been declining as evident from the fact that number of cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 during 1999 has been less than that of the previous year. I believe this has been possible on account of implementation of the Act and other pro-active steps taken by the Central and State Governments for development of weaker sections. I seek cooperation of my esteemed colleague Members of the Parliament, State Governments, Press and the Civil Society at large for achieving the Constitutional objectives.

4. I take the opportunity to place the 19<sup>th</sup> Report on implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 for the year 1999 in both Houses of the Parliament.



**DR.SATYANARAYAN JATIYA**  
**Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment.**

New Delhi,  
Dated: 26.9.2001

# **CHAPTER-1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

With a view to establish an egalitarian society with " Equality for All" , the Constitution of India seeks to provide several proactive interventions in favour of the weaker sections of the society. These measures include abolition of untouchability and forbidding its practice in any form under Article 17 of the Constitution. The State has been called upon to deal with any disability arising out of untouchability, which constitutes an offence in accordance with the law. In furtherance of this objective, the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act was enacted by the Parliament in 1955 for dealing with matters relating to untouchability and ensuring its abolition in any form. Provisions of the Act extend to all over the country. These are being implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations concerned and coordinated by the Central Government.

2. As per 1991 census, the Scheduled Castes constitute about 16% of the total population of the country. On account of prevailing caste system and association with certain unclean occupations, like manual scavenging, flaying and tanning of dead animals etc., persons associated with such activities including those belonging to Scheduled Castes, very often suffer from social prejudices and associated disabilities. Lack of assets, low level of literacy, poverty and other social and economic backwardness aggravate the position further. Governments, both at State and Central levels have been implementing number of plans and programmes for enabling the weaker sections to improve their socio-economic status and achieve equality of status with others. With this objective, implementation of Special Component Plan ( SCP ) by the State Governments and Central Ministries was introduced as a strategy during 1979-80 for ensuring flow of adequate resources and giving specific attention to welfare of the Scheduled Castes. Further, Special Central Assistance is provided by the Central Government to the State Governments as an additive to the State Government's effort for expediting welfare of the Scheduled Castes. Introduction of special

scheme namely National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their dependents as well as setting up an exclusive Corporation namely National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation. Assistance for assisting the scavengers for taking up alternate occupations. Assistance for training for skill upgradation and assistance for taking up alternate economically viable occupations are being provided under these efforts. Besides a number of special schemes are being implemented for provision of scholarship, grant for purchase of books, special coaching, up-gradation of merit etc. for benefit of the Scheduled Castes. Certain percentage of posts in the Government and Government assisted sector have been kept reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.

3. On account of these proactive measures, the status of the weaker sections in the society has improved considerably. These measures along with implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act have led to eradication of untouchability to a large extent. However, there are stray incidents of offences relating to untouchability. The measures indicated above are being further intensified for checking these and making practice of untouchability a thing of the past.

4. As per provision under Section 15(4) of the Act, the 19<sup>th</sup> Report on implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 for the year 1999 has been prepared based on the information received from various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

5. Progress of cases registered under the Act and their disposal during the year 1999 have been discussed in chapter II of the Report. Details of measures taken by the Central Government in this regard are given in Chapter III of the Report. Measures undertaken by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are mentioned in Chapter IV of the Report.

# CHAPTER-2

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS (PCR) ACT, 1955.

### REGISTRATION OF CASES UNDER THE PCR ACT,1955

During the year 1999, Five hundred and twenty six (526) cases were registered by the Police, the largest number of cases being from Andhra Pradesh (279) followed by Karnataka (106) and Maharashtra (53) and the least in Haryana(1) and Jammu & Kashmir(1). State wise details of the cases registered under the Act during 1999 in descending order are as under: -

#### TABLE NO.1

#### CASES REGISTERED DURING 1999

S.No.	State	No. of cases	Percentage
1.	Andhra Pradesh	279	53.04
2.	Karnataka	106	20.15
3.	Maharashtra	53	10.08
4.	Tamil Nadu	32	06.09
5.	Madhya Pradesh	13	02.47
6.	Pondicherry	10	01.90

7.	Delhi	10	01.90
8.	Punjab	5	00.95
9.	Orissa	4	00.76
10.	Gujarat	3	00.57
11.	Kerala	3	00.57
12.	Bihar	2	00.38
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2	00.38
14.	Rajasthan	2	00.38
15.	Haryana	1	00.19
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	00.19

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Total	526	100
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### **UNTOUCHABILITY FREE STATES / UTs**

No case of untouchability was registered during the year 1999 in the following 15 States / UTs.

#### **(a) NORTH EASTERN REGION**

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

- Data is awaited from Government of Manipur.

#### **(b) EASTERN REGION**

1. West Bengal
2. Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

### **(c) REST OF INDIA**

1. Uttar Pradesh
2. Chandigarh
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
4. Daman & Diu
5. Lakshadweep
6. Goa

### **STATES REPORTING 1 TO 10 CASES**

Following eleven States reported 1 to 10 cases under the PCR Act, 1955 during 1999.

**TABLE NO.2**

S.No.	State	No. of cases registered during 1999
1.	Delhi	10
2.	Pondicheery	10
3.	Punjab	5
4.	Orissa	4
5.	Gujarat	3
6.	Kerala	3
7.	Bihar	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2
9.	Rajasthan	2
10.	Haryana	1
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
Total		43

### **UNTOUCHABILITY IN MILD FORM**

The incidence of practice of untouchability may be assumed to be mild, if the number of cases registered range from 11 to 100 in a year . Three such States are mentioned below :-

**TABLE NO.3**

S.No.	State	No. of cases registered during 1999
1.	Maharashtra	53
2.	Tamil Nadu	32
3.	Madhya Pradesh	13
Total		98

**UNTOUCHABILITY IN SEVERE FORM**

With the assumption that if the number of cases registered in a State in a year is over 100, the practice of untouchability will be deemed to be severe, following two States would accordingly fall under this category: -

**TABLE NO.4**

S.N.	State / UTs	No.of cases reported during 1999
1.	Andhra Pradesh	279
2.	Karnataka	106
Total		385

**DISPOSAL OF CASES DEALT WITH BY POLICE**

The following table shows the number of cases with the Police and their disposal during 1999.

**TABLE NO.5**

S.No.	Item		
1.	Total No. of cases with Police	1711	( 100%)
2.	No. of cases closed after investigation	216	( 12.62)
3.	No. of cases chargesheeted in Courts	280	( 16.37)
4.	No. of cases pending with the Police at the end of year	1215	( 71.01)

The State-wise details of cases registered with the Police and their disposal during 1999, indicate that 526 fresh cases were registered in 16 States/UTs. The total number of cases including those brought forward from the previous years were 1711. A large number of cases was reported from Andhra Pradesh (279), Karnataka (106) and Maharashtra (53). 12.62% of cases (216) were closed by the Police after investigation, and 16.37% (280) were chargesheeted in the courts, 71.01% (1215) of the cases were pending with the Police at the end of the year 1999. The pendency was substantial in the State of Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh. States/ UTs- wise details are at **Annexure- I.**

## **DISPOSAL OF CASES BY COURTS**

The details of disposal of cases by courts during the year 1999 is given below:-

**TABLE NO.6**

<b>Disposal of cases by Courts</b>			
S.No.	Item	No. of Cases	Percentage
1.	Number of cases with courts	9,781	( 100% )
2.	Number of cases ending in conviction	123	( 01.26 )
3.	Number of cases ending in acquittal	1,119	( 11.44 )
4.	Number of cases pending with the courts at the end of year	8,539	( 87.30 )

The State / UT. - wise details of cases with Courts and their Disposal are at **Annexure - II.**

# CHAPTER-3

## **MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

3.1 Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and weaker section has been matter of concern for the Central as well as the State Governments. Under the Central Government, various Ministries/Departments deal with sectoral issues relating to welfare of weaker section. However, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment deals with overall policy and co-ordination of matters relating to welfare of Scheduled Castes. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment intervenes through special programmes to provide fillip and augment the schemes implemented by the other Central Ministries/Departments. During 1999, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment took the following steps for empowerment of the Scheduled Castes.

### **ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT**

#### **3.2.1 SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN(SCP)**

The strategy of Special Component Plan (SCP) was introduced in 1979-80 by the Planning Commission with a view to achieving overall development of Scheduled Castes and to raise them above the poverty line. The SCP is designed to channelise the flow of outlays and benefits from the general sectors in the Plan of States/UTs and Central Ministries for the development of Scheduled Castes. The allocations are to be not less than the proportion of the SC population. It is an umbrella programme under which all schemes implemented by State and Central Governments are dovetailed for addressing different needs of the SCs. 24 States/UTs having sizeable SC population formulated SCP during 1999-2000. A statement indicating State wise SCP outlay and expenditure is at **Annexure-III**.

### **3.2.2 SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (SCA)**

Special Central Assistance is provided as 100% grant to State Governments/UTs as an additive to the Special Component Plan implemented by them. Assistance under the scheme is sub allocated among the States/UTs based on SC population, relative backwardness, size of SCP to the State Plan and SC families covered under composite schemes. Rs.437.00 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during 1999-2000 (April 1999-March 2000).

### **3.2.3 NATIONAL SCHEME FOR LIBERATION AND REHABILITATION OF SCAVENGERS (NSLRS)**

Under the scheme 100% grant is provided to States/UTs for training and rehabilitation of scavengers in alternate occupation. Besides matching institutional finance at concessional rate of interest is provided under the schemes of NSKFDC and NSFDC. Rs.70.00 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during 1999-2000 (April 1999-March 2000).

### **3.2.4 ASSISTANCE TO STATE SC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (SCDC)**

Under the scheme, 49% Central share is released on matching basis against 51% share released by the State Government\UT to the State SC Development Corporation (SCDC), provided the recovery percentage of loan by SCDC from the beneficiary is not less than 60%. State share has been released in advance and fund available with the SCDC has been utilized. Rs.20.00 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during 1999-2000 (April 1999-March 2000).

### **3.2.5 NATIONAL SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NSFDC)**

NSFDC was set up as a non- profit company under the aegis of Ministry of Welfare on 8<sup>th</sup> February, 1989. The Corporation has an authorized share capital of Rs. 1000 crores against which Rs. 411.00 crores has been paid up by 1999-2000.

The National Corporation provides :

- i) financial support at concessional rate to Scheduled Castes persons for undertaking income generating activities and

ii) grants for skill entrepreneurial development programmes of unemployed Scheduled Castes youths.

Rs.30.00 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during 1999-2000 (April 1999-March 2000).

### **3.2.6 NATIONAL SAFAI KARAMCHARIS FINANCE & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NSKFDC)**

NSKFDC incorporated on 24-1-1997 under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, by the Government of India to act as an Apex Institution for all round socio-economic upliftment of the Safai Karamcharis and their dependents by extending concessional loan and other assistance for taking up income generation activities in a viable manner. Against an authorized share capital of Rs.200 crores, Central Government has paid Rs.34.75 crores to the Corporation by 1999-2000.

The Corporation provides: -

i) term and bridge loan at concessional rate for income generating schemes through State Channelising Agencies, nominated by the State Government/UT Administration and

ii) grants for skill/entrepreneurial development programmers.

Rs.20.00 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during 1999-2000 (April 1999-March 2000)

### **EDUCATIONAL EMPOWERMENT**

#### **3.2.7 POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP**

This is the major scheme of the Ministry for assisting students belonging to SCs for pursuing studies at post matric level. Under the scheme, 100% central assistance is provided to States/UTs implementing the scheme, over and above their respective committed liability, which they are required to bear during every year of the Plan period from their own resources (except NE States). The committed liability is equal to expenditure incurred during terminal year of the last Five Year Plan period and accordingly, the expenditure incurred in 1996-97 has become the committed liability. Rs.83.92 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during 1999-2000 (April 99-March 2000).

### **3.2.8 PRE MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP**

This scholarship is provided to the students of families, who are engaged in unclean occupations. Under this Scheme, Central assistance is provided to the State Governments on 50:50 basis and 100% to Union Territory Administrations over and above their respective Committed Liability. Timely disbursement, proper utilisation of fund and assisting the students in a composite manner are required to be looked into by the State Government/UT. Rs. 7.88 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during 1999-2000(April 1999-March 2000).

### **3.2.9 CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTEL FOR SC BOYS AND GIRLS**

Under the scheme, 50% of the cost of construction in case of States, 100% in case of UTs, 45% in case of Non-Governmental Organisation grant-in-aid provided only for expansion of existing hostels on (45 by State & 10 by the NGO), 90% in case of Central Universities(10 by the Univ.) &45% in case of other Universities(45 by State & 10 by the Univ.) is provided by the Central Government. Land for construction is to be provided by the State Government/UT Administration. Proposal for construction along with site plan, approved estimate, certificate on availability of land are required to be submitted along with the proposal. Rs. 20.32 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during 1999-2000(April 1999- March 2000)

### **3.2.10 BOOK BANK**

Under the scheme, a set of books costing between Rs.2,400/- to Rs.7,500/-, depending upon the courses, is provided to SC students. The provision of such sets of books also includes brailley books, talking books/cassettes for visually handicapped students. Towards storage of these books, grant is also provided for almiraahs. The Scheme provides for sharing of text books by two students in respect of graduate level courses and separate set of books is provided to individual students at Post-Graduate level and for those pursuing Chartered Accountancy. 50% of the total assistance is released to State Governments, 100% in case of UTs. Rs. 2.43 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during 1999-2000(April 1999-March 2000).

### **3.2.11 ASSISTANCE FOR COACHING AND ALLIED**

Under the scheme, 50% assistance to Centres run by State Government and 100% assistance to Centres run by Universities/private institutions/UT

Administrations is released for providing coaching facilities to SC students for competitive examination as well as entrance examination for professional courses. Stipend @ Rs.150/Rs.100/Rs.85 per month to Local Students/@ Rs.500/Rs.250 to outstation students is paid and the organizations providing coaching are given funds on contractual basis (per unit cost basis).Rs. 2.30 crores was provided as a central assistance under the scheme during 1999-2000 (April 1999- March 2000).

### **3.2.12 UPGRADATION OF MERIT**

Under this scheme,100% assistance is provided to States/UTs for assisting SC students, studying in Class IX to XII, by provision of special coaching for removing deficiencies and preparing them for competitive examinations. A package grant of Rs.15,000/- is released to number of students, as per the awards assigned to each State annually for purposes as indicated below:-

(i)	Boarding & Lodging charges @ Rs.500/- per month for 10 months.	Rs.5,000.00
(ii)	Pocket money @ Rs.100 for 10 months	Rs.1,000.00
(iii)	Books and Stationery.	Rs.2,000.00
(iv)	Honorarium to Principal, Experts and other incidental charges.	Rs.7,000.00

Besides, Special allowances like readers allowance, transport allowance, escorts allowance etc. to students with disabilities. Rs. 150.00 was provided as central assistance under the scheme during 1999-2000 (April 1999-March 2000).

## **SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT**

### **3.2.13 IMPLEMENTATION OF PCR AND ATROCITIES ACT**

Under the scheme 50% assistance to States and 100% assistance to UTs is released for strengthening administrative and enforcement machinery, other related measures, such as assistance for special cells, special Courts, Legal Aid relief to victims, inter-caste marriage, publicity measures, survey of untouchability/ atrocity prone areas related measures. The scale of relief for victims of Atrocity as provided in POA Rules ranges from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 2,00,000/-. During the financial year 1999-2000, Rs. 2494.16 lakhs was provided as assistance to the States/UTs to take effective measures towards eradication of untouchability and for checking commission of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

### **3.3.1 WORK DONE BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**

Ministry of Information & Broadcasting continued giving publicity on issues relating to "Eradication of Untouchability" through its media units during 1999.

### **3.3.2 ALL INDIA RADIO**

All India Radio mounted programmes on the theme of 'Eradication of Untouchability' in special audience programmes like Rural, Women, Youth and Children's Programmes, apart from the general broadcasts. These programmes were in the form of talks, plays, features, discussions, interviews, compering and slogans etc. During 1999, about 5310 programmes were broadcasted on Eradication of Untouchability in various dialects and regional languages by All India Radio.

### **3.3.3 DOORDARSHAN**

Doordarshan also telecasted programmes highlighting various aspects of eradication of Untouchability during 1999.

### **3.3.4 PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU**

Press Releases indicating multifarious steps taken by the Government for the development of Scheduled Castes including those for eradicating untouchability were released. These releases highlighted the steps taken by the Government to improve the lot of the weaker section of the society as a whole.

### **3.3.5 DIRECTORATE OF FIELD PUBLICITY**

All field Publicity units regularly launched publicity on untouchability eradication. This was done with special focus on days like 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 14<sup>th</sup> April, 6<sup>th</sup> December, besides general programme packages on Social Welfare or National Integration.

### **3.3.6 DIRECTORATE OF ADVERTISING & VISUAL PUBLICITY**

Steps taken for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Other Weaker Sections including eradication of Untouchability was publicised through various modes like

advertisements, exhibition etc. Advertisements were given by DAVP and the sponsored programme, were broadcasted by AIR on the occasion of the Birth Anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Mahaparinirvan Diwas of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

The sponsored programme consisting of various social welfare themes including indirect reference of eradication of untouchability was broadcast every week by more than 100 AIR station in various regional languages.

### **3.3.7 PUBLICATIONS DIVISION**

A number of articles were published on the eradication of Untouchability in various journals brought out by the Publications Division during 1999 which include the following:-

<b>JOURNAL</b>	<b>TITLE OF THE ARTICLE</b>
Bal Bharati	Dosti, Pholl Khil Utha, Mein Kiske Saath Khelun, Babuji Ki Sandil, Adbhut Ghada, Mein Chor Nahi, Jag Aalokit Kar Dengen, Hum Bharti Ke Phool, Baddepan Kee Pehchan.
Yojana ( Urdu)	" Bharat Mein Chhua – Chhut Ka Khatma – Past and Present"
Yojana ( Hindi)	Grameen Bharat Mein Annsuchit Jatiyon Ka Jeevan Sthar.
Yojana ( English )	Quality of life of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in Rural India.

### **3.3.8 SONG & DRAMA DIVISION**

The Division made concerted efforts by utilising a wide range of folk and traditional forms of media to educate people about evils of untouchability, spreading the spirit of brotherhood and changing the mindsets of the people. The efforts were to raise social awareness on social evil of untouchability, targetting rural and semi-rural populace. By way of utilising folk and traditional forms available in different parts of the country, the Division has been presenting

about 38000 performances per year. The programmes were composite in nature covering "Eradication of Untouchability".

### **3.3.9 FILMS DIVISION**

The Films Division produced a short film in Hindi on untouchability titled ' PYAS ' based on the acclaimed short story by Munshi Premchand, the Maestro of Hindi Literature during 1999. The film portrays human affliction in a society which continuous to be in the grip of vagaries of feudal subjugation and seeks to sensitize the general masses on the evils of untouchability.

### **3.4 OTHER CENTRAL MINISTRIES**

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment pursued other Central Ministries/Departments for formulation and implementation of the Special Component Plan for welfare of Scheduled Castes as per the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission.

# CHAPTER-4

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

Under Section 15A(1) of the PCR Act, the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations 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. Such measures 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 is as follows :

### **1. ANDHRA PRADESH**

#### **LEGAL AID**

Under the scheme of legal aid to the members of SCs/STs 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 suo-moto action.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has set up a Special Cell under the Additional Director General of Police ( CID ) for speedy investigation and prosecution of cases of atrocities and untouchability. The PCR Cell monitors cases registered by the Police and obtains information relating to PCR Act cases. The PCR Cell is also conducting enquiries and taking up investigations referred by the Government / Court.

### **COMMITTEES**

A State Level Review Committee has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister to ensure effective implementation of the Act. District Vigilance & Monitoring Committees have also been established with District Collector as the Chairperson. The other members are the Superintendent of Police, Joint Collector (Member Secretary) , Deputy Director ( Social Welfare), Executive Director, District SC Service Co-operative Society, Project Officer ITDA, or District Tribal Welfare Officer. This committee is responsible to see that case of atrocities / untouchability against SCs and STs are pursued vigorously and also reviewed effectively.

### **IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

The State Intelligence Department has so far identified as many as 340 places in the State as untouchability prone areas.

### **PERIODIC SURVEYS**

The Government of Andhra Pradesh from time to time undertook periodic surveys of the implementation of the Act through voluntary Organisations and district administration. The State Intelligence Department is also took such surveys. The Scheduled Castes Legislature Committee has been making several suggestions for effective implementation of the Act. Non- Governmental Organisations funded by the State Government are taking up surveys of

implementation of the Act and supplementing Government efforts for its effective implementation.

### **INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES**

Incentive award of the value of Rs. 10,000/- is provided to each couple for inter-caste marriages for the promotion of social integration. During 1998 – 99 Rs. 22.37 lakhs were spent on incentives awards to 258 couples, one of whom belonged to non - Scheduled Caste.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

Twenty two Special Mobile Courts have been established in the State except in the district of Hyderabad, for dealing with offences under the PCR Act, 1955. Each Mobile Court headed by a Judicial First class Magistrate is assisted by an Astt. Public Prosecutor and other staff.

## **2. ASSAM**

### **LEGAL AID**

Free Legal Aid is provided to the deserving Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people alongwith general people through the Sub-Divisional Legal Aid Committees, as per norms of the Assam Legal Aid Rules, 1997.

### **COMMITTEES**

In Assam, Legal Aid Committees have been functioning in all the districts in the year 1999. A State Level Advisory Council has also been functioning for the welfare of SCs and STs. These committees have representatives drawn from Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes and from Other Backward Classes. There is also a State level Advisory Council for SCs and STs which is headed by Minister-In-Charge, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the matters relating to Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the SCs and STs (POA) Act, 1989 are also discussed in the meetings. All MLAs and MPs belonging to SC and ST are the members of these Councils. At the Sub-Divisional level there is a Sub-Divisional

Welfare Board consisting of the public representatives which look after the developmental programmes for SCs and STs.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

Working of the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is monitored by the Welfare of Plains Tribes and Backward Classes Welfare Department.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

There is no Special Court under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 in the State.

### **IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

There is no instance of practice of untouchability and no area has been identified as untouchability prone area and no survey was required to be conducted.

### **INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES**

There was a scheme under which budget provision was of Rs.3.00 lakhs was kept for the year 1998-99.

## **3. BIHAR**

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

Officers have been appointed for initiating and exercising supervision over prosecutions. A Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cell has been established in the Home(Police) Department under a Inspector General of Police. Similar Cells have been established by the Welfare Deptt. at the State, Divisional, District, Sub-Divisional and Block levels. In addition, 11 Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes Thanas have been established at Patna, Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhojpur, Gaya, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Munger and Ranchi.

### **COMMITTEES**

A high level State Committee has been constituted under Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister to review the progress of various measures under the Act. Divisional and District level Committees have also been set up under the Chairpersonship of Divisional Commissioners and District Magistrates respectively.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

No special Court has been set up in the State of Bihar under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

## **4. GOA**

### **LEGAL AID**

The Law Department has formulated a scheme viz Free Legal Aid & Advice to economically and socially Backward people. Under this Scheme, a free Legal Aid and Advice Board has been constituted. Persons belonging to SC/ST are provided free legal aid and advice. No income limit is laid down for SC/ST. Whenever necessary, cases of SC/ST are considered by separate sub-committee constituted by the Board.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

District and Session Courts at Panaji and Margao have been designated as special courts for this purpose. There is however, no immediate need of Exclusive Special Court in each District .

### **COMMITTEES**

The Committee under Chairpersonship of Minister for Social Welfare was constituted to protect rights of Scheduled Castes /Scheduled Tribes under the

Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. Monthly crime conference is also held to discuss all such cases by concerned District Superintendent of Police for ensuring their speedy disposal.

### **IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA AND PERIODIC SURVEY**

There is no vulnerable and untouchability prone area in the State, where SC/ST are likely to be subjected to atrocities.

### **INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES**

Under the scheme, award for Rs. 10,000/- is granted to the couple, one spouse being a Scheduled Castes person. The budget provision for the year 1999 was Rs. 1.00 lakh. Seven couples were benefited during the year 1999.

## **5 GUJARAT**

### **LEGAL AID**

The State Government in the year 1989 introduced a scheme under G.R. for extending legal aid to the victims covered under the provision of the said Act. Necessary Budget provision for Legal Aid is being made under the Head BCK – 57 'Nagrik Cell' .

- (a) The present income limit for such aid is Rs. 12,000/- p.a. which is required to be raised upto Rs. 24,000/ - p.a. because it has been experienced that only those who are a little better off can afford to go to court for justice. If the income limit is raised, such persons can be given the benefit of the scheme and the purpose of its implementation can be served.
- (b) The present rate of Rs. 500/- for civil case is not sufficient and it should be enhanced to bring it at par with the rate of criminal case i.e. Rs. 3000/-.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

At the Secretariat level, Principal Secretary assisted by Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary is looking after the work, while at the Directorate level, a

Special Cell (called the 'Nagrik Cell' ) has been created and a Deputy Director appointed to look after the work. Three Regional Vigilance Officers are also working at Baroda, Ahmedabad and Rajkot for the purpose.

- The District Magistrate/District Superintendent of Police of respective districts have been made responsible for effective security of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons.
- All gazetted officers of the districts are required to visit localities invariably during their tour.
- Three tier Social Justice Committees have been set up at District/ Taluka and Village levels under the Gujarat Panchayat Act and entrusted with the work of eradication of untouchability.

A special control room has also been set up in the Social Welfare Department for giving immediate help to victimised Scheduled Caste persons, such as police protection, financial assistance and other needful help. This control room is under the charge of the Secretary, assisted by a Deputy Secretary and a Under Secretary. The Regional Vigilance Squads for Ahmedabad, Baroda and Rajkot regions headed by Vigilance Officers and Vigilance Inspectors have been created. These squads constantly move from place to place to find out areas where the tension prevails between Scheduled Caste and other Caste persons, study the cases and report to concerned District Local Authorities. The squads also take immediate suitable action to remove tension prevailing in any area.

## **COMMITTEES**

### **State Level Committee:**

A high level Committee at the State Level has also been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister. The Committee consists of Minister Social Welfare, Finance Minister, Members of Parliament and State Legislature and the concerned Senior Government Officers, as members. The Committee takes annual review of the implementation of the Act.

Apart from the High Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister, a State Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of Secretary incharge of Social Justice and Empowerment Department regularly reviews the reports of Vigilance Officers of the three Vigilance Squads. This Committee also consists of Home Secretary, Law Secretary, Revenue Secretary, Panchayat Secretary, Special Inspector General of Police ( Prevention of Atrocities on Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes ) and Social Welfare Director. This

Committee also reviews the cases of atrocities and cases of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 quarterly and reviews the measures taken by the various departments in this regard.

### **District Level Committee:**

At district level, District Vigilance Committees have been constituted under the Chairpersonship of District Collector of respective districts. These Committees consist of District Panchayat President, Chairman of Social Justice Committee, District Development Officer, District Superintendent of Police, District Government Pleader, Public Prosecutor, MPs / MLAs and prominent Social workers of respective Districts. Their function is to monitor effective implementation of the Act.

### **Taluka Level Committee :**

Similar to the District level committee, there are Taluka level committees at every Taluka under the Chairpersonship of Taluka Mamlatdar for the same purpose. The Chairperson of the Taluka Social Justice Committee, Taluka Development Officer, Public Prosecutor, Police Inspector and Police Sub - Inspector of the Taluka is the member of the Committee.

### **City level Committees:**

Under the Chairpersonship of the Police Commissioner, City level Committees have also been working and Government Pleader, Municipal Commissioner and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes members of the Municipal Corporation are members of these committees. These Committees review the cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Atrocity Act, 1989 in the city areas.

### **PUBLICITY**

Every year " Economic Uplift week" is celebrated from 2 October ( Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday ) to 7<sup>th</sup> October. Various programmes relating to social and economic upliftment are given prominence during the celebration of the week. District and Taluka level Shibirs and Workshops are also organized periodically for the removal of untouchability and the prevention of atrocities.

In the rural areas, due to lack of literacy and orthodox mind of village people, the practice of untouchability still exists. It is, therefore, necessary to

bring about social change, through general awareness. Five Prayog Kendras have been set up in five talukas for this purpose. The Prayog Kendra Sanchalak ( Class – II ) working with the village people arranges programme of removal of untouchability. The Prayog Kendras in the Taluka covering five villages are as under :

SR.NO.	DISTRICT	TALUKA	VILLAGE
1.	Ahmedabad	Detroj	1. Detroj
		Viramgam	1. Bhojwa
			2. Vanova
			3. Karkathal
2.	Kheda	Khambhat	1. Varsada
			2. Tarapur
			3. Golana
			4. Sakarpur
			5. Mitali
3.	Patan	Patan	1. Bhitwada
			2. Balisana
			3. Dukamar
			4. Sanpuri
			5. Rakhuj
4.	Surendranagar	Limbdi	1. Ankewaliya
			2. Chuda
			3. Hadala
			4. Pansina
			5. Siyani
5.	Bhavnagar	Kundala	1. Simarda
			2. Nesda
			3. Pithawada
			4. Ambardi
			5. Jesar

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

The Government of Gujarat has specified all Session Courts as Special Courts in each District with effect from 30<sup>th</sup> January, 1990, under Section 14 of the Atrocity Act vide Social Welfare Department Notification No. GHIL/2/90/HSL/1089/1/8/H dated 30.1.1990 Special Courts have already been started at Banaskantha, ( Palanpur ) , Kutch, ( Bhuj) and Ahmedabad ( Rural) . Rs. 52 Lakhs were provided for these Courts for the year 1999.

## **IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

In the Gujarat State, 21 intensive blocks have been created with one Project Officer each in 20 districts of the State. These blocks are intended to develop awareness about the urgent need to eradicate untouchability and prevention of atrocities by the intensive publicity as well as about the practice of untouchability prevailing in various forms in the villages and to take up the matter with district officials to eradicate it. In case of incidents of atrocities, the Project Officer and Police Sub- Inspector of the intensive block has to visit and get the detailed report of such incidents and help the District authorities in dealing with such cases.

SR.NO.	NAME OF DISTRICT	TALUKA
1.	Ahmedabad	Dholka
2.	Mehsana	Vijapur
3.	Sabarkantha	Idar
4.	Banaskantha	Vadgam
5.	Surendranagar	Muli
6.	Gandhinagar	Gandhinagar
7.	Baroda	Baroda
8.	Kheda	Kapadvanj Khambhat
9.	Panchmahals	Godhara
10.	Bharuch	Bharuch
11.	Surat	Choryasi
12.	Navsari	Navsari
13.	Rajkot	Rajkot
14.	Bahvnagar	Talaja
15.	Junagadh	Veraval
16.	Jamnagar	Jamngar
17.	Kutch	Anjar
18.	Amreli	Rajula
19.	Dang	Ahva
20.	Patan	Patan

The following officials have been given responsibility for effective implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

- (a) The District Magistrate / District Superintendent of Police of respective Districts are over all responsible for effective security of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (b) All Gazetted Officials of Districts are instructed to visit Scheduled Castes locality compulsorily during their tours.

The three tier Social Justice Committee set up at District, Taluka and Village Panchayats under the Gujarat Panchayats Act, has been entrusted with the work of eradication of untouchability . The Law Officials have also been instructed to deal with the cases effectively in the court of law, particularly the cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. The Field Officers have been instructed to make a survey regarding the practice of untouchability and to identify such areas, where the tension builds up often and to take measures to defuse the tension and arrange more programmes of eradication of untouchability in such area, where the practice of untouchability is still prevalent. The Government has also introduced a scheme to provide travelling allowances and daily allowances to the witnesses and victimised persons of cases of untouchability and atrocities during attending the investigation before the Inquiry Officer and before the Court Rs. 15/- is given as daily allowance plus actual bus/ railway fare.

### **INTER CASTE MARRIAGE**

With a view to develop the sense of social integrity, the Government is encouraging inter-caste marriages with Schedule Caste persons. The State Government is giving Rs. 50,000/- to such Couples. As against the Budget provisions of 30 lakhs in 1999 – 2000 for incentives for inter caste marriage, an expenditure Rs. 31.85 lakhs was incurred and 133 couples were benefited.

### **ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS SOCIAL BOYCOTT AND MIGRATION**

The State Government has also provided cash dole in cases of the incidents of social boycott and migration of the victimised Scheduled Caste families at the following rate:

1. Rs. 10/- per day to each member of the families up to six months as a cash dole.
2. Rs. 6/- per day for animal maintenance up to six months as a cash dole.

## **6. HARYANA**

### **LEGAL AID**

Assistance for legal aid is provided for cases pertaining to practice of untouchability, non entry into temples/drinking water, wells and other public

places, mutation of land records, abduction and kidnapping of girls and women and cases pertaining to reservations meant for Scheduled Castes. Expenses towards witnesses and court fees are also met under the scheme. During the year 1999, an amount of Rs.9,500/- was utilised benefiting 9 persons, irrespective of the income limit.

### **INTER CASTE MARRIAGE**

Financial assistance of Rs.25,000 (60% in the form of fixed deposit for six years and 40% in cash) is provided to a couple, one of whom belongs to Scheduled Caste Community, contracting inter-caste marriage. During the year 1999, an expenditure of Rs.2.75 lakhs was incurred for the benefit of 11 such couples.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

State Govt. has specified Court of senior most Additional District Sessions Judge for each district to be the court for the trial of offences under the Act. A special Public Prosecutor has also been specified for each Sessions Division for trial of cases.

### **ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

There is no atrocity prone area in the State.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

District Welfare Officers have been made responsible for effective implementation of the PCR Act.

### **SURVEY**

District Welfare Officers have been directed to be vigilant and take steps in registration of cases with the Police .

## **COMMITTEE**

District Level Committees have been functioning under the Chairpersonship of Deputy Commissioners. Other Members of the Committee are District Superintendent of Police, MLAs belonging to Scheduled Castes and two other nominated persons.

## **AWARD TO PANCHAYATS**

During the year 1999, an amount of Rs. 4.70 lakhs was utilised towards distribution of awards to 94 Panchayats for outstanding work in field of construction of roads in villages and promoting admission of girls in schools.

## **ADMINISTRATION**

State Govt. has given instructions that all cases of untouchability shall be investigated by spot visits by Gazetted Officers only. State Govt. has also set up a Cell in each district for effective monitoring of implementation of the PCR Act.

## **7. HIMACHAL PRADESH**

### **LEGAL AID**

Assistance for legal matters is provided free of cost by the State Legal Aid Board to a person whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 15,000/-. Free legal aid scheme includes expenses towards litigation as well as TA/DA to witnesses. During 1999-2000, a provision of Rs.8 lakhs was made in the budget. During the year, 51 Scheduled Castes and 2 Scheduled Tribes persons were benefited.

### **INTER CASTE MARRIAGE**

In the year 1999 - 2000, 131 couples were given awards @ Rs.25,000/- per couple and a provision of Rs. 15.33 lakhs was made in the annual budget . During the period Rs. 32.61 lakhs were incurred.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

As numbers of cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 is nominal in Himachal Pradesh, therefore, Special Courts have not been set up for this purpose.

### **UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

No such areas have been identified in the State, as practice of untouchability does not prevail in the State.

### **PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS CELL**

A Special Cell has been functioning in the State Police Headquarters for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and attending to their grievances, besides formation of such cells at district level.

### **COMMITTEES**

A State level Committee was set up in the State during 1996 and the Committee has been functioning in the State.

## **8. JAMMU & KASHMIR**

Legal aid is provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons who are involved in various kinds of litigation which have a bearing on untouchability practices. During the year 1999-2000, Rs.4,79,046/- were sanctioned under the scheme.

Nil information may be treated in respect of the following aspects :-

1. Appointment of Officers
2. Functioning of Committees
3. Setting up of Special Courts
4. Periodical survey

5. Identification of untouchability prone areas.

## **9. KARNATAKA**

### **LEGAL AID**

Legal Aid Board has been constituted in Karnataka State . The Karnataka Legal Aid Services authority has given legal assistance to 227 Scheduled Castes and 78 Scheduled Tribes persons during the year 1999 ( from 1.1.1999 to 31.12.1999). The expenses of the legal aid are met out of the general funds provided to the Legal Services Authority. No income limit is prescribed for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement Cell is working for the enforcement of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. Officers of the Police Department from constables upwards regularly visit the Scheduled Castes colonies and listen to the grievances and problems of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and take suitable action to redress them. Whenever cases relating to the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 are reported, Police Officers visit the spot immediately, make bundobust arrangements, register the cases against the concerned persons, arrest the accused persons and produce them before the Court. The investigation of cases is conducted vigorously and charge sheet is submitted to the Court.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

All Judicial Magistrate First Class Courts at Taluk Head Quarters undertake trial of cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

### **COMMITTEES**

A High Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Minister of State for Home and with Principal Secretary, Home & Transport, Principal Secretary, Social Welfare Department, Secretary, Law & Parliamentary Affairs, Addl. Director General of Police, DCRE, Home Secretary-II and Director of

Prosecutions as members and Deputy Inspector General of Police, DCRE as Member Secretary has been constituted by the Government to monitor the investigation and prosecution of major cases

This Committee meets once in a quarter to monitor the progress of the cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 .

### **IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

Periodical surveys are conducted to identify untouchability prone areas and action is taken to remove irritants which lead to tension between Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes and non- Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes.

### **INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES**

An amount of Rs. 171.52 lakhs was provided in the budget during 1999-2000 for the scheme of removal of untouchability. Financial assistance to Inter-caste married couples was given under this scheme. The Department of Social Welfare has spent Rs. 141.95 lakhs towards payment of incentive to 604 couples.

### **PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES**

Seminars are held under the auspices of the Directorate of Civil Enforcement and the Inspector General of Police, Training to educate and sensitise the Police Officers on the need to effectively enforce provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. Eminent people are also invited to address the seminars.

## **10. KERALA**

### **LEGAL AID**

The Government of Kerala have prepared a scheme for the economic and social rehabilitation of the victimised members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

## **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

A Special Cell is functioning in the Police Headquarters of the State, under the supervision of an Inspector General of Police (PCR). The Special Cell was initially formed at the State Police Hqrs as per GO. Rt. No. 71/79/Home dated 5.1.1979.

Three Special Mobile Squads (SMS) are functioning in the Districts of Palakkad, Kasaragode and Wayanad.

## **COMMITTEES**

Government have, constituted Advisory Committees at the State and District Levels for dealing with matters relating to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes MPs, MLAs, District Officers and Non-officials nominated by the State Government are members of the Committee. The Committee is intended for monitoring the effective implementation of the various schemes and measures for the effective implementation of the rules and orders intended to safe-guard the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. District Level Committees function under the Chairpersonship of District Collector. Legislative Committee also monitors the implementation of the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and other measures intended for the welfare of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

## **SPECIAL COURTS**

The District Courts of Kerala have been specified as Special courts to try the offences under the Act and the Public Prosecutors of all Districts have been nominated as Special Prosecutors for conducting the cases in the Districts Courts.

## **PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES**

The Public Relations Department and Directors of SCs/STs Welfare Departments are giving adequate and wide publicity to the various measures adopted for the welfare of SCs/STs. Community feasts, Seminars etc. are also conducted by the District Welfare Officers. The Malayalam translation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 has been supplied to all Police Stations and

Circle Offices to enable them to acquaint them with the legal provisions and their responsibilities.

## **11. MADHYA PRADESH**

### **LEGAL AID**

During the year 1999 - 2000, a provision of Rs.9.60 lakhs was made for providing legal aid through Legal Aid and Legal Advice Board. Assistance of Public Prosecutors, Special Prosecutors and Senior Advocates is also made available to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes victims under the Act.

### **INTER CASTE MARRIAGE**

In accordance with the provision of the scheme, financial grant of Rs.6000/- and a certificate is given to a couple, one of whom belongs to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. During the year 1999 - 2000, an expenditure of Rs.18.07 lakhs was incurred out of a provision of Rs.18.00 lakhs and 150 couples received benefit for this purpose.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

Cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 are now attended to by the District Courts. Earlier, the State Government had set up four Special Courts for this purpose. Because of decline of cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 over the years, there was not much work load for the Special Courts, therefore these Special Courts have been wound up.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

(a) A Protection Civil Rights Cell has been set up by the State Government to oversee the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and in particular to ensure that relief is provided to the victims. During the year 1999-2000, a budget provision of Rs.51.09 lakhs was made for this Cell.

(b) A Scheduled Castes Development Cell under the charge of an Addl. Director General of Police has been established in the State Police Headquarter which monitors the registration, investigation and prosecution of cases in Court and supervises the working of 46 Special Police Stations in the State.

### **COMMITTEES**

A State level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister of the State has been constituted with some Members of Legislative Assembly, non officials, Social Workers, Secretaries of Home, Scheduled Tribes Development, Scheduled Castes Development, Director General of Police as members, to review the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. District Level Committees under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrates have also been set up. The members of District Level Committee are, elected Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly, Supdt. of Police, three gazetted officers of the State belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, five non officials belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 3 persons representing NGOs.

### **SURVEYS**

Untouchability prone areas have been surveyed in the State.

### **UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

The work in this area is under progress in the State

### **PUBLICITY**

Communal Harmony Camp - During the year 1999-2000, Communal Harmony Camps(61) were organised in the State against practice of untouchability and on publicising the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, incurring an expenditure of Rs.18.00 lakhs. Those who participated in the camps included MPs, MLAs, representatives of Panchayati Raj set up, and other persons. People discussed various developmental schemes over the organised community lunch.

Awards to Panchayats:- The Panchayats doing outstanding work in the field of eradication of untouchability are awarded by the Government, the details of which are given below:-

Division level award - Rs.10,000/-  
District level award - Rs.5,000/-

During the year 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.4.88 lakhs was utilised for giving awards to 61 Panchayats.

Publicity:- Copies of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Rules were made available to all Panchayati Raj Institutions and Local Bodies/Municipalities. News items were published in local news papers from time to time. Publicity through pamphlets was also carried out.

Assistance to NGOs: - Harijan Sevak Sangh , Madhya Pradesh , Branch was provided Rs.20.92 lakhs for running 37 centres in 16 districts for propagation of theme of removal of untouchability through Padyatras in villages and organising publicity campaigns on the subject.

## **12. MAHARASHTRA**

### **LEGAL AID**

There are Legal Aid Committees existing at every district and Taluka places established to help the persons from the categories of economically weaker sections of the society by providing free legal aid. Those having annual income below Rs. 6000/- are entitled to get the benefit of the said scheme. There are no separate legal aid centres constituted for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons. They can get the benefit of the free legal aid from these centres.

### **COMMITTEES**

The State level, Divisional level and District level Committees are formed to take review of the cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. The State level, Divisional level and District level Committees hold meetings and take reviews and make important suggestions to the Government .

The meetings of committees conducted during the year 1999 are as under:-

Sr. No.	Name of the Committee	Meeting held during the year
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1	2	3
1.	State level	NIL
2.	Divisional Level	47
3.	District Level	60

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

The review of the necessity of the Special Courts was taken, and the proposal to establish the Special Court's in the six districts namely (1) Parbhani (2) Dhule (3) Wardha (4) Yeotmal (5) Bhandara (6) Nagpur is under consideration of the State Government.

### **INTER-CASTE MARRAIGES**

The Provision under this scheme for the year 1999-2000 was Rs. 239.40 lakhs and the 1596 couples were covered under this scheme.

### **PERIODIC SURVEY AND IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

The survey of the villages under the Protection of Civil Rights Act is done by the Extention officer of the Social Welfare Office, Zilla Prishad and Social Welfare Inspector of District Social Welfare Office submit the report of the surveyed villages to District Vigilance and Control Committee under the Chairpersonship of District Collector. District Vigilance Committee also reviews the reports, and declares the villages as (a) sensitive(b) non-sensitive (c) partially sensitive. The declared list is kept with the implementing officers i.e. District Collector, District Police Officer for taking care of the said village and to keep keen-observation on the activities.

The Police Department also keeps the untouchability prone area list with them, and keeps keen observation on such areas.

The information of sensitive villages for the year 1999 is given below :-

Sr.No.	Name of District	Highly Sensitive	Partially Sensitive	Less Sensitive
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sindhudurg	-	3	-
2.	Nashik	-	42	-

3.	Jalgaon	6	15	9
4.	Ahmednagar	4	11	3
5.	Sangli	-	17	-
6.	Kolhapur	-	13	10
7.	Buldhana	-	06	-
8.	Akola	-	-	-
9.	Amravati	-	-	-
10.	Yavatmal	-	-	-
11.	Nagpur	3	12	-
12.	Bhandara	-	-	-
13.	Parbhani	-	-	23
14.	Osmanabad	-	-	-
15.	Latur	-	10	-
16.	Chandrapur	-	61	8
17.	Gadchiroli	-	-	-
18.	Aurangabad	-	27	-
19.	Jalna	2	6	-

## **PUBLICITY**

### **1. Parishad**

The State level, Divisional level, District level, Samata Parishads are arranged at State level, Divisional level, District level with participation of youth. Discussion on the theme of equality in society are arranged through essay competitions and drawing competition on the subject matter of untouchability. Following parishads were arranged during the year.

1.	District Level Yuwa Parishad	-	30
2.	Divisional Level Yuwa Parishad	-	6
3.	State Kevek Yuwa Samittee	-	1

### **2. Fortnight Programme**

The fortnight programmes on the eradication of untouchability are arranged during the Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Anniversary (14<sup>th</sup> April to 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 1999). The fortnight Programmes are arranged by the Zilla Parishad in the villages of concerned District .

### **3. District Wise Programme**

The Film Shows, Video Shows on the subject of eradication of untouchability are shown in the untouchability prone areas. Such Video Cassettes were provided to 29 Districts and 6 Divisions.

The programme of Kirtan, Kala Pathak's are also arranged in the District by the voluntary agencies working in the field of eradication of untouchability

1.	Kirtan	-	4898
2.	Kala Pathak	-	414

### **4. Exhibition**

The permanent type of exhibitions on the programme of eradication of untouchability are also arranged at the Divisional level. These exhibitions are moving exhibitions. These exhibition programmes are sponsored at the time of Mela, Religious functions, Yatras, Bazars and such type of many important festivals.

### **5. Committee on equalness programme**

The following two Committees have been established for the sponsorship of Programme on equality.

1. Samajik Rashtriya Ekatmata Samittee
2. Rashtriya Ekatmata and Vishvabandhutva Vochar Sawardhan Samittee

## **13. ORISSA**

### **LEGAL AID**

Legal aid is provided to the SC persons under the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1981 administered by the Law Department. Besides, the SC/ST litigants are also given legal aid under a separate scheme in operation by the Welfare Department. The Legal Aid is paid to fightout cases for establishing rights, titles and possession over the land and also for the cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, under the scheme.

## **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

### (I) ST & SC Development Department

The ST & SC Development Department is having a PCR Section to monitor the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and relevant matters with the following staff :-

1.	Section Officer	1
2.	Senior Assistant	2
3.	Junior Assistant	2
4.	Junior Typist	1
5.	Driver	3

### (II) Home Department

Officials appointed by the State Government for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955:-

#### (a) Home Department in Secretariat:-

1.	Section Officer	1
2.	Senior Assistant	3
3.	Junior Assistant	1
4.	Junior Typist	1
5.	Driver	1

#### (b) State Police Headquarters:-

1.	Director-cum-I.G. of Police	1
2.	D.I.G. of Police	1
3.	D.S.P.	2
4.	Inspector	4
5.	S.I.	2
6.	Constable	5
7.	Section Officer	1
8.	Senior Assistant	2
9.	Junior Assistant	2

10.	Junior Typist	1
11.	Driver Havildar	1
12.	Senior Grade Steno	1
13.	Peon	1
14.	F.O.	18
15.	Asst. Driver	2
16.	Watchman	1
17.	Diarist	1

(c) District Police Headquarters:-

1.	Inspector	17
2.	Sub – Inspector	17
3.	Constable	41
4.	W.S.I.	7
5.	W.A.S.I.	17

III. Police Officers of PCR Cell at State Police Headquarters and at District Headquarters visit villages inhabited by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people and Sabarna ( higher castes ) people during their tours and are apprise them about the evil practice of untouchability and the rights of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes conferred by the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

IV. There is a Special Cell at the State Police Headquarters for proper monitoring of the implementation of the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the I.G. of Police H.R.P.C. is supervising the work of the field staff. There is also one Special Cell in each District Headquarter with requisite staff of one Inspector , one S.I. & Constable for monitoring the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 . The Superintendent of Police / Additional Superintendent of Police / Deputy Superintendent of Police of the districts are supervising the work of the field staff and Special Cell at the district level.

**COMMITTEES**

There is a State Level SC Welfare Advisory Board under the Chairpersonship of Chief Minister to review implementation of Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Castes which also includes scheme of implementation of the PCR

and POA Acts and suggests improvement or changes wherever necessary. For proper supervision and inquiry of Atrocity cases, a State Level Atrocity Enquiry Committee has been constituted by the State Government in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Department (formerly Welfare Department ). The Committee has been constituted with the following objectives:-

- (i) To enquire into allegations of harassment and atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (ii) To enquire into the allegations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes being unlawfully evicted or being unlawfully dispossessed from lands in their possession. The Committee however, does not enter into inquiry in respect of matters, which are subjudice.
- (iii) The Committee reports to the State Government, the administrative and other lapses if any, on the part of the State Government Officials and other individuals which result in harassment and atrocities and recommends to the State Government to take suitable action to prevent continuance and recurrence of such incidents.

There are also District Welfare Committees functioning under the Chairpersonship of Collectors and Scheduled Caste Welfare Boards functioning at the Sub – Divisional level under the Chairmanship of Sub – Collectors with Police Officers, Tahasildars and District Welfare Officers to review the various developmental measures undertaken for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and prevention of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

The State Government have specified 52 Courts of the District & Sessions Judges/Additional District and Sessions Judges as Special Courts in 30 districts of the State for speedy trial of offences and cases of untouchability and atrocities committed against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

### **PERIODIC SURVEYS**

Periodic Surveys on the working of the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 with a view to suggesting measures for better and effective implementation of the provisions of the Act are being conducted by the staff of

the P.C.R. Cell of each district. At the State level, Welfare Department and Home Department hold regular review meetings and discussions for prevention of crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Chief Minister and Minister, Welfare also review the cases from time to time.

### **IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

There is no untouchability prone area in the State but some concentration of incidents is noticeable in certain localities.

### **PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES**

Copies of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 translated into Oriya have been circulated amongst various Departments and functionaries. Wide publicity is given by the Information and Public Relations Department through various mass media about evil practice of untouchability and provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. The field Officers of Welfare Department also contact the villagers in course of their tours for creating awareness against the practice of untouchability through group discussions.

Leading Non – official Organisations working at the State / District level for Welfare and upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given grants to supplement their efforts in doing useful work for creating awareness against the evil practice of untouchability in bringing social harmony through posters, handbills, group discussions, staging of dramas at important public places and helping the Scheduled Caste persons for entry into the public places like hotels, temples, and drinking water sources etc. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was sanctioned for payment of grants – in- aid during the year.

### **INTER CASTE MARRIAGES**

Cash incentive @ Rs. 3,000/- per couple is provided when Inter-caste marriages are solemnized between caste Hindus & Scheduled Castes belonging to Hindu communities for social integration and removal of untouchability. A sum of Rs. 4,20,000/- was provided under C.S.P Scheme for Inter Caste marriage during 1999-2000 including sum of Rs.75,000/- which was sanctioned for payment of cash incentives to couples for performing such marriages during 1999-2000.

## **14. PUNJAB**

### **LEGAL AID**

A sum of Rs.3,25,042/- was sanctioned under this scheme, during the year 1999, for giving free legal assistance SC persons. Under Punjab Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 Scheduled Castes are exempted from income limit to avail the benefits of Legal Aid.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

No Special officer has been appointed under the Act during the year under report.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

No Special Court has been set up under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 by the State Govt. as the number of untouchability cases are very few.

### **COMMITTEES**

This matter is under consideration of the State Government.

### **IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

No area in the State has been identified as untouchability prone, because of less number of cases of untouchability.

### **PUBLICITY**

Wide publicity regarding clauses of PCR Act is made by way of organising seminars, debates and mass lunch at District Headquarters by the Deptt. Publicity of welfare schemes is also made through advertisements in various newspapers. Folders, booklets are also got printed on various programmes so that majority of the people can avail the benefit of schemes.

## **INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES**

Under the scheme, a sum of Rs. 25,000/-is given to each couple where one of the spouse belongs to Scheduled Caste.

## **15. RAJASTHAN**

### **LEGAL AID**

As per Legal Aid Scheme launched by the State Government in the year 1984, any SC/ST person, irrespective of income limit can avail of the benefit of the assistance. The scheme is implemented by the Legal Advisory Board and Legal Aid Committees set up at district level. These committees have been set up at sub-divisional and district levels under the charge of Judicial Magistrate, Session Judge and at State level in the High Court and Board of Revenue. A Legal Aid Board under Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister has also been functioning in the State.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

Although Social Welfare Department has been made the nodal agency for the Act, it is the Home(Police) Deptt. and Law Deptt. which have been entrusted with the responsibility of effectively supervising the implementation of the Act.

### **COMMITTEES**

State level Committee headed by the Chief Minister consists of the State Minister for Social Welfare Deptt. Chairperson, Scheduled Castes Welfare Committee, State Assembly, Secretaries of various departments, such as Home, Law, Local Self Govt. Housing and Urban Development Department, Social Welfare Deptt., Director General of Police, Managing Director of State Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, Director, Local Self Govt., as Members and Director, Social Welfare its Member- Secretary. The main functions of the Committee are as under:-

- (a) to effectively implement and review the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
- (b) to suggest measures for the prevention of atrocity and abolition of untouchability.
- (c) to ensure adequate relief to the victims and assist NGOs and Social Workers in their endeavour.

Besides Committee at State level, Grievances Redressal Committees have also been set up at district level under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate. Other Members of the Committee are District Superintendent of Police, District Social Welfare Officer, District/Divisional Tribal Welfare Officer, and five other nominated persons from among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes MLAs of the State. Addl District Magistrate is the Member Secretary of the Committee. Broad functions of the Committee are as under:-

- (a) to properly investigate the cases and to ensure their proper prosecution.
- (b) To initiate action against those found guilty of slackness in the implementation of the Act.
- (c) To ensure relief to the victims of atrocities

## **16. TAMIL NADU**

### **LEGAL AID**

The Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority has taken over on 1.11.1997 from the erstwhile Tamil Nadu State Legal Aid and Advice Board which was formed as a Registered Society of the Tamil Nadu Government in the year 1976. It was the acknowledged instrumentality of the State for the implementation of the constitutional directive under Article 39A of the Constitution. The New Authority constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act of 1987 as amended, is implementing all the programs and policies of the erstwhile Legal Aid Board.

This Authority has 151 constituent units throughout Tamil Nadu. The erstwhile Legal Aid Board as well as the Authority is funded by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The funds are allotted through grants provided for in the Budget every year.

The Authority is providing legal aid in terms of Article 39 A of the Constitution to all persons. This Authority's legal aid programmes include apart from legal assistance to prosecute and defend cases before civil and criminal courts and tribunals, a variety of other programmes like relief through authorities, conciliation, mediation, centers for women, assistance to prisoners, legal aid-cum-legal literacy promotion camps, Lok Adalats etc.

The total number of applications for aid received during the year 1999 was 47117. The number of applications received from persons belonging to Scheduled Castes out of those applications was 3764 and those from Scheduled Tribes was 85, making a total of 3849. This works out to 8.2% of the total applications received.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 is being enforced not only by all the Police Stations in Tamil Nadu but also by the 34 Special Protection of Civil Rights Mobile Squads located at each of 34 district headquarters. For effective enforcement each mobile squad headed by an Inspector of Police, 1 Sub-Inspector of Police, 2 Head constables, 2 Police constables is functioning for prevention and detection of cases.

For Collection of Statistical information concerning the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 a statistical unit consisting of 1 Statistical Inspector is attached to each mobile squad. Inspector ( Statistics ) is being assisted by the staff of Protection of Civil Rights Unit.

In addition to Protection of Civil Rights Mobile Squads, 6 Prosecuting Wings, each consisting of 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Head constable and 1 Gr. II Police Constable are functioning in the districts of Thanjavur, Trichy, Madurai (Central), Tirunelveli, South Arcot and Coimbatore ( Rural).

The Additional Director-General of Police, CID., Social Justice and the Inspector-General of Police, Human Rights & Social Justice, CID, Chennai monitor the enforcement of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 cases and also supervise the functioning of the Protection of Civil Rights Mobile Squads. The Inspector-General of Police, Human Rights and Social Justice, CID., has been provided with necessary backup staff, including the post of one Economist and one Sociologist ( for research and analysis), 2 Superintendents, 6 Assistants, 3 Typists, 6 Office Assistants, 2 Driver Head Constables with a car ( for routine office work) and 3 Supervisory Squads each headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police with the supporting staff of 1 Sub-Inspector of Police, 1 Head Constable, 1 Camp Junior Assistant and 1 Driver Police Constable with a Jeep with Headquarters at Chennai, Trichy and Madurai.

## **COMMITTEES**

In accordance with the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, the State Government have constituted a State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee to review the implementation of the provisions of the Act. Accordingly orders have been issued constituting the Committee with the Hon'ble Chief Minister as the Chairperson and 24 others as the members of the Committee.

The District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in all the Districts and meetings of the District Level Committees were also held periodically i.e. once in a quarter. The report of the District Level Committees received from the Collector were reviewed by the Secretary to Government, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department.

The District Collectors conduct review every month of all the cases registered under the P.C.R. Act 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 and send their reports before 20<sup>th</sup> of the next month. The review reports received from the District Collectors are discussed in detail by the Secretary to Government, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department with D.I.G., P.C.R. every month. Necessary instructions on the follow up action to be taken are issued to the District Collectors.

## **SPECIAL COURTS**

For speedy disposal of cases registered under Protection of Civil Rights Act, and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 4 Special Courts have been set up at the head quarters as indicated below :-

S.No.	Name of headquarters	the Jurisdiction over the Districts
1.	Madurai	Madurai Commissionerate, Madurai, Dindigul, Theni, Ramanathapuram, Sivagangal and Virudhunagar.
2.	Trichy	Trichy, Perambalur, Karur and Pudukottal.
3.	Thanjavur	Thanjavur, Nagapattinam and Thiruvarur.
4.	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli Commissionerate, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin and Kanniyakumari.

has been spent during the calendar year 1998 as no requisition was received for legal aid.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

The Protection of Civil Rights Act Cell is working in Chandigarh under the supervision of Director, Social Welfare.

### **COMMITTEES**

No Committee has been set up taking into account the negligible number of Atrocity cases reported in the U.T.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

The Court of Additional Sessions Judge, Chandigarh has been specified as Special Court to try the offences under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 in Chandigarh.

### **IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

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

### **INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE**

A sum of Rs.5,000/- is granted to a couple under the Inter Caste Marriage scheme. Only, one such application was received during the year 1999.

### **PUBLICITY**

Various publicity measures have been taken by the Chandigarh Administration to create awareness among the public about the desirability for eradication of the evil practice of untouchability as detailed below :-

## **SURVEY**

There is no specific area in the State, where incidence of untouchability is more.

## **UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

No area has been identified in the State as untouchability prone area, however vigil is exercised throughout the State.

## **OTHER MEASURES**

State Government has issued instructions to their district level officers ensure that social harmony is maintained in all the Social functions, Semina Workshops and meetings and caste and class prejudices, if any, are eliminated.

## **19 WEST BENGAL**

Untouchability is since not practiced in the State, therefore, the St Government did not find it necessary to provide for any special arrangement respect of Legal Aid, Appointment of Officers, Committees, Special Cou Identification of untouchability prone areas and other measures for removal untouchability. Survery was, however, undertaken throughout the State in year 1981 and found that there was no case of untouchability as such in State.

For inter-caste marriages, an amount of Rs. 2,50,000/- was provided the year 1998- 1999 under the scheme of removal of untouchability and couples, received incentive during in the year 1999.

## **20. CHANDIGARH**

### **LEGAL AID**

Rules for providing legal aid to Scheduled Castes have been formul and necessary provision has been made under the plan. However, no am

appreciation certificate and a cash grant of Rs. 25,000/- is given to every couple of such inter caste marriage.

## **18. UTTAR PRADESH**

State Government has informed that with the increase in civil amenities in cities and towns and growth in literacy rate, practices of untouchability have been fading out. Incidents reported are generally either due to political factors or personal enmity.

### **LEGAL AID**

Assistance in legal matters alongwith TA/DA to witnesses is provided at District level through Assistant Government Advocate.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 has been entrusted to the District Supdt. of Police at District level under the supervision of DIG Police and I.G. Police at different levels. Special Investigation Cells have also been set up in 20 sensitive district and each such Cell has a Police Sub-Inspector, a head constable and two Constables. The Cell functions under the overall supervision of Senior Supdt. of Police. State Government has also given directions to the District Supdts. of Police to make efforts that each police station has a Head constable or a constable from among the Scheduled Caste or the Scheduled Tribe and that in at least 20% of the Police Stations in a district, Officer-in-charge of Police Stations belongs to SC/ST community. The Investigation Cell of the State level comprises of an Addl. D.G. Police, an I.G. Police, a D.I.G. Police, a Supdt. of Police, an Addl. Supdt. of Police and nine Dy. Supdt. of Police.

### **COMMITTEES**

At District level, a Committee under the Chairpersonship of the District Collector has been set up in all the districts in the State. The State Level Committee functions under the Chairpersonship of Social Welfare Minister which reviews the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

supervisions and prosecution under the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

### **COMMITTEES**

At the State level there is a high power Scheduled Castes Welfare Advisory Committee under Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister. The Committee consists of prominent Scheduled caste leaders. This Committee reviews and evaluates implementation of Special Component Plan schemes for Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other related matters.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

The State Government with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the Gauhati High Court, specified the court of Sessions Judge, West Tripura District Agartala, North Tripura District, Kailashahar and South Tripura District Udaipu as Special Courts respectively as per the provision of Section 14 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

### **PERIODIC SURVEYS**

As practice of untouchability has been rather non-existent in the State, therefore no need of any survey was felt.

### **IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

The Scheduled Castes live side by side with other communities in the State and voice of untouchability is not noticeable in Tripura. As such the need to identify untouchability prone areas did not arise.

### **INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES**

There is a scheme to promote inter-caste marriage between a caste Hindu and a person belonging to Scheduled Castes who is engaged in scavenging profession, viz Nathor, Mushar, Dum and leather worker (Chamar/Mochi).

1. To educate the public, feature films, "Theerthayathiira" (1994-95) and "Puthiya Sarithiram" (1997-98) and fillers at a cost of Rs.3.00 lakhs per annum from the year 1997-98, were produced for being screened in Villages and telecast over Television.
2. "Manitha Neya Vara Vizha" Villupattu and Community feast were arranged for removal of untouchability.

## **17. TRIPURA**

### **LEGAL AID**

Scheme for providing legal aid to Scheduled Castes is in force in the State. This is in the shape of grants to the members of Scheduled Castes involved in Civil/ Revenue cases for meeting the expenses of litigation. The provision of the scheme are as under: -

- (i) No member of Scheduled Castes shall be eligible for such legal assistance if he/she owns or cultivates land more than four standard acres or otherwise his/her total income per year exceeds rupees four thousand.
- (ii) A member of Scheduled Caste will submit application for sanction of grant of legal assistance to the Sub- Divisional Officer/ District Magistrate & Collector concerned for examining the financial condition and other relevant facts and in consultation with the sub-Divisional /District Committee, the Sub-Divisional Officer/District Magistrate will accord sanction of legal assistance to eligible Scheduled caste petitioners. Limitation of sanction of legal assistnace are as follows :-

- |                                     |   |                  |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| (a) Sub-Divisional Officer          | - | Up to Rs. 250/-  |
| (b) District Magistrate & Collector | - | Upto Rs. 500/-   |
| (c) Director, S C & OBC             | - | Beyond Rs. 500/- |

with the approval of the  
Government

There was since no registered incident of untouchability offence in Tripura during the year 1999, therefor the issue of sanction of legal aid to victims of untouchability did not arise.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

The State Government have appointed (I) Sub-Divisional Officers of the Sub-Divisions (ii) Sub Deputy Collectors (Circle Officers of Revenue Circles) and (iii) Police Officers upto the rank of Sub-Inspectors for initiating and exercising

## **IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS & PERIODIC SURVEYS**

The number of cases under the P.C.R. Act have come down substantially from 68 in 1997 to 49 in 1998 and the reasons are attributed to following reasons:-

- (i) Wide publicity and propaganda by the P.C.R. Units and Government.
- (ii) Creation of awareness;
- (iii) The Protection of Civil Rights Wing in Tamil Nadu is pioneer in framing scheme to identify the untouchability/atrocitiy prone villages. The norms were introduced as early as in the year 1984 and subsequently modified. The following norms are in force from the year 1994.
  - (a) A village or its hamlets is considered atrocity prone, if in a month 3 or more true cases are reported within a period of 3 successive calendar years.
  - (b) Atrocity Prone villages identified will be declared 'highly sensitive' nature, even if one case involving heinous offence, such as murder, rape, arson or grievous hurt is reported.
  - (c) Atrocity prone villages are kept in the active list for a period of 2 years from the last reported case and then transferred to the dormant list for further period of three years. During the dormant period, if any case reported it will be brought back to Atrocity Prone villages.

As per the above norms, 214 villages have been identified as 'Atrocity Prone' and 102 Villages as Dormant Atrocity Prone Areas during the year 1998.

## **PUBLICITY**

One publicity Unit with Staff, Van and Audio-Visual equipment was established during the year 1983 in Chennai vide G.O.Ms.No.674, Social Welfare Department, dated 23.2.83. Another unit was established in the year 1989 in Trichy vide G.O.Ms.No.408, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, dated 28.3.89. These units go on tour to Districts to propagate the evils of untouchability and make wide publicity about the schemes implemented by the Government for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The Chennai Unit covers 13 Districts in Northern Region. The Trichy unit covers remaining 13 Districts in Southern Regions. Besides the above, the following measures are undertaken for the removal of untouchability.

- i) The theme of untouchability, i.e. 'Untouchability is a crime against God and Man' was printed on the Diaries and table diaries of Chandigarh Administration in English, Hindi and Punjabi Languages.
- ii) Chandigarh Transport Undertaking has also given publicity to the said slogan while displaying it on the buses of Chandigarh Transport Undertaking.
- iii) Super Bazar, Chandigarh has also published the slogan on the packing envelopes to give it wide publicity.
- iv) Cinema slides have also been displayed in all the cinema halls containing the following messages :-
  - (a) Untouchability is a crime against God and Man.
  - (b) Fight against untouchability must continue, untouchability is poison for the progress of the country and anybody believing in it must be condemned irrespective of the status in social or religious life.

All possible publicity measures are being made and Community Lunch, Seminar etc are also organised by the Director, Social Welfare.

## **21. DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI**

### **LEGAL AID**

No eligible cases for legal aid under the PCR Act , 1955 from the members of SC/ST in the UT have been reported as the area is overwhelmingly tribal. However, a scheme of legal aid namely Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Legal Aid and Advice Scheme 1993 has been incorporated in the Annual Plan 1997-98 under which financial and legal aid could be provided to the victims of atrocities against SCs and STs and women to fight their cases.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

Five Officer, namely the Collector, Dadara and Nagar Haveli, the Resident Dy. Collector, the Land Reforms Officer-I and Land Reforms Officer-II and the

Mamlatdar, Dadra and Nagar Hveli have been conferred powers exercisable by the Police officer under the code of criminal procedure and in the special court.

### **COMMITTEES**

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under Chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Collector has been set up in the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli to monitor the cases of violation of PCR Act if any.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

The UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is predominantly a Tribal territory with over 80% population of STs. This UT has a special police Cell, a Special Designate Court and a Special Public Prosecutor to ensure implementation of PCR Act, 1955.

### **IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA**

No area in the Union Territory is untouchability prone.

### **INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE**

No inter-caste marriage was reported during the year under report.

### **PERIODIC SURVEY**

Cases of violation of PCR Act in the UT are negligible and hence periodic survey on the working of the said Act have not been carried out.

## **22. DAMAN & DIU**

### **LEGAL AID**

"Free Legal Aid and Advise Board" has been constituted in UT of Daman & Diu. As no application for Legal Aid has been received till now, no budget

provision was made under the scheme of Legal Aid during the financial year 1999-2000.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

No PCR Cells have been set up in U.T. of Daman & Diu due to non reporting of any case under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

### **COMMITTEES**

No Committees have been set up under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 due to non reporting of any case under the said Act.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

Due to non reporting of any case under PCR Act, no Special Courts have been set up in UT of Daman & Diu under the said Act.

### **INTER CASTE MARRIAGE**

The scheme for giving incentive to inter-caste married couples is not being implemented in this UT. Hence, no budget provision was made during the financial year 1999-2000.

### **IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

There are no such areas in the UT of Daman & Diu.

## **23. DELHI**

### **LEGAL AID**

During the year 1999, the Directorate for Welfare of SC/ST did not receive any case in which financial assistance could be provided to SC/ST victim.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

Due to less number of cases registered in NCT of Delhi under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, the Delhi Government has not set up any PCR Cell.

### **COMMITTEES**

Due to less number of cases registered in the NCT of Delhi under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, the Delhi Government has not set up any Committee.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

Since the number of cases reported under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 in Delhi has been very few, no Special Court has been set up.

### **IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA**

No area has been identified as untouchability prone.

### **INTER CASTE MARRIAGE**

GOVT. NCT Delhi is not implementing this scheme.

## **24. PONDICHERRY**

### **LEGAL AID**

Regarding Legal Aid to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members, the State Government has provided a free legal Aid Cell that is giving assistance to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members also.

## **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

There is an Enforcement Cell in the Chief Secretary's Office to supervise the appointment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members in Government Service.

Besides , the PCR Cell Unit is functioning directly under the control of Supdt. of Police in the three enclaves of the Union Territory of Pondicherry namely Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam. This Unit is registering cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 based on the various complaints perferred by the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community, falling under the purview of the provisions of the Act and disposing of such complaints according to the merits of the cases. In addition to the investigation and prosecution of criminal cases under this Act, the Officers of the Cell are also making enquiries on complaints and undertaking other activities such as collection of intelligence about the atrocities, ill-treatment and practice of untouchability both in Urban and Rural areas.

### **Strength of the PCR unit Pondicherry region wise:**

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S.No.	Region wise	SP.	INSPR	SIs.	ASI.	HCS.	PCs.
1.	Pondicherry Region	1	1	2	-	8	4
2.	Karaikal Region	-	-	1	1	2	2
3.	Yanam Region	-	-	1	1	1	2

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PCR Cell Units at Karaikal and Yanam were opened in the year 1987 with the above strength. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 cases are registered and investigated under the supervision of the Supdt. of Police ( PCR Cell), Pondicherry. The Assistant Public Prosecutor is conducting the cases in the appropriate Courts in all the above Regions.

Some stray cases alleging harassment of ' Scheduled Castes' people arising out of untouchability were reported to this PCR Cell. No discrimination is shown to the members of the Scheduled Castes in public places like hotels, restaurants and temples on the ground of untouchability. The services of Dhobies/Barbers are freely available to 'Scheduled Caste' people in the Union Territory of Pondicherry including small hamlets without discrimination.

The staff members of PCR Cell are frequently visiting rural and urban areas. The provision of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, evils of

untouchability are explained to avoid any hardship to Scheduled Caste people. Besides, the Sub-Inspectors are investigating PCR Cases.

### **COMMITTEES**

A State Level Committee for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes has been constituted with Hon'ble Minister incharge of 'SC' Welfare as Chairperson and the M.Ps as well as sitting MLAs belonging to Scheduled Castes are the members of the Committee.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

No Special Court has been set up but the 'Assistant Public Prosecutor is conducting the cases in the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Pondicherry who is authorised to try cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 in this Union Territory of Pondicherry

### **PERIODIC SURVEYS**

Periodical Survey is under taken by the Committee on the working of the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

### **IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

In the Union Territory of Pondicherry, there is no untouchability prone area. However preventive measures are being continued in all the villages where Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people are residing.

### **PUBLICITY & OTHER MEASURES**

The PCR Cell circulated leaflets detailing the rights of the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe members and the penal sections of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 in case of any violation in various parts of this Union Territory.

The Cell helped to constitute the peace Committees during the law and order disturbances and participated in the meetings to protect the interest of SC/ST people and also adopted the following measures.

- (1) Visiting villages and educating people the need to develop and maintain cordiality with all.
- (2) Collecting intelligence about atrocities, torture, ill treatment and practice of untouchability.
- (3) Collecting information about agricultural wage disputes and arranging amicable and early settlement with land owners/caste Hindus.
- (4) Functioning as liaison Officer between the Scheduled Castes and other Government Enforcement Agencies during communal disturbances.
- (5) Forming mobile squads in rural areas of Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam for the collection of intelligence.
- (6) Making enquiries on the petitions received through Scheduled Castes Associations and Director of Welfare of SC/ST.
- (7) Conducting enquiries on allegations levelled by Scheduled Castes against rival communities and vice-versa.

## **25. OTHER STATES/UTS**

The detailed write up for the year 1999 has not been received from the State Government of Manipur. However the incidence of untouchability has been nil in the past.

The requisite information is nil in respect of following Seven States and Union Territories.

1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Meghalaya
3. Mizoram
4. Nagaland
5. Sikkim
6. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
7. Lakshadweep

**STATEMENT SHOWING CASES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL  
UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 DURING 1999**

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of cases registered during 1999</i>	<i>No. of cases with police during 1999 including B.F.</i>	<i>No. of cases closed after investigation</i>	<i>No. of cases chargesheeted in courts</i>	<i>No. of cases pending with police at the end of 1999</i>
1	Andhra Pradesh	279	331	148	85	98
2	Bihar	2	20	0	1	19
3	Goa	0	1	1	0	0
4	Gujarat	3	4	0	4	0
5	Haryana	1	2	1	1	0
6	Himachal Pradesh	2	3	0	1	2
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	0	0	2
8	Karnataka	106	110	18	42	1050
9	Kerala	3	6	0	2	4
10	Madhya Pradesh	13	17	0	11	6
11	Maharashtra	53	73	8	56	9
12	Orissa	4	8	0	3	5
13	Punjab	5	5	0	2	3
14	Rajasthan	2	16	3	13	0
15	Tamil Nadu	32	78	30	45	3
16	Delhi	10	18	3	8	7
17	Pondicherry	10	17	4	6	7
<b>Total</b>		<b>526</b>	<b>1711</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>1215</b>

**Note:** 1 Nil data reported by 14 States/UTs viz Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep  
2 Data is awaited from the Government of Manipur