



ANNUAL REPORT (1980)

(FOURTH)

ON

THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955



MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(Protection of Civil Rights Cell)

- I N D E X -

FOREWORD

PAGE NO.

CHAPTER - I

An Overview

1 - 4

CHAPTER - II

Measures taken by the Government
of India and Voluntary
Organisations.

5 - 22

CHAPTER - III

Measures taken by various
State Governments/Union
Territory Administrations.

23 - 95

ANNEXURES:

- I - Statement regarding the cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, and their disposal during 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980.
- II - Comparative-analysis of Protection of Civil Rights Act cases registered during 1979 and 1980, in various States/Union Territories.
- III - Statement showing the State-wise percentage of All-India total of cases registered during 1980.
- IV. - Statement regarding cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, and their disposal during 1980.
- V - State-wise position and percentage of cases at Police level in 1980.
- VI - Number and percentage of cases disposed of by the Courts in 1980.

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MEASURES TAKEN BY THE STATES/UNION
TERRITORIES AT A GLANCE

<u>MEASURES</u>	<u>PAGES</u>
1. Legal-Aid	23, 29, 30, 33, 41, 42, 45, 46, 52, 56, 61, 67, 72, 76, 81, 83, 88, 90, 92, 94.
2. Appointment of Officers.....	23, 30, 33, 41, 42, 46, 52, 56, 61, 67, 72, 73, 77, 81, 83, 88, 90, 92, 94.
3. Special Courts	24, 29, 31, 36, 48, 53, 58, 63, 68, 73, 77, 81, 84, 88.
4. Committees	26, 37, 43, 49, 53, 58, 64, 69, 74, 78, 81, 85, 89, 90, 92.
5. Publicity and other Measures	27, 29, 32, 37, 43, 50, 53, 59, 64, 69, 79, 82, 85, 91, 94.
6. Periodical Surveys	29, 32, 40, 50, 65, 70, 86.

FORWORD

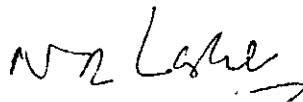
This is the Fourth Annual Report on the measures taken by the Central Government and the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, in pursuance of the provisions contained in Section 15 (A) (iv) of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. In this Report the statistical-analysis of the cases registered under the PCR Act, has been presented upto the period ending December, 1980, but the narrative portion, covering the measures taken by the Government of India/State Governments/Union territories, has been brought up-to-date.

The Scheduled Castes not only suffer from economic exploitation but are also victims of social-discrimination. There is a clear nexus between the economic plight of the Scheduled Castes and the atrocities and social- disabilities to which they are subjected. A permanent solution of the situation of the Scheduled Castes must be based on their rapid economic-development.

At the same time, the task of effective protection of Scheduled Castes against crimes and various forms of discrimination also need continuous attention.

The measures which have been taken in the past by the Government of India, State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations

are being constantly pursued, reviewed and actively advised. Constant efforts are being made to persuade the States and the U.T.s to further strengthen and improve their existing machinery and measures for the effective enforcement of the provisions in the Protection of Civil Rights Act.



(N.R. LASKAR)

Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs

CHAPTER I

AN OVER-VIEW

This is the fourth Annual Report, (1980) on the measures taken by the Central Government and by the State Governments in pursuance of the provisions contained in Section 15 A (iv) of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. It would be worthwhile, at the outset, to compare the position of cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act and their final outcome. A comparison of the number of fresh cases registered, cases ending in conviction and cases ending in acquittal during the year, as well as the number of cases pending with Police and Courts, at the end of the year, is given below:-

Year	No. of cases regd.	No. of cases ending in conviction	No. of cases ending in acquittal	No. of cases pending with Police	No. of cases pending with courts
1	2	3	4	5	6
1978	4729	490	2002	497	5212
1979	4911	613	2062	927	5572
1980	4303	1267	2866	698	4996

2. While the over-all position of the cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, from 1977 to 1980, may be seen in the appended statement (Annexure I), the salient

features provided by the above statistics could be summarised as under:-

- (i) A slight decrease in the number of fresh cases registered during the reporting year 1980 compared to the highest recorded during 1979;
- (ii) A significant increase in the number of cases ending in conviction which increased to as high as 106% over the last reporting year;
- (iii) A comparatively smaller increase of 39% in the number of cases ending in acquittal, compared to the corresponding position of increases in convictions;
- (iv) A significant fall in the number of cases pending investigation with police compared to last reporting year, and
- (v) A marginal decrease in the number of cases pending trial with courts.

3. A perusal of State-wise figures (Annexure II and Annexure III) would reveal that there has been a general decrease in the number of fresh cases registered under the Act. In absolute terms, the decrease is more discernible in

Tamil Nadu (299), Gujarat (98), Karnataka (62) and Uttar Pradesh (60). Only in Orissa (25) and Andhra Pradesh (24) an increase in the number of cases registered, in absolute terms, is noticed. No cases were reported to have been registered in the North Eastern States, as the number of Scheduled Castes in those States is insignificant and the practice of untouchability does not exist in most of the States in that region. Among the States with substantial number of Scheduled Castes population, West Bengal continues to be a State where no fresh cases were registered under the PCR Act, during the year under report. Similarly, among the Union Territories, except in Delhi and Pondicherry no fresh case was registered under the PCR Act, during 1980.

4. As regards conviction of cases under the Act, the maximum number of convictions were reported from the States of Maharashtra (912), Tamilnadu (131), Madhya Pradesh (86) and Karnataka (52). A comparison with the progress reported in the Annual Report for the year ending 1979 shows that in Maharashtra the number of convictions rose very significantly to 912 cases, compared to only 153 in 1979. The position of convictions in other States either remained

similar to the last year or there was a fall, in absolute terms. In another statement appended to this report are given State-wise statistics regarding cases registered under the PCR Act, 1955 and their disposal during 1980 (Annexure IV), percentage of cases pending with police (Annexure V) and number and percentage of cases disposed of by the courts (Annexure VI).

5. An examination of the appended statements would thus reveal that while the number of convictions increased significantly, primarily owing to substantial increase in Maharashtra, it was not satisfactory in other States. Maharashtra continues to be the State with the maximum number of cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act followed by Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Gujarat. Correspondingly, the number of cases pending with police, in absolute terms, continues to be the highest in the State of Maharashtra, followed by Karnataka & Tamil Nadu. At the end of the year, the number of cases pending trial in courts remained high in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa, in absolute terms, in that order.

CHAPTER IIMEASURES TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :

6. While the Statistical analysis presented in the report pertains to the year 1980 (upto 31st December, 1980) the details of the measures taken by Government of India, which is discussed in succeeding paragraphs, have been brought up-to-date. Upto the time of reporting, the efforts of the officials of Ministry of Home Affairs continued to be directed towards improving and strengthening the machinery and measures for implementing the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act. Continued and sustained efforts were directed towards meeting the State officials, dealing with the implementational part of the measures, at the State Headquarters.
7. There was an outlay of Rs.2 crores each for 1980-81 and 1981-82. While during 1980-81 the actual expenditure was of the order of Rs.1.68 during 1981-82 the entire outlay of Rs.2 crores was utilised. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations matched the efforts of Government of India on a 50:50 basis. Various measures taken by the States/Union Territory Administrations are described in Chapter III.
8. The Working Group on Development of Scheduled Castes (1980-85) has laid great stress

on occupational mobility of Scheduled Castes, in the context of social discrimination suffered by them on account of certain occupations followed by the Scheduled Castes. It is well known that scavengers amongst the Scheduled Castes suffer from particularly severe social disabilities. While their liberation from this degrading job is most essential for removing the disabilities and this is indispensable for meaningful implementation of the PCR Act, it is equally imperative that liberated scavengers are also fully rehabilitated by providing them some alternative job without any reduction in their income. Government of Bihar undertook to liberate the scavengers from scavenging in Biharsharif and Purnea towns in 1980-81. Their proposal, which indicated achievement of this objective through total rehabilitation of freed scavengers in alternative jobs, under "Bhangi Mukti" programme, was assisted by the Government of India on a matching basis with certain conditions like "whole-town approach", so that scavenging is brought to an end in one or more whole towns at a time instead of spreading the effort thinly and in-completely in a number of towns, no recurrence of dry-latrines, amendment in the Municipal by-laws, creation of revolving fund

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and total rehabilitation of municipal and private scavengers liberated under the programme the former by being retained in municipal employment in non-scavenging job and the latter by assistance for alternative self-employment with training where necessary. It is satisfying to note that according to the report of the Bihar Government they have successfully completed the programme, liberating 126 scavengers in Biharsharif and 81 scavengers in Purnea and rehabilitating them by continuing them in the municipal employment on other than scavenging work. This is a path-breaking event of great social significance to the struggle against untouchability & protection of civil rights particularly of those engaged in scavenging.

During 1981-82, State Government of Tripura, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Kerala, TamilNadu, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Assam have also proposed similar measures for liberation of scavengers from the degrading work, in a few towns each. Their efforts have been matched by Government of India, with the same conditions as in the case of two towns of Bihar during 1980-81.

Abolition of scavenging through conversion of dry latrines into sanitary ones, with simul-

taneous rehabilitation of existing scavengers presents a gigantic task for the country considering the fact that out of the 3245 urban agglomerations in the country, only 217 have sewerage covering only 20% of the population serviced by the system. It is estimated that therefore nearly 6.5 lakh "Scavengers" are in India. It is also estimated that the urban population using dry latrines in 1975 in India was 4.6 crores, while the total of 25 other countries (excluding China) was only 1.37 crores, or only about 30% of that of India. Apart from this overwhelming quantitative dimension to this situation in India alone, unlike in other countries, is that here it is amalgamated with the evil structure of caste and untouchability. The communities engaged in scavenging are ranked at the bottom of our social hierarchy. Thus, this problem and its solution have a very high relevance to the untouchability situation and the objective of the PCR Act. Recognising therefore the urgent need of elimination of scavenging on a national scale expeditiously, Ministry of Works and Housing with whom Ministry of Home Affairs have been in touch in this regard, have requested the State Governments (e) to accord highest possible priority to the scheme for conversion of dry-latrines into

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sanitary ones, thereby eliminating scavenging in urban areas; and (b) to amend the Municipal Acts so as to prohibit construction of new latrines requiring carriage of night-soil manually. In a recent Conference of Scheduled Caste Members of Parliament, they have, in particular, urged the highest possible priority to be accorded to the programme of eliminating scavenging. The Conference of State Secretaries and Chief Engineers, convened by Ministry of Works and Housing in February 1982, in which representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs also participated, passed a resolution that a time bound programme for the conversion of dry latrines in the urban areas and the elimination of the degrading practice of manual handling of human waste be adopted by each State Government. The Conference had also recommended that a phased-programme for this purpose should be drawn up for its expeditious completion and Municipal Acts be amended to prohibit the construction of new latrines requiring carriage of human waste manually. These efforts will go to significantly serve the objective of the PCR Act.

9. The Government of India, vide Home Minister's letter dated 10th March, 1980, had

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sent detailed guidelines on measures to be taken for prevention of crimes against the Scheduled Castes. In these guidelines among various precautionary, preventive and punitive measures, it was specifically stressed that Special Courts to try crimes under the IPC and PCR Act be set up for securing quick trial and ensuring punishment of offenders with deterrent rapidity. It was clearly indicated that justification for establishment of these Special Courts does not depend merely on the number of cases but on the need to impress upon the offenders and potential offenders the determination of the State Government to put an end to the crimes against the Scheduled Castes, once for all. While most of the State Governments are considering the matter in consultation with their respective High Courts, Andhra Pradesh where 5 mobile special courts started functioning early in 1980, became the first State to set up Special Courts for crimes and offences against Scheduled Castes under the PCR Act/IPC and Rajasthan, set up 3 Special Courts late in 1980, while in Tamil Nadu Special Courts have started functioning in 1982 and Orissa has set up one Special Court and another is under consideration.

In Bihar and Madhya Pradesh although the Special Courts have been constituted they are yet to start functioning. While in Rajasthan the existing three special courts continued to function during the year, Andhra Pradesh has taken a decision to set up two more Mobile Special Courts in Medak and Srikakulam, in addition to earlier 5 Mobile Special Courts.

10. The position was reviewed by the Government of India and in September 1981 the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations were addressed again on the subject. It was stressed that establishment of the Special Courts required careful planning, so that the objective is achieved without causing any inconvenience to the Scheduled Caste victims of crimes and witnesses in matters like distances to be travelled to reach the court. Among other recommendations the States were advised not only reiterating the need to set up Special Courts but to make them Mobile, and that these Mobile Special Courts may try the cases as very close to the scene of offences and dispense quick justice. They were also advised to ensure that the number of Special Courts may be such that there is no undue load of work on any Special Court, resulting in delays and increase of pendency.

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11. The above efforts of the Ministry of Home Affairs have resulted in constitution or expansion in number of Special Courts/Mobile Special Courts in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamilnadu. In Uttar Pradesh the matter is reported to be under active consideration. Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal had initially stated that considering the number of cases under trial they felt that there as no justification for constitution of Special Courts/Mobile Special Courts, but now, in view of the guidelines and follow-up action taken by the Govt. of India they are reviewing their earlier stand. The Government of India are constantly stressing the need of early establishment of such courts with these and other States/UT Administrations.

12. Bihar Government have created 10 Harijan Police Stations, similar to the one already created at Patna, in atrocity prone and sensitive districts of Nalanda, Rohtas, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Monghyer, Ranchi and Bhojpur. These Harijan Police Stations exclusively register complaints/cases where Scheduled Castes are the aggrieved party in respect of offences under the IPC/PCR Act.

13. Uttar Pradesh Government decided to create 57 Field Officers, one in each district, for ensuring effective enforcement of PCR Act/offences under the IPC against Scheduled Castes. This is in addition to the already existing Special Enquiry Cell at every district headquarters. Pondicherry Administration have also created a Special Police Cell for the field in 1981-82.

14. In the 34th Republic Day Parade (26th January 1981) features a Tableaus, depicting various development programmes under implementation for the socio-economic betterment of Scheduled Castes, arranged by Ministry of Home Affairs. A brochure "Discharging of Society's Debt to Scheduled Castes" has been published in various languages and distributed for wide circulation. "Untouchability is a Crime against God and Man", a famous message of Mahatama Gandhi has now been embossed on inland cover letters, thus reaching millions who use and receive these inland-covers. Efforts are also being made to get a similar message put on State-Transport buses and other mobile media for covering a still larger segment of population.

PUBLICITY CAMPAIGNS:

15. All India Radio continued to broadcast programmes on the theme of untouchability in various formats such as talks, interviews, discussions, dialogues, short stories, symposia etc. The Table below gives the details of the programmes broadcast by the All India Radio during the 1980:-

1. Gujarat	- 109	11. Tamil Nadu	- 116
2. Maharashtra	- 300	12. Haryana	- 108
3. Assam	- 168	13. Bihar	- 58
4. Rajasthan	- 187	14. Goa	- 25
5. Karnataka	- 48	15. Pondicherry	- 2
6. Madhya Pradesh	- 260	16. Punjab	- 24
7. Kerala	- 62	17. Orissa	- 45
8. West Bengal	- 30	18. Himachal Pradesh	14
9. Andhra Pradesh	- 300	19. Arunachal Pradesh	- 2
10. Uttar Pradesh	- 224	20. Delhi	- 8
		21. J & K	- 30

16. Doordarshan Kendras also accorded due priority to the programmes connected with the eradication of untouchability through various formats like discussions, documentary films, scripts, plays and talks. The Table given below gives the number of programmes telecast by Doordarshan Kendras during April, 1980 to March, 1981 on the theme of

eradication of untouchability:-

	<u>Name of Doordarshan Kendra</u>	<u>No. of Programmes</u>
1.	Delhi	6
2.	Bom Bombay	3
3.	Calcutta	8
4.	Madras	15
5.	Lucknow	6
6.	Hyderabad	6
7.	Cuttack	1
8.	Ahmedabad	2
9.	Gulmarg	1
	Total:	<u>48</u>

17. The Directorate of Field Publicity, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, organised special programmes on "Human Rights Day" at the time of Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the formation of Andhra Pradesh. Special programmes were organised on two days, viz. "Weaker Sections Day" and "Removal of Social Evils Day". These programmes were organised in close liaison with the district level official agencies and non-official agencies. Gandhi Jayanti, similarly, continued to be marked by special publicity campaigns on the removal of untouchability launched by field units.

The Jayanti of Sree Narayana Guru, who waged a relentless war against casteism and

untouchability in Kerala, was observed by several field units. In all the publicity programmes, the people were made aware of the schemes that the Government have launched for the welfare of the Scheduled Caste. In a number of discussions, groups and public meetings the legal implications of the practice and preaching of untouchability were explained. It was also impressed on the public that untouchability is a man-made curse of India and its removal would bring about emotional integration and strengthen national unity.

18. The Song & Drama Division utilised live entertainment media to make the masses aware about the urgent need to eradicate untouchability, in addition to national developmental programmes of the Government. The message of removal of untouchability, together with other national programmes, was projected as a programme-package, through various forums, during 1980. The region-wise programme-figure, which included a programme on eradication of untouchability, is given below:-

<u>Name of the Region</u>	<u>Through Pvt. Registered Parties</u>	<u>Through Border Centre</u>	<u>Through Drama Troupes</u>
Bhopal	1581	331	-
Calcutta	2648	-	53

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<u>Name of the region</u>	<u>Through Pvt. Registered Parties</u>	<u>Through Border Centre</u>	<u>Through Drama Troupes</u>
Chandigarh	1818	427	81
Delhi	1015	-	54
Gauhati	594	79	-
Lucknow	2365	426	54
Madras	3108	-	-
Pune	3113	-	103

19. The publication Division highlighted the message of eradication of untouchability through the media of journals, pamphlets etc. in English and other regional languages. The efforts of Publication Division during 1980 are produced below:-

Yojana (Telugu)	Article "Untouchability from Gandhi's view"
Yojana (Tamil)	Article "Solution to Untouchability"
Yojana (Bengali)	"Untouchability in India "Society"
Yojana (Telugu)	Poem entitled "Evils of Casteism"
Yojana (Malayalam)	Article "Scheduled Caste Progress during the last three decades in Kerala"
Yojana (Marathi)	Article on Dr. Ambedkar, remembering his service in the upliftment of the downtrodden.

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Yojana (Hindi)	This journal made references on the theme.
Yojana (English)	It published Gandhiji's words on Casteism under the title (let us remember Gandhiji's Words on Sanity).

20. The Films Division produced two documentaries, entitled "Belchi to Narayanpur" and "They call me Chamar", and a film "Eradication of Untouchability" is under production.

21. The Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity used various media during 1980 for creating the necessary climate for the eradication of untouchability. These included Exhibitions, posters, press-advertisements, hoardings and wall-paintings. Similarly, Exhibitions like "Better life of Village" and "Rural India on the March", were displayed by the field units of DAVP including Mobile-Van units throughout the country. These Exhibitions had panels on eradication of untouchability. In all, 563 such Exhibitions were organised and these were visited by approximately 52 lakh people. An advertisement "Help and Protect the Weak" was released in March, 1980 to over 1660 newspapers in all languages. This message was also put up on Hoardings at many places in several States.

22. The theme of eradication of untouchability was projected by the Press Information Bureau, both directly and indirectly through releases of 80 items, Special News Items, Articles by eminent persons, special features and hand-outs, highlighting the statements of the national leaders, etc., through the press and other media.

23. A list of programmes conducted by the Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity during January 1980, exclusively on eradication of untouchability, is given in Annexure VI.

ROLE OF VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS ;

24. Recognising the fact that official machinery alone cannot fulfil the task of eradication of untouchability, voluntary organisations working for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, have been involved in this programme. These organisations are given financial support from the Government of India for augmenting their efforts.

25. During the year 1980-81, the following voluntary organisations were given grant-in-aid for the removal of untouchability, apart from the other various schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi	13.00
2. Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, New Delhi	1.76
3. Ishwar Saren Ashram, Allahabad	0.97

The Sangh implemented an Intensive Area Scheme for the removal of untouchability in a few selected blocks of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. The Harijan Sevak Sangh, has prepared detailed village-wise lists,

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in selected blocks, indicating the disabilities which were found to be practiced in these villages. Subsequently, primarily through persuasion, they have succeeded in getting the disabilities removed. The Government of India, after obtaining these village-wise lists from the Sangh, have forwarded them to the concerned State Government for taking up follow-up measures, especially to ensure that these disabilities are not allowed to surface again. Scheduled Caste Youth Training Camps were held in different States. Goodwill conference and community-dinners were organised by the Sangh. The Sangh has also taken up the work of improving the conditions of sweepers under "Bhangi Kasht Mukti Programme".

26. The Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, New Delhi, implemented the removal of untouchability programme in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Pondicherry, Chandigarh and Delhi, through public-meetings, social-gatherings, throwing open the wells, taps, temples, hostels to

Scheduled Castes, community-dinners, cultural-programmes, Bhajan Mandalies, village-cleaning drives etc..

27. Programme for the removal of untouchability through meetings in rural areas, special sammelans, fairs and melas, cinema-shows, posters, hand-bills and ashram sandesh were undertaken by the Ishwar Saram Ashram, Allahabad.

CHAPTER - IIIMEASURES TAKEN BY VARIOUS STATE GOVERNMENTS/
UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS.ANDHRA PRADESH :Legal Aid :

Free legal aid is provided to all the members of Scheduled Castes whose monthly income does not exceed Rs.300/- and value of property is less than Rs.6,000/-.

Appointment of Officers :

A Cell has been constituted since 1968 and is functioning under the Chief Secretary for effectively dealing with the grievances of SC/ST, as well as to supervise the welfare of these communities. At the State level, the Chief Secretary, ex-officio, functions as the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes^{and} at the district level the Deputy Commissioner, ex-officio, functions as Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Presently, the Cell has been kept under Social Welfare Department for administrative purposes.

On July 19, 1981, after the working of the existing "Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes^{Cell}" was reviewed, the machinery and staff of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cell has been further strengthened. Now a senior IAS Officer has been designated as Joint

Secretary/Joint Commissioner for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Backward Classes. This officer has been designated as a State Touring Officer and is expected to assist the Government in dealing with offences under Protection of Civil Rights Act, crimes against SC/ST and other grievances of the SC/ST, and enforce the rule of special representation for SC/ST. The Secretary in the Social Welfare Department has also been designated, ex-officio, Additional Commissioner for SC/STs.

Another Cell, constituted in the Crime Branch (CID), undertakes special investigations on offences under the PCR Act and it is also charged with responsibility for prompt disposal of such cases.

At the State Secretariat level, a temporary Cell has also been constituted, under an Additional Inspector General of Police (Crime) to coordinate the measures relating to the PCR Act.

Special Courts:

The first 5 Mobile Special Courts in the Country, started functioning from Jan-Feb, 1980 in the Districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Mehboobnagar, Cuddapah

and Chittur. These Mobile Special Courts conduct summary trial of cases under PCR Act and IPC Act in which Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes are the victims. These Courts hear the cases and pronounce judgements at the places where the offences are alleged to have been committed or near by. Government of India have assisted the State Government in setting up these Mobile Special Courts on a matching basis. The expenditure is shared between the Union and the State Government on a matching basis. During 1982-83, 2 more Mobile Special Courts are being established in Medak and Srikakulam.

The performance of disposal of PCR Act cases of these 5 Mobile Special Courts during 1980 and 1981 is as follows:

Name of the District.	Year	No. of cases filed in the Mobile Courts.	No. of cases disposed.	No. of cases ending in conviction.	No. of cases ending in acquittal.	No. of cases pending in trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cuddapah	1980	199	119	8	111	80
	1981	126	150	24	126	56
Chittoor	1980	38	6	1	5	32
	1981	20	19	-	19	33
East Godavari.	1980	708	118	62	56	590
	1981	1114	415	38	377	699
West Godavari.	1980	31	16	1	15	15
	1981	4	10	-	10	9
Mahabubnagar.	1980	24	18	3	15	6
	1981	24	9	3	6	21

Committees;

From March, 1981, the State level Committee for the effective implementation of the PCR Act has been re-constituted. The re-constituted Committee which came into existence in March, 1981 has 28 Members. Out of them, 22 are non-officials, including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The Secretary to Government, Social Welfare Department, is its Member-Secretary. There are 4 other official members on the Committee. The term of the Committee is for 2 years and it has to meet once in three months. The main functions of the Committee include, inter-alia, a review of cases of registration, investigation, prosecution of offences, implementation of the provisions of the PCR Act 1955, as well as a review of results of the efforts directed towards removal of untouchability. It also makes recommendations to the State Government on matters connected with the items cited above. Till December, 1981 the Committee had met 3 times, since its inception. This Committee in its deliberations discussed issues like atrocities on Scheduled Castes, while Special Courts, appointment of Scheduled Castes as Archakas by giving them training, display of watch-words on untouchability

on R.T.C. buses, cases relating to victims of rape, appointment of members of Scheduled Castes as village officers, celebration of Civil Rights Day, etc. Appropriate action, has reportedly been taken wherever immediately possible and other recommendations were passed on to the Government for its consideration.

Publicity and Other measures

Wide publicity has been given to the provisions of the PCR Act, 1955. Copies of the Act were circulated to all the Collectors, Superintendents of Police and all Police and all Police Stations.

The State Government have also prepared songs highlighting evils of untouchability in Telugu as well as in Hindi. Songs by famous artists and others in Telugu and Hindi on the eradication of untouchability were got recorded by the Department of Social Welfare and distributed to the District Collectors, temple-authorities and public agencies for wide publicity through All India Radio, T.V. and other sources, particularly in festivals.

In the deserving cases of inter-caste marriage, where one of the spouses belongs to a Scheduled Caste, an award money of Rs. 1000/- is sanctioned by the District Collectors. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 has been

included in the curriculum of Police Training College and Police Recruiting School. Exhibition stalls were also arranged in the All India Industrial Exhibition, Hyderabad where the need for eradication of untouchability was stressed through films, pamphlets, posters and other publicity equipments.

As a follow-up of a recommendation made by the State Level Committee, State Government have issued orders in August, 1980 for screening of suitable films to enlighten the public about the efforts being made towards removal of untouchability. The cinema management have been given orders for compulsory exhibition of films sent to them by the State authorities on the theme of untouchability.

ASSAM:Legal Aid:

The scheme to provide legal aid to Scheduled Castes victims of untouchability and other disputes is reported to be under consideration of the State Government.

Committees:

A Sub Divisional Advisory Committee has been constituted to look into the problems connected with untouchability. Special Divisional Welfare Officers, under the administrative control of Director Welfare of Plains and Backward Classes, have been instructed to be vigilant.

Publicity and other measures:

Swami Vivekananda's teachings on eradication of untouchability are being spread with the help of voluntary organisations. Throughout the State publicity on removal of untouchability has been carried out by the Publicity Department.

Periodical Surveys:

Tribal Cultural Research Institute has been advised to conduct a survey to ascertain the extent of untouchability prevalent in the State.

BHAR :Legal Aid :

Free legal-aid is being provided to the Scheduled Castes. A sum of Rs.4,08,000/- was distributed and placed at disposal of District Officers for implementing this scheme. The State Government received a matching assistance from the Government of India.

Appointment of Officers :

Scheduled Castes Cells have been constituted at the State Level as well as right up to the block level. These Cells under the administrative control of Home Department are required to look after the cases pertaining to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Periodical meetings are held by these Cells and problems connected with the crimes against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and availability of Civil Rights are discussed. A Police Station has been established at the State Headquarters exclusively for registration of cases lodged by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Similar Harijan Police Stations have been established in ter untouchability/atrocities-prone Districts - namely in Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Mughyer and Ranchi. These Police Stations have been set up with a view to

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provide quick relief and prompt disposal of cases involving Scheduled Castes. The State Government is keeping a close watch on the functioning of these Police Stations and have issued requisite instructions from time to time. Flying Squads have also been constituted, at the District level, for spot-investigations and for taking immediate legal action. These squads have been kept under the concerned District Welfare Officers to facilitate review of their working, every month.

Special Courts:

Special Courts of Judicial Magistrate, First Class, have been constituted in Patna, Muzzafarpur, Purnea and Baharibagh to deal exclusively with the cases relating to PCR Act and crimes against SCs/STs. The State Government have moved Patna High Court for making these Special Courts mobile, within their respective jurisdiction, as recommended by the Union Government. It is reported that the Courts are yet to start functioning as certain lacunae had been observed in the Notification issued for constitution of these Courts. These Lacunae are being remedied. A State Level Committee, Implementation Committee of Untouchability of offences Act, has been constituted in December, 1980. Chief Minister Bihar chaired the last

meeting, reportedly held in October, 1981.

Publicity and Other Measures :

Copies of the PCR Act, 1955 were printed by the State Government in 1980-81 and distributed to the District Officers, Police Thanas, Primary School teachers, panchayats and the persons concerned with the publicity of the Act. The State Government spent Rs.30,000 during 1980-81 for printing appropriate posters, holding seminars and meetings, etc. A scheme to promote inter-caste marriage was commenced during 1980-81, wherein a cash award of Rs.5,000 is to be given in all marriages where one of these spouses is a Scheduled Caste.

A Publicity Unit is also proposed to be set up in Bihar Scheduled Caste Development Corporation for giving wide publicity to eradication of untouchability.

Periodical Surveys:

A.M. Sinha Department of Social Study has been entrusted with the task of undertaking a survey on the prevalence of untouchability in two Districts. The survey is expected to cover 2 more districts in the near future.

GUJARAT:Legal Aid:

The Legal Department of the State has a general scheme of free legal-aid, which among other poor litigants, also covers members of Scheduled Castes. There is another scheme for granting free legal aid to the

Scheduled Castes whose annual income is less than Rs. 1800/-, being implemented by Social Welfare Department.

Appointment of Officers:

At the State level a Harijan Cell has been constituted in the office of Inspector General of Police, under the supervision of Dy. Inspector General of Police (Administration) and Assistant Inspector General of Police. However, the over-all supervision rests with the Inspector General of Police. and this arrangement is continuing from December, 1980. This Cell consists of 1 Deputy S.P. of Police, 1 Police Inspector, 1 Police Sub-Inspector and a small ministerial staff. The Cell monitors and coordinates the work of District Harijan Cell with those of Dy. S.B. of Police, Harijan Cell, at the Ranges. They have also been entrusted with the work of compilation and transmission of statistics pertaining to crimes

against Scheduled Castes. The Cell has been made mobile and they are discharging ^{the} following functions:-

- (1) Enquiring into petitions/complaints received either directly or through the higher authorities including Government;
- (2) Arranging trap-cases against hotel-keepers, barber-shops and others who allegedly indulge in practice of untouchability;
- (3) Survey of villages to determine whether untouchability is being practised in any of the villages within its jurisdiction, create good will amongst the people for removing "untouchability".
- (4) Calling a meeting of Scheduled Caste Social-workers at District/Taluka level to listen to their grievances, if any;
- (5) Recruitment of members of Scheduled Castes to the GRD (Gram Rakshak Dal) in the villages so that local Scheduled Caste problems can be easily brought to light;
- (6) Visiting Police stations affected by Scheduled Caste problems and scrutinising the records to ensure that the investigation is being done properly/quickly;
- (7) Discuss with Assistant P.P. the cases and progress of trials, to ensure expeditious

disposal and proper presentation of cases
in the trial-courts,

- (8) To maintain contacts with the local MPs
and MLAs, to get acquainted with the
problems of weaker sections of society; and
- (9) To remain present at the time of hearing
of PBR Act and other cases under the I.P.C.
in which S.C.s are victims.

During 1983 the officers in the Cell

performed the following work :-

- (a) Enquiries into the application.....180
- (b) Trap-cases against hote-keepers/
other shop-keepers who indulge
in untouchability.154
- (c) Survey of villages680
- (d) Visit to the affected villages.....611
- (e) Meeting of S.C. Social workers
at district/taluka level 95
- (f) Investigation of the offences
falling under PBR Act and
other IPC Sections. 84
- (g) Recruitment of villagers in the
G.P.S.538
- (h) Visits of Police stations
affected by Scheduled Caste
problems.356

At the district level "Harijan Cells" have
been constituted in all the districts and
these are either headed by a Police Sub-
Inspector or a Police Inspector (Gazetted),
alongwith unarmed Head Constables. In Surendra
.....36/-

Nagar, Kaira, Ahmedabad-Rural, Mehsana and Rajkot-Rural districts, the "Harijan Cells" are headed by Police Inspectors.

At the Range Headquarters, Police Harijan Cells have also been created to supervise the work of District Harijan Cells. All the 3 Range Level Police Harijan Cells are directly under the supervision of Deputy Inspector General of Police of the Range concerned. Deputy S.Ps of these Cells are required to visit the site of all cases of crime against Scheduled Castes and they are also required to remain present during the trial of such cases.

In the Directorate of Social Welfare, a Special Cell has also been attached with the Administrative and Research Wing. The Cell is charged with the work of better enforcement of the PCR Act as well as undertaking various measures for removal of untouchability.

Sitting Courts:

A proposal is reportedly under consideration of the Government for setting up Mobile /Link Courts exclusively to try offences falling under PCR Act/IPC, where a large number of such cases have remained pending.

Committees:

A High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister has been constituted at the State level. Apart from the Home Minister and Social Welfare Minister, representatives of the voluntary organisations, prominent social-workers, senior government officials, etc. are also members of this Committee. The recommendations made by this High Level Committee are acted upon and processed by another Sub-Committee, under the Chairmanship of Minister of Social Welfare. District Level Vigilance Committees, under the Chairmanship of Collectors, and Taluka level Committees under the concerned Mamlatdar, are functioning. The functioning of the PCR Act also comes under the review of a Legislative Committee, consisting of 18 members of Legislative Assembly of the State. Social Justice Committees are also reported to be working for the removal of social-inequalities, among other things, at village/taluka and district-level. These Committees primarily consist of S.C. members elected to representative panchayats.

Publicity and other Measures:

Police Department has prepared lists of affected villages and Harijan Cells officers

visit them periodically. Meetings at Taluka and Village level were also held. A Special cell, constituted in the Social Welfare Directorate, has also undertaken the work of identification of sensitive areas. It is headed by a Deputy Director and assisted by a Legal Adviser, a Research Officer and Other staff. It is required to carry-out surveys and pin-point areas where disabilities are observed and also organises work-shops, camps & seminars for mobilisation of public-opinion against these evils.

All the gazetted officers have been given instructions to visit Scheduled Caste localities and meet the Scheduled Castes and discuss their problems.

During 1981-82, the State Government had proposed following action-programme, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, on a matching basis:-

- (i) Publicity campaign through projectors, films and articles for publicity against the evil-practice of untouchability,
- (ii) Intensive campaign for eradication of untouchability in 6 intensive blocks, over and above the six intensive blocks where work was started last year. In these intensive blocks disabilities arising out of untouchability are reportedly more acute. Each intensive block is to be provided with one

unit of Project Officer, Junior-Inspector and Propaganda Workers and the same is required to cover 125 villages,

- (iii) Salient features of the PCR Act to be written on Tin Plates for permanent exhibition in the village panchayat offices and other public-places to make the general public aware of these provisions,
- (iv) Torch-light march, Gandhi Sandesh Yatra/Pad Yatras, Training camps for 'Sweepers and Scavengers'.
- (v) Celebrations of removal of untouchability week with a fixed daily programme at every stage throughout the State, and
- (vi) Distribution of award for inter-caste marriages at the rate of Rs.5,000 per couple.

Under the above programme about 10,000 village-panchayats have already been covered. A scheme to help Scheduled Caste families affected by social and economic-boycott by Caste-Hindus, has also been introduced.

Under the scheme each earning member of affected family is granted financial aid @ Rs.50 p.m. upto a period of 6 months or lifting of such boycott, whichever is earlier. The assistance under the scheme also covered those Scheduled Castes who had migrated to other villages on account of such social-boycott

between January to December, 1930. Awards were given to 25 couples for inter-caste marriage. During the year 90,000 posters, highlighting salient provisions of PCR Act, were printed and distributed, in the rural areas.

Periodical Surveys:

The officers of Police Harijan Cells are surveying the villages to determine the extent and nature of untouchability. A Special Cell in the Directorate of Social Welfare is separately undertaking such surveys. During 1980, these surveys covered 162 villages, and out of these, 105 villages were found to be suffering with various disabilities. The State Government have been asked to take appropriate action to remove these disabilities in a time bound manner.

HARYANA:Legal-Aid:

Legal-aid is being provided to Scheduled Castes to enable them fight cases involving claim of compensation for harassment caused on account of practice of untouchability. While the District Welfare Officers have been empowered to sanction legal-aid assistance upto Rs. 100, they Deputy Commissioners are empowered to sanction an assistance of higher amount.

Appointment of Officers:

At the State level, a Cell, under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister, has been constituted and it gives special attention to improving the performance of implementation - agencies. It reviews the position of registration, investigation and prosecution of offences under the PCR Act and commends to the State Government, the action, that it thinks appropriate, for effective enforcement of the Act.

HIMACHAL PRADESH:Legal-Aid:

Himachal Pradesh have framed State Legal-Aid to poor, Rules, 1980, which governs the conditions for eligibility of legal-aid to the poor. The legal-aid covers all poor persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs.3,600/-, including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Victims of crimes against Scheduled Castes are also provided relief upto Rs.2,000/- per head. The Deputy Commissioners have been authorised to grant sanctions for the immediate relief to the victims.

Appointment of Officers:

At the Secretariat and the district Police headquarters, Special Cells have been constituted. Directions have been issued to the prosecution-staff to ensure expeditious disposal of PCR cases and crimes against SC/STs. All District Magistrates have been appointed as Supervisory officers for initiation and supervision of prosecutions under the PCR Act.

Another Special Cell has been created recently in the Welfare Department for monitoring and supervising the work done by the field-staff. The Cell is also coordinating collection and transmission work of information connected with the PCR Act.

Committees:

The Legislative Committee for the Welfare of SC/STs also reviews enforcement of the provision of the PCR Act, among other things, connected with the welfare of the SC/STs.

Publicity and other Measures:

Grant-in-aid is being given by the State Government to various voluntary organisations who are engaged in eradication of untouchability. These voluntary organisations organise camps at various places in the State for a package-programme, including eradication of untouchability.

Four voluntary organisations were given grants-in-aid during 1980-81 for undertaking various programmes connected with removal of social-disabilities like opening of temples, wells, hostels to the Scheduled Castes and organising community-dinners, cultural-programmes and Bhajan Mandalies, etc. .

The State Government have taken steps to circulate Hindi version of the PCR Act to all Panchayats in the State. This effort of the State Government is being matched with central assistance, on a matching basis. The State Government is also encouraging inter-caste marriage where one of the spouses is a Scheduled Caste, by giving an award of Rs. 1,000/-. On a reference

from Government of India, the State Government enquired into a news item wherein practice of untouchability was alleged amongst Malana Community in Kulu District. The team sent by the State Government found the news-item ^{as} incorrect and ^{was} a detailed report furnished to the Central Government.

JAMMU & KASHMIR:Legal-Aid:

Under the scheme of legal-aid, the Scheduled Castes are eligible for legal-aid for vindication of their rights and properties. The legal-aid is available to them for contesting cases of harassment or any discrimination they are subjected to on the ground of untouchability.

KARNATAKA:Legal-Aid:

In the State Legal Aid and Advisory Boards have been set up. Aggrieved Scheduled Castes, whose annual income is below Rs.5,000/- and who are involved in any criminal or civil cases are entitled to free legal aid. This facility is also available to persons of other castes and communities who fulfil the above criterion.

Advocates have been appointed as legal advisers to render free-legal aid to SCs/STs in all the districts since 1976.

At the High Court a separate legal-cell has been created to pursue the progress of such cases. Special advocates have also been appointed for rendering assistance in civil-cases, criminal cases, and advises to Scheduled Castes for conducting their cases in the High Court/Karnataka Appellate Tribunal.

Appointment of Officers:

At the State level, the Civil Rights Enforcement Cell (CRE Cell) is functioning, since February, 1979. It is headed by a Dy. I.G. of Police.

The existing Civil Rights Enforcement Cell at Bangalore has been strengthened further and 4 Regional Cells at Belgaum, Gulbarga, Mysore

and Bangalore have also been constituted. These Regional Cells are headed by a Deputy S.P. of Police each and their over-all supervision rests in a Dy. I.G. of Police. The strengthening and constitution of these cells has been assisted with central assistance.

The officers of these cells regularly visit Scheduled Castes' colonies to educate them about the provisions of the PCR Act. Where-ever the practice of untouchability is noticed, the officers also file cases under the PCR Act. During 1980-81, 40 such cases were registered by the officers of these Cells. In addition, in several cases with the intervention of the police social disabilities have been removed. Various public services like wells were made available and participation in temple-functions and religious processions ensured to the Scheduled Castes, by active police intervention. During 1980, 748 complaints were received in the CRE Cell. These complaints were enquired into and suitable follow-up action taken, wherever called for. The number of complaints in 1979- was 722. Instructions have also been issued to all police officers for resisting grants of bails to the accused and in all important cases where the accused have been set free to file

appeals for cancellations of bails.

In the untouchability-prone districts, to tackle effectively land-dispute cases, which have an element of untouchability, Revenue-cum-Police cells have been constituted. These cells are required to take prompt and effective action and they are functioning in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mandya and Mysore.

In order to ensure immediate action in cases involving crime against Scheduled Castes and PCR offences, the Police officials have been instructed to transmit information to the State Headquarters on wireless. The progress of PCR cases as well as compliance of measures suggested by Government of India, from time to time, are reviewed in the quarterly meetings. These quarterly meetings are taken by Ranges D.I.G.s with the S.Ps concerned and the officers of Regional C.R.E. Cell. Investigation offences under the PCR Act has consequently improved significantly. During 1980, out of 488 cases registered during the year as many as 397 cases were charge-sheeted. The Public Prosecutors have also been instructed to pursue PCR cases vigorously before the Courts and ensure their quick disposal.

Special Courts:

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The State Government have consulted the High Court of Karnataka on the issue of setting

up Mobile Special Courts/Itinerant Courts. The High Court have opined that the number of crime against SC/STs does not justify constitution of such courts. The High Court have also opined that conferring jurisdiction to try I.P.C. cases involving Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes alongwith cases under the PCR Act on 4 Divisional level Itenerant Courts will create certain difficulties. High Court of Karnataka has therefore, not favoured constitution of Mobile Special Courts.

Government of India have drawn the attention of the State Government towards the fact that such Courts have already been set up in

Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamilnadu and some other States are also actively considering it. The matter is being pursued further with the State Government.

Committees:

Advisory Committees of officials have already been set up at the State, District, Sub-Divisional and Taluka levels. These Committees discuss enforcement of the PCR Act, among other things involving welfare of Scheduled Castes. At ^{the} State level, a High Powered Committee, under the Chairmanship of Minister of Social Welfare and Backward Classes, is also in existence

since December, 1977. Functioning as a "Watch Dog Committee" it reviews the position quarterly. There are 7 officials and 6 non-officials represented on the committee.

Publicity and other measures:

Directorate of Information and Publicity has undertaken production of a documentary film on eradication of untouchability. After its completion it is proposed to be exhibited all over the State. A portion of the revenues of the local-bodies has been set apart for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. With a view to ensure that the marked revenues are actually spent, the Government have amended the Municipalities, Corporation and other Local Bodies Acts, and constituted Social Justice Committees. Directions have also been issued for opening all new public offices/institutions as far as possible in S.C. colonies, in the rural areas, in future. It is expected to reduce social-distance and also eradicate untouchability in addition to making these public offices/institutions easily accessible to SCs/STs.

Periodical Surveys:

Although no periodical survey has been conducted in the past or is being done presently, the State Government have informed that the areas

more susceptible to offences under the PCR Act have been identified. This identification is based on the incidents of cases reported/registered under the PCR Act. The identified areas are Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Mandya, Tumkur, Gulbarga and Bijapur districts. The District Officers have, therefore, been directed to visit Scheduled Caste colonies in the rural areas regularly and make prompt enquiries into all petitions and complaints received from SCs/STs, take effective preventive-action in all cases involving Scheduled Castes on one hand and upper-caste Hindus on the other. The officers of the CRE Cells have also been directed specifically to pay more attention to these susceptible areas. -

KERALA:Legal-Aid:

Legal-aid is provided to all poor SCs/STs in all proceedings before Civil and Criminal Courts. Assistant Public Prosecutors conduct the cases registered under the PCR Act and other criminal proceedings where Scheduled Castes are ^{the} victims.

Appointment of Officers:

A Special Cell, headed by a Superintendent of Police is functioning in the office of Inspector General of Police. It has been charged with the responsibility of ensuring effective action on complaints regarding harassment of SCs/STs.

In addition to the Mobile Police Squad constituted for Cannanore District since 1972, another Mobile Police Squad has been constituted for Palghat District. Like the earlier Special Mobile Police Squad for Cannanore District, the one for Palghat District is also headed by one Deputy Superintendent of Police. In addition to the Deputy Superintendent of Police, it has been provided with 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables, 2 Police Constables and 1 driver for the jeep. The jurisdictional area of the earlier special Mobile Squad covers Kasargode, and Hosdurg Talukas and of the latter covers Chittur and Palghat Talukas. These 4 Talukas

have been identified by the State Government as sensitive, and untouchability-prone areas.

Special Courts:

The State Government has reported that as no abnormal delay is noticed in the disposal of cases of crimes against Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and the insignificant number of cases pending trial before the various Courts, there is no need for a Special Court/Mobile Special Court. The State Government have also consulted the High Court of Kerala and the latter have expressed similar views on constitution of Special Courts. Government of India have again requested the State Government to review their stand.

Committees:

At the State level, there is an Advisory Committee and similar Committees are functioning at the District level.

Publicity and other Measures:

During 1981-82, the State Government had carried out following programmes and their efforts were matched with Central Assistance

- (i) Staging of dramas,
- (ii) Advertisements,
- (iii) Grants to voluntary organisations,
- (iv) Appointment of District level organisers,

and

(v) Rural exhibition.

Appropriate dramas screened by the Committee headed by ^{the} Special Secretary to Government, Development Department, were enacted in untouchability-prone areas. Selected Drama troupes were to be given Rs.2,000/- for each performance. Appropriate advertisements were also proposed to be inserted in newspapers and posters were to be displayed on boards in Malayalam and Kannada on transport buses, etc. specially in the areas where the evil-practice is still observed. Voluntary organisations/agencies were also proposed to be assisted in enacting dramas, highlighting eradication of untouchability.

4 prominent social workers preferably from amongst SCs/STs, one each for Coimbatore, Kozhikode, Malappuram and Palghat Districts were proposed to be selected as District level organisers for organising seminars, public-meetings, etc. to enlighten the public about the evils of untouchability. These District level organisers were also required to educate Scheduled Caste families about the various development programmes undertaken by the

government for their benefit. These organisers are to be paid monthly honorarium of Rs.300 per month subject to satisfactory work.

The State Government also gave an award @ Rs.2,000 for every inter-caste marriage during 1980-81. Rs.3,00,000 were awarded for promoting inter-caste marriage under the scheme. For 1981-82 a sum of Rs.4,00,000 was approved.

MADHYA PRADESH:Legal Aid:

The Legal-Aid Scheme covers payment of lawyers-fee, court-fee and stamp-fee in cases where SCs/STs are litigants. Against a provision of Rs. 10,000 for 1980-81, the expenditure on the scheme was Rs. 2300 only.

Appointment of Officers:

At the State Police Headquarters, Bhopal, a Harijan Welfare Cell is in existence under a Dy. I.S. of Police. The Cell is supervising and controlling directly the work of 7 Sub-Police-Stations, functioning at Morena, Bilaspur, Panna, Raipur, Jabalpur, Ujjain and Bhopal. These sub-Police-Stations are headed by 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police each and these have also been given supporting staff. The State Government has created the post of 1 A.I.G., 7 Dy. S.Ps, 26 Inspectors, 47 sub-Inspectors, 23 Head Constables, 38 Constables, 9 Drivers and 8 ministerial-staff to man the Cell Headquarters as well as the 7 sub-Police Stations. The expenditure on the staff created for this purpose was assisted by the Government of India on a matching basis. During 1981-82, the State Government came up with a proposal to

augment the existing strength of Police personnel by 2 Dy. SPs, 2 Inspectors, 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Head Constable and other supporting-staff. The Additional staff is primarily deployed for proper guidance to ensure timely and orderly investigation of PCR Act cases. They are also proposed to be given exclusive responsibility of supervising the progress of cases under the PCR Act. The State Government are of the opinion that the district police machinery is not paying adequate attention to the cases under the PCR Act and therefore, creation of these additional posts has been considered essential. The 2 posts of Deputy SPs are proposed to be filled up by promoting Assistant Public Prosecutors having necessary experience. These Dy. S.P.s, with their legal-background and experience, will be in a better position to guide and supervise the progress of cases under the PCR Act. For this purpose the entire State is to be divided into 6 zones and all zones kept under the Police Headquarters. Due care will be exercised in filling - up these posts of Inspectors by such officials who have necessary and adequate legal knowledge and background. All other proposed police staff under the additional staff scheme, will be drawn

exclusively from amongst police officials having requisite legal-background. This proposal of the State Government has been assisted on a matching basis by the Government of India.

Special Courts:

The State Government have decided to set up 4 Mobile Special Courts and necessary financial sanction for constitution of these courts has been issued on 27th April '82. These Mobile Special Courts have been sanctioned for Bhopal, Gwalior, Sagar and Bilaspur districts. The total estimated expenditure on constitution of these Mobile Special Courts is approximately Rs.7 lakhs, half of which will be provided by Government of India under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Committees:

Committees have been constituted at the State and District level to review the work of implementation of the provisions of the PCR Act. These Committees are also required to suggest appropriate measures to the Government for eradication of untouchability. The expenditure on State Level Committees and 45 District level Committees is also being met on matching basis, under the centrally sponsored scheme, by the Government of India.

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Publicity and Other Measures:

Untouchability Eradication Week was celebrated in all the districts, tehsils and blocks of the State from 26.11.1980 to 2.12.1980. Debates, Bhajan-Kirtan, cleaning of Scheduled Caste Bastis, health-care for Scheduled Caste children, etc. were organised during this period. Bhopal University conducted a seminar on eradication of untouchability on 29.11.80 and 30.11.1980, with the assistance of State Government. In this seminar prominent citizens, administrators, religious-preachers and others expressed their views on the need of eradication of untouchability. To promote inter-caste marriage rules for giving awards to such couples have been framed in 1978. According to this scheme in all cases where marriage takes place between a Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled Caste, such couples are honoured with a gold medal and rewarded with Rs.1,000. They are also paid travelling allowance upto the venue of celebration and given citation. To date Rs.20,000 have been spent under the scheme.

To mobilise public-opinion against evil-practice of untouchability, publicity is launched through cinema, pamphlets, etc. The Harijan Sewak Sangh of M.P. is assisted by the State Government

and the Sangh carried out these activities with the help of appropriate publication and Panchayats. Copies of the PCR Act have been made available to all the Panchayats. Efforts are also being made to avail the help of universities for conducting surveys of villages, susceptible to untouchability. So far one University has agreed to conduct such surveys. The Gram Panchayats doing good work for eradication of untouchability are also being honoured and rewarded. In 1980 Rs.2 lakhs were spent under this scheme. The PCR Act has been included in the curriculum of State Police Training School.

The SCs/STs individuals who suffer harassment by upper caste Hindus and incur physical and financial loss, are provided immediate relief under Mahatma Prakash Harijan and Adivasi' Rahat Yojana, 1979. The scheme is in operation in the State from the year 1980 and during 1980-81, a provision of Rs.2 lakh was made under the scheme.

MAHARASHTRA:Legal Aid:

Legal-aid is provided to all Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes persons whose annual income is below Rs.3,600. From February, 1981, the ceiling of eligibility has been increased and the assistance now is available to a person whose annual income is below Rs.5,000. Further relaxation i.e. to increase this limit to Rs.12,000, is under active consideration of the Government.

Appointment of Officers:

A special Cell, under overall supervision of the Inspector General of Police but directly under the charge of a Deputy I.G. of Police is functioning at the State level. The supervisory work of the Dy. I.G. includes registration, investigation and other follow-up of PCR Act cases as well as cases under the IPC where a Scheduled Caste is ^{an}aggrieved ^{party}. Compilation of statistics and analysis of the information also rests with this Cell. The staff-strength of the Cell consists of 6 Dy.S.Ps, 6 Police Inspectors, 12 Police sub Inspectors, 12 unarmed Head Constables, 24 Constables and other necessary staff. At each of the 6 Police Ranges, one PCR Unit has been set up with

a staff of 1 Dy. S.P., 1 Police Inspector, 2 Police Sub Inspectors, etc., and these are included in the staff strength given above. This Special Cell is in addition to the existing staff of each District. While the offences under the PCR Act are investigated by a Police Officer not below the rank of Police Inspector, the responsibility of investigation is given to senior police officials like Sub Divisional Police Inspectors/ Circle Police Inspectors in serious cases.

Another Special Cell, headed by a Dy. Director (Social Welfare Deptt.) has been established at Pune. The Special Cell, in addition to the Dy. Director, consists of 2 Research Officers and 10 others. The Special Cell has been charged with the responsibility of identification of the areas where Scheduled Castes are under any disability due to untouchability, constant monitoring of the working of the machinery for enforcement of provisions of the PCR Act, suggesting measures for better implementation of the provisions of the Act and attend to the implementation of inter-caste marriage scheme. Monthly reports are sent by the Cell to the Social Welfare and Finance Deptts. and a very exhaustive job-chart has been prescribed by the

State Government on the functions to be discharged by this Cell. At Tehsil level posts of Extension officers have been created for improving the implementation of the PCR Act. During 1980-81, against 90 sanctioned posts, 23 posts have already been filled up. Efforts were being made to fill-up the remaining 67 posts during 1981-82. All told, 290 posts of Extension Officers are proposed to be filled up by 1982-83. Efforts of the State Government are being matched by the Government of India.

Special Courts:

Initially the State Government was of the view that there was no need to set up Special Courts for trial of cases under the Act. However, 312 villages have been identified and considered sensitive by the State Govt., so far as practice of untouchability is concerned. The matter of setting up Special Courts was again taken up with the State Govt. in July 1981. It is now reported that the Law & Judicial Deptt. has already taken up this question with the High Court, Bombay. The matter has also been discussed by the Chief Minister with the Chief Justice on 3rd September, 1980 and on 15th November, 1980, respectively. Necessary statistical data regarding cases pending District-wise under the PCR Act, 1955 and IPC have also been collected for pursuing the

the matter further with High Court, Bombay. The matter is being constantly pursued by the Govt. of India and the question of setting up of Mobile Special Courts is reported to be under active consideration of the State Government.

Committees:

A State level Committee, under the Chairmanship of Social Welfare Minister, is functioning at the State level and Secretaries of Rural-Development, Social-Welfare Deptts. and I.G. of Police are represented on the Committee. This Committee in addition to reviewing the position of cases under the PCR Act, pending at various levels, also suggests measures for their expeditious disposal.

District Vigilance Committees are functioning in all the 25 Districts. In their monthly meetings, the District Collectors review the position of the PCR Act cases and report the progress to the State Government.

Publicity & other measures:

Copies of ^{the} PCR Act, translated into Marathi, have been distributed among voluntary organisations and administrative machineries, at all levels, connected with the implementation of ^{the} PCR Act. An exhaustive and detailed programme was prepared by

the State Government for celebrating "Eradication of Untouchability Week". The celebrations, extending over a fortnight period, inter-alia, covered programmes like large processions of citizens drawn from all sections of society, accompanied with band/music/dance, etc., mass resolutions for working against untouchability at various administrative units levels, organisation of sports in villages, preparation of "prasad" at places of public-worship, involving local bodies in organising similar celebrations, and similar other measures to promote inter-caste fraternity and good-will. Adequate money were placed at the disposal of District Social Welfare officers for successful completion of these celebrations within their respective Districts.

As a measure to remove untouchability, inter-caste marriages between a Scheduled Caste and non Scheduled Caste person is being encouraged by giving an award of Rs.2,000. In addition to this, Rs.5,000 per marriage is also being given for organising a suitable reception for such couples.

Periodical Surveys:

Although, no periodical surveys have been conducted by the State Government, the Government of India have forwarded them the village-wise lists

of disabilities prepared by the Harijan Sewak Sangh. The State Government have been requested to take follow-up action of these lists, especially to ensure that the disabilities, reported to have removed by the Harijan Sewak Sangh, do not surface again. The State Government have also been requested to conduct similar surveys from their own resources.

ORISSA:Legal Aid:

The existing Orissa Legal-Aid to the Poor Scheme has now been substituted by the Orissa State Legal-Aid and Advise Scheme, 1981. Under the scheme, all the SCs/STs are extended legal-aid irrespective of any income-limit. During 1980-81, Rs.52,138 was spent for payment of legal-aid to 268 Scheduled Caste persons, with a view to facilitate easy access to legal-remedies.

Appointment of Officers:

For prompt and effective dealing of cases relating to PCR Act and crimes against SCs/STs, detailed guide-lines have been issued by State Government to District Administration and Police. Attention of Collectors and District Superintendents of Police has again been invited towards the importance the State Govt. attaches to eradication of untouchability. A separate Directorate of Prosecution has also been constituted to ensure effective follow-up and offences involving discrimination on the basis of Caste are now treated as special report cases. In addition to the appointment of officers at various levels to deal with cases covered by the provisions of PCR Act, a Special Cell has been established in the Crime

Branch of State Police Headquarters. This Cell in addition to looking after registration and investigation of cases under the PCR Act, is also expected to launch a systematic drive against untouchability. An appeal has been issued to the Panchayat Sanities and local bodies for helping the State Government in tackling this problem. The Police machinery at the State/District level has also been strengthened further and 2 posts of Dy. S.Ps, 17 Inspectors, 6 Sub-Inspectors and 23 Constables, have been added. The Special Cells set up in the Home Department, which were constituted earlier, were continued and partially strengthened during 1981-82, for which matching central assistance was given to the State Government.

Special Courts:

The State Government had earlier expressed the opinion that Special Courts set up exclusively for trial of cases under PCR Act, will have to necessarily cover large areas under jurisdiction and would, thus, cause great inconvenience to the affected parties. On receipt of this communication from the State Govt. the matter was again taken up with them with a view to setting up Mobile Special Courts. The State Government has now informed that one Special Court has now been

established at Bhubaneswar and State Govt. is also contemplating setting up another Special Court at Puri. The Govt. of India have called for details of these Special Courts and again invited their attention to the fact that at the time of constituting special courts they may give consideration to the desirability of setting up Mobile Special Courts, due to inherent advantages of the latter.

Committees:

The State Harijan Welfare Advisory Board reviews the problems connected with the untouchability among other things. Similarly, District Welfare Committees and Sub-Divisional Harijan Welfare Boards also periodically review the measures taken to eradicate untouchability. An Atrocity Enquiry Committee has been constituted at State level and this Committee by the end of 1980-81, had undertaken spot visits in 19 cases of atrocities. The report of the Enquiry Committee was examined by the Government for taking appropriate action on the recommendations made by it.

Publicity and Other Measures:

Copies of the PCR Act, translated in Oriya have been circulated amongst various departments and field-functionaries. During 1980-81 a sum of

Rs.48,000 was spent for giving monetary-relief to the Scheduled Caste victims of atrocity. Inter-caste marriages were also being encouraged for the first time from 1980-81. A cash award of Rs.1,000 was given in the beginning, and during 1980-81 for 6 inter-caste marriages a sum of Rs.6,000 was spent. To promote inter-caste marriages further, the rate of cash-award has now been increased to Rs.3,000 for every marriage. During 1980-81, 6 leading voluntary organisations viz. Orissa Depressed Classes League, Orissa Samaj Sangathan Mandal, Thakkar Baba Ashram, Utkal Navjivan Mandal, Sewa Samiti, Cuttack and Harijan and Tribal Welfare, Bhubaneswar, were sanctioned a total grant-in-aid of Rs.1 lakh, to supplement their efforts in rapid eradication of untouchability. The proposal of the State Govt. for organising seminars to create social harmony and awareness, proposed for 1981-82, was also assisted by ^{the} Govt. of India under its centrally-sponsored scheme.

Periodical Surveys:

During 1980 periodical-surveys were conducted in the districts of Puri, Sambalpur and Dhenkanal. These districts were selected on the grounds of higher incidence of PCR Act cases reported from

these districts, during 1980. Instructions were also issued to the Police Station Officers for taking appropriate measures like registration, investigation of cases as well as identification of untouchability prone-areas and creation of awareness in the public against the evil of untouchability.

A copy of the survey-report, covering Jaipur and Dashrathpur in Cuttack District, was also forwarded to the State Government for taking appropriate action at their level. Action taken report from the State Govt. is still awaited.

Village-wise disabilities, noticed during the survey conducted by the Harijan Sewak Sangh in selected blocks of Orissa, were also forwarded to the State Govt. for taking appropriate action, especially for ensuring that disability said to have been removed with the efforts of Harijan Sewak Sangh workers are not allowed to surface again.

2/10/73:

Legal-aid:

Free legal-aid is given to the sanctioned
 Canteen for contesting cases instituted by them
 under the PCR Act.

Appointment of Officers:

A Special Cell in the State C.I.D. is
 functioning at Chandigarh for providing protection
 to SCs, STs. Instructions have also been issued to
 the District authorities for launching legal-
 proceedings against the offenders under ^{the} PCR Act,
 where-ever such instances are brought to notice.
 The need for strong investigation and subsequent
 follow-up action has been stressed in the District
 authorities.

RAJASTHANAppointment of Officers:

The Revenue-cum-Police Cells have been established in every sub-Divisional Headquarters for taking prompt action, as and when the matter is reported to these Cells. Instructions have also been issued to the officers of these Cells, (The Sub-Divisional Magistrate/Circle Officer) to visit the spot for resolving disputes.

At the State level another Cell has been created under an Additional I.G. of Police (Crime) for monitoring the cases relating to ^{the} PCR Act and crimes against SCs/STs. The Cell reviews the position of the cases every month.

Special Courts:

3 Special Courts at Alwar, Kota and Nagaur, respectively have been constituted w.e.f. 21.11.80. These Special Courts have one Magistrate First Class as their Presiding Officer. The Courts are stationed at District Headquarters and deal with all cases under the PCR Act and those connected with the crimes against SCs/STs.

The performance of these Courts from December, 1980 upto February, 1982 has been as follows:

<u>Name of the Court</u>	<u>Number of cases instituted</u>	<u>Cases disposed</u>	<u>Cases pending</u>
Kota	3790	420	3550
Alwar	2890	435	2455
Nagaur	<u>882</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>576</u>
Total:	7562	1161	6581

Some difficulties were experienced owing to the size of the overall jurisdiction of each Special Court and the disproportionate load of cases with each Special Court set up. The State Government were advised to consider the issue and remove the difficulties by setting up Mobile Special Courts. The State Government has also informed that they propose to establish a few more Special Courts and the matter is under their active consideration. The question of making these Special Courts mobile is also under consideration of the State Government.

Committees:

A High Level Committee, under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister, exists at the State level. It has now been decided to constitute another State Level Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, to review the progress of enforcement of the PCR Act.

At the district level, Committees consisting of District Magistrate, Superintendents of Police and A.P.Ps have been constituted, to review the progress of PCR cases and crimes against SCs/STs.

TAMILNADU:

Legal-Aid:

Legal-aid is available to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in cases involving complaints under PCR Act as well as in cases of ejection, accidents and service matters etc. "Tamilnadu State Legal Aid and Advice Board" was constituted in 1979. This Board is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act and it functions through 100 District Legal-Aid Committees, spread all over the State. The Board's programmes have been well publicised through various publicity-media. The office-bearers of the Board addressed meetings in Districts and villages to make people aware of this legal-aid programme. Such meetings were held in over 600 villages in the State during 1980. Legal-aid camps were also held, taking legal-assistance to the poor SC/STs. During 1980, legal-aid camps were held. During 1980-81, the Board received 1193 applications for legal-aid from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes litigants, and during 1981-82 (upto 31.1.1982) 8455 applications were received from SCs/STs. It is a fair indication of the fact that the Board's programme of providing legal-aid has been well publicised.

Appointment of Officers:

One post of D.I.G. Police(PCR) has been exclusively created to monitor, supervise and coordinate measures which are taken for enforcement of the PCR Act. In the State 13 Mobile Special Squads, each squad with 1 Inspector, 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables and 2 Police Constables, are functioning in 13 Districts viz., Chinglepet (East), South Arcot, North Arcot, Madurai (South), Ramanathapuram (West) Trivelveli, Thanjavur, Kanyakumari, Salem, Dharampuri, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Nilgiris. Out of these 6 Mobile Squads have been functioning since 1972 and remaining 7 started functioning from September, 1979. The Government of India have assisted the State Government on a matching basis, in providing jeeps for all these Mobile Squads as well as salaries etc. of the staff manning these Squads. The Central assistance has also been extended during 1981-82, Government of India extended central assistance for establishment of a Research and Intelligence Cell for evaluation and allied activities.

Special Courts:

On the advice of the Government of India and in consultation with High Court, Madras, the State Government have constituted Special Courts

of the Judicial Magistrate of First Class in Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Trinelveili and Thanjavur-at Kumbakonam, w.e.f. 13.11.1981. These Special Courts ~~have~~ initially been set up exclusively for trying cases under the PCR Act. Central assistance has been extended for meeting the cost of these Special Courts. According to the report received, these courts have started functioning from February, 1982. Recently through an amendment, notified on 5.5.1982, these courts have also been given the work of trial of crimes under IPC where SCs/STs are victims.

The State Government have informed that setting up of Mobile Special Courts is not practicable, since most of such cases will be contested. The State Government. have, however, been again approached to reconsider their stand and set up Mobile Special Courts, as done in Andhra Pradesh. It has also been suggested to them that there is no contradiction between cases being contested and Courts being mobile.

Committees:

The State Level Adi-Dravidar Welfare Advisory Committee, headed by Minister of Adi-Dravidar Welfare, reviews the progress of implementation of the PCR Act and assists the State Government in formulating and implementing measures for

eradication of untouchability.

Publicity and Other Measures:

The translated version of the PCR Act, in Tamil, was distributed to various functionaries involved with the implementation of PCR Act, as done during 1980-81. A Mobile Van was purchased for launching publicity against the evil of untouchability and the Government of India, central assistance was extended for this purpose.

Adi-Dravidar week was also celebrated, highlighting the need of early eradication of untouchability. Appropriate posters were printed and special supplement were brought out in various newspapers. During 1981-82 central assistance was extended for matching the efforts of the State Government for supplying 50 T.V. sets to selected villages who did good work on eradication of untouchability. Central assistance was also extended for supply of Radio-sets to selected villages who were adjudged to have done work for eradication of untouchability.

To prompt inter-caste marriages, between Scheduled Castes and upper-caste Hindu persons, such couples are awarded a gold medal, a cash grant of Rs.3,000, in addition to preferential treatment in house-allotments. In addition Rs.4,000

is deposited in the name of the couples, for a period of 5 years, in a Nationalised Bank. Functions are organised to facilitate such couples and they are invited for dinner in the Raj Bhavan. The Governor also appealed to the public to entertain atleast one S.C. person per family for lunch or dinner on 2nd October and other National festivals.

TRIPURA:Legal-Aid:

The Tripura Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Legal Assistance) Rules, 1978 have now been modified so as to make a person eligible for assistance under the scheme, who has been subjected to any disability arising out of untouchability.

Appointment of Officers:

Sub-Divisional-Officers, State Dy. Collectors (Circle Officers of the Revenue Circle) and Police officers, not below the rank of Sub-Inspector, have been authorised by the State Government for initiating action, supervision and prosecution of cases involving contravention of the provisions of the PCR Act.

Special Courts:

All Judicial Magistrates of First Class have been authorised under the PCR Act to hold summary trial of cases under the said Act. The Gauhati High Court have also been reportedly moved for giving their concurrence to the Notification proposed in this regard.

Committees:

The Harijan Advisory Committee, presided over by the Chief Minister, examines and reviews

all the relevant matters pertaining to implementation of the PCR Act. The Minister for Welfare for SCs and STs is its Vice-Chairman.

Publicity and Other Measures:

The scheme to promote inter-caste marriages between caste-Hindus and persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, who are engaged in scavenging profession, Mether, Mushair, Dum and leather workers (Chamar/Mochi), has now been approved by the Council of ministers. An Appreciation Certificate and a cash grant of Rs.2,000 is given to every such inter-caste marriage.

UTTAR PRADESHLegal-Aid:

The scheme of providing free legal-aid to the victims belonging to SCs/STs is in operation from 1976 onwards. During 1980-81, Rs.2.26 lakhs were spent under the scheme. The Legal Department of the State Government has now been made the Administrative Department for administering the scheme.

Monitory relief is also provided to the victims of crimes against SCs/STs, committed on caste-consideration. During 1981-82, (upto December, 1981) Rs.10.94 lakhs was distributed amongst 220 persons, and during 1980-81 Rs.11.65 lakhs was distributed amongst 233 persons.

Appointment of Officers:

At the State Level a Special Enquiry Cell under the I. G. of Police is functioning. The Cell is staffed by 1 Dy. I. G. of Police, 2 Superintendents of Police and 9 Dy. Superintendent of Police. The Cell has been charged with the responsibility of monitoring and follow-up of cases pertaining to PCR Act and IPC. The petitions and representations received from SCs/STs are investigated and processed expeditiously and such cases are classified as Special Reports. During 1980 out of 2549 representations received from SC/STs, the Cell investigated

1482 representations. The officers of the Cell also conducted inspection of 127 District Harijan Cells/Police Stations to review the progress of investigation.

During 1981-82 the proposal of the State Government for providing field staff for the Special Enquiry Cell has been assisted by the Union Government on a matching basis. The State Government has proposed provision of 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Head Constable and 2 Constables in each of the 57 Districts in the State with matching Central Government assistance. With the strengthening of field staff, the role of Special Enquiry Cell is expected to become more effective which will help in monitoring, reviewing and follow-up of the cases and investigation under the PCR Act.

The Research Evaluation Survey and Monitoring Cell scheme of the State Government is also being assisted by the Government of India on a matching basis. The Cell is headed by a Joint Director and has 4 Research Officers, 8 Regional Investigators and other supporting staff.-

Special Courts:

No Special Courts/Mobile Special Courts have been set up in the State.

However, Allahabad High Court have issued orders to all District Judges for taking up the cases under the PCR Act on priority basis and for summary-trial of offences, as provided in the PCR Act. Orders of the High Court also require nomination of one Magistrate in every District to handle PCR Act cases and transfer of all such cases to the nominated Magistrate. The Government of India is pursuing the matter of setting up Mobile Special Courts and as per the latest report received from the State Government, the matter is under active consideration.

Committees:

Committees have been constituted at State, District and Tehsil levels for effective implementation of the PCR Act. The recommendations made by these Committees for improving the functioning of the PCR Act are communicated to the concerned Departments for necessary action.

Publicity and Other Measures:

Intensive publicity for eradication of untouchability is being launched by the Information Department to inform the public of the provisions of the PCR Act through the press, radio and television. Anti-Untouchability Week was celebrated

on Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, and during the week visits to Harijan Busties, inter-community feasts and Harijan Samelans were organised, all over the State.

Since 1980, intensive publicity is being made against untouchability in the rural-areas, with the help of a publicity van. During 1980-81, 7 feature films, 22 documentary projectors and related equipments were purchased, and 3 folders and 10 stickers, depicting main provisions of the PCR Act and other measures for the welfare of SCs/STs in rural areas, were widely utilized. Copies of the PCR Act, in Hindi, have been distributed amongst the Gram Panchayats and its wide circulation among other agencies was also ensured.

Periodical Surveys:

A Research, Evaluation, Survey and Monitoring Cell has been established under the Directorate of Harijan and Social Welfare Department in 1979-80. A study of untouchability covering District Gorakhpur is proposed to be initiated shortly by this Cell. In future similar surveys are planned to be take up at regular intervals. The Cell is also expected to take up study of identification of such areas where Scheduled

WEST BENGAL:Legal-Aid:

The scheme for free legal-aid for the victims belonging to Scheduled Castes is in operation. Compensation of loss of wages to the Scheduled Castes during their absence from the place of work, to attend the court, is provided under this scheme, and the scheme is assisted by the Government of India on a matching basis.

Appointment of Officers:

Presently no officials have been specially appointed for monitoring, reviewing and follow-up of cases under the PCR Act. A servicing Wing, however, has now been proposed for overall inspection and survey, with reference to the provisions of the PCR Act.

Special Courts:

The State Government have opined that considering the sporadic nature of the incidents and small number of cases under the PCR Act, it does not appear necessary to set up Special Courts. They have arrived at this decision not merely by the statistics of the registered cases but also because of sociological conditions prevailing in the State, according to them. The

Government of India, is still pursuing the matter with the State Government and the State Government have been requested to reconsider and review their present stand on the subject.

Committees:

At the State level a Committee for the Protection of Civil Rights has been constituted. This Committee is expected to identify the areas where Scheduled Caste persons are under any disability on account of untouchability and recommend to the State Government appropriate measures for early removal of such disabilities.

It is reported that the Director, Cultural Research Institute, under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department has been advised to conduct surveys to ascertain the extent of prevalence of untouchability in the State.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU:Legal-Aid:

A Legal-Aid Clinic is functioning in the premises of Law College and it renders free legal-assistance/advice to poor SC/STs, every Wednesday. Camps in the rural areas are also held by this Clinic. It is reported that the Administration has recently formulated another scheme for providing legal-aid to the Scheduled Castes.

Appointment of Officers:

The I.G. of Police has issued standing orders to all Police Stations for treating offences under the PCR Act as grave offences. Investigation of cases under the PCR Act are supervised by the Sub-Divisional Police officers and investigated personally by the Officers Incharge of the Police Stations. Registration of such cases is to be immediately reported and progress of investigation/trial communicated, till conclusion of the trial.

Committees:

A committee on the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary Goa, Daman and Diu. Another Committee, under the Chairmanship

of Chief Minister is also functioning and it looks after the interest of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Publicity and Other Measures:

Anti -Untouchability Week is observed every year and during the course of the celebrations of the Week, SCs/STs are educated about their rights, as well as the legal provisions against untouchability under the PCR Act.

Inter-caste marriages are being encouraged with a cash grant of Rs.2,000 to every -such couple, where one of the spouses belongs to the Scheduled Caste.

DELHI ADMINISTRATIONLegal-Aid:

Free legal-assistance is being provided to all bonafide Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe residents of the U.T. if they are involved in any litigation on account of eviction or any kind of harassment at the hands of the caste Hindus. The facility is being extended only to those Scheduled Castes whose annual income does not exceed Rs.6,000.

Appointment of Officers:

All the cases involving persons belonging to SC/ST are treated as Special Report cases and investigation of such cases is very closely supervised by a gazetted police officer.

5 Revenue-cum-Police Harijan Cells are in existence at the Block-level, one each in every Block, to deal with land-disputes involving SCs/STs. At the Police Headquarters a Special Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Cell has been constituted for processing complaints received from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes promptly.

Committees:

A Harijan Welfare Board is functioning, which advises Delhi Administration on matters

pertaining to welfare of Scheduled Castes and
it also suggests measures for early eradication
of untouchability.

PONDICHERRY:Legal Aid:

A Legal-Aid Cell is functioning and it provides legal-aid to the needy Scheduled Castes. Presently legal-aid is being rendered to the poor Scheduled Castes involved in ejection and eviction-proceedings. Considering the limited objective that the present Cell is serving, the U.T. Administration is revising the existing rules so as to accommodate civil, criminal and other revenue cases as well.

Appointment of Officers:

The Administration is considering establishment of Special Police Machinery for effective enforcement of the PCR Act, 1955, provisions. It is proposed to constitute a separate Cell consisting of 1 Inspector of Police, 2 Sub-inspectors of Police, 8 Head Constables and 4 Constables. This Cell would be expected to look into the complaints received from Scheduled Castes, registration of cases and conducting enquiries in the field. Cases connected with frictions over land-tenancy, celebrations of temple festivals, etc. will also come within the purview of this Cell.

Publicity and Other Measures:

It is reported that untouchability is not practised in virulent form within this Union

Territory-wide publicity of the provisions contained in the PCR Act has been made through the field-staff during the Harijan Week celebrations, conducted during the month of April, 1950. The PCR Act is being translated into Tamil, Malayalam and Telugu for distribution amongst Revenue Officers, Police Stations, Voluntary Organisations and Departments connected with enforcement of provisions in the PCR Act, 1955.

STATEMENT REGARDING CASES REGISTERED UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS
ACT 1955 AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980.

(ALL INDIA)

Year	Brought forward with Police Court		No. of fresh cases registered.	No. of cases closed by Police after investigation but without challenging.	No. of cases challenged in Court.	No. of cases disposed by Court.			No. of cases pending at the end of the year.		Remarks
						No. of cases ending in acquittal.	No. of cases ending in conviction.	Total	Police Court		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1977	226	2273	3425	430	2920	551	1463	2014	301	3179	
1978	247	3953	4729	727	3751	490	2002	2492	497	5212	
1979	396	4003	4911	936	3444	613	2062	2675	927	5572	
1980	927	5579	4303	982	3550	1267	2066	4133	698	4996	

ANNEXURE II

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS
ACT CASES REGISTERED DURING 1979 AND 1980 IN VARIOUS
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES.

S.No.	State	1979	1980	% increase or decrease over 1979.	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	144	168		16.67
2.	Assam	-	-		-
3.	Bihar	35	17	(-)	51.43
4.	Gujarat	506	408	(-)	19.37
5.	Haryana	3	1	(-)	66.67
6.	Himachal Pradesh	18	14	(-)	22.22
7.	Jammy & Kashmir	3	5		16.67
8.	Karnataka	550	488	(-)	11.27
9.	Kerala	46	29	(-)	36.96
10.	Madhya Pradesh	290	247	(-)	14.83
11.	Maharashtra	1604	1576	(-)	1.75
12.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
13.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
15.	Orissa	122	147	-	20.49
16.	Punjab	-	-	-	-
17.	Rajasthan	136	124	(-)	8.82
18.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
19.	Tamilnadu	1157	858	(-)	25.84
20.	Tripura	-	-	-	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	251	191	(-)	23.90
22.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-
<u>UNION TERRITORIES</u>					
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
2.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
4.	Delhi Administration	10	2	(-)	80.00
5.	Goa Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
6.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
7.	Pondicherry	32	21	(-)	34.38
8.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATE-WISE PERCENTAGE OF ALL INDIA TOTAL
CASES REGISTERED DURING 1980

S.No.	Name of State/UT	% of total fresh cases registered	% of total cases closed by Police with- out challa- ning.	% of total cases chal- lened in the Court	% of total cases ended in conviction	% of total cases acqui- tted	% of total cases dispos- ed off by the court	% of total cases pending at the end of the yr. with the police	% of total cases pending in the court at the end of the year
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	All India	4303 (100)	982 (100)	3550 (100)	1267 (100)	2866 (100)	4133 (100)	698 (100)	4995 (100)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3.90	2.65	3.18	1.26	3.24	2.64	6.59	3.04
3.	Assam	-	.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	.39	.71	.28	-	-	-	3.58	2.14
5.	Gujarat	9.48	4.58	10.34	.95	15.81	11.25	4.01	11.11
6.	Haryana	.02	-	.03	-	-	-	-	.22
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	.12	-	.11	-	-	-	.14	.20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	.33	.71	.31	.16	.28	0.24	.14	.46
9.	Karnataka	11.34	11.00	10.31	4.10	2.48	2.98	16.62	15.45
10.	Kerala	.67	1.22	.48	-	1.08	.75	.72	.98
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5.74	4.48	6.31	6.79	2.72	3.97	.43	15.55

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
12. Maharashtra		36.63	29.33	40.68	71.98	48.43	55.65	42.55	20.46
13. Orissa		3.42	5.60	3.92	.31	.07	.15	2.15	6.25
14. Punjab		.12	.31	.06	-	.17	.12	-	.02
15. Rajasthan		2.88	5.40	1.91	2.29	1.47	1.72	1.15	4.42
16. Tamil Nadu		19.94	25.67	17.83	10.34	22.82	18.99	12.03	10.69
17. Uttar Pradesh		4.44	7.33	3.80	1.42	.70	.92	8.31	8.63
18. West Bengal		.02	-	.03	.08	-	.02	-	-
19. Chandigarh Administration		.02	-	-	-	-	-	.29	-
20. Delhi Administration		.05	.20	-	-	-	-	1.15	.26
21. Goa Daman & Diu		-	-	-	.24	.07	.12	-	-
22. Pondicherry		.49	.61	.42	.08	.66	.48	.14	.12

STATEMENT REGARDING THE CASES REGISTERED UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955
AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING THE YEAR 1980.

S.No.	State/UT	Brought forward with Police Court		No. of fresh cases regis- tered. <i>chp the</i> <i>year</i>	No. of cases closed by Po- lice after inves- tigat- ing but with- out chall- aning.	No. of cases chall- ened in Court.	No. of cases disposed by Court.			No. of cases pending at the end of the year with Police Court.	
		No. of cases ending in convi- ction.	No. of cases end- ing in acqu- ittal.				Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	148	168	6	113	16	93	109	46	152
2.	Assam	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	25	97	17	7	10	-	-	-	25	107
4.	Gujarat	32	653	408	45	367	12	453	165	28	555
5.	Haryana	-	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	11
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	6	5	-	4	-	-	-	1	10
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5	22	14	77	11	2	8	10	1	23
8.	Karnataka	102	529	488	108	366	52	77	123	116	772
9.	Kerala	5	63	29	12	17	-	31	31	5	49
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24	717*	247	44	224	86	78	164	3	777
11.	Maharashtra	453	1876	1976	288	1444	912	1388	2300	297	1022
12.	Manipur	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14. Nagaland	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Orissa	62	179	147	55	139	4	2	6	15	312	
16. Punjab	-	4	5	3	2	-	5	5	-	1	
17. Rajasthan	5	224	124	53	63	29	42	71	8	221	
18. Tamil Nadu	111	686	850	252	633	131	654	705	84	53	
19. Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	
20. Uttar Pradesh	74	334	191	72	135	18	20	38	58	431	
21. West Bengal	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	
22. A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	
23. Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	
24. Chandigarh Admn.	1	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
25. D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	
26. Delhi Administrat-	8	13	2	2	-	-	-	-	8	13	
27. Goa Daman & Diu	-	5	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	
28. Lakshadweep Admn.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	
29. Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	
30. Pondicherry	1	11	21	6	15	1	19	20	1	6	
Total for 1980	927	5579	4306	982	3550	1267	2066	4133	698	4996	
Total for 1979	395	4803	4911	936	3144	613	2062	2675	927	4996	
Increase or decrease over 1979.	531	776 (-)	608	46	106	654	804	1458	(-) 229 (-)		
Percentage increase or decrease over 1979.	134.09	16.16 (-)	12.38	4.91	3.08	106.69	38.99	54.50	(-) 24.70 (-)		

* There are discrepancy in col.4 in respect of Madhya Pradesh. Figures now reported by the State Government have been adopted.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15. Orissa	209	(100)	55	(26.31)	123	(58.51)	15	(7.18)	
16. Punjab	5	(100)	3	(60.00)	2	(40.00)	-	-	
17. Rajasthan	129	(100)	53	(41.09)	68	(52.71)	8	(6.20)	
18. Tamilnadu	555	(100)	352	(26.91)	633	(55.32)	84	(8.67)	
19. Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20. Uttar Pradesh	255	(100)	72	(27.17)	135	(53.94)	58	(21.89)	
21. West Bengal	1	(100)	-	-	1	(100)	-	-	
<u>UNION TERRITORIES:</u>									
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2. Chandigarh	2	(100)	-	-	-	-	2	(100)	
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4. Delhi	10	(100)	2	(20.00)	-	-	8	(80.00)	
5. Goa Laman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7. Pondicherry	22	(100)	6	(27.27)	15	(68.18)	1	(4.55)	
8. Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	5330		982		1267		698		

ANNEXURE IVI

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF CASES DISPOSED OFF
COURTS (1980).

S.No.	State/UT	No. of cases ending in conviction.	Percentage	No. of cases ending in acquittal.	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	14.68	93	85.32	109
2.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Gujarat	12	2.58	453	97.42	465
5.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2	20.00	8	80.00	10
8.	Karnataka	52	42.28	71	57.72	123
9.	Kerala	-	-	31	100.00	31
10.	Madhya Pradesh	86	52.44	78	47.56	164
11.	Maharashtra	912	39.65	1388	60.35	2300
12.	Orissa	4	66.67	2	33.33	6
13.	Punjab	-	-	5	100.00	5
14.	Rajasthan	29	40.85	42	59.15	71
15.	Tamil Nadu	131	36.69	254	63.31	385
16.	Uttar Pradesh	18	47.37	20	52.63	38
17.	West Bengal	1	100.00	-	-	1
18.	Goa Daman & Diu	3	60.00	2	40.00	5
19.	Pondicherry	1	05.00	19	95.00	20