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ANNUAL REPORT
ON
THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT,
1955 FOR THE YEAR 1998
(EIGHTEENTH REPORT)



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT
NEW DELHI

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FOREWORD

Development of weaker sections including the Scheduled Castes has been concern of the Government since independence. Several plans and programmes have been implemented for welfare of Scheduled Castes and for empowering them for achieving the much cherished objective of "Equality for All", as envisaged in the Preamble of the Constitution. The Scheduled Castes suffer on account of a number of social and economic constraints, of which untouchability and poverty are the major ones. While the problem of economic backwardness is being tackled by implementation of various plans and programmes, specific provisions in the Constitution, supported by legislations have been provided to deal with the problem of untouchability and other social prejudices.

2. Under Article 17 of the Constitution of India, "Untouchability" in any form has been abolished and any disability arising out of this practice has been made an offence, which is punishable under the law. In pursuance of this provision, the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 was enacted in 1955. The Act provides for Protection of Civil Rights relating to abolition of the practice of untouchability and calls upon the State to ensure that the rights arising out of abolition of untouchability are not only made available to but are also availed of.

3. Provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act are being implemented by the State Governments and UT Administrations and are coordinated by the Central Government. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented for assisting the State Governments in providing requisite machinery for implementation of the Act. I have immense satisfaction in stating that the practice of untouchability has declined considerably as a result of implementation of the Act as well as other pro-active steps taken by the Central and State Governments for welfare of the Scheduled Castes. I am sure it is not too far when this evil social practice of untouchability will become a thing of the past.

4. I take the opportunity to place the 18th Report on implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 for the year 1998 in the Parliament.



MANEKA GANDHI

Minister of State for Social Justice & Empowerment.

New Delhi,

Dated: 8.12.2000

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

When the country became independent, several social prejudices and dogmas were prevalent in some parts of the country in form of untouchability and other practices. With a view to achieve an egalitarian society with " Equality for All " as the objective Constitution envisaged the State to take action for overcoming such practices. Article 17 of the Constitution specifically provides for abolition of untouchability and forbids its practice in any form. It calls upon the State to enforce any disability arising out of untouchability, which constitute an offence in accordance with the law. In furtherance of this objective, Protection of Civil Rights Act was enacted in 1955 for dealing with matters relating to untouchability and ensuring its abolition in any form. Provisions of the Act are being implemented by the State Governments and UT Administrations, which are being coordinated by the Central Government.

2. The Scheduled Castes constitute about 1/6th of the total population of the country. On account of prevailing caste system and identification with

occupations, such as, scavenging, tanning of dead animals etc. The Scheduled Castes persons have been suffering from various social handicaps. This is further worsened due to their lack of assets, skill and low level of literacy. Governments, both at State and Central level have been implementing a number of plans and programmes for enabling the Scheduled Castes for overcoming untouchability and achieving equality of status for all. Preparation and implementation of Special Component Plan by the State Governments and Central Ministries was introduced during 1979-80 as a strategy for ensuring flow of adequate resources and giving specific attention to welfare of the Scheduled Castes. Further, Special Central Assistance was provided by the Central Government to the State Governments as an additive to the State Government's effort for expediting welfare of the Scheduled Castes. Besides a number of special schemes for provision of scholarship, grant for purchase of books, special coaching, up-gradation of merit etc. are being implemented for empowerment of the Scheduled Castes. Certain percentage of services and posts in the Government and Government assisted sector have been kept reserved for Scheduled Castes.

3. On account of these proactive measures, the status of the Scheduled Castes in the society has improved considerably. In addition to the steps taken for economic and education empowerment, provisions for the Protection of Civil Rights are being enforced for checking evils of untouchability and empowering the Scheduled Castes persons socially.

4. As per provision under Section 15(4) of the Act, details of action taken on implementation of the Act are to be laid in both Houses of the Parliament. Accordingly, the 18th Report on implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act for the year 1998 has been compiled based on the information received from various States /UT Administrations.

5. Progress of cases registered under the Act and their disposal during 1998 have been discussed in chapter II of the report. Details of measures taken by the Central Government in this regard are given in chapter III of the report. Measures undertaken by the State Governments and UT Administrations are indicated in chapter IV of the Report

CHAPTER 2

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955.

REGISTRATION OF CASES UNDER PCR ACT, 1955

During 1998, Six hundred and eleven (611) cases were registered by the Police. the largest number of cases are from Andhra Pradesh (199) followed by Karnataka (137) and Maharashtra (108). State wise details of the cases registered under the Act during 1998 in descending order are as under:-

TABLE NO.1

CASES REGISTERED DURING 1998

S.No.	State	No. of cases	Percentage
1.	Andhra Pradesh	199	32.57
2.	Karnataka	137	22.42
3.	Maharashtra	108	17.68

4.	Madhya Pradesh	58	9.49
5.	Tamil Nadu	49	8.03
6.	Gujarat	19	3.11
7.	Pondicherry	12	1.97
8.	Delhi	9	1.47
9.	Uttar Pradesh	8	1.31
10.	Orissa	4	0.66
11.	Kerala	2	0.33
12.	Goa	1	0.16
13.	Haryana	1	0.16
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	0.16
15.	Punjab	1	0.16
16.	Rajasthan	1	0.16
17.	Bihar*	1	0.16

Total	611	100
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* Data reported for 15 districts of Bihar

UNTOUCHABILITY FREE STATES /UTs

Not a single case of untouchability was reported during 1998 in the following 15 States / UTs.

(a) NORTH EASTERN REGION

1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Manipur
4. Meghalaya

5. Nagaland
6. Mizoram
7. Sikkim
8. Tripura

(b) EASTERN REGION

1. West Bengal
2. Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

(c) REST OF INDIA

1. Himachal Pradesh
2. Chandigarh Admn.
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
4. Daman & Diu
5. Lakshadweep

STATES REPORTING 1 TO 10 CASES

Following ten States reported 1 to 10 cases under the PCR Act, 1955 during 1998.

TABLE NO.2

S.No.	State	No. of cases registered during 1998
1.	Delhi	9
2.	Uttar Pradesh	8

3.	Orissa	4
4.	Kerala	2
5.	Goa	1
6.	Haryana	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
8.	Punjab	1
9.	Rajasthan	1
10.	Bihar*	1
Total		29

* Data reported for 15 districts only of Bihar

UNTOUCHABILITY IN MILD FORM

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

TABLE NO.3

S.No.	State	No. of cases registered during 1998
1.	Madhya Pradesh	58
2.	Tamil Nadu	49
3.	Gujarat	19
4.	Pondicherry	12
Total		138

UNTOUCHABILITY IN MILD TO SEVERE FORM

In following three States, cases reported during 1998 under the PCR Act, 1955 were more than 100:-

TABLE NO.4

S.N.	State / UTs	No.of cases reported during 1998
2.	Andhra Pradesh	199
1.	Karnataka	137
3.	Maharashtra	108
	Total	444

DISPOSAL OF CASES BY POLICE

The following table shows the number of cases with the Police and their disposal during 1998.

TABLE NO.5

Disposal of cases by Police

S.No.	Item		
1.	Total No. of cases with Police	1991	(100%)
2.	No. of cases closed after investigation	521	(26.17)
3.	No. of cases chargesheeted in Courts	302	(15.17)
4.	No. of cases pending with the Police at the end of year	1168	(58.66)

The State-wise details of cases registered with the Police and their disposal during 1998, indicate that 611 fresh cases were registered in 19 States/UTs. The total number of cases including those brought forward from the previous years was 1991. A large number of cases was reported from Andhra Pradesh (199), Karnataka (137) and Maharashtra (108). 26.17% of cases (521) were closed by the Police after investigation, and 15.17% (302) were chargesheeted in the courts, 58.66% (1168) of the cases were pending with the Police at the end of 1998. The pendency was substantial in the State of Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh. States/ UTs- wise details are at **Annexure- I.**

DISPOSAL OF CASWS BY COURTS

The details of disposal of cases by courts during 1998 is given below:-

TABLE NO.6

Disposal of cases by Courts

S.No.	Item	No. of Cases	Percentage
1.	Number of cases with courts	8,142	(100%)
2.	Number of cases ending in conviction	65	(00.80)
3.	Number of cases ending in acquittal	512	(06.29)
4.	Number of cases pending with the courts at the end of year	7565	(92.91)

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

CHAPTER 3

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Special Central Assistance is provided to the States/UTs as an additive for socio economic development of the Scheduled Castes under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes. Schemes like National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and scheme of Pre-matric Scholarships to the children of those engaged in unclean occupations specifically target persons engaged in occupations connected with manifestation of untouchability. The concept of affirmative action and positive discrimination in favour of the Scheduled Castes is firmly established in the policy of reservations in government jobs and social legislation like the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. These benefits and safeguards are monitored by a statutory body called, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes established under Article 338 of the Constitution.

All these measures have a direct or indirect bearing on the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act towards eradication of untouchability.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

Of immediate relevance is the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act and the SCs & STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. Under the scheme, Central Assistance is provided on 50:50 basis to the State Governments (100% to the UTs) for effective implementation of both the Acts. These funds are meant for strengthening of the administrative, enforcement and judicial machinery, awareness generation, legal aid and incentives for inter-caste marriages etc. During 1998-99 Central Assistance of Rs.15.50 crores was provided to the States/UTs by the Union Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to take effective measures towards eradication of untouchability and for checking commission of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State/UT-wise details of releases under boths Act during 1998-99 is at Annexure III .

WORK DONE BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

During calendar year 1998 various media units of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting publicised the theme of "Eradication of Untouchability" as detailed below.

ALL INDIA RADIO

All Stations of All India Radio have been mounting programmes on the theme of 'Eradication of Untouchability' in special audience programmes like Rural, Women, Youth and Children's Programmes, apart from the general

broadcasts. These programmes have been in the form of talks, plays, features, discussions, interviews, compering and slogans etc. The total number of programmes broadcast on Eradication of Untouchability in various dialects and regional languages from All India Radio Stations during the calendar year 1998 were 4990.

DOORDARSHAN

Doordarshan has been highlighting the theme of Untouchability practices by putting out a number of programmes.

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU(PIB)

Press Information Bureau publicised "Eradication of Untouchability" by way of variety of activities such as coverage of functions, seminars, issuance of press releases, feature articles, news items etc. Details of such activities are given below:-

" Crime against Humanity" An Erudite of high calibre – Dr. Bhabu Sahab Ambedkar, Malin Basti Vikas, Asprisyata Samassya aur pichro ke uthan hetu kargar kadam, Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar ka Daliton ke Uthan ke liye kia gaya sangharsh, Guru Ravidas – An Ambassador of Peace & Brotherhood, Ambedkar, a Strong Yotary of National Integration.

The Bureau has issued the following Press releases and News items:-

Pre – Recruitment training to SC/ST candiates, Dr. Ambedkar Jayanti Celebrations at Hyderabad, Coaching scheme for SCs / STs, Foundation stone laying ceremonies of three weaker section housing colonies by the Union Minister of State for Urban Affairs and Employment. National Commission for Safai

Karmacharis meet Minister, Home Ministry took up the case of atrocities against SCs/ STs, Caste System need to be abolished, Implementation of national scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Safari Karmacharis, study of living, working, educational and socio-economic conditions of safai Karmacharis etc.

PIB has provided wide publicity coverage to seminars and Press Conferences on "Eradication of Untouchability"

Press coverages related with upliftment of the down trodden, Press meets Members of National Commission for SC/ST and National Commission for Safari Karmacharis were organised. A seminar on "Dalit aivam Pichro Ke Vikas hetu Samaj Ka daitva" was attended by PIB, Kanpur, Coverage of Seminar on 'Elimination of inequalities with reference to Caste System in India, coverage of the visit of Member, National Commission for Minorities, PIB Cochin organised a tour for media Persons of Cochin to visit "Samathupuram" near Mudurai which is model settlement on Mudurai where there is no caste, no religion, no superstitions and no untouchability. PIB, Thiruvanthapuram participated in a Seminar on "Social Equality and Upliftment of the down trodden held on 25.6.98. PIB, Varanasi participated and addressed a seminar on Eradication of Untouchability.

Programmes/Films on Ambedkar especially made by Shri Shyam Benegal gave wide publicity to the Eradication of Untouchability.

Copies of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment were distributed to the Editors of newspapers and periodicals.

Apart from the above, PIB has made plans to launch a major multimedia campaign against untouchability.

Apart from this the various issues of the Employment News published the following articles:-

- (i) 'Preamble to the Constitution of India' the article briefly states the provisions in the Constitution about equal rights and equal opportunities irrespective of caste or creed.
- (ii) 'Gandhiji's Impact on Modern India's development: An Employment Oriented Perspective'. The article recapitulates the crusade Gandhiji initiated to remove the scourge untouchability from the society and ensuring equal opportunities of work for all regardless of their caste.
- (iii) 'Education and Training for Rural Women'. The article highlights the facilities for providing education and training for rural women without any bias for caste or creed and make them economically independent.

An article on the social thoughts of Sant Kabir was also published in Ajkal (Urdu) magazine in its issue of December, 1998. The main emphasis of this article was on eradication of untouchability and equality in Society.

DIRECTORATE OF FIELD PUBLICITY

Creating awareness about the Eradication of Untouchability is a regular component of the activities of the field Units of Directorate of Field Publicity. During the calendar year 1998 people were informed about their rights and deep rooted prejudices against caste system. The provision of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 were duly publicised .

DIRECTORATE OF ADVERTISING & VISUAL PUBLICITY

DAVP, during the year 1998, produced and broadcast a weekly radio sponsored programme titled "Aao Hath Badhayen". The subject of Eradication of Untouchability was covered widely in this programme. The programme is being produced in Hindi and regional languages for broadcast through 30 Commercial Broadcasting Stations of All India Radio covering various parts of the country.

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

All the 13 editions of Yojana, published by Publication Division, carried a number of articles/write ups highlighting the evil of untouchability and need for its eradication. Some of the articles that were published during 1998 were:-

- (i) Caste System, Eradication of Untouchability – Yojana, February, March, April, May June, August, September, October, 1998.
- (ii) Liberation of Scavengers – Yojana – December 98
- (iii) Poverty alleviation – Yojana – September 1998
- (iv) Constitutional measures for SC and ST Women – Yojana – April 98
- (v) People Planning – Yojana – November 98
- (vi) Integrated Rural Development Programme – Yojana – October 98
- (vii) Social Equality – Yojana – April 98.

During the year, 260 field units organised 5226 film shows, 6717 oral communication programmes, 2331 photo exhibitions and 288 Special Programmes on the subject.

Special programmes were organised on birth anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar. These Special Programmes included Seminars, Symposia, Workshops, Rallies and Competitions like essay writing, debates, elocutions etc.

SONG & DRAMA DIVISION

The Division has made concerted efforts by utilising a wide range of folk and traditional forms of media to educate people on the issue of untouchability with an intention of changing the mindsets of the people. The efforts were to raise social awareness on social evil of untouchability, targetting rural and semi-rural populace. By way of utilising numerous folk and traditional forms available in different parts of the country, the Division at an average has been presenting 38000 performances per year. The Division's programmes were composite in nature wherein the theme "Eradication of Untouchability" was suitably covered.

FILMS DIVISION

The Division had produced a short fiction for rural audience titled "Kanaka Jyothy" during the year. The story is based on Saint Kanakadasa who fought against castiest society, social taboos and beliefs. The Division has also released a documentary film in Hindi under the title 'Manavata'. The film advocates the non-practice of untouchability.

CHAPTER 4

MEASURES TAKEN BY STATE GOVERNMENTS/ UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS

Under Section 15A(1) of the PCR Act, the State Governments/ UT Administrations are required to take such measures as may be necessary for ensuring that the rights arising from the abolition of untouchability are made available to and are availed of by those subjected to any disability arising out of untouchability. Such measures include :

- (a) the provision of adequate facilities, including legal aid, to such persons ;
- (b) the appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervisions over prosecutions;
- (c) the setting up of Special Courts;

- (d) the setting up of Committees at appropriate levels to assist in formulating or implementing such measures;
- (e) periodic surveys of the working of the Act with a view to suggesting measures for better implementation;
- (f) the identification of areas where persons are under any disability arising out of untouchability and adoption of such measures as would ensure the removal of such disability from these areas.

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

1. ANDHRA PRADESH

LEGAL AID

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

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has set up a Special Cell under the Additional Director General of Police (CID) for speedy investigation and prosecution of cases of atrocities and untouchability. PCR Cell monitor the cases registered by Police and obtains information relating to PCR Act cases. The

PCR Cell is also conducting enquiries and taking up investigations referred by the Government / Court.

COMMITTEES

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

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA

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

PERIODIC SURVEYS

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

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

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

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

SPECIAL COURTS

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

2. ASSAM

LEGAL AID

Free Legal Aid is provided to the deserving Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people alongwith general people through the Sub-Divisional Legal Aid Committees. As the number of case under this Act is nil, the legal aid provided is also nil under this Act.

COMMITTEES

In Assam, Legal Aid Committees have been functioning in all the districts in 1998. State Level Advisory Council has also been functioning during the period.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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

SPECIAL COURTS

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

INDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA

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

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

There is a budget provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 0.77 lakhs under Non – Plan but no amount was sanctioned in the year 1998. Hence nobody was benefitted and no expenditure was incurred in this regard.

3. BIHAR

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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

COMMITTEE

A high level State Committee has been established under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister to review the Progress of various measures under the Act. Divisional and District level Committee have also been set up under the Chairmanship of Divisional Commissioners and District Magistrate respectively.

SPECIAL COURTS

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

4. GOA

LEGAL AID

Legal Aid and Advice Scheme has been formulated by Law Department to give free legal aid and advice to poor which also includes SC/ST. Under the scheme legal advice to the women have been provided with services of free legal aid to defend cases of divorce, bigamy atrocities etc. There is no income limit laid down for a women. Every year a provision of Rs. 50.000/- is made in the budget for payment of legal fees to advocates. Around 21 women were provided with services of panel advocates during the calendar year 1998.

SPECIAL COURTS

No Special Court under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 has been set up in the State of Goa, there is no sufficient work nor any possibility of there being so in the near future for setting up full fledged Special Court . Similarly there is no scope for establishment of mobile Court. However, the District Courts have been designated as Special Courts to deal with the cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the present arrangement is felt sufficient for conducting trial of cases.

COMMITTEES

The Committee under Chairmanship of Minister for Social Welfare was constituted to protect right of SC/ST under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. However, monthly crime conference is held to discuss all such cases by concerned District Superintendent of Police for ensuring their speedy disposal.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA AND PERIODIC SURVEY

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

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

A Scheme of Award to Inter – Caste marriage is available to provide financial assistance for Rs. 10,000/- to a couple entering in contract in which either spouse being Scheduled Caste. One couple was benefitted during the calendar year 1998.

5 GUJARAT

LEGAL AID

The State Government has introduced a scheme under G.R. dated 25.1.1989 for extending legal aid to the victims covered under the provision of the said Act. Necessary Budget provision for Legal Aid is being made under the Head BCK – 57 'Nagrik Cell' .

- (a) The present income limit for such aid is Rs. 12,000/- p.a. which is required to be raised upto Rs. 24,000/ - p.a. because it is experienced that only those who are a little better off can afford to go to court for Justice. If the income limit is raised, such persons can be given the benefit of the scheme and the purpose of its implementation can be served.
- (b) The present rate of Rs. 500/- for civil case is not sufficient and it should be enhanced at par with the rate of Criminal case i.e. Rs. 3000/-. Looking to the present circumstances, a poor Scheduled Caste person cannot think of going for legal proceedings if such a reasonable amount is not paid.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

At the Secretariat level, Principal Secretary assisted by Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary is looking after the work, while at the Directorate level, a Special Cell (called the 'Nagrik Cell') is created and a Deputy Director has been appointed to look after the work. Three Regional Vigilance Officers are working at Baroda, Ahmedabad and Rajkot for the purpose.

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

A Special control room has been started under Social Welfare Department for giving Immediate help to atrocity victims including caste persons such as Police protection, financial assistance and other help. This control room is in charge of Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Joint Secretary. The Regional Vigilance Squads for Ahmednagar, Solapur and Satara regions headed by Vigilance Officers and Vigilance Inspectors have been created. They are constantly moving from place to place to find out areas where the tension prevails between Scheduled Caste and other Caste persons. They report the cases of tensions and report to concerned District Local Authorities. They take immediate suitable action to remove tension prevailing there.

COMMITTEES

State Level Committee:

A High Level Committee at the State level has also been constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Minister. The Committee consists of Minister Social Welfare, Finance Minister, Minister for Panchayats and State Legislature and the concerned Senior Government Officers. The Committee takes annual review of the implementation of the Act.

Apart from the High Level Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister a State Level Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary Incharge of Social Justice and Empowerment Department regularly reviews the reports of Vigilance Officers of the three Vigilance Squads. This Committee consists of Home Secretary, Law Secretary, Joint Secretary, Panchayat Secretary, Special Inspector General of Police (Prevention of Atrocities on Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes) and Social Welfare Director. This Committee reviews the cases of atrocities and cases of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 quarterly and also reviews the measures taken by the various departments in this regard.

District Level Committee:

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

Taluka Level Committee :

Similar to the District level committee, there are Taluka level committees at every Taluka under the Chairmanship of Taluka Mamlatdar for the same purpose. The Chairman of the Taluka Social Justice Committee, Taluka Development Officer, Public Prosecutor, Police Inspector and Police Sub – Inspector of the Taluka are the members of the Committee.

City level Committees:

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

PUBLICITY

Every year " Economic uplift week" is celebrated from 2 October (Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday) to 7th October. Various programmes of Social Economic Upliftment are given more importance during the celebration of the week. District and Taluka level Shibir and Workshops are being organized periodically for the removal of untouchability and prevention of atrocities.

In the rural areas, due to lack of literacy and orthodox mind of village people, the practice of untouchability still exists. It is therefore, necessary to bring about social change, through general awareness. Five Prayog Kendras have been set up in five talukas for this purpose. The Prayog Kendra Sanchalak (Class - II) working with the village people arranges programme of removal of untouchability. The Prayog Kendras in the Taluka covering five villages are as under :

SR.NO.	DISTRICT	TALUKA	VILLAGE
1.	Ahmedabad	Detroj	1. Detroj
		Viramgam	1. Bnojwa
			2. Vanova
			3. Karkathal
2.	Kheda	Khambhat	1. Varsada
			2. Tarapur
			3. Golana
			4. Sakarpur
			5. Mitali
3.	Patan	Patan	1. Bhitwada
			2. Ballisana
			3. Dukamar

			4. Sanpuri
			5. Rakhuj
4.	Surendranagar	Limbdi	1. Ankewaliya
			2. Chuda
			3. Hadala
			4. Pansina
			5. Siyani
5.	Bhavnagar	Kundala	1. Simarda
			2. Nesda
			3. Pithawada
			4. Ambardi
			5. Jesar

SPECIAL COURTS

The Government of Gujarat has specified all Session Courts as Special Courts in each District with effect from 30th January, 1990, under Section 14 of the Atrocity Act vide Social Welfare Department Notification No. GHIL/2/90/HSL/1089/1/8/H dated 30.1.1990 Special Courts have already been started at Banaskantha, (Palanpur) , Kutch, (Bhuj) and Ahmedabad (Rural) . Rs. 16 Lakhs were provided for these Courts for the year 1998.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA:

In the Gujarat State, 21 intensive blocks have been created with one Project Officer each in 20 districts of the State. These blocks are intended to develop awareness about the urgent need to eradicate untouchability and prevention of atrocities by the intensive publicity as well as about the practice of untouchability preventing in various form in the villages and take up the matter

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

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

INTER CASTE MARRIAGE

With a view to develop the sense of social integrity, the Government is encouraging inter-caste marriages with Schedule Caste persons. The State Government is giving Rs. 50,000/- to such Couples. As against the Budget provisions of 25 lakhs in 1998 – 99 for incentives for inter caste marriage, an expenditure Rs. 19.80 lakhs was incurred and 123 couples were benefited.

ASSISTANCE FOR SOCIAL BOYCOTT AND MUTILATION OF SCHEDULED CASTE FAMILIES

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

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

6. HARYANA

LEGAL AID

Assistance for legal aid is provided in cases pertaining to practices of untouchability, non entry into temple, drinking water, wells and other public places, mutation of land records, abduction and kidnapping of girls and women and those of reservations reserved for Scheduled Castes. Expenses towards witnesses and court fees are met under this scheme. During 1998, an amount of Rs.14,500 was utilised benefiting 11 persons, irrespective of the Income limit.

INTER CASTE MARRIAGE

Financial assistance of Rs.25,000 (50% in the form of fixed deposit for six years and 40% in cash) is provided to a couple, one of whom belongs to Scheduled Caste Community, contracting inter-caste marriage. During 1998, an expenditure of Rs.2.75lakhs was incurred for the benefit of 11 such couples.

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Relief ranging from Rs.15,000 to Rs.16.125 lakhs is provided to the victims of practice of untouchability and atrocity by the State Govt. in the event of death, physical disabilities, grievous hurt, rape and damage done to property and assets of Scheduled Castes persons. Sixty three persons were provided Rs.16.125 lakhs during 1998 for this purpose.

SPECIAL COURTS

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

ATROCITY PRONE AREA

There is no atrocity prone area in the State.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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

SURVEY

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

COMMITTEE

Monitoring Committees have been set up in the State at various levels to review the cases of untouchability practices. At the State Level, the Committee is headed by the Chief Minister and others in the Committee include Ministers, Chief Secretary and other non official persons. District Level Committees have been functioning under the chairmanship of Dy. Commissioners. Other Members of the Committee are District Superintendent of Police, MLAs belonging to Scheduled Castes and two other nominated persons.

AWARD TO PANCHAYATS

During 1998, Rs.5.25 lakhs were utilised towards distribution of awards to 105 Panchayats for outstanding work in field of construction of roads in villages and promoting admission of girls in schools.

ADMINISTRATION

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

7. HIMACHAL PRADESH

LEGAL AID

Assistance for legal matters is provided free of cost by the State Legal Aid Board to a person whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 15,000, however,

the ceiling is proposed to be revised to Rs. 25,000. Free legal aid scheme includes expenses towards litigation as well as TA/DA to witnesses. During 1998-99, a provision of Rs.8 lakhs was made in the budget.

INTER CASTE MARRIAGE

In 1998-99, 112 couples were given awards @ Rs.25,000/- per couple and a provision of Rs. 14.55 lakhs was made in the annual budget .

SPECIAL COURTS

As numbers of cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 is nominal in Himachal Pradesh, Special Courts have not been set up for this purpose , however, under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, Special Courts have been established for each of the eleven districts.

UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA

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

PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS CELL

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

COMMITTEE

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

8. KARNATAKA

LEGAL AID

Legal Aid Board was constituted in Karnataka State . The Karnataka Legal Aid Services authority has given legal assistance to 106 Scheduled Castes and 10 Scheduled Tribes persons during 1998 (from 1.1.1998 to 31.12.1998). The expenses of the legal aid are met out of the general funds provided to the Legal Services Authority . No income limit is prescribed for the Scheduled Castes , Scheduled Tribes persons.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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

SPECIAL COURT

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

COMMITTEES

- (1) Government have constituted Taluk, District and Divisional Level Committees to identify and redress the grievances of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (2) A High Level Committee under the chairmanship of Minister of State for Home and with Principal Secretary, Home & Transport, Principal Secretary, Social Welfare Department, Secretary, Law & Parliamentary Affairs, Addl. Director General of Police, DCRE, Home Secretary-II and Director of Prosecutions as members and Deputy Inspector General of Police, DCRE as Member Secretary has been constituted by the Government of monitor the investigation and prosecution of major atrocity cases against Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes.

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

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS

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

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

An amount of Rs. 170.40 lakhs was provided in the budget during 1998-99 for the scheme of removal of untouchability. Financial assistance to Inter-caste married couples was given under this scheme. The Department of Social Welfare has spent Rs. 96 lakhs towards payment of incentive to 397 couples. Rate of incentive per couple is Rs. 25,000/-.

PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES

Seminars are held under the auspices of the Directorate of Civil Enforcement and the Inspector General of Police, Training to educate and sensitise the Police Officers on the need to enforce provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 sincerely and effectively. Eminent people are invited to address the seminar.

8. KERALA

LEGAL AID

The Government of Kerala have prepared a scheme for the economic and special rehabilitation of the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are victims of atrocities.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A Special Cell is functioning in the Police Headquarters of the State, under the supervision of an Inspector General of Police (PCR). The Special Cell was

initially formed at the State Police HQrs as per GO. Rt. No. 71/79/Home dated 5.1.1979.

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

COMMITTEES

Government have, constituted Advisory Committees at the State and District Levels for dealing with matters relating to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes MPs, MLAs, District Officers and Non-officials nominated by the State Government are members of the committee. The committee is intended for monitoring the effective implementation of the various schemes and measures for the effective implementation of the rules and orders intended to safe-guard the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. District level committees function under the chairmanship of District Collector. Legislative Committee also monitors the implementation of the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and other measures intended for the welfare of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SPECIAL COURTS

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

PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES

The Public Relations Department and Directors of SCs/STs Welfare Departments are giving adequate and wide publicity to the various measures adopted for the welfare of SCs/STs. Community feasts, Seminars etc. are also conducted by the District Welfare Officers. The Malayalam translation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 has been supplied to all Police Stations and Circle Offices to enable them to acquaint them with the legal provisions and their responsibilities.

10. MADHYA PRADESH

LEGAL AID

During 1998-99, a provision of Rs.9.60 lakhs was made for providing legal aid through Legal Aid and Legal Advice Board. ASSISTANCE OF PUBLIC PROSECUTORS, Special Prosecutors and Senior Advocates is made available to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes victims under the Act.

INTER CASTE MARRIAGE

In accordance with the provision of the scheme, financial grant of Rs.6000 and a certificate is given to a couple one of whom belongs to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. During 1998-99, expenditure of Rs.9.32 lakhs was incurred out of a provision of Rs.18 lakhs and 155 couples received benefit for this purpose.

SPECIAL COURTS

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

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

(a) A Protection Civil Rights Cell has been set up by the State Government to oversee the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and in particular to ensure that relief is provided to the victims. During 1997-98, a budget provision of Rs.48.84 lakhs was made for this Cell.

(b) A Scheduled Castes Development Cell under the charge of an Addl. Director General of Police has been established in the State Police Headquarter which monitors the registration, investigation and prosecution of cases in Court and supervises the working of 46 Special Police Stations in the State. During 1998-99, an expenditure of Rs.660.45 lakhs was incurred on Special Police Stations.

COMMITTEE

A State level Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Minister of the State has been constituted with some Members of Legislative Assembly, non officials, Social Workers, Secretaries of Home, Scheduled Tribes Development, Scheduled Castes Development, Director General of Police as members to review the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. District Level Committees under the chairmanship of District Magistrates have also been set up. The members of District Level Committee are, elected Members of

Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly, Supdt. of Police, three gazetted officers of the State belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, five non officials belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 3 persons representing NGOs.

SURVEY

Untouchability prone areas have been surveyed in the State.

UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA

The work in this area is under progress in the State

PUBLICITY

Communal Harmony Camp :- During 1998-99, Communal Harmony Camps(61) were organised in the State against practice of untouchability and on publicising the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, incurring an expenditure of Rs.6.67 lakhs. Those who participated in the camps included MPs, MLAs, Representatives of Panchayati Raj set up, and other persons. People discuss various development schemes over community lunch.

Awards to Panchayats:- The Panchayats doing outstanding work in the field of eradication of untouchability are awarded by the Government as under:-

Division level award - Rs.10,000/-

District level award - Rs.5,000/-

During 1998-99, an amount of Rs.5 lakhs was utilised for giving awards to 54 Panchayats.

Publicity:- Copies of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Rules were made available to all Panchayati Raj Institution and Local Bodies/Municipalities.

News items were published in local news papers from time to time. Publicity through pamphlets was also carried out.

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

11. MAHARASHTRA

LEGAL AID

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

COMMITTEES

The State level, Divisional level and District level Committees are formed to take review of the atrocity cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The State level, Divisional level, District level Committees hold meetings and take reviews and make important suggestions to the Government .

The meetings of committees conducted during the year 1998 are as under:-

Sr. No.	Name of the Committee	Meeting held during the year
1	2	3
1.	Divisional Level	05
2.	District Level	75

SPECIAL COURTS

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

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

The Provision under this scheme for 1998-99 was Rs. 143.88 (lakhs) and the 847 couples were covered under this scheme.

PERIODICAL SURVEY AND IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY

PRONE AREAS

The survey of the villages under the Protection of Civil Rights Act is done by the Extension officer of the Social Welfare Officer Zilla Prishad and Social Welfare Inspector of District Social Welfare Officer the report of the survey of the villages is submitted to District Vigilance and Control Committee under the chairmanship of District Collector. District Vigilance Committee reviews the

reports, submitted by the inspector and declares the villages as (a) sensitive (b) non-sensitive (c) partially sensitive. The declared list is kept with the implementing officers i.e. District Collector, District Police Officer for taking care of the said village and to keep keen-observation on the activities.

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

The information of sensitive villages for the year 1998.

Sr.No.	Name of District	Highly Sensitive	Partial Sensitive	Less Sensitive
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ratnagiri	-	-	122
2.	Sindhudurg	-	18	-
3.	Nashik	-	13	-
4.	Dhule	-	25	-
5.	Jalgaon	-	15	-
6.	Ahmednagar	1	15	1
7.	Sangli	-	16	-
8.	Satara	-	27	-
9.	Solapur	-	12	-
10.	Kolhapur	-	27	-
11.	Buldhana	-	03	14
12.	Akola	-	-	19
13.	Amravati	13	51	-
14.	Yavatmal	-	02	-
15.	Nagpur	-	210	80
16.	Bhandara	-	-	32
17.	Parbhani	-	127	-
18.	Nanded	-	19	04
19.	Latur	-	10	-

PUBLICITY

The State, Division and District level Samtha Parishadas are arranged with the participation of youth. Discussions on the theme of equality in society are arranged through essay writing competitions on the untouchability subject. Fortnight long programmes on the eradication of untouchability are arranged during Dr. Babasabeb Ambedkar Birth Annvarsary (14th April to 2nd May 1998). The fortnightly Programmes are arranged by the Zilla Parishads in the villages . Film shows on the subject of eradication of untouchability are shown in the untouchability prone area.

The Programmes of kirtan and kala pathak as under were also arranged in the District by the volantary agencies, working in the field of eradication of untouchability:

Kirtan	-	4898
Kala Pathak	-	414

Exhibitions on the programme of eradication of untouchability are also arranged at the Divisional level at the time of fairs, Religious functions, Jatras, Bazars and during important festivals.

The following two committees have been established for the sponsorship of programmes on equality.

- (a) Samajik Rashtriya Ekatmata Samittee.
- (b) Rashtriya Ekatmata and Vishabandhutva Vichar sawardhan Samittee.

12. ORISSA

LEGAL AID

Legal aid is provided to the SC persons under the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1981 administered by the Law Department. Besides, the SC/ST

litigants are also given legal aid under a separate scheme in operation by the Welfare Department. The Legal Aid is paid to fightout cases for establishing rights, titles and possession over the land and also for the cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 under the scheme. A sum of Rs. 40,000/- was allotted to 4 districts for payment of Legal Aid to 6 persons during the year 1998-99 under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

(I) Welfare Department

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

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

(II) Home Department

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

(a) Home Department in Secretariat:-

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

(b) State Police Headquarters:-

1.	Director-cum-I.G. of Police	1
2.	D.I.G. of Police	1
3.	D.S.P.	2
4.	Inspector	4
5.	S.I.	2
6.	Constable	5
7.	Section Officer	1
8.	Senior Assistant	2
9.	Junior Assistant	2
10.	Junior Typist	1
11.	Driver Havildar	1
12.	Senior Grads Steno	1
13.	Peon	1
14.	F.O.	18
15.	Asst. Driver	2
16.	Watchman	1
17.	Diarist	1

(c) District Police Headquarters:-

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

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

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

implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 . The Superintendent of Police / Additional Superintendent of Police / Deputy Superintendent of Police of the districts are supervising the work of the field staff and Special Cell at the district level.

COMMITTEES

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

- (i) To enquire into allegations of harassment and atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (ii) To enquire into the allegations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes being unlawfully evicted or being unlawfully dispossessed from lands in their possession provided that Committee shall not enter into inquiry in respect of matters which are Subjudice.
- (iii) The Committee shall report to the State Government the administrative and other lapses, if any, on the part of the State Government Officials and other individuals which has resulted in such harassment and atrocities or in continuance thereof and recommend to the State Government suitable action to prevent continuance and recurrence of such incidents.

The Committee conducted two spot visits on the alleged atrocities in the district of Puri and one Review Meeting with the Collectors & Superintendents of Police of selected districts and another with Officials of Welfare Department and Home Department during the year under review.

There are District Welfare Committees functioning under the Chairmanship of Collectors and Scheduled Caste Welfare Boards functioning at the Sub –

Divisional level under the Chairmanship of Sub – Collectors with Police Officers, Tahasildars and District Welfare Officers to review the various developmental measures under taken for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and prevention of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SPECIAL COURTS

The State Government have specified 23 Courts of the District & Sessions Judges/Additional District and Sessions Judges as Special Courts in 30 districts of the State for speedy trial of offences and cases of atrocities committed against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

PERIODIC SURVEY

Periodic Surveys on the working of the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 with a view to suggesting measures for better and effective implementation of the provisions of the Act are being conducted by the staff of the P.C.R. Cell of each district. At the State level, Welfare Department and Home Department are holding regular Review Meetings and discussions for prevention of crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Chief Minister and Minister, Welfare are reviewing the cases from time to time.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA

There is no untouchability prone area in the State but some concentration of incidents are noticeable in certain localities. During this year, 4 cases have been registered in Nayagarh District.

PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES

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

Leading Non – official Organisations working at the State / District level for Welfare and upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given Grants – in – Aid to supplement their efforts in doing useful work for creating awareness against the evil practice of untouchability in bringing social harmony through posters, handbills, group discussions, staging of dramas at important public places and helping the Scheduled Caste persons for entry into the public places like hotels, temples, and drinking water sources etc. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was sanctioned for payment as grants – in- aid to 12 Non- Official Organisations during the year 1998-99.

INTER CASTE MARRIAGES

Cash incentive @ Rs. 3,000/- per couple is provided when Inter-caste marriages are solemnized between caste Hindus & Scheduled Castes belonging to Hindu communities for social integration and removal of untouchability. A sum of Rs. 4,02,000/- was sanctioned for payment of cash incentives for 134 such marriages during 1998-99.

13. PUNJAB

LEGAL AID

A sum of Rs.60.11 lakhs was sanctioned under this scheme, and during the year, 1998 free legal assistance has been given to 2074 persons out of which 424 persons belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under Punjab Legal Services Authority Act, 1987(12) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are exempted from income limit to avail the benefits of Legal Aid.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

No Protection of Civil Rights Cell has been set up in the State.

SPECIAL COURTS

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

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS

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

PUBLICITY

Untouchability is not prevalent in the State of Punjab in the form in which it is practised in other States. Financial assistance is given to those village panchayats who work for the all round development of scheduled castes.

Seminars/conferences/Mass lunch are organised to enlighten masses against untouchability. Writers who use their pen against untouchability are given financial assistance. Wide publicity of welfare scheme is also made through advertisement in various news papers.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

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

14. RAJASTHAN

LEGAL AID

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

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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

COMMITTEES

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

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

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

- (a) to properly investigate the cases and to ensure their proper prosecution.

- (b) To initiate action against those found guilty of slackness in the implementation of the Act.
- (c) To ensure relief to the victims of atrocities.

15. TAMIL NADU

LEGAL AID

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

This Authority has 151 constituent units throughout Tamil Nadu. The erstwhile Legal Aid Board as well as the Authority is funded by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The funds are allotted through grants provided for in the Budget every year. The grant to the State Government for the financial year 1997-98 was Rs. 1.67 crores and for the financial year 1998-99 it was Rs. 2.06 crores.

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

The total number of applications for aid received during the year 1998 was 46,502. The number of applications received from persons belonging to Scheduled Castes out of those applications was 4002 and those from Scheduled Tribes was 339 making a total of 4341. This works out to 9.3% of the total applications received.

Under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 the legal services to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be free and no income limit is prescribed.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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

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

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

The Additional Director-General of Police, CID., Social Justice and the Inspector-General of Police, Human Rights & Social Justice, CID, Chenna monitor the enforcement of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 cases and also supervise the functioning of the Protection of Civil Rights Mobile Squads. The

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

COMMITTEES

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

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

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

SPECIAL COURTS

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

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

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA & PERIODIC SURVEY

After the enactment of the SCs/STs(POA) Act, 1989 the number of cases under the P.C.R. Act have come down substantially from 68 in 1997 to 49 in 1998. The reasons are:-

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

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

PUBLICITY

One publicity Unit (Staff, Van and Audio-Visual equipment) was established during 1983 in Chennai vide G.O.Ms.No.674, Social Welfare Department, dated 23.2.83. Another unit was established in 1989 at Trichy vide G.O.Ms.No.408, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, dated 28.3.89. These units go on tour to District to propagate the evils of untouchability and

make wide publicity about the schemes implemented by this Department for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The Chennai Unit covers 13 Districts in Northern Region. The Trichy unit covers the remaining 16 Districts in Southern Regions. Besides the above the following measures are undertaken for the removal of untouchability.

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

16. TRIPURA

LEGAL AID

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

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

sanction of legal assistance to eligible Scheduled caste petitioners.

Limitation of sanction of legal assistance are as follows :-

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

with the approval of the
Government

There is no reported incidents of untouchability offence in Tripura till date and as such question of sanction of legal aid to victims of untouchability does not arise.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

The State Government have appointed (I) Sub-Divisional Officers of the Sub-Divisions (ii) Sub Deputy Collectors (Circle Officers of Revenue Circles) and (iii) Police Officers upto the rank of Sub-Inspectors for initiating and exercising supervisions and prosecution under the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

COMMITTEE

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

SPECIAL COURT

The State Government with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the Gauhati High Court, specified the court of sessions Judge, West Tripura District,

Agartala, North Tripura District, Kailashahar and South Tripurta District Udaipur as Special Courts respectively as per the provision of Section 14 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

PERIODIC SURVEY

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

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA

The Scheduled Castes live side by side with other communities in the State and vice of untouchability is not noticeable in Tripurta. As such identification of untouchability prone area does not arise.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE

There is a scheme to promote inter-caste marriage between a caste Hindu and a person belonging to Scheduled Castes who is engaged in scavenging profession, viz Nathor, Mushar, Dum and leather worker (Chamar/Mochi). An appreciation certificate and a cash grant of Rs. 25,000/- is given to every couple of such inter-caste marriage. During the year 1997-98 no such application for sanction of grant for inter-caste marriage was received.

17. UTTAR PRADESH

State Government has informed that with the increase in Civil amenities in cities and towns and growth in literacy rate, practices of untouchability have

been fading out. Incidents reported are generally either due to political factors or personnel enmity.

LEGAL AID

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

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 has been entrusted upon the District Supdt. of Police at District level under the supervision of DIG Police and I.G. Police at different levels. Special Investigation Cells have also been set up in 20 sensitive district and each such Cell has a Police Sub-Inspector, a head constable and two Constables. The Cell functions under the overall supervision of Senior Supdt. of Police. State Government has also given directions to the District Supdts. of Police to make efforts that each police station has a Head constable or a constable from among the Scheduled Caste or the Scheduled Tribe and that in at least 20% of the Police Station in a district, Officer-in-charge of Police Stations belongs to SC/ST community. The Investigation Cell of the State level comprise an Addl. D.G. Police, an I.G. Police, a D.I.G. Police, a Supdt. of Police, an Addl. Supdt. of Police and nine Dy. Supdt. of Police.

COMMITTEES

At District level, a Committee under the chairmanship of District Collector has been set up in all the districts in the State. The State Level Committee functions under the chairmanship of Social Welfare Minister and reviews the

implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

SURVEY

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

UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA

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

OTHER MEASURES

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

18. CHANDIGARH

LEGAL AID

Rules for providing legal aid to Scheduled Castes have been formulated and necessary provision has been made under the plan. However no amount has been spent during the calendar year 1998 as no requisition was received for legal aid.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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

COMMITTEE

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

SPECIAL COURT

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

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA

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

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE

A sum of Rs.5,000/- is granted to a married couple under the Inter Caste Marriage scheme. Only, one application was received during 1998.

PUBLICITY

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

- i) The theme of untouchability, i.e. 'Untouchability is a crime against God and Man' was printed on the Diaries and table diaries of Chandigarh Administration in English, Hindi and Punjabi Languages.
- ii) Chandigarh Transport undertaking has also given publicity to the said slogan while displaying it on the buses of Chandigarh Transport Undertaking.
- iii) Super Bazar, Chandigarh has also published the slogan on the packing envelopes to have wide publicity.
- iv) Cinema slides have also been displayed in all the cinema halls containing the following messages:-

(a) untouchability is a crime against God and Man.

(b) Fight against untouchability must continue untouchability was poison for the progress of the country and anybody believing in it must be condemned irrespective of the status in Social or religious life.

- Smt. Indira Gandhi

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

19. DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

LEGAL AID

Legal assistance is available under Dadra & Nagar Haveli Legal Aid Advice Scheme 1992 to those who are subject to disabilities arising out of untouchability, among others. No income limit is prescribed for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for getting the aid.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

No special officer has been appointed for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. However, the Police Department is directed to see that action is promptly taken if any contravention of the PCR Act takes place.

COMMITTEE

No Special Committee has been constituted under the Act since no case has been reported under PCR Act.

SPECIAL COURT

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

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA

No area in the Union Territory is untouchability prone.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE

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

20. DAMAN & DIU

LEGAL AID

"Free Legal Aid and Advise Board" has been constituted In UT of Daman & Diu. As no application for Legal Aid has been received till now, no budget provision was made under the scheme of Legal Aid during the financial year 1998-99.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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

COMMITTEE

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

SPECIAL COURTS

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

INTERCASTE MARRIAGE

The scheme for giving incentive to inter-caste married couples is not being implemented in this UT. Hence, no budget provision was made during the financial year 1998-99.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS

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

21. DELHI

LEGAL AID

During 1998, the Directorate for Welfare of SC/ST did not receive any case in which financial assistance could be provided to SC/ST victim.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

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

COMMITTEES

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

SPECIAL COURTS

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

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA

No area has been identified as untouchability prone.

INTER CASTE MARRIAGE

Directorate for the Welfare of SC/ST did not have any scheme to provide incentive for inter-caste marriage.

22. PONDICHERRY

LEGAL AID

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

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

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

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

Strength of the PCR unit Pondicherry region wise:

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

PCR Cell Units at Karaikal and Yanam were opened in the year 1987 with the above strength. the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 cases are registered and

Investigated under the supervision of the Supdt. of Police (PCR Cell), Pondicherry. The Assistant Public Prosecutor is conducting the cases in the appropriate Courts in all the above Regions.

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

The staff members of PCR Cell are frequently visiting rural and Urban areas. The provision of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, evils of untouchability and heinous practices are explained to avoid any hardship to Scheduled Caste people. Besides, the Sub-Inspectors are investigating PCR Cases.

COMMITTEES

A State Level Committee for the welfare of Scheduled Caste has been constituted with Hon'ble Minister incharge of 'SC' Welfare as Chairman, both the M.Ps and all the sitting MLA of 'SC' as members.

SPECIAL COURTS

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

PERIODICAL SURVEYS

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

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS

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

PUBLICITY & OTHER MEASURES

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

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

- (1) Visiting all Scheduled Castes villages and educating them the need to develop and maintain cordiality with other communities.
- (2) Collecting intelligence about atrocities, torture, ill-treatment and practice of untouchability.
- (3) Collecting information about agricultural wage disputes and arranging amicable and early settlement with land owners/caste Hindus.

- (4) Functioning as liaison Officer between the Scheduled Castes and other Government Enforcement Agencies during communal disturbances.
- (5) Forming mobile squads in Rural areas of Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam for the collection of intelligence.
- (6) Making enquiries on the petitions received through Scheduled Castes Association and Director of Welfare of SC/ST.
- (7) Conducting enquiries on allegation levelled by Scheduled Castes against rival communities and vice-versa.

INTER CASTE MARRIAGES

The incentive for intercaste marriage is provided by the Adi-Dravida Welfare Department, Pondicherry.

23. OTHER STATES/UTS

Detailed write up have not been received from the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir, and West Bengal as prevalence of untouchability is rather non-existent in these States.

Practice of untouchability has been reported to be non-existent in the following 5 States and 2 Union Territories:-

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

ANNEXURE -I**STATEMENT SHOWING CASES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL
UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHT ACT, 1955 DURING 1998.**

S.NO.	State /UT	No. of cases registered during 1998	No. of cases with police during 1998 including B.F.	No. of cases closed after investigation	No. of cases charge-sheeted in courts	No. of cases pending with police at the end of 1998
1.	Andhra Pradesh	199	505	431	22	52
2.*	Bihar	1	1	0	0	1
3.	Goa	1	1	0	0	1
4.	Gujarat	19	20	4	15	1
5.	Haryana	1	4	3	0	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	1
7.	Madhya Pradesh	58	60	2	54	4
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	0	1	1
9.	Karnataka	137	1074	17	53	1004
10.	Kerala	2	5	2	0	3
11.	Maharashtra	108	122	16	86	20
12.	Orissa	4	5	0	1	4
13.	Punjab	1	3	2	1	0
14.	Rajasthan	1	15	0	1	14
15.	Tamil Nadu	49	127	34	47	46
16.	Uttar Pradesh	8	10	4	6	0
17.	Chandigarh Admn.	0	1	0	1	0
18.	Delhi	9	17	4	5	8
19.	Pondicherry	12	18	2	9	7
Total:		611	1991	521	302	1168

- Note:** 1. Nil data reported by 13 Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep.
2. *Data reported for 15 District only of Bihar.

STATEMENT SHOWING CASES WITH COURTS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING 1998.

S.NO.	STATE/UT	No. of cases in Courts including B.F. in 1998	No. of cases ended in conviction	No. of cases ended in acquittal	No. of cases pending with courts at the end of 1998
1.	Andhra Pradesh	794	1	4	789
2.	Goa	5	1	1	3
3.	Gujarat	346	40	0	306
4.	Haryana	13	0	3	10
5.	Himachal Pradesh	16	0	3	13
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1614	0	20	1594
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	0	0	7
8.	Karnataka	1788	0	0	1788
9.	Kerala	21	0	7	14
10.	Maharashtra	1763	5	26	1732
11.	Orissa	128	0	0	128
12.	Punjab	3	0	1	2
13.	Rajasthan	31	2	8	21
14.	Tamil Nadu	571	10	202	359
15.	Uttar Pradesh	992	3	225	764
16.	Chandigarh Admn.	1	0	0	1
17.	Delhi	26	0	0	26
18.	Pondicherry	23	3	12	8
Total:		8,142	65	512	7565

Note: 1. Nil data reported by 14 Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, *Bihar, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep.

2. * Data reported for 15 Districts only of Bihar.

ANNEXURE - III

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATE/UT - WISE DETAILS OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE
RELEASED UNDER THE CENTRALLY SOPONSORED SCHEME FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT,1955 AND THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE
SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT,1989 DURING1998 -99.**

Sl.No.	State / UT	Amount(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	294.6800
2.	Bihar	50.0000
3.	Goa	0.5750
4.	Gujarat	50.0000
5.	Haryana	21.7000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.8125
7.	Karnataka	136.6800
8.	Kerala	2.0000
9.	Madhya Pradesh	682.0600
10.	Maharashtra	50.0000
11.	Orissa	3.6000
12.	Punjab	20.6425
13.	Rajasthan	50.0000
14.	Sikkim	0.2500
15.	Tamil Nadu	100.0000
16.	Uttar Pradesh	50.0000
17.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.0929
18.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15.9071
19.	Delhi	1.4000
20.	Pondicherry	18.6000
	TOTAL	1550.0000
	Budget provision Rs. 1550.00 lakhs	