

C O N T E N T S

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FOREWORD

This is the eighth Annual Report, which the Central Government is laying on the Table of each House of Parliament. The Report contains the measures taken by the Central Government itself and the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations towards eradication of untouchability in pursuance of the provisions contained in Section 15 A(4) of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. The Report deals with two aspects covering the year ending 31st Dec-1985 :-

- (i) the narrative aspects which cover the measures taken by the Government of India and the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations;
- (ii) the statistical aspects of cases registered under Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

Untouchability, which is a blot on the Indian society, has been abolished constitutionally. But ironically, it is still practised in some parts of India, particularly in the rural areas. The great leaders like Mahatma Gandhi always emphasised the need for removal of untouchability. In his own words :

"I shall work for an India in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country in whose making they have an effective voice; an India in which there shall be no high class or low class of people; an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony".

Our late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi remarked:

"Fight against Untouchability must continue.....

Untouchability was poison for the progress of

the country and anybody believing in it must be condemned irrespective of his status in social or religious life".

The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 which came into force on 1st June, 1955 was quite inadequate to protect the civil rights of the Scheduled Castes. This law was, therefore, amended in 1976 to provide stringent penal measures and procedures for effectively dealing with the menace of untouchability. The name of the Act was also changed to "The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955" and the amended provisions have been brought into operation with effect from 19th November 1976.

The Government of India feels that the enactment of laws alone will not bring about the desired results in ameliorating the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes so long as they continue to be economically exploited by other Castes. The Government is of the firm view that the lasting solution to mitigate the problems of Scheduled Castes lies in their economic upliftment. With a view to rectifying this state of affairs, the strategy of development adopted in the Sixth Five Year Plan has been continuing during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The strategy consists of three components, viz., :-

1. Special Component Plans of the States/UTs.
2. Special Central Assistance.
3. Scheduled Castes Development Corporations of the States.

Special Component Plan is designed to channelise flow of benefits and outlays from general sectors in the Plans of States for the Development of Scheduled Castes both in physical and financial terms. Special Central Assistance is given to the States with a view to creating a multiplier effect for augmenting the Special Component Plans. During the Sixth Five Year Plan the total Special Central Assistance was Rs.600 crores, and during the Seventh Plan it has been increased to Rs.930 crores.

Scheduled Castes Development Corporations in the States are envisaged to be catalysts between the poor Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs and financial institutions in respect of bankable schemes of economic development. 18 States and 3 Union Territories have set up such corporations, the latest two being in the State of Jammu & Kashmir and the U.T. of Pondicherry in the course of the current year, 1986-87.

A number of other Centrally Sponsored Schemes are also in operation with the sole objective of bringing them at par with the general people. The Twenty Point Programme-1986 also lays special emphasis on the development of Scheduled Castes; Point No.11 deals with 'Justice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes'.

The Government of India have been continuing

their efforts to strengthen and improve the existing machinery for enforcement of the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act. An outlay of Rs.44.07 crores has been made in the Seventh Plan for enforcement of machinery for the Protection of Civil Rights Act. The Government of India is committed that the stigma of untouchability is totally removed.

Rajendra Kumari Bajpai
(DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI)
WELFARE MINISTER

INTRODUCTION

One of the safeguards provided to the Scheduled Castes to protect their interest by the founding fathers of the Constitution is abolition of untouchability in the country. Under Article 17 of the Constitution, "Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of "Untouchability" shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. In fulfilment of this, the Parliament in pursuance of the authority given to it by Article 35 of the Constitution, enacted the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 for preventing and abolishing this inhuman practice. But it was realised soon that the Act was not effective in its implementation as the punishments awarded under the Act were too few and inadequate. This necessitated the Government to amend the original Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 as Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 with penal provisions and new features to curb the practice of untouchability. This Act has fixed the responsibility on the Government of India to lay in the Parliament every year a report on the measures taken by itself and by the State Governments which are aimed at eradication of untouchability.

The Government of India has so far laid seven Reports since the PCR Act, 1955 came into force—one each for calendar years 1977 to 1980, 1983 & 1984 and one combined Report for two years 1981 and 1982. The Annual Report 1985 is the second report which the

Ministry of Welfare is placing in the Parliament.

For enabling the Central Government to lay the Report in pursuance of Section 15A(4) of the PCR Act, 1955 on the Table of each House of Parliament, every State is required to furnish to the Central Government before 15th February, each year a summary of the measures taken by them during the preceding year as required under sub-section (1)&(2) of Section 15A of the Act and also furnish such other information as may be required by the Central Government from time to time. Despite best efforts made, the Ministry of Welfare could not obtain statistical data from the State Governments of ~~Andhra Pradesh~~, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir relating to the incidence and disposal of PCR Act cases during 1985. Details about the number of cases registered under PCR Act 1955 and their disposal during the years 1984 and 1985 are given in Annexure F & G.

In view of the above, a detailed overall analysis about the incidence and disposal of PCR Act cases has not been attempted. However, a Statewise analysis has been made on the number of cases registered and their disposal during 1984 and 1985 (Annexure H) which reveals that the number of fresh cases registered have increased in the State of Karnataka (659), Rajasthan (207), Pondicherry (16), Himachal Pradesh (8), Punjab (2) and Chandigarh (1); on the other hand there has been decrease in the

cases registered in the States of Tamil Nadu (1280), A.P. (237) Maharashtra (442), Uttar Pradesh, (188), Gujarat (169), Kerala (27), Delhi (3) and Haryana (1). No case has been registered in the North Eastern States which are predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes and untouchability is reportedly not a problem in this region. Besides, Tripura and West Bengal have also reported that no untouchability cases has been reported in the States during 1984 and 1985.

A perusal of Annexure G will reveal that Tamil Nadu (1280) has maximum number of cases registered during 1985 followed by Karnataka (659), Maharashtra (442), A.P. (237), Rajasthan (207), Uttar Pradesh (188) Gujarat (169).

The position and percentage of cases disposed of at police level in different States is given in Annexure I. It is seen from the same that including the cases brought forward from the previous year, Tamil Nadu has the highest number (338) of cases closed during the year 1985 after investigation and also the number of cases challaned (944) in the court. As regards the number of cases closed by Police, Tamil Nadu is followed by Maharashtra (186), Karnataka (98) Rajasthan (79), Uttar Pradesh (64), A.P. (61) while in cases challaned in the court, Tamil Nadu is followed by Karnataka (506), Maharashtra (231), A.P. (162) Gujarat (153) Uttar Pradesh (122) and Rajasthan (108). The number of cases pending with police was highest in Karnataka (734), followed by Andhra Pradesh (237) and Uttar Pradesh (35)

and Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan (29 each).

The details about the cases disposed of by courts State-wise is given in Annexure J. Considering the number of cases brought forward from the previous year, the maximum number of conviction was in Maharashtra (104) followed by Tamil Nadu (50), Uttar Pradesh (41) A.P.(7), Rajasthan (33) and Gujarat (15). As regards acquittal, the highest number was in Tamil Nadu (982), followed by Maharashtra (461), Karnataka (160), Uttar Pradesh (59) and Kerala & Orissa (30 cases each) A.P.(25). The number of cases pending with the court at the end of 1985 was maximum in Karnataka (2112), followed by Maharashtra (1077), Tamil Nadu (1024), Uttar Pradesh (522) Rajasthan (391), Orissa (361) and Gujarat (269).

It will be worth while to mention here that the above analysis gives a mixed reaction on the extent of prevalence of untouchability in the country. In many States, the number of untouchability cases registered during 1985 when compared to 1984 has decreased considerably. However, increase in the number of PCR Act cases in other States clearly shows that untouchability is still practised in different parts of the country, though not in its crude form. This needs prompt and effective enforcement of various provisions of the PCR Act, if need be by further strengthening the existing machinery for complete eradication of untouchability and its evils.

This Report has been divided into two chapters. In Chapter-I, details about the measures taken by the

Central Government for the over all development of Scheduled Castes including eradication of untouchability has been given. Chapter II deals with the various measures taken by the State Government/U.T. Administration towards eradication of untouchability.

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CHAPTER- IMeasures taken by Government of India
towards eradication of Untouchability

The Scheduled Castes numbering 10,47,54,623 according to 1981 census constitute 15.75% of the total population of India. 84% of this population live in rural areas, in bastis and hamlets. 77.5% of the total Scheduled Caste population in the country live in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Karnataka and the remaining 25% of them is spread over in the rest of the country. A large majority of them suffer from social discrimination based on caste system which was originally a system of stratification of division of labour. The institution of caste has been one of the exclusive characteristics of the Indian Society since early age. In spite of great changes in history of India, caste remained an important factor to decide the destiny of every individual in our country. With passage of time, the class which pursued unclean occupations like sweeping, scavenging, carrying night soil etc., was treated as untouchables because of their occupation. Even now in rural areas they are not allowed to draw water from common well, not served tea in tea shops, not allowed to pass through caste Hindu localities with chappals, prohibited to ride a horse during their marriage to quote a few examples. A breach of any of the customs dictated by the caste Hindus leads to caste conflict. In urban areas, untouchability is not practised openly, it is practised in mild form.

The untouchability and other forms of social disabilities to which the Scheduled Castes are subjected to attracted the attention of prominent leaders since early age. However, the movement to eradicate the evil practice of untouchability gathered momentum during freedom struggle and received full support from leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. Though the Government of India (Scheduled Caste) Order, 1936 specified the list of Scheduled Castes for giving some concessions to them, it was only after Independence, the Scheduled Castes have been able to receive special concessions. The Constitution of India provides a number of economic, educational and political safeguards. One such safeguard is abolition of untouchability.

One of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution enjoins that the "State will promote with special care the educational and economic interests of weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation" (Article 46 of the Constitution). This directive has been reflected in the successive Five Year Plans. During the First and Second Five Year Plans, the major stress was in carrying out developmental programmes for the Scheduled Castes on education. In the Third Plan, the stress was on some special education and training

schemes without any intention that these schemes should take place of developmental programmes undertaken for the community as a whole. In the Fourth Plan, emphasis was laid on consolidation, improvement and expansion of the services to accelerate the progress. Funds allocated under Backward Classes were considered as additive to the programmes from which Scheduled Castes derived benefits under general sector. In the Fifth Plan, provisions were made for educational incentives, subsidies, housing, various agricultural programmes and requirements of development corporations. The Scheduled Castes, however, did not obtain the required level of development during these Plans because no proper quantification of funds under general sector was done for the development of the weaker sections of society with the result the expenditure under State and Central sectors on Scheduled Castes in the successive Five Year Plans upto the end of 1979-80 has been a meagre sum of Rs. 53.24 crores. This has been clearly reflected in the Sixth Five Year Plan document which records that "the development programmes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the earlier Plans indeed could be formulated in an adhoc manner without any perspective and were merely in the nature of welfare schemes. The special programmes for these groups were conceived as a supplement to the total development efforts in General Sectors of development."

In practice, these specified programmes merely substituted the benefits available to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes under normal development schemes. This resulted in much lower investment for their development than envisaged." The Sixth Plan document further records, "in spite of constitutional directives and legislative and executive measures taken by the Government, their situation has not improved appreciably mainly due to lack of economic support".

So a new strategy for the development of Scheduled Castes was devised during the Sixth Five Year Plan i.e. for enabling at least 50% of the Scheduled Caste families in the country to cross the poverty line through comprehensive and integrated family oriented programme of economic development through Special Component Plan by each sector of the State Plan/Central Plan. The Central Government is also providing Special Central Assistance to the States as an additive to the Special Component Plan with the condition that this amount is to be used for no other purpose than income generating economic development schemes/programmes so as to enable the Scheduled caste families to cross poverty line. This strategy continued during the Seventh Plan as well. The details regarding the outlay and expenditure on Special Component Plan, Special Central Assistance released to different States during the Sixth Plan as well as first year of the Seventh Plan and the number of Scheduled Caste families assisted

in crossing the poverty line during the said period are given in Annexure A, B, & C respectively.

Even though the practice of untouchability has been abolished under Article 17 of the Constitution and in accordance with the provisions of Article 35 of the Constitution, untouchability continued to exist in the country especially in rural areas. This resulted in the enactment of Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 which came into force on the 1st June, 1955. It was soon realised that the Act was not meaningfully serving the purpose for which it was enacted and that the punishments awarded under the Act were too few and inadequate. Hence the Untouchability (Offences) and Amendment and Miscellaneous Provision Bill, 1972 was introduced in the Lok Sabha in April, 1972. This Bill with comprehensive amendments as proposed by the Joint Select Committee was passed by the Parliament in September 1975 with certain modifications and the amended Act came into force from 19.11.1975. This Act is known as "Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955". In this Act, Civil Right has been clearly defined as any right accruing to a person by reason of abolition of untouchability under Article 17 of the Constitution. Some of the main features of this Act are that all types of untouchability cases which were cognizable but non-compoundable under the old Act have now been made cognizable as well as non-compoundable. The punishment for committing untouchability offences which was imprisonment or fine upto 6 months or fine upto Rs.500/- or both

has been quantified. For the first offence, the minimum punishment will be imprisonment for one month and fine of Rs.100/- and maximum imprisonment for six months and fine of Rs.500/-. For the second offence, the minimum punishment will be imprisonment for six months and fine of Rs.200/- and the maximum imprisonment of one year and fine of Rs.500/- For the third and subsequent offences, the punishment may range from imprisonment for one year and fine of Rs.500/- to imprisonment for two years and fine of Rs.1000/-. The Public servants who wilfully show negligence in the investigation of any offence punishable under the Act are deemed to have abetted an offence punishable under the Act.

Under Section 15A(2) of the Act, the State Govts. are required to take measures for providing adequate facilities including Legal Aid, appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecutions, setting up of Special Courts/Mobile courts, appointment of Committees at appropriate levels, provisions for periodic suveys on the working of the provisions of this Act and identification of the areas where persons are under any disability arising out of 'untouchability' and any other measures which the State Govt. may think fit for removal of untouchability.

The Central Government has, for the first time, been made responsible with the task of coordinating the measures taken by the State Governments under Section 15A of the Act and to place on the Table of

each House of Parliament every year, a report on the measures taken by itself and the State Governments in pursuance of Section 15A(4) of PCR Act.

Towards proper implementation of PCR Act, 1955 in the country, the Government of India is coordinating the various measures taken by the State Governments by providing matching grant for setting up/continuing and for further strengthening the administrative machinery to ensure effective implementation of various provisions of PCR Act and any other measures that the State Government may feel necessary towards eradication of untouchability. During Sixth Plan period, a sum of Rs.15.11 crores has been released as Central Assistance to various State Governments/ U.T. Admins. towards implementation of various measures under PCR Act. During 1985-86, a sum of Rs.5.50 crores was released as Central Assistance and allocation made during 1986-87 is Rs.8.57 crores.

Several guidelines have also been issued by the Central Government to the States and UTs detailing a package of precautionary, preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures for dealing effectively with cases of crime and untouchability against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Continued and sustained efforts are being made by the officials of the Ministry of Welfare to impress upon the State Govts./ UT Administrations for improving and strengthening the machinery for implementation of the provisions of the PCR Act.

The inhuman practice of removing night soil and filth physically by scavengers is greatly responsible for perpetuating untouchability in our society. The members of Scheduled Caste engaged in this unclean occupation have customarily been assigned the lowest position in the caste hierarchy in our country. Keeping in view that liberation of scavengers from the demeaning job of scavengers is pre-requisite for removing their social disabilities, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the then nodal Ministry for overall policy, planning and co-ordination of programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes took up the initiative in this regard by taking up a programme on a pilot basis in 1980-81 for the liberation of scavengers under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of implementation of PCR Act. This programme has been taken up in 16 States with the help of matching assistance from the Central Government. Matching Central Assistance of Rs.16.63 crores was released for conversion of dry latrines into low cost water borne ones in 91 towns/municipalities in 16 States upto 1985-86 (Annexure D). This programme has been successfully completed in 18 towns so far.

The Ministry of Welfare has been constatly stressing the State Governments to come up with their proposals for making towns/localities scavenging free and to adopt such measures so as to prevent construction of dry latrines in new localities. Towards elimination of scavenging on a national level, the Ministry of Welfare is keeping a constant touch with the Ministry of Urban Development who have convened the Conference of State

Secretaries and Chief Engineers in February, 1982 in which the representatives from the Ministry of Home Affairs (con. Welfare) have also participated. In pursuance of the recommendation of the Conference, the Ministry of Urban Development has requested the State Governments to accord the highest priority to the scheme for conversion of dry latrines into sanitary ones in urban areas and to amend the Municipal Act/By-laws to prohibit the construction of new latrines requiring carriage of human waste manually.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting :

The programme on the theme of 'Untouchability' undertaken by the different media units of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting during the year 1985 are as under :

(a) ALL INDIA RADIO :

During the year 1985, 3070 programmes were broadcast on the theme of 'untouchability' through interviews/ interviews, dialogues, talks, short stories, announcements, poetry recitations, plays, serials/features/documentaries, etc., in Hindi, English and other languages.

(b) ALL INDIA TELEVISION :

The channel released 30 news items, special features etc., on the theme during the year 1985. These items/ programmes are on topics like Scheduled Castes Development Corporation, rural economic development of Scheduled Caste, increase of SC/ST scholarship amount, Special Component Plan for SC/ST, Central assistance of Adivasi Development, SC/ST welfare projects in seventh five

Year Plan etc., Titles of the releases may be seen at the Annexure E.

(c) PUBLICATIONS DIVISION :

The Division highlighted the theme through journals articles in Hindi, English and other regional languages. Articles/editorials on the theme were published during the year 1985 in "Yojana" published in different languages. These included articles entitled 'An Ideal Society' and 'Three year scheme for upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes'. "Kurukshetra"(Hindi) published an article entitled 'Uttar Pradesh Mein Anusoochit Jaati Vikas Karyakram'.

(d) DIRECTORATE OF FIELD PUBLICITY :

The function of the Directorate is to publicize the policies, programmes and achievements of the Government through its net work of field publicity units spread over the entire country including tribal, remote and backward areas. The programmes are publicised through formats like print material inter-personal communications like debate, seminar, symposia etc. Publicity on that theme was carried out by screening documentary films like "Raidas", 'Cry for Justice', 'Chandalika', 'Indira Jyoti', 'Ancient curse', 'Andhere Se Ujale Mein', etc., to create an awareness about the evils of untouchability. Special occasions like Republic Day, Martyr Day, Onam, Id, Janmastami etc., were utilised to highlight the

subject. Local fairs and festivals were also utilised for publicising the theme. Some of the units utilised Ganesh Chaturthy festivals to convey the message of equality and brother-hood to the target audience. The Gandhian concept of human equality and brother-hood was also highlighted in backward, rural and interior areas of the country on the occasions of Gandhiji and Maharishi Yogi Jayanti celebrations.

(e) SONG & DRAMA DIVISION :

During the year 1985, the Division organised nearly 3000 programmes in various parts of the country highlighting the theme alongwith other themes of national significance. Prohibitions and untouchability were suitably covered. The programmes were executed through departmental troupes and private registered parties. The items were prepared/presented through the medium of play, song, skit, folk songs, folk play, dance drama, ghwali, puppet and magic shows.

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CHAPTER II

Measures taken by various State Governments/U.T. Administrations for implementation of the provisions of protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 :

Section 15A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 stipulates that the State Governments/U.T. Administrations are required to take such measures as may be necessary for ensuring that the rights arising from abolition of untouchability are made available to and are availed of by the persons subjected to any disability arising out of untouchability which includes measures like provision of adequate facilities like legal aid to the persons subjected to any disability arising out of "untouchability" to enable them to avail themselves of such rights, appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecution for the contravention of the provisions of the Act, setting up of special courts for the trial of offences under the Act, setting up of committees at appropriate levels as the State Government may think fit to assist the State Government in formulating or implementing such measures, conducting periodic survey on the working of the provisions of PCR Act with a view to suggesting measures for the better implementation of the provisions of the Act, identification of the 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 such areas.

All the State Governments/Union Administrations have furnished the material on the measures taken by them towards eradication of untouchability during 1935. The State Governments of Assam, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh have not furnished the statistical data relating to the registration and disposal of PCR Act during 1935. The data furnished by the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir are not in order. The details regarding the cases registered under the PCR Act and their disposal during the years 1934 and 1935 are given in Annexure F and G.

The State-wise details about the measures taken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations towards implementation of PCR Act during 1935 are given in the following pages.

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ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Legal Aid :

There is no scheme by name "Legal Aid" in the Plan and Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Social Welfare, Department of the State Government. However, the State Government is implementing a scheme by name "Monetary Relief and Legal Aid to victims of Atrocities" with a budget provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs.

2. Appointment of Officers :

At the State level (Directorate), a SC Cell has been created with a post of Publicity and Cultural Officer to supervise the scheme of PCR Act in the State. Another Cell set up in the crime Branch, CID undertakes special investigation of offences under the PCR Act.

3. Committees :

During the calendar year 1985, no committee was constituted under the Protection of Civil Rights Act.

4. Special Courts :

5 Special Courts were set-up in the State since October, 1979 at East Godavari (Kakinada), West Godavari (Eluru)Mahabubnagar, Chittoor and Cuddapah. 2 more courts were setup at Srikakulam in January 1983 and Medak (Sangareddy) in February 1983.

During 1985-86 Government have sanctioned 4 mobile courts in Nellore, Nizamabad, Vizianagaram, and Anantapur. These courts have not yet started functioning since the Government have issued orders for establishment of these courts at the fag end of the financial year 1985-86.

The State Government proposes to establish another six special magistrate courts during 1986-87 and all the 23 districts would be covered in a phased manner.

5. Identification of Untouchability prone areas :

The Govt. have provided an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs under the scheme "Identification of untouchability prone areas" during 1985-86. This scheme could not be implemented during the calendar year 1985 as the sanction order was issued by the Govt. at the end of the financial year 1985-86.

6. Publicity survey :

Work of periodic survey, has been taken up in the State.

7. Publicity and other measures :

During 1985, publicity on the provisions of the PCRA Act particularly on the theme of eradication of untouchability was made through the following measures :

i. Broadcast by sponsored programmes (commercial) through Doordarshan Kendra, Hyderabad

The state Govt. sponsored 35 programmes on the theme of eradication of untouchability which included play, drama, musical programmes, etc.

ii. Broadcast of sponsored programmes (commercial) through All India Radio, Vijayawada & Hyderabad

39 sponsored programmes on the theme of eradication of untouchability have been arranged through All India Radio from Hyderabad and

Vijayawada stations. These programmes included Jingles (spots), musical ballets, skits, songs, short play, play-lets etc. Besides, as a measure of eradicating untouchability in rural and semi-urban areas, 70 film shows basing on the theme of eradication of untouchability have been organized in 70 places during 1985.

iii. Enactment of cultural programmes in Districts on the theme of eradication of untouchability :

The State Government organised 17 programmes in 17 places in rural and semi urban areas of the State on the theme of eradication of untouchability.

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ASSAM

1. Legal Aid :

Though the Assam Legal Aid Rules 1984 (Assam Rule I of 1984) do not specifically provide legal aid to the victims of untouchability, they include all matters relating to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes including PCR Act, cases. The objective of this general scheme is to give professional and financial assistance in defending and protecting the interest of all eligible persons in any dispute before any court of law, Tribunal or similar other authority and shall include any programme of legal advice at the pre-litigation stage by rendering correct and honest advice. The scheme is being implemented by the Legislative Department through the State Legal Aid Board and Sub-Divisional Legal Aid committees constituted under the provisions of Assam Legal Aid Rule, 1984. The State Legal Department is responsible for issuing the legal aid.

2. Appointment of Officers :

As the incidence of untouchability is very negligible, the State Government has not considered it necessary to appoint separate set of officers to implement the PCR Act at different levels. However, the State Government has issued necessary instructions to all the Police officers to be vigilant and initiate prompt investigation and to exercise proper supervision over prosecutions whenever offences under the PCR Act are brought to their notice.

3. Committees :

The State Advisory Council for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes which is constituted with the MPs/MLAs and other leading persons belonging to Scheduled Castes under provisions of PCR Act is entrusted to review the working of the provisions of the Act. The council is also to assist the State Government in formulating and implementing such special measure. The Secretary, Home Department of the State and IGP, Assam are also specially invited to this council for formulating measures to be taken, to protect the civil rights of the SC people as and when such situation arises.

4. Publicity and other measures :

The Department for the welfare of Plains Tribes and Backward Classes is implementing the scheme of grant in aid to the Inter-Caste married couples and their parents of inter-caste marriage performed between Scheduled Caste and Caste Hindu families. Under the scheme, financial assistance not exceeding Rs.5000/- who perform negotiate/contract civil marriage as per religious rites and prevailing customs and Rs.1000/- to eligible couple who perform marriage under special Marriage Act to be certified by Sub-Registrar is given. Similarly financial assistance will also be given to parents of both parties Rs.2000/- in rural areas and Rs.1500/- in urban areas. This assistance is available for the first marriage only and will not be available if either is not marrying for the first time.

BIHAR

1. Legal Aid :

Legal aid is provided to Scheduled Castes who are involved in litigations arising out of untouchability. During 1935-36 a sum of Rs.3,60,000 was spent on it. Persons with annual income of Rs.3,500 are eligible to get legal aid.

2. Appointment of officers :

Officers have been appointed for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecutions under PCR Act. A Harijan Cell has been established in Home (Police) Dept., under an officer of DIG rank. Besides a Harijan-Adivasi Cell has been established at State level in Home Dept. Such Cells have also been established at divisional, district, sub-division and block levels. Eleven Harijan Adivasi thanas have been established which are located at Patna, Nalanda, Bhagalpur, Bhogpur, Gaya, Vaishali, Samastipur, Munger, Bhagalpur, Munger and Ranchi. In addition to this, fourteen new Harijan thanas are being contemplated which are likely to be established at Nawadah, Saran, Buxi, Muzaffarpur, Motihari, Sitamarhi, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Saharasa, Purnia, Darrang, Madani, Maharibadi and Dhanbad.

To facilitate the monitoring in the Sub-Plan area a Harijan Cell has been created in the office of the Tribal Welfare Commissioner at Ranchi.

3. Committees :

A committee called Protection of Civil Rights Act Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister, Bihar remains constituted which reviews the progress of various schemes under PCR Act. No meeting of the above committee could be held during 1985. Another Committee called Bihar State Scheduled Caste Advisory Board under the Chairmanship of Minister incharge Welfare Department gives valuable suggestions to Government towards improving the lot of Harijans. These Committees have as members, M.Ps, MLAs and prominent social workers as nominated members, besides high officials of the State Government.

4. Special Courts :

Special Courts have been set up at Patna, Hazari-
bagh, Muzaffarpur and Purnia to try offences under the
PCR Act. These Courts are headed by Judicial Magistrate
of Ist Class. The Jurisdiction of these courts is
listed below :

<u>Court</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>
Patna	Patna, Nalanda, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Gaya Nawadah, Aurangabad, Bhagalpur, Munger, Santhal Parganas, Deoghar, Godda, Sahebganj, & Dumka.
Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur, East Champaran, West Champaran, Sitamarhi, Vaishali, Gopal- ganj, Siwan, Saran, Darbhanga, Begusarai, Madhubani, Samastipur.
Purnia	Purnia, Saharsa, Katihar, Madhepura & Khagaria.
Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh, Dhanbad, Gridih, Palamau Singhbhum, Ranchi, Gumla.

These courts also hold circuit courts according to their specified programmes at the respective sub-divisional headquarters within their jurisdiction.

5. Identification of untouchability prone areas :

The project of the identification of the untouchability prone areas has been completed by L.N. Misra Institute of Economic Development and Social Change, Patna and published a report on a survey of Untouchability in Seven Districts of Bihar. This survey was sponsored by Bihar State Scheduled Caste Co-Operative Development Corporation, Patna.

6. Periodic survey :

As regards periodical survey, it is worth mentioning that the State Government in the Welfare Department is bearing expenditure of a research wing known as Harijan and Adivasi Cell in the A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna from the financial year 1935-36. This was previously under the control of Home (Police) Department.

The above Cell of the Institute has also brought out two Reports in the year 1934. They are as follows :

1. Voluntary effort in the development of Harijans with special reference to the Mashahar community in Bihar.

2. An evaluation of the working of Harijan Police stations in Bihar.

According to information received from Institute, research on some other projects has been initiated work on the following subjects is in progress :-

1. The loss and gain of land by Harijans in Bihar from 1966-67 to March, 1984.

2. The attitude of the peers and the superiors towards the Class III Harijans and Adivasi employees in the Bihar Secretariat and their own reaction to it.

The following research projects are proposed to be taken up for study by the Institute :

1. Evaluation of Special Component Plan for Harijans with special reference to drinking water and rural industries.

2. Evaluation of IRD programmes with special reference to Harijans.

3. Evaluation of the NREP with special reference to Harijans.

4. Working of Special Courts in Bihar for Harijans.

5. Impact of reservation of Harijans.

6. To assess the current rate of proselytization among the Harijans and Adivasis and its impact on their life.

7. Publicity and other measures :

The publicity unit established for the propagation of the provisions of the Act, hitherto being maintained under the operational control of the Bihar State Scheduled Caste Development Corporation, Patna has since been brought directly under the control of Welfare

Department is making efforts to streamline the unit.

Besides, the scheme of incentives for inter-caste marriage continued in the year 1985. A sum of Rs.9,40,000 was spent during 1985-86. Under this scheme Rs.5,000/- is awarded to the persons solemnise inter-caste marriage in which one of the parties comes from Scheduled Castes community. About 153 persons have been benefited from the scheme.

In order to give a fillip to the campaign of eradication of untouchability the Government in the Welfare Department started the scheme of grant-in-aid to such Voluntary Organisations that are engaged in the work of removal of this social evil. A sum of Rs.3 lakhs was spent on it during 1985-86.

Besides, Rs.2.00 lakhs was sanctioned as monetary assistance to Scheduled Caste victims of atrocities by Caste Hindus. The rates of compensation are as follows :

1. Murder	Rs.10,000/-
2. Permanent disability	Rs. 5,000/-
3. Temporary disability	Rs. 1,000/-
4. Grievous hurt	Rs. 500/-
5. Rape	Rs. 2,000/-
6. Total loss to house	Rs. 2,000/-
7. Damage to means of earning livelihood (cart, boat livelihood)	Rs. 1,000/-
8. Partial damage to house	Rs. 1,000/-
9. Damage to irrigation equipments	Rs. 500/-

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GUJARAT

1. Legal Aid :

A scheme of free legal aid under Centrally Sponsored scheme has been sanctioned vide social Welfare and Tribal Development Department resolution No. NSDH/KSV/4991/II, Cell dated 24.3.81 which is implemented at the District level by the District Backward Class Welfare Officer - Class-I.

The Scheme of Free legal aid is being implemented to help Scheduled Caste people in civil and criminal proceedings. Any person belonging to Scheduled Caste whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 7200 is entitled to have the benefits under the scheme.

The scheme has been widely propagated by forming a panel of lawyers at the district and taluka levels in order that more and more people can take advantage of this scheme. In each panel, two third members should be SC/ST and one third from other castes. Those who want to get benefit under this scheme have to approach the Backward Class Welfare Officer, of the concerned district. The advocate who is posted by the Backward Class Welfare Officer has to appear in the case. The lawyer of the panel who appears in the matter has to prepare the bills under the law-officer rules and get it countersigned by the District Backward Class Welfare Officer.

The benefits under the scheme are allowed in the cases under Mamlatdars courts Act & Tanancy Acts also. The panel of pleaders are prepared by the District Social Welfare Officer in consultation with the District

Government pleader. The Director of Social Welfare gives the final sanction to the panel. During the year 1965-66 20 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries have been provided the benefits under this scheme and a sum of Rs.13,018 has been incurred as expenditure.

2. Appointment of Officers.

For effective implementation of PCR Act as well as to attend other complaints of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a Harijan & Adivasi Cell has been set up by the State Government at State, Range and District level as mentioned below :

S.No.	Name of the Unit	DIG	DYSP	PI	PSI	UHC	PC	Sr. CLK	Jr. CLK
1.	State level (in the w/o DGP & IGP S.S.)	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1
2.	Range level	-	3	-	3	3	6	-	3
3.	Dist. level	-	-	5	14	19	-	-	-

The Officers at State level work directly under the supervision of the DGP. IGP scrutinise the reports received from the Officers of the out station.

The Officers at the field units perform the following duties:

- i. Visit to an incident of atrocity against SCs/STs, assists the investigating officer in collecting evidence. Prompt action against the accused and providing protection to the victims.
- ii. Enquire into applications/complaints received either directly or through the higher authorities including Government.
- iii. Making survey of villages to determine whether untouchability is being practised.
- iv. Making out rrape cases against the Hotel keepers/Barbers and others who indulge in untouchability.

- v. To arrange meetings of the District and Taluka level workers to determine their grievance and to take necessary steps.
- vi. To make all possible efforts and watch the court proceedings for the success of the case.
- vii. To make efforts for the recruitment of Harijans and Adivasis in the Gram Rakshak Dal in the villages so that local Harijan problems can be easily brought to light.

The resume of the work done by the officers of the Cell during the year 1985 are as under :

S.No.	Nature of work	No.
1.	Enquiry into applications/complaints	786
2.	Trap cases against the person indulging in untouchability :	
	Trap cases organised	234
	Trap success	14
3.	Survey of the villages to determine whether untouchability is being practised	689
4.	Visit to the affected villages of Harijan problems	1298
5.	Organised meeting at Taluka level	454
6.	Visit to the incident of atrocities against SCs/STs	773
7.	Recruitment of Harijans in the Gram Rakshak Dal	61
8.	Meeting with Assistant public prosecutors	91

3. Special Courts :

The State Government has not set up any special courts of Mobile court for trying offences of PCR Act cases and atrocity cases on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. This matter has been examined by the State Government in consultation with the High court of the State. The High Court is of the view that if special Courts are established, they could be having no sufficient work as the number of pending cases of this nature is not high at present.

4. Committees :

i. A High Level Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister at the State level for formulating and implementing various measures under the Act. Besides, the Home Minister, Minister for Social Welfare, some of the MLAs/MPs, representatives of the voluntary organizations, prominent social workers, senior Government officers etc., are also members of the Committee.

ii. There is also a sub-committee under the Chairmanship of Minister for Social Welfare. Its composition is also on the above lines on small form.

iii. At the District level, there are District vigilance Committees under the Chairmanship of the Collectors, consisting of the President of the District Panchayat, Chairman, District Social Justice Committee, District Development Officer, District Government Pleader, District Superintendent of Police, Police Prosecutor and non official Scheduled Caste workers, as well as Scheduled Tribe workers as members of the Committee for the implementation of the Act and for reviewing the work relating to the offences of untouchability in their respective Districts. These committees are in existence since 1977 and functioning as a Watch dog committee.

iv. Similarly at Taluka level, Committees under the Chairmanship of the concerned Mamlatdar are also functioning in the State for the same purpose. Chairman,

Taluka Social Justice Committee including all the members of this Committee Taluka Development Officer, Police prosecutors and the Police Sub-Inspector are the members of this Committee.

5. Identification of untouchability prone areas:

A. Research Wing of the Cell has conducted the pilot survey in the villages of the State by means of two criteria viz., Special Component Plan and Intensive Block method and identified the areas where the problems due to prevalence of untouchability occurred. The Research Wing surveyed 155 villages. Out of this 73 villages were found with problem regarding the observance of untouchability during the year 1985.

6. Periodic Survey, publicity and other measures :

A. Special Cell in the Social Welfare Department has been created for the effective supervision over the implementation of the Act and to carry out research and survey and to pin point the areas in which untouchability prevails and also to organize workshops, shibirs, seminars, Sadhu-sant sammelan etc., for creating proper atmosphere. For removal of untouchability amongst general mass of population, a Deputy Director, a Research Officer and other staff have been posted in the Cell. The work done by the Cell for effective implementation of the PCR Act during 1985 is as under:

1) Taluka Shibirs : Out of 124 Talukas in the State, Training camps were organised in 164 talukas, with a view to publicise various programmes for

Scheduled Castes, the people of 30 villages including Serpancha, Talati-cum-mantri, Scheduled Caste members of the village Panchayats, Pracharak, officials and other non-officials members were invited to attend the Shibir. Each Taluka Panchayats was allotted Rs.1000/- for organising such Shibir during the year 1985, Rs.1.64 lakhs was allotted to various taluka panchayats for organising 164 Shibir in the State.

ii) District workshop : The programme of organising workshop for removal of untouchability has been undertaken at district level and each district panchayat has been allotted Rs.3000/- to organise the workshop. Various officials and non-officials of District Panchayat Institution who work for removal of untouchability including police officers were invited to attend the workshop.

During the year 1985, Rs.0.54 lakhs has been allotted to 19 Districts of the State to organise a workshop at District level.

iii) State level seminar : Every year one seminar at State level is being held and prominent social workers, sociologists, officials connected with the removal of untouchability work and social organizations and their representatives are invited to participate and give concrete suggestions for removal of untouchability. During the year, one State level Seminar was organized on 12/13 Oct., 1985

for two days at Saurashtra University Rajkot.
An expenditure of Rs.15,000/- was incurred for
the seminar.

iv) Field Publicity vans: Three publicity vans
fitted with projectors, films and other equipments
and articles for publicity have been put into
operation in the rural areas of the State. 26 film
shows were organized in villages during the year.

v) Vigilance squads: There are three vigilance
squads in the State. Each squad is headed by a
vigilance officer who is a Class I Officer from the
Social Welfare Department. Vigilance Officer and
Inspectors constantly move from place to place
to find out the areas where the tension prevails
between Scheduled Caste and other Caste persons
and study the causes of tension and report to the
District authorities concerned for speedy and suit-
able measures. All the 18 Districts of the State
except the District of Dangs, have been covered with
one intensive block each. In each district, one inten-
sive block is selected where problems of untouch-
ability is rather more acute. Each intensive block
has one unit which consists of Project Officer,
P.S.I. Junior Inspector, Propaganda worker etc. The
officers of the squads have covered 584 villages
and 185 specific complaints were received from
Scheduled Caste persons and it has been reported to
the concerned authorities for immediate and
suitable action.

vii. Sadhu Sant Sammelan :The social behaviour of human being is greatly controlled by various religious faiths and beliefs prevailing in the Hindu society for the observance of untouchability which can be removed by organising Sadhu-sant Sammelan. During 1935-36, four such Sammelan were organized in Ahmedabad, Surendranagar, Junagadh and Jamnagar. A sum of Rs.40,000/- was incurred as expenditure for the same.

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HARYANA

1. Legal Aid :

Legal aid is being provided by the State Government to the members of Scheduled Castes and Vimukta Jatis to enable them to fight cases in courts involving :

- i. Criminal cases on private complaints including security proceedings.
- ii. Harassment caused on account of observance of untouchability.
- iii. Ejectment from land and other immovable property.
- iv. Recovery of rent.
- v. Correction of Khasra Girdawari .
- vi. Deposit of rent.
- vii. Claim to right of way of usage.
- viii. Forcible removal of dung heaps.
- ix. Share of Sanjees Seeries.
- x. Claim of damages under the Law of courts instituted by the husband or parents of women or girls abducted or enticed away.

Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 200/- is sanctioned by the District Welfare Officer and exceeding to Rs. 200/- is sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner of the concerned district. During the year 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 20,000 has been provided in the budget of this Department under this scheme out of which victims of untouchability can also avail this benefit. However, the untouchability cases are registered by the police itself and are conducted by the Government pleaders.

2. Appointment of Officers:

The District Welfare Officer in every District has been assigned the responsibility of identifying

untouchability cases and to assist victims under the PCR Act.

3. Committees :

A State level Cell under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister has been constituted. According to the terms of reference, the Cell will devote special attention to the task of improving the performance of administrative agencies in registration, investigation and also review from time to time the working of the Act and also recommend to the Government action to be taken for better enforcement of the Act. No meeting was held during the year 1985.

4. Periodic survey :

The District Welfare Officers have been made mobile by providing a jeep in each district. They have been specifically assigned to have a strict check and make reports of instances of untouchability. Whenever such instances come to their notice they personally intervene and try to resolve disputes or to pursue to get the cases registered. In this connection, the District Welfare Officers made 1159 tours during the calendar year 1985 under PCR Act.

5. Other measures :

Intensive publicity for eradication of untouchability is launched by the Public Relations Department by organising meeting, screening of film, Gramas, Bhajans etc. During the year 1985 41921 public meetings and 1820 film shows were held by the State Publicity Department. To encourage inter-caste marriage, the inter-caste married couple

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Legal Aid :

There is no separate legal aid scheme for the victims of untouchability in Himachal Pradesh at present.

2. Appointment of Officers :

The need for appointment of whole time officers for initiating supervision for the contravention of the provisions of the PCR Act has not arisen so far in the State, in view of the fact that the problem of untouchability is not so acute in the State. In spite of the fact that the number of cases under the PCR Act is very small, the Home Department has issued the following instructions for removal of untouchability:-

- i. All the District Magistrates or the officers authorised by them have been appointed as Supervisory Officers for initiating and exercising supervision over prosecution for the contravention of the PCR Act, 1955;
- ii. A copy of the PCR Act, 1955 has been ordered to be displayed at each police station/Block Headquarters so that not only the officers in the police stations, but also the general public are made aware of the provisions of this Act.

The creation of a Special Cell at the State Headquarters to look after the welfare of harijans and to get expedited enquiries/investigations of the complaints/cases of Harijans also had salutary effect. Similarly cells headed by gazetted police Officers were established

at each District Headquarter in August, 1977 to expeditiously finalise the investigation/enquiry of the cases and complaints received from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Police officers while on tour in their respective jurisdiction in connection with official duties, contact the Harijan population to find out their grievances, if any, and initiate action according to law and rules at the spot. They also encourage the Harijans and weaker sections of the society to meet them, and to express their difficulties and grievances to them.

With a view to abolishing untouchability and avoid harassment to the Harijans, the District Superintendents of Police have also been asked to give wide publicity to the provisions of the PCR Act through the police officers during their tours in the area. Investigation of cases registered under this Act and the IPC on the reports of Harijans is taken up by the Officer-in-charge of Police Stations and complete expeditiously. The prosecution of the cases is also done vigorously.

Apart from investigation/enquiry of cases/complaints the police keep close liaison with their district officers, authorities and welfare organisations looking after the welfare of SCs in their District to acquaint themselves of the problems of Harijans and try to solve those in coordination with other Departments.

The officers of Welfare Department, when they go on tours, provide guidance to the field agencies regarding effective implementation of PCR Act.

3. Committee :

A State level Committee has been constituted in the State in March, 1984 in which Minister-in-charge of Welfare is the Chairman.

4. Periodic Survey :

A survey is being conducted to assess the magnitude of the problem of untouchability and the areas in which it is predominant. The Punjab Institute of Public Administration, Chandigarh, has agreed to undertake the survey for which a sum of Rs.86,325/- has been sanctioned during the year 1985-86.

5. Publicity and other measures :

A copy of the PCR Act, 1955 has been ordered to be displayed at each Police Station/Block Headquarters so that not only the officers in the police stations but also the general public are made aware of the provisions of the PCR Act. The District Superintendents of Police have also been asked to give wide publicity to the provisions of the PCR Act through the police officers during their tours in the area. The Officers of Welfare Department, whenever they are on tours, provide guidance to the field agencies regarding effective implementation of PCR Act.

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1. Legal Aid :

No separate legal aid scheme has been formulated in the State exclusively/specially for victims of untouchability as PCR Act cases are few and far between in the State. However, the State Government has issued Jammu & Kashmir State Legal Aid to Poor Rules, 1984 under which every person in the State is eligible for the legal aid provided his total income from all sources does not exceed Rs.5,000/- per annum. This restriction, however, is not applicable to Scheduled Castes. This scheme is implemented by the Jammu & Kashmir State Legal Aid and Advice Board at the State level, District level Aid Committee at the District level and Tehsil level Aid Committee at the Tehsil level. The Law Department in the State is responsible for disbursing legal aid to the victims.

2. Appointment of Officers :

The Committees set up at the State/District/Tehsil level under the Jammu & Kashmir State Legal Aid to the poor Rules, 1984 oversee the implementation of PCR Act. The Officers of the Social Welfare Dept. conduct regular tours and whenever a case is detected, it is immediately referred to State Legal Aid Board or to the concerned Legal Aid and Advice Boards at Dist./Tehsil levels.

3. Special Courts :

The State Government is not considering it necessary to setup Special Courts/Courts for trial of offences under the PCR Act in view of few number of cases reported in the State.

K. R. N. T. K. A

1. Legal Aid :

The Government of Karnataka have appointed Advocates as Legal Advisors in each District to render free legal aid to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Apart from this, legal aid Advisory Boards have also been setup to render free legal aid in deserving cases irrespective of caste or community. During the year 1985, free legal aid has been rendered in 411 cases to SCs and in 159 cases to STs.

2. Appointment of Officers :

The Government of Karnataka established a Special Cell called "CIVIL RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT CELL" in the State CID, in the year 1974 for the enforcement of P.W. Act and taking effective action in cases of harassment of SCs/STs. This Cell is headed by an officer of the rank of the Dy. Inspector General of Police. The CR Cell was reorganised in the year 1980 by creating four Regional Offices at Bangalore, Mysore, Dindigul and Gulbarga. Each Regional Office is headed by a Dy. Supt. of Police. These officers keep a close watch on the investigation of the cases and issue instructions from time to time to the local investigating officers. The proposal is under the active consideration of the Government to further augment the staff and re-organise the Regional offices by creating two more regional offices at Mangalore and Davangere.

During the year 1985, the officers of the CRE Cell and local police have undertaken 4,36,486 visits to Harijan colonies. During the course of their visit, they call on the members of the SCs/STs and Caste Hindus and have a deliberation with them regarding the eradication of untouchability. They also make all efforts to infuse general and social awareness among the SC/ST members explaining to them about their rights and privileges. When the CRE cell offices discover any case under PCR Act which has remained unreported, they take up the case suo-moto and bring the culprits to book. In the year 1985, 19 such suo-moto cases were registered.

During the year 1985, 659 cases under PCR Act as detailed below were reported :

a) Refusal to serve food and drinks in hotels to harijans	13
b) Assault and abuse	563
c) Obstructions to draw water from public well	39
d) serving tea in separate cups and saucers	29
e) Refusal to take cooly work	1
f) Refusal to give shave and haircut	3
g) Refusal to serve articles from shop	2
h) Obstruction to temple entry and performance of pooja	9
	659

3. Committees :

The Govt. of Karnataka have setup Advisory Committees of officials at District, Sub-Division and Taluk levels. These committees are functioning

under the supervision of the Dy. Commissioner, Asst. Commissioner and Tahsildar respectively. Apart from this, a "High Power Committee" in the State level has also been setup under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Social Welfare.

4. Special Courts :

No Mobile Court to deal with offences under PCR Act cases and atrocities on the SCs/STs by other community have been set up in the State. A proposal for setting up of four special courts in the State at the rate of one for each Revenue Division in the first instance for exclusively trying the cases of atrocities against the members of Scheduled Castes and cases under PCR Act is under the serious consideration of the Government.

5. Identification of untouchability prone areas:

No area prone to untouchability has been identified in the State. However, the Districts of Bangalore (93) Bijapur (43), Kolar (45), Mandya(46), Raichur(98) & Tumkur (55) have shown more number of offences under PCR Act when compared to other districts in the State. The officers of CRE Cell and local police have been instructed to intensify their visits to Harijan colonies and take remedial measures to bring down PCR Act offences and atrocity on SC/ST members.

6. Periodic Survey :

No periodic survey has been conducted in the State.

7. Publicity and other measures :

Copies of PCR Act, 1955 in Kannada and English have been issued to all the police stations, SC/ST

Associations etc., in the State. All available media such as Press, TV and theatres etc., are made use of to give wide publicity to create social reawakening among the oppressed class of people. During the year 1985, cinema slides containing the photos of common offences generally practised and the penal provisions thereon were got prepared and exhibited throughout the State in TV and theatres. A brochure on the working of CRE Cell and the implications of PCR Act were prepared in Kannada and made wide distribution in different parts of the State.

Last Sunday of every month is being observed as "Daliths Day" in the State on which day the executive working of the police Department make an indepth study on the grievances of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members and take up remedial measures.

KERALA1. Legal Aid :

There is no separate legal aid scheme in the State for the victims of untouchability. However, under the Kerala Legal Aid (to the Poor) Rules, 1958, members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also eligible for legal aid alongwith other people; the Annual income for a person seeking legal aid should not exceed Rs.5000/- from all sources.

2. Appointment of officers :

There is a Special Cell in the Police Headquarters consisting of one Dy. Inspector General of Police (PCR) one Superintendant of Police (Special Cell) and two confidential Assistants. For enforcement of the provisions of PCR Act, two police squads, one each in Palghat and Kasargod Districts with the following staff for each squad, are functioning :

Circle Inspector of Police	..	..	1
Sub-Inspector of Police	..	..	1
Head Constable	..	..	1
Constable	..	..	1
Driver	..	..	1

The Police squads make frequent tours in the areas of their jurisdiction for effective enforcement of PCR Act. The squad has been provided with a jeep. The police squads are functioning as special cells in the two districts (Palghat & Kasargod) which are the only untouchability prone areas identified in the State.

3. Committee :

There is a Committee for Protection of Civil Rights in each of Kasargod and Palghat Districts headed by

the concerned district Collector as Chariman. The District Welfare Officer of the concerned District is the convenor and President of various Panchayats and social workers are members.

The aims and objectives of the Committee are as follows :

- i) To take effective steps by given wide publicity and other measures for eradication of untouchability.
- ii) To review the steps taken by the police to detect and investigate offences and prosecute offences under PCR Act.
- iii) Arrange to celebrate on the 30th of every month (in February last day of the month) as Scheduled Castes day and to take members of Scheduled Castes to the public temple.
- iv) To consider any other common grievances of the Scheduled Castes in the area.

4. Special Court :

There is no special mobile court for enforcement of PCR Act functioning in the State. Untouchability cases are not so predominant in the State and so special courts for this purpose are not found necessary.

5. Identification of untouchability prone areas :

Untouchability prone areas have already been identified. They are Chitt. or Taluk in Palghat District, Kasargod and Hosdurg Taluka of Kasargod district.

6. Periodic survey :

No periodic survey has been made so far.

7. Publicity and other measures :

Seminars, communal feasts, display of films on the evils of untouchability were conducted in the untouchability prone areas by the State Government. Social Solidarity fortnight was celebrated from 2.10.1985 to 15.10.1985. The valedictory function of Social Solidarity Fortnight was held in a big way at Muthalamada in Chittoor taluk. The Chief Minister attended the function as the chief guest. Community feast, presentation of awards to brilliant Scheduled Caste/Tribe students were the highlights of the programme. Inter-caste marriage grants have been paid @ Rs. 2000 per couple to 200 couples where either husband or wife belongs to Scheduled Castes. Around 65 film shows depicting the theme of evils of untouchability were shown in different institutions and Scheduled Castes areas during 1985.

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1. Legal Aid :

There is no separate legal aid scheme for PCR Act cases in the State. However, under provisions of Madhya Pradesh An suchit Jati (Vaidha Sahayata) Niyam, 1963, victims of PCR Act cases are also provided legal aid. Under the above Act, a Scheduled Caste person whose annual income is not more than Rs.1200/- or if he possess land, the land revenue is not fixed more than Rs.40/- is eligible to take benefit of the scheme. During 1985-86, Rs.45,000/- were distributed among 45 districts @ Rs.1,000 per district for the scheme.

In addition of above, 8 regular advocates have been appointed one each at Buxar, Sargaya, Shedale, Mandla, Dhar Sidhi, Jhabua and Raigarh under Chidhik Sahayata Aur Vidhak Salah Adhinyan, 1976 for providing legal advice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

2. Appointment of Officers :

In pursuance of Clause 15A(2) of PCR Act, 1955 a Special Cell under a senior officer belonging to I.A.S has been established in the Department of Harijan & Tribal Welfare. The other Officers of the Cell are One Assistant Inspector General of Police, one UP Sanchalak, one Assistant Research Officer and two Research Assistants. A Harijan Welfare Cell is also working since 1974 in the Home Department for providing protection against atrocities. Under this scheme Special Police Stations have been established at district headquarters in Ujjain, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Poona

Morena, Raipur and Bilaspur districts of the State.

The districts of the State have been grouped into two categories on the basis of cases registered.

Group A covers 18 districts where the number of cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes are comparatively rather high. For each Harijan Cell in these districts, one post each of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Inspector Sub-Inspector and Head Constable and two posts of Constables have been sanctioned. In remaining 27 districts of Group B, one post each of Police Inspector, Head Constable and Constable have been sanctioned.

3. Special Mobile Courts :

For speedy disposal of cases registered under PCR Act, 2 Special Mobile Courts one each at Gwalior, Bhopal Segar and Bilaspur have been working since 1983. These courts work under the administrative control of Law Department and grant is given by the Directorate of Scheduled Castes Development. During 1985-86, a sum of Rs.4.60 lakhs was allotted for these courts.

4. Committee :

A State level Committee with 29 Members has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister of the State. The Committee is being reconstituted.

The District level Committees have also been working since 1979. The District Collector is the convenor and District Publicity Officer is the Member-Secretary of these Committees. These Committees suggest and recommend various measures for implementation of the Act.

5. Survey:

5. For conducting concurrent survey under Clause 15A

(2)(5) of the PCR Act, a survey team consisting of one Assistant Research Officer, two Research Assistants and two Investigators has been set up in the Special Cell for PCR Act at the State level. The survey team conducted surveys in 62 villages in 6 districts during 1985.

In addition to above survey by Survey Team of Special Cell for PCR Act, the University of Sagar for the first time, has been entrusted with the work of survey in 20 villages of the Sagar district.

6. Identification of untouchability prone areas:

On the basis of the statistics of registered cases under PCR Act from 1978 to 1983 the State have been divided in following four categories :

A-Category where 3 to 7% of total crimes registered	....	11
B-Category where 2 to 3% of total crimes registered	....	10
C-Category where 1 to 2% of total crimes registered	....	12
D-Category where less than 1% of total crimes registered	....	12

7. Publicity :

For publicity and propaganda, Special Cell (PCR Cell) is carrying out the following work :

(i) Lectures :

A series of lectures on eradication of untouchability is being organised since 1983. Under this, competent authorities on various subjects and saints are invited to give discourses on the evil practice of untouchability. In 1985, Swami Satyamitranandji,

former Jagadguru Shankracharya Bharat Mata Mandir, Haridwar delivered a lecture on Bharatiya Sanskriti Mein Samata-shaiveram Adhunik Yug Me Asprasyata. Cassettes of his lectures has been sent to the District Magistrates for wide publicity.

(ii) Protection of Civil Rights Act :

As usual, in the year 1985 also one week starting from 20th November was observed as Protection of Civil Rights week in the whole State. For this purpose, each district was allotted a sum of Rs.1000/- .

(iii) Inter-caste Marriage:

The cash amount under the scheme of Madhya Pradesh Asprisyata Nivaranarth Antayatiya Urvah Protshahan Yojna Nigam, 1978 has been increased to Rs.2000/- from Rs.1000/- from the year 1985. Under this scheme an amount of Rs.2.50 lakhs was incurred during 1985-86.

(iv) Ward to Panchayats :

There is provision to declare^o Adarsh Panchayat on the basis of commendable work done by Panchayats in the field of removal of untouchability. One Panchayat in every district is given Rs.5000/- and at divisional level Rs.10,000/-. At the State level there is provision to award Rs.30,000 and Rs.20,000 to the Panchayats who stand first and second respectively. For 1985-86 the outlay for the scheme was Rs.3.75 lakhs.

(v) Cinema Slides :

32 Cinema slides have been sent by the Special Cell for screening in cinema halls in districts of Sagar, Guna, Khargone and Bilaspur where the incidence of practice of untouchability is more.

MAHARASHTRA1. Legal Aid :

The Law & Judiciary Department of the State Government is implementing the Legal Aid scheme. The scope of the scheme is restricted to SC, ST & VJNT persons. Free legal aid is given to these persons in order to enable them to institute civil and criminal proceedings. Income limit laid down for eligibility under this scheme at present is Rs.5000/- per annum. The Social Welfare Officer, Class I receives the applications from the ^{members} of SC, ST & VJNT desirous of seeking assistance in civil and criminal proceedings, processes the same and refers to the concerned pleader for the opinion. On receipt of the opinion, he sanctions the legal aid. The sanction of legal aid takes the following two forms:

- a. Government pleader himself is advised to take up the cases of legal assistance.
- b. If the Govt. Pleader is not available for legal assistance, a private pleader is appointed by the Social Welfare Officer to pleade the cases of beneficiaries concerned and he is paid the fees according to the "Law Officers conditions of Service Rules".

During 1985, no legal aid was sanctioned for cases under PCR Act, as cases are usually registered by the police authorities and the State itself files the cases in the courts.

2. Appointment of officers:

At the level of the Directorate of Social Welfare

Pune a Special Cell has been created with one Deputy Director (PCR), 2 Research Officers and other supporting staff. The State Government is considering creating of 40 posts of Social Welfare Inspectors (PCR) to monitor the PCR work. The Special Cell (PCR) at the level of the Directorate of Social Welfare is assigned with the following work :

- i. To conduct survey for identification of areas where persons are under any disability arising out of untouchability and adoption of suitable measures to remove disabilities.
- ii. To review the working of the provisions of PCR Act with a view to suggesting measures for better implementation of the Act.
- iii. To carry on propaganda for eradication of untouchability.
- iv. Grant-in-aid to vigilance committee.

A Special Cell has been setup in the Home Department consisting of the Asst. Secretary, two Assistants, two clerks under the supervision of Joint Secretary/Deputy Secretary to monitor the programme and to over see the implementation.

The State Government have also setup machinery under the Home Department by creating a special cell at the level of Inspector General Of Police. One Deputy Inspector General of Police (PCR) has been appointed and is incharge of PCR Cell at the State level. There are 6 Regional Units in the State, each headed by Deputy Superintendent of Police (PCR) who is assisted by a Police Inspector

Havaldar and constables. There is no separate machinery at the District and Taluka levels so far as the Home Department is concerned.

3. Committees :

i. State level Committee : The State Government have approved a Committee known as "State level Committee for Effective Implementation of PCR Act, 1955". The Minister for Social Welfare is the Chairman of the Committee and Director of Social Welfare its Member-Secretary. This committee formerly known as State level committee for effective implementation of Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 was appointed in September, 1969. No meeting was held during the year 1985.

ii. District Level Committee :

At the District level, Government have appointed District Level Vigilance Committees with a view to ensure strict watch on the offences committed in violation of PCR Act, to book the offender promptly. It consists of official and non-official members and its functions under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrate and the Collector. The Social Welfare Officer is the Secretary of this Committee. The Committee is expected to meet at least once a month. On an average, 7 meetings are held every year in every district.

4. Special Courts :

The issue of establishment of Special Courts for the trial of offences under PCR Act is under the active consideration of the State Government.

5. Identification of untouchability prone areas :

Survey report on 1823 villages were prepared by the Extension Officers (SW)(PCR) after their visits to these villages. All the reports have been processed by the Social Cell at the Directorate of Social Welfare and 183 villages have been identified as sensitive and 1498 villages as partly sensitive. The criteria for identification of sensitive/partly sensitive villages is based on Section 3,4&5 of the PCR Act. The Social Welfare Officers-Class I have already been instructed to arrange kirtans and Kalapathak programmes in these villages for eradication of untouchability.

6. Publicity and other measures :

The Extension Officers (SW) who are appointed at the Block Level in the local sector have been entrusted with the work of publicity of the provisions of PCR Act.

Voluntary Agencies like Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sant Ganga Maharaj Mission etc., also carry on propagation for removal of untouchability with the help of their social workers.

A budget provision of Rs. 2.60 lakhs has been kept at the disposal of 30 Social Welfare Officers-Class I towards propaganda for removal of untouchability. Programmes of Kirtankars and Kalapathaks have been arranged by way of campaign against the social evil of untouchability. A total 1439 kirtans and 147 Kalapathak programmes have been arranged during 1985-86. So far 90% of these programmes have been organised in all the districts.

Under the scheme of award to villages, Rs.72,000 have been earmarked for award of prizes to villages in 30 districts for their outstanding work in the removal of untouchability. Every year first prize of Rs.2000/- and second prize of Rs.1000/- is awarded in every district.

Harijan Fortnight 1985 was also organized during the period 14.4.85 to 1.5.85. The following programmes were organized during the fortnight.

1. Public meetings	6876
2. Cases of temple entry	3590
3. Opening of public wells to SCs	4519
4. Bhajan/powads programmes	5016
5. Satyanarayan puja	1961
6. Sahabhajan	2415
7. Melawas	3532
8. Prashat Feri	6514
9. Competitive sports meet	2241
10. Haldi Kumkum	4951
11. Harijan Basti Safai	6280
12. Other miscellaneous programme	1665

On all the State Transport buses the slogan "Untouchability is crime against God & Man" have been printed.

The Special Cell (PCR) has got the following films with the theme of untouchability.

1. Sujata, 2. Assha Assvya Suna, 3. Zoonj, 4. Naya Savera
5. Mansala Pankh Astat, 6. Prasad, 7. Asheerwat
8. Shapect 9. Devaki Nandan Gopala, 10. Mahatma Gandhi
11. Manuski, 12. Mai-Mauli.

A total of 69 film shows have been arranged during the year 1985-86. These shows have gone a long way in bringing about desirable impact on the minds of villages to remove their sanskars of observance of untouchability.

ORISSA

1. Legal Aid :

Legal aid is paid to the Scheduled Caste persons under the Legal Aid and Advice Programme 1981 administered by the Law Department. Besides, the SC&ST litigants are also given legal aid under a separate scheme in operation by the Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department.

Under this scheme, legal aid is admissible for establishing/enforcing or maintaining rights, title and possession of the landed property in all courts and Revenue courts and also for cases under Sections 379 and 447 of IPC and under sections 107, 144, 145, of Cr.P.C. involving land disputes. Although the scheme has not been formulated exclusively for victims of untouchability under PCR Act directly, it protects the Scheduled Caste persons from harassment with attack over landed property arising out of untouchability. There is no income limit prescribed for giving assistance under the scheme which helps all the Scheduled Caste persons who are subjected to untouchability irrespective of their economic status. Whenever the case is instituted against the SC persons or the person himself institute a case for justice and he applies for legal aid in a prescribed form giving all the details, legal aid is sanctioned in his favour and disbursed to him taking into consideration, the expenditure involved. The concerned person is at liberty to select his own lawyer to fight out the case. The District Collectors have been made responsible to implement the scheme with authorization to sanction legal aid. Legal aid has been

paid to the Scheduled Caste persons who applied for the same. Rs. 30,000 has been paid to 123 Scheduled Caste persons towards legal aid during the calendar year 1985.

2. Appointment of Officers :

Special Cells have been created in Harijan & Tribal Welfare Department and Home Department for implementation of PCR Act. Besides, the police headquarters at the State level and the District police headquarters have also got necessary contingent for the purpose.

At the State police headquarters 1 DIG, 3 DSPs and 6 Inspectors are working with necessary supporting staff for monitoring the implementation of the provisions of PCR Act. At District level, 16 Inspectors are working with the help of 16 Sub-Inspectors and 21 constables. The Cell at the State police headquarters looks after registration and investigation of cases pertaining to SCs and also keeps watch by launching system drives from time to time against practice of untouchability. The Cells at District police headquarters also perform the similar functions. The officers of the Cell at State police headquarters also monitor the implementation of the PCR Act. They undertook 197 number of tours and the officers of the PCR Cell at District Headquarters undertook 521 number of tours during the year 1985 for effective enforcement of PCR Act. During their tours, they visited the villages inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Sabranas and apprised them of the legal consequences for practising untouchability and the rights of Scheduled Castes people in the society.

3. Committees :

At the State level, there is a Harijan Welfare Board under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. The Board consists of 21 members who are mostly non-official i.e. MLAs and MPs. In the meeting of the Board, matters relating to removal of impediments and bottlenecks for smooth execution of the schemes for the development of the Scheduled Castes and steps to be taken for quick eradication of the evil practice of untouchability are discussed.

District Welfare Committees are functioning under the Chairmanship of the Collectors with officials and non-officials as Members. The Committee review the progress of the different programmes taken up for the development of the Scheduled Castes and also take up steps for speedy implementation thereof. The problems and action for eradication of un-touchability are also discussed.

Harijan Welfare Boards are functioning at Sub-Divisional level under the Chairmanship of the SPs. The Sub-Divisional Police officers, Tahasildars, Asst. Dist. Welfare Officers and non-officials are members. The Board review the cases of untouchability initiate suitable measures for effective enforcement of PCR Act.

The Atrocity Enquiry Committee has been constituted and functioning at the State level. The committee conduct on-the-spot enquiry into the allegations of the harassment and atrocities on SCs/STs, ascertain cause thereof, point out slackness in dealing with ^{the} case and recommend to the State Government suitable measures to prevent continuance and recurrence of such incidents. The

Committee have enquired into 4 cases during 1985.

4. Special Courts :

The State Government is of the opinion that the work load for the trial of offences under the PCR Act and atrocity cases against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes does not justify for engagement of whole time Magistrate for trial of these cases.

With a view to expedite disposal of cases under PCR Act, Hon'ble High Court of Judicature, Orissa have

issued instructions to the District and Sessions Judges

that at the District and Sub-Divisional Headquarters,

the SDJM and at all other Stations the senior most

Judicial Magistrate should be entrusted for trial and

expeditious disposal of the cases. As this modality

did not yield the desired result, the State

Government is contemplating, in consultation with the

Hon'ble High Court to establish atleast 2 Special

Mobile courts to handle the cases.

5. Identification of untouchability prone areas :

There is no untouchability prone area in the State.

The incidents are sporadic and scattered in nature

and not concentrated in any particular area. However,

taking into account, the cases registered under PCR Act

of a particular area for three years, the untouchability

prone area is being identified in the State. Cuttack

(Sadar), Cuttack (Rural) and Puri Districts have regis-

tered more number of cases, the average of which comes

to 8, 4 and 11 respectively. These cases were reported

from different areas of these three districts and not

concentrated in any particular area.

6. Periodic survey :

The work of conducting periodic survey of the working of the provisions of PCR Act with a view to suggesting measures for the better implementation of PCR Act is being taken by the staff of PCR Cell of the Districts. Periodic survey was conducted in the Districts of Cuttack (Sadar), Cuttack (Rural), Dhenkanal, Bhubaneswar, Sambalpur, and Rourkela during the year 1985.

7. Publicity and other measures :

Copies of the PCR, 1955 translated into Oriya have been circulated amongst various Departments and field functionaries. Wide publicity is given by the Information and Public Relations Department through Cinema shows and public meetings about the evil practice of untouchability and the provisions of PCR Act. The field officers of Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department also contact the villages in course of their tours creating awareness against the practice of untouchability through group discussions. The SC persons are also made conscious about their civil rights in course of such discussion. Leading non-official organisations such as Depressed Classes League, Orissa Bhakkar Bapa Ashram, Nimakhandi, Ganjam, Samaja Sanjojak Mandal, Bhubaneswar, Utkal Navajeevan Mandal, Angul, Dhenkanal Grama Jeva Mandal, Angul and Smurti Parishad, Ganjam are given grant-in-aid to supplement their

efforts in doing useful work creating awareness against the practice of untouchability and bringing social harmony through posters, hand-bills, group discussions staging dramas at important public places and helping Scheduled Caste persons for entry into the public places like hotels, temples, drinking water sources etc. Six non-official organisations were paid grant-in-aid of Rs.1,00,000 during the year 1985. Some of the important works done by them are given below:-

1. Group discussions held at different places	113
2. Meetings organized with both SC people and others	490
3. Pamphlets and handbills distributed	19000
4. Community puja Jagyons performed	511
5. Cases settled by discussions	5
6. SC persons assisted for entry into temples	37
7. SC persons assisted for drawing water from private wells	23
8. Drama on theme of untouchability	1

The Samaj Sanjojak Mandal made extensive efforts in performing pujas in the houses of SC persons by Hindu Brahmins with a view to bring social integration. The workers from Depressed Classes League and other organizations assisted SC persons in fighting against injustice in establishing civil rights besides creating awareness against untouchability.

The State Government is also giving incentive award amounting to Rs.3000/- in each case of inter-caste marriage for social integration. A sum of Rs.1,50,000 has been paid during 1985-86 toward incentives to 50 couples for inter-caste marriages.

A scheme for monetary relief for victims of atrocities belonging to Scheduled Caste continued to remain in force during 1985. The rate of monetary relief has been enhanced with effect from 29.11.85. During 1985-86, Rs. 38,750 has been paid to 65 Scheduled Caste victims of atrocities on caste consideration. The scheme is encouraging the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes to be bold enough to fight for their civil rights.

PUNJAB1. Legal aid :

At present no specific scheme exist.. in the State for providing adequate facilities including legal aid to the persons subjected to any disabilities arising outof 'Untouchability' to enable them to avail themselves of rights provided under the PCR Act. However, the Law Department of the State Government provides free legal aid and advice to the poor persons under the Punjab State grant of Free Legal Service and Advice to the Poor Rules, 1977. Under these rules, such Scheduled Caste persons are also entitled to legal aid to enforce their rights under PCR Act who are landless artisans or labourers or the family of which he is a member has income of Rs.500/- or less per month, holds one hectare of irrigated land or two hectares of unirrigated land or landless and such family has no other sources of income except agriculture on such land. For publicity of the scheme, these rules are being distributed among the/general public in regional language. Besides, big boards to this effect have been installed at the conspicuous places in the court premises in the cities. The law officers posted in Legal Aid Bureaus conduct tour of four villages in a month within their jurisdiction to make the people aware of this facility of legal aid provided by the State Government.

2. Publicity and other measures :

Necessary instructions to all Senior Superintendents of Police/Superintendents of Police in the State for

eradication of untouchability has been issued. Emphasis has been laid to keep vigil on Hostels, public places and temples with a view to minimise the scope of untouchability and registration of cases under the PCR Act.

The State Government has started 120 Kalyan centres in the State in which the girls of High castes and Scheduled Castes sit together and get training in the trades of tailoring, embroidery and other technical work. Groups have been constituted and they take food together in one sitting so that the evil of untouchability among young women is removed.

The State Government have framed a Draft Plan Scheme pertaining to the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955- 'Removal of Untouchability' under which various Voluntary Organisations, Educational Institutions will be evolved for the purpose. Incentives will be given to those Panchayats and Local Bodies who take effective measures for the removal of untouchability. Similarly, the services of writer, drama parties/radios and television will be utilized for this purpose. As regard research and survey a provision has been made in the new scheme that this work will be done by the Universities. Besides survey, such institutions will take steps for the production of literature, holding seminars and debates.

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RAJASTHAN

1. Legal Aid :

There is no separate scheme of Legal Aid to the victims of PCR Act cases in the State. However, there is general scheme of legal aid under which victims of PCR Act cases are also assisted. At the State level, there is Legal Aid Board under the Chairmanship of Law Minister and one Justice of Rajasthan High Court as executive head of the Board. All poor persons with annual income of less than Rs.1000/- are eligible to receive the assistance. However, no income limit is fixed for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes. Legal Aid Committee have been constituted at Sub-Division District and State levels under the Chairmanship of Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, District and Sessions Judge and Justice of the Hon'ble High Court respectively which provide assistance after scrutiny of each case. The Board is an independent body and is empowered to take decision.

2. Appointment of Officers :

At the State level one Deputy Director (Backward Classes) in the Department of Social Welfare looks after the implementation of PCR Act alongwith other work. Complaints received are sent to different departments for necessary action. Economic assistance is provided to the Scheduled Caste victims of atrocities. During 1985-86, Rs.3.90 lakhs was provided as economic assistance to the victims of atrocities. During 1985

an award of Rs.50,000 and Rs.25,000 was given as first and second prize to village panchayats of Kolayat and Syangarh for doing good work in the State towards eradication of untouchability. At the district level the village panchayats of Bahagurpur, Lady Bathod and Manchola were given Rs.5,000/- each as first prize.

3. Committees :

In order to coordinate the activities of Home Department and the Department of Social Welfare in the implementation of PCR Act, a High Power Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister was constituted in 1975. The functions of the Committee are :-

- (1) To review the implementation of PCR Act in the State.
- (2) To suggest ways and means for the removal of untouchability from State.
- (3) To seek cooperation from Voluntary Organisations and Social Workers towards the eradication of untouchability.

4. Special Courts :

8 Special courts, one each at Nagaur, Alwar, Rajgarh, Baharore, Kotah, Atru, Baran and Itawa have been established for prompt disposal of cases of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

5. Identification of areas :

There is no specific area or region which can be termed as untouchability prone area.

TAMIL NADU1. Legal Aid :

No separate Legal Aid scheme has been formulated exclusively for victims of untouchability under PCR Act. However, legal assistance to Adi-Dravidas (Scheduled Castes) and Scheduled Tribes is provided by the Tamil Nadu State Legal Aid and Advice Board in civil disputes, criminal trials etc. The Board is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act and it functions through its committees and Legal Aid centres which are spread over the State. The Governor of Tamil Nadu is the President of the Board. During 1985, 224 legal aid camps were held in various parts of the State to render legal assistance to the poor including Adi-Dravidas and Scheduled Tribes. The Board received 63,911 applications of which 9,011 are from Adi-Dravidas and Scheduled Tribes during 1985 as against 6,778 such applications in 1983 and 8,753 in 1984.

2. Appointment of Officers :

At Government level, A special cell has been constituted with one Deputy Secretary, one Under Secretary, one Section Officer and other staff for the work connected with the enforcement of PCR Act. One post of Deputy Inspector General of Police, Protection of Civil Rights has also been created to monitor, supervise and co-ordinate the measures taken towards implementation of the Act. In order to supplement the work done by the Police Stations in enforcing the Act,

22 Mobile Police Squads each consisting of 1 Inspector of Police, 1 Sub-Inspector of Police, 2 Head Constables and 2 grade II police constables are functioning in all the 22 police districts. In addition, 6 prosecuting squads consisting of 1 Sub-Inspector of Police, 1 Head constable and 1 grade II police constable each are also functioning in 6 districts viz., Thanjavur West, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli, South Arcot and Coimbatore Urban. For collection of statistical information with regard to Protection of Civil Rights Act and atrocities on SCs/STs, one statistical Inspector and one Sub-Inspector of Police each are functioning in all the 22 police districts.

3. Committees :

The State Level Committee for enforcement of the provisions of the PCR Act has been formed under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister and the Minister for Advancement of Welfare as its vice-Chairman. The object of the Committee is to review the working of the provisions of the Act and advise on measures to ensure proper implementation of the Act and generally to advise and assist the State Government in formulating or implementing measures to eradicate social evil of untouchability.

The State Level Committee has not met so far. However, the Chief Secretary to Government review the implementation of the PCR Act and other allied subjects

during the fortnightly Law & Order meeting and issue

For the meeting suitable instructions. The DIGP(PCR) is regularly invited
The Deputy Inspector General of Police, PCR has conducted a meeting of all PCR unit,

Inspectors and Statistical Inspectors on 20.1.86 and reviewed the enforcement of the Act during 1985.

The Government have ordered to constitute village level committees for 104 atrocity prone villages and district level committees in the District of Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirapalli, South Arcot and Chengalpet districts. The District Level Committee consists of the Collector of the District as Chairman, District Adi-Dravidar Welfare Officer, District Development Officer, TAHDCC, Superintendant of Police of the District, Representative from reputed voluntary organizations involved in service for the welfare of Adi-Dravidar are members of the Committee. This Committee will deal with and tender advice, on all matters pertaining to the welfare of Adi-Dravidar and communal unity.

The village level committee consists of Extension Officer (Adi-Dravidar Welfare) as Chairman, Representative from voluntary organization, Adi-Dravidar community and other community as members. This committee carry on propaganda against the practice of untouchability.

4. Special Courts :

Four special courts with a Judicial First Class Magistrate and back up staff are functioning in the State to deal with PCR Act cases. These courts are functioning from 1982 at Kumbakonam in Thanjavur District, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli.

During 1985, these courts dealt with 1129 cases (664 cases filed during 1985 and 465 cases pending at

the beginning of the year 1985) of which 45 and 690 cases have ended in conviction and acquittal respectively.

Proposals are under active consideration of the Government to establish more special courts at Coimbatore for South Arcot District, Nagapattinam for Thanjavur East Police District, Coimbatore for Coimbatore Urban, Coimbatore Rural and Periyar districts and at Ramnathapuram district.

5. Identification of untouchability prone areas :

564 villages in State have been identified as untouchability prone villages.

The criteria for identifying untouchability prone villages adopted by the State is as follows :

1) During the last three years, there should be at least 3 cases under the PCR Act or 3 IPC cases of atrocities on SCs&STs or 3 cases of conversion of Adivi-Dravidars into Isias.

2) In such an event only that hamlet will be identified as an untouchability prone hamlet;

if this has taken place in the mother village the mother village will be declared as an Untouchability*

*prone village

3) The Superintendent of Police will have the discretion to include any village or hamlet as untouchability prone area, even if the above yardstick is not fulfilled after recording the reasons for the same.

6. Priority Survey :

Special post of an Economist and sociologist were sanctioned to the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police PCR for Research and Analysis work.

These two posts were filled up during July, 1985.

These two officers have studied the work of the Department and since started their research work.

7. Publicity :

In the State, the week from 24-30 January of each year "Removal of untouchability Week" is celebrated on a State-wide basis. During this week, meetings are conducted throughout the State to focus the attention of the general public on the evils of untouchability and its removal. From 1978-79, the Government have been bringing out special supplements in leading dailies on the activities of the Aji-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department for the Welfare of SCs&STs. Similar special supplements were also published during 1985 also. The Government have produced a documentary film titled 'THEERTHAYATRAI' (Pilgrimage) and exhibited to the public at the tourist fair run by the Government. A publicity van has been purchased to go to the villages to exhibit the documentary film to the public. A cinematographic projector has also been purchased to be fitted in the van for this purpose.

In the Districts, artists (villupattukuzhu) are being arranged to go to the villages and organised public opinion against this evil through the medium of folk songs accompanied by the musical instruments. This scheme continued during 1985 also. 104 untouchability prone villages from Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirapalli, South Arcot and Chengalpattu Districts have been selected and they were allotted to five

selected voluntary organizations to undertake voluntary services in those villages to eradicate untouchability.

A meeting of the voluntary organisations and Government officials was held by the Special Commissioner and Secretary to the Government, Home Department in which the various schemes to be implemented were discussed in detail and follow up action taken as indicated below :

- 1.) To conduct common prayer and villaku Pooja in the temple premises of 12 untouchability prone villages in association with the voluntary organizations and sanctioned a sum of Rs.36,000 for this purpose. Out of the untouchability prone village, 8 villages from Ramanathapuram and 4 villages from Tiruvelveli Districts have been selected and sent to the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment for implementing the above scheme.
- 2.) To hold meetings of Adi-Dravidars and Non-Adi-Dravidars in the untouchability prone areas by voluntary organisations.
- 3.) To form district level and village level committees in the districts and in the 104 untouchability prone villages after obtaining necessary Government approval.
- 4.) To organise villupattu including devotional songs, folk songs, and religious discourses etc., in the untouchability prone villages. Proposals are under consideration to organise community feast in the untouchability prone villages in association with the voluntary organisations.

During the year 1985, besides printing and publicity of posters on the evils of untouchability, common prayers and vilakku pooja were conducted at Srivaigundam, Vallanadu, Marandai and Sankarapandiapuram village by voluntary organisations.

After the communal disharmony between Vanniahs and Adi-Dravidars in Kurungudy village, Kattumannarkoil Taluk in South Arcot District over drum beating issue resulting in Police firing on 15.8.85, a new welfare scheme has been designed by the Economist and Sociologist of the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, PCR for starting a "Kurungudy Milk Producer Co-Operative Society Limited" with 50 members, 30 from Adi-Dravidars and 20 from Caste Hindus. For the Dairy farm, a big semipermanent shed at a cost of Rs.99,500/- is proposed alongwith bio-gas plant, solar plant and a well with over head tank. Action is being taken to start the Dairy farm early. It is felt that such welfare schemes will bring together the opposing communities by installing a spirit of brotherhood in workspot.

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TRIPURA1. Legal Aid :

The legal aid scheme in operation in the State is common for both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes providing aid in the shape of grants to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in civil, revenue cases in which case a members of SC/ST is a party for meeting the expenses of litigations involved.

No member of SC & ST shall be eligible for such legal assistance if he own or cultivate land more than four standard acres or otherwise his total income per year exceeds Rs.4000/- only.

A member of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes will submit application for sanction of grant of legal assistance to the Sub-Divisional Officer/ District Magistrate and the Sub-Divisional Officer/District Magistrate concerned after examining the financial condition and other relevant facts and in consultation with the Sub-Divisional/District Committee will accord sanction of legal assistance. Limitations of sanction of legal assistance are as follows :-

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| (i) Sub-Divisional Officer | - Upto Rs.250/- |
| (ii) District Magistrate | Upto Rs.500/- |
| (iii) Director, SC/ST | Beyond Rs.500/- with the approval of Govt |

There is no reported incidents of untouchability offences in Tripura till now and as such question of sanction of legal aid does not arise.

2. Appointment of Officers :

The State Government have appointed (i) Sub-Divisional Officers of the sub-Division (ii) Sub-Deputy

Collector (Circle Officers of Revenue Circles) and (iii) Police Officers upto the rank of Sub-Inspector for initiating and exercising supervision and prosecution under the provisions of PCR Act.

The existing Judicial Magistrates of the 1st Class have been authorised under PCR Act, to hold Special Court for the trial under the said Act. The Hon'ble Gauhati High Court have given approval to the Notification empowering the 1st Class Magistrate as such.

This apart, the Officers of Welfare Department during their tour in the field keep close watch whether any such incidents are taking place in the field. Till now no such incident took place.

3. Committees :

At the State level, "Scheduled Caste Welfare Advisory Committee" under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister comprising of Scheduled Caste MLAs and prominent Scheduled Caste local leaders setup by the Government in 1978 periodically sits in meeting to supervise and evaluate implementation of S.C.P. for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other related matters from time to time.

During the year 1985, the committee held a meeting on 25.10.85.

4. Special Courts :

Setting up of Special Courts/Mobile court is not necessary since the social structure in Tripura does not

encourage untouchability as a social phenomenon, which was further discouraged due to influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan (Now Bangladesh) of which a large number belonged to Scheduled Castes. As their rehabilitation was dispersed and intermingled with other communities, this also has a beneficial impact in removing caste consciousness in the mixed society of the State.

Atrocities upon SC & ST and untouchability is virtually non-existence in the State.

5. Identification of Untouchability prone areas :

There is no identified Scheduled Caste bastis and separate Scheduled Caste localities in the State as in the rest of the country. The Scheduled Caste population live side by side with other communities in the State. As such identification of untouchability prone areas does not arise. The vice of untouchability is not noticeable in Tripura.

6. Periodic Survey :

In the State there is separate Directorate setup since September, 1982 to exclusively look after the welfare activities of Scheduled Castes under the Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes. There appeared no such situation necessitating any survey on the issue till now. The existing arrangement for exercising supervision and initiating prosecution for contravention of the provisions of PCR Act is considered appropriate to deal with future eventualities if any.

7. publicity and other measures :

The scheme to promote inter-caste marriage between caste Hindu and persons belonging to Schedule Caste who are engaged in Scavenging profession viz., Methor, Mushair, Dum and leather workers (Chammar/Muchi) has now been approved by the Council of Minister. An appreciation certificate and a cash grant of Rs.2000/- is given to every such inter-caste married couple. During 1985, no such prayer for sanction of grant for inter-caste marriage was received.

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UTTAR PRADESH

1. Legal Aid :

The Law Department of the State is implementing the scheme of Legal Aid .

2. Appointment of Officers :

In order to implement the PCR Act in effective manner in the State, a Monitoring Research, Survey and Evaluation Cell has been established in the Harijan & Social Welfare Department. The Cell consists of one Joint Director, Four Research Officers, 8 Investigators and other supporting staff. The functions of the Cell are to conduct spot inquiries on individual complaints, to collect the information on number of cases registered in each district of the State and to conduct survey for identification of untouchability prone areas in the State.

In addition to above, a special Cell has been set up within U.P Police under the charge of an Inspector-General of Police, 2 Superintendents of Police, 9 Deputy Superintendents of Police. The function of the Cell is to make enquiries into the complaints from the members of SC/ST under PCR Act and other laws and to ensure necessary action on them by the concerned district police against the offenders. The Cell is also responsible for giving suitable direction to the District police, to monitor their performance with regard to protection of SCs/STs and to advise the Director-General of Police and the State Government on the administrative measures to be taken for providing better security environment to SCs/STs.

3. Committees :

In compliance of Clause 15A(2) of PCR Act, Committees at the State, District and Tehsil level have been constituted under the Chairmanship of Harijan & Social Welfare Minister, District Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Magistrate respectively for the effective implementation of provisions of the Act.

4. Identification of untouchability prone areas :

There is proposal to declare 15 Districts of the State as untouchability prone areas on the basis of a study made during 1985.

5. Periodic Survey :

Under the Directorate of Harijan & Social Welfare, a Research, Monitoring and Evaluation Cell has been setup and this Cell had conducted survey during 1985 in the districts of Banda, Mirzapur, Ghaziabad, Kanpur city, Jalaun, Aligarh and Kanpur Dehat and has prepared a report.

6. Publicity :

The following important measures have been taken by the State Government for eradication of untouchability :

- 1.) At State level, a publicity and propaganda unit has been set up under the charge of a senior officer and the unit has been provided with publicity vehicles, documentary films for showing film shows. Publicity is also made through wall stickers, posters and distributing pamphlets, folders in the rural areas and periodically through advertisements in daily and weekly

through advertisement in daily and weekly news papers and magazines. The mass media i.e. Radio and T.V. is also assisting in this task.

(2) Apart from the action taken on the publicity detailed above, mass gatherings are organised on the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi and Community Lunch is also arranged on this occasion.

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WEST BENGAL

1. Legal Aid :

Separate Legal Aid Scheme under the PCR Act is not in force in the State as the number of PCR Act cases reported in the State is insignificant. Such cases are accommodated within the ambit of the general Legal Aid scheme.

2. Appointment of Officers :

At the State level, a nucleus Cell has been setup with the Special Officer and Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary, One Asst. Secretary and other staff. At District level a full fledged separate machinery for the administration of PCR Act scheme has been set up. The Director of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the Head quarters has also been entrusted with the task of overseeing the implementation of the schemes from the Directorate level. Special Officers, Scheduled Castes and Tribes Welfare/Scheduled Castes & Tribes Welfare Officers at the District/Sub-Divisional levels and Inspectors at the Block level look after implementation of PCR Act schemes in addition to their normal duties.

3. Committees :

The West Bengal Scheduled Caste's Advisory Board of which the Minister-in-charge is the Chairman and some MLAs belonging to Scheduled Caste members take active interest in matters relating to PCR Act programmes.

4. Special Courts :

The setting up of special courts has not been deemed

necessary for the present as the offences under PCR Act in West Bengal are meagre in number.

5. Identification of untouchability prone areas :

No areas in West Bengal have been specifically identified as untouchability prone areas, as untouchability cases in overt form are almost non-existent in this State.

6. Publicity measures :

Wide publicity is being given by way of publicity campaign for eradicating the evils of untouchability and making the people at large conscious of the various provision of the PCR Act. For this purpose three publicity vans have been stationed at three different regions for covering all the districts of West Bengal. Four hoardings and 60 banners have been made for displaying the same at different places. Action has been taken for purchase of slides and slide projectors. Apart from this, orientation-training is given to the Inspectors of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department posted at Block level and also to the Panchayat Sabhapatis on the provisions of the PCR Act. Grants have been given to 80 couples as an incentive toward inter-caste marriage during 1985.

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CHANDIGARH

The following publicity measures were undertaken by the Chandigarh Administration as a protective step for the eradication of untouchability in the Union Territory :

1. The Controller, Printing & Stationery Dept., has printed slogan on the wall calendars and Diaries of the Chandigarh Administration on the theme untouchability i.e. ' Untouchability is a Crime against God and Man' in English, Hindi and Punjabi languages.
2. The General Manager, Chandigarh Transport undertaking has also given publicity to the said slogan while displaying it on the buses of C.T. against the evil practice of untouchability.
3. The General Manager, Super Bazar has also given wide publicity while printing the said slogan in English, Hindi and Punjabi languages.
4. The following cinema slides are being displayed in all the cinema Halls in the Territory:
 - (i) We shall continue our fight against curse of untouchability and other forms of enforced inequality and shall specially try to help those who are economically or otherwise backward.

- JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU -

Fight against untouchability must continue
.....Untouchability was poison for the
progress of the country and anybody belie-
ving in it must be condemned irrespective
of his status in social or religious life.

- SMT. INDIRA GANDHI -

What I want, what I am living for and
what I should delight for is the eradi-
cation of untouchability root and branch.

- MAHATMA GANDHI -

5. It is also being used for publicity
purposes and for propagating the evils of
untouchability.

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DELHI1. Legal Aid :

The cases under PCR Act, 1955 are very rare in the Union Territory of Delhi. Free legal aid is provided to the Scheduled Castes if they are dragged in to litigation on account of eviction/objection and various kinds of oppression at the hands of Caste Hindus. This scheme helps the poor Scheduled Castes who are not in a position to defend and lead their cases or fight in the court of law against the social injustice and oppressions through advocates. No separate legal aid scheme has been formulated under PCR Act.

To avail legal aid under the scheme 'Legal Aid to Scheduled Castes', the applicant's income should not exceed Rs.500/-P.M. The scheme is being implemented by the Directorate for the Welfare of SC/ST Delhi Administration, Old Secretariat, Delhi. No application under this scheme during the year 1985 was received. No eligible applicant came forward to avail benefit during the year 1985-86 only Rs.16,000/- was spent to maintain the salary of the official under the scheme.

There is no specific problem in the implementation of the scheme but the case of untouchability and atrocities on Scheduled Castes are rare in Delhi inspite of wide publicity made during the year 1984-85 through handbills. The position in the capital city is different as compared to other parts of the country.

2. Appointment of Officers :

The responsibility of implementation of the PCR Act lies with Home Department of Delhi Administration. Five Revenue cum Police Harijan Cells at Block Levels were established. Each Cell has four officers namely a Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Asstt. Police Commissioner, Block Development Officer and Mahil Jehsildar. These Cells deal with the disputed cases of lands allotted to Harijans and including encroachment on the lands etc. These Cells have been setup at Alipur Block, Kanjhawala Block, Najaf Garh Block, Shahdara Block and Mehrauli Block. These Cells have not been set up in untouchability prone areas in U.T. of Delhi.

In the U.T. of Delhi, there is no untouchability prone areas, only 3 fresh cases were registered under PCR Act by the Police during 1985.

3. Committee :

Under the PCR Act, no specific committee has been set up to deal with the problems of untouchability. However, SC/ST welfare Board is functioning in the U.T. of Delhi. This is an Advisory Body to the Directorate for the Welfare of SC/ST on matter pertaining to welfare of Scheduled Castes and it also suggests measures for eradication of untouchability. The Scheduled Caste/ST Welfare Board

Devises ways and means for upliftment of SC/ST and ensure follow up action on various schemes adopted by the Administration.

Normally the meeting of the Board is held after 2 or 3 months with the prior approval and under the direction of the Hon'ble Chairman of the Board.

SC/ST welfare Board is constituted on the financial year basis. Meetings were held three times during the calendar year 1985. Whatever agenda is placed before the Board by the Hon'ble Members with the approval of Hon'ble Chairman is processed and follow up action also taken by the Implementation Committee formed for the purpose.

4. Special Courts :

The matter regarding setting up special Courts of session for the trial of offences against weaker sections including harijans and offences against women has been considered by the Delhi High Court and they are not in favour of setting up of courts in Delhi exclusively for trial of these offences because concentration of such cases in one court would create problem. Moreover, the cases falling under PCR Act are not at higher side. Only 3 cases during the year 1985 are registered by the police.

5. Identification of untouchability prone areas :

There is no untouchability prone area in the UT of Delhi.

6. Periodic Survey :

The problem in the UT of Delhi is not so acute, as to warrant any such survey to ascertain the intensity

as to warrant any such survey, to ascertain the intensity of the problem.

7. Publicity :

The work of publicity has been entrusted to the Secy. of Information and Publicity, Delhi Administration, who publicise the achievements and activities of various Departments of Delhi Administration and to educate the public about the social evil like untouchability and leprosy etc., through different means of communication.

During the calendar year 1985, the Directorate of Information and Publicity organised 35 film shows on untouchability, 50 puppet, 30 composite and 25 cultural programmes on eradication of social evils like untouchability. Besides Hindi monthly 'Dilli' quarterly Punjabi & Urdu are being published by this Directorate and articles on the above mentioned subjects are also got printed.

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GOA, DAMAN & DIU

1. LEGAL AID:

(a) No separate legal Aid scheme has been formulated exclusively for the Scheduled Castes as the cases registered under P.C.R. Act, 1955 in the Territory are negligible. The legal aid scheme envisages coverage of all those citizens whose annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 3600/- per annum.

(b) The main objective of the scheme is to ensure that every citizen specially those belonging to the economically and Socially Backward Classes of the society have an understanding of his constitutional, legal and other rights in order to assure justice. He must have a reasonable, fair and just opportunity for obtaining proper legal advice and legal aid. The objective is also to enlighten them about the changes in the Law and their rights and duties.

(c) The Goa, Daman and Diu free legal aid and advice board is disbursing the legal aid to the victims.

The Inspector General of Police has issued standing orders to all Police Stations for treating offences under the PCR Act, as grave offence. Investigation of cases under PCR Act are supervised by the Officer and investigated personally by the officer ~~and~~ incharge of the police station. Registration of such cases is to be immediately reported and progress

of investigation/trial communicated till the conclusion of the trial.

2. COMMITTEE

A State level Committee of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary was constituted in the Year 1975.

The aim and object of the Committee is to assist the Government in formulating and implementing measures to be taken by the Government for ensuring that the rights arising from the abolition of untouchability are made available to and are availed of by the persons subjected to any disability arising out of untouchability.

3. Special Courts.

As the cases registered under the PCR Act in the the union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu are almost negligible and also the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes population, together is only 3.15% of the total population, no special courts have been set up in the Territory .

4. Identification of Untouchability prone areas:

As cases registered under untouchability are negligible in this Union Territory no untouchability prone areas have been identified.

5. Periodic Survey

So far no periodic survey has been undertaken under PCR Act.

6. Publicity and other measures:

The Untouchability week is being observed every year from 2nd October, to 8th October. There are 12 Blocks in this Territory. Each Block is arranging the programme as follows:

- 1.) Programmes for entering in common public places like temples.
- 2.) Ensuring all public places like temples/hotels/Hostels, wells etc., are thrown open to the Harijans.
- 3.) Wide publicity programme of social welfare schemes of Government particularly for Backward Classes.
- 4.) Cleaning of Harijan Locality.
- 5.) Sports, Film shows, exhibitions and special composition in which both Harijans and others are participating.
- 6.) Shramdan in a form suitable to the Harijan society.
- 7.) Speeches in public meeting by Sarpanch, primary teachers and social workers denouncing untouchability.
- 8.) Satya Narayan Pooja performed by Harijans, Hindus.

Besides, a scheme for giving award for inter-caste marriage amounting to Rs. 2000/- is given to each couple contracting Intercaste marriage involving one Scheduled Caste person.

PONDICHERRY1. LEGAL AID

In respect of PCR Act cases as such, the question of giving legal aid does not arise since these cases are taken up by the Police Department itself. However, if the Scheduled Caste personnel is in need of any civil remedy or any other legal help, the Pondicherry Legal Aid and Advice scheme 1983 adequately provides for that and there is no income limit stipulated for rendering such help. As such, Pondicherry Administration does not feel that there is any necessity for evolving a separate legal aid scheme exclusively for the Scheduled Caste victims under the PCR Act.

The Legal Aid to the poor Accused Rules framed by the High Court, Madras, also provide for giving legal ^{aid} to the poor accused involved in criminal cases.

2. APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS1) Strength of the Cell

	Inspr.	S.I.	H.C.	P.C.	Total
Sanctioned strength	1	2	8	4	15
Actual strength	1	2	8	4	15

Presently Superintendent of Police, CID, Pondicherry is directly supervising the Cell.

2) There is PCR Cell office at Pondicherry. There is no separate office at Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. The present strength of PCR Cell is covering the entire Union Territory of Pondicherry.

(i) The PCR Cell is frequently visiting to rural and urban areas. The provision of PCR Act, 1955 and evil of untouchability and heinous practices are explained to the public to avoid any hardship to Scheduled Caste people.

(ii) The PCR Cell in the Police Department is presently performing the following duties:

- (a) To visit all harijan villages and educate them the need to develop and maintain cordiality with other communities.
- (b) To collect intelligence about atrocities, torture, illtreatment and practice of untouchability.
- (c) To collect information about agriculture, wage dispute and arrangement for amicable and early settlement with land owners/caste Hindus.
- (d) To recommend report to Government ways and means rehabilitation measures in case of natural calamity or rioting or fire accidents.
- (e) To work as liasion officer between the Harijan and other Government enforcement agencies in cases of communal disturbances.
- (f) To form mobile squads in rural areas of Pondicherry, Karikal and Yanam.
- (g) To enquire into petitions received through Harijan Association and Director of Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.
- (h) To conduct enquiry on allegation levelled by Harijans against rival communities and vice-versa.
- (i) To watch for obstruction/attempt to obstruction of Harijans to temple during festival seasons by a section of caste Hindus.
- (j) To arrange for constitution of peace committee in case of breach of peace on grounds of communalism.

3. COMMITTEES.

A high level cell is functioning under the

Chairmanship of the Secretary (Welfare) whose composition is as follows:-

- 1.) Secretary (Welfare) Chairman
- 2.) Labour Commissioner Member
- 3.) Director (LAD) -do-
- 4.) Deputy Secretary (Revenue) -do-
- 5.) Under Secretary (Revenue) -do-
- 6.) Commissioner, Hindu Religious Institutions. -do-
- 7.) Superintendent, PCR Cell -do-
- 8.) Director for Welfare of SCs. -do-

The aims and objectives of the Cell are

as follows:-

- 1.) To review the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act.
- 2.) To review the action taken by the Administration on the grievances of the complaints received from the Scheduled Caste persons.
- 3.) To review the functioning of the Revenue-cum-Police Scheduled Caste Welfare Cells.
- 4.) Any other functions which may be entrusted to it by the Government.

The High level Cell held 2 meetings during 1985.

In addition to the above, a Revenue-cum-Police Scheduled Caste Welfare Cell is functioning with the following officers:-

- 1.) Deputy Collector (Revenue) Convener.
- 2.) Director for Welfare of SCs Member
- 3.) Insular Officer (conciliation) -do-
- 4.) Deputy Director (Development) -do-

The aims and objectives of the Cell are as follows:-

- (a) It shall suo moto or otherwise, try and resolve conflicts/disputes relating to land between members of Scheduled Castes

and other castes. For this purpose, it shall visit the spot, verify revenue records and make such enquiries as it deems fit.

- (b) It shall enquire into try and resolve other disputes between members of the Scheduled Castes and other Castes as or likely to lead to atrocities on members of the Scheduled Castes.
- (c) It shall enquire into and suggest such measures as it deems necessary to ameliorate the sufferings of the members of the Scheduled Castes, which come to its notice in the course of its work.

The Cell held meeting 2 times during 1935.

4. SPECIAL COURTS.

No special courts/mobile courts for the trial of offences under the PCR Act have been set up so far. The cases for the offences under the PCR Act and the cases on atrocities against the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes arising in the entire Pondicherry State are specially tried by the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Pondicherry. The cases arising under the PCR Act, 1955 in the Union Territory of Pondicherry are also not so much to set up a special court.

5. IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS:

In the Union Territory of Pondicherry untouchability is not practised in virulent form. Some stray cases alleging harassment of Scheduled Caste people arising out of untouchability and this case was taken up by the PCR Cell. No discrimination was shown to the member of the Scheduled Castes in public places like hotel, restaurants and temples on the ground of untouchability.

The PCR Cell staff frequently visiting the rural and urban areas. The provisions of PCR Act, 1955

and the evil of the untouchability and heinous practices are explained to the public to avoid any hardship to Scheduled Caste people. The staff of PCR Cell is visiting the villages, educate the public to develop and maintain cordiality with other community.

6. PERIODIC SURVEY

At present, there is no Institute/ Department in the area conducting periodic surveys on the working of the provisions of PCR Act.

7. EXPLICITLY AND OTHER MEASURES

The staff of PCR Cell is frequently visiting the rural and urban areas, educating the public for the need to develop and maintain cordiality with other communities. The provisions of PCR Act, 1955 and the evil of untouchability and heinous practices are explained to the public to avoid any hardship to Scheduled Caste people.

During the year, 1985 the cell constituted the peace committee due to communal disturbances in the following villages of Union Territory.

- 1.) Zedarapet.
- 2.) Vadamangala-

The cell enclosed nearly 54 petitions alleging civil and communal disturbances disputes. All the petitions were disposed amicably without prejudice to Scheduled Castes.

In addition to this, the Directorate for Welfare of Scheduled Castes has taken enough steps for publicity of eradication of untouchability. The provision of the PCR Act has been translated into regional languages such as Tamil and Telugu and distributed freely in the Scheduled Caste colonies.

and to the Voluntary Organisations functioning for upliftment of the Scheduled Caste people in this territory. The main features of the legal aid schemes have also been translated into Tamil and distributed freely in the Scheduled Caste colonies and to Voluntary organisations.

Further a literary discourse has also been conducted by an eminent person viz. Thavathiru Kundra Kudi Adigalar during Gandhi Jayanti week in 1985 in the title 'Onre Kulan' emphasising the eradication of untouchability.

Statement showing the outlay and expenditure of Special Component Plan during Sixth Plan, 1985-86 and 1986-87

(RS. IN LAKHS)

S.No.	Name of the State/ UT	Exp. on SCP during 1980-85	Allocation made in 1985-90	1985-86		1986-87
				Outlay	Exp. (anti.)	Outlay
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33461.00	80041.00	11557.00	12064.32	16609.00
2.	Assam	2252.00	6692.00	1044.00	1044.45	1395.00
3.	Bihar	19075.00	33056.00	5732.00	5428.42	8425.46@
4.	Gujarat	10220.00	17809.00	2587.00	1268.21	2982.74@
5.	Haryana	12115.00	17929.00	3033.00	2911.00	3233.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5903.00	11550.00	1949.00	1949.10	2255.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	925.00	4784.00	1000.00	956.49	1021.75@
8.	Karnataka	26620.00	45286.00	7622.00	6717.43	10413.97@
9.	Kerala	8836.00	21019.00	2958.00	2885.85	3581.40@
10.	Madhya Pradesh	21767.00	41488.00	6332.00	6340.42	7666.00@
11.	Maharashtra	15345.00	24789.00	4287.00	4073.39	5738.17@
12.	Manipur	302.00	645.00	25.00	145.96	188.68
13.	Orissa	12848.00	20142.00	3651.00	3885.56	4707.78@
14.	Punjab	10371.00	18144.00	2642.00	1341.25	2476.29
15.	Rajasthan	18494.00	37700.00	5200.00	6647.00	6928.83
16.	Sikkim	30.00	237.00	39.00	8.89	41.84
17.	Tamil Nadu	26427.00	68626.00	12616.00	12616.00	12804.88@
18.	Tripura	2279.00	4254.00	755.00	611.98	1071.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	48881.00	107500.00	17267.00	17582.53	19944.00
20.	West Bengal	12110.00	43881.00	6542.00	6541.72	7192.00
21.	Chandigarh	414.00	890.00	198.00	198.05	183.00
22.	Delhi	7830.00	11042.00	1643.00	1463.74	1850.00
23.	Goa, Daman and Diu	95.00	343.00	83.00	81.37	66.00@
24.	Pondicherry	1290.00	2721.00	521.00	520.47	595.20
Total:		297890.00	620567.00	99189.00	97284.01	121373.99

. Actual @ Tentative.
SCP for J & K and Goa, Daman and Diu was prepared for the first time in 1982-83

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Annexure-B

Statement showing Special Central Assistance released under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes during 6th Plan, 1985-86 and 1986-87

S.No.	State/UT	Released during 6th Plan 1980-85	Tentative allocation for 7th Plan 1985-90	Released during 6th Plan 1985-86	Tentative allocation for 1986-87
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4842.35	6645.78	1444.42	1250.60
2.	Assam	575.82	1071.36	183.89	201.60
3.	Bihar	5659.11	9314.88	1787.86	1752.80
4.	Gujarat	1251.24	1943.70	319.35	365.74
5.	Haryana	1237.95	1906.50	245.10	358.76
6.	Himachal Pradesh	616.39	876.06	177.54	164.84
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	127.13	414.73	79.29	78.06
8.	Karnataka	3554.60	4687.20	902.89	382.00
9.	Kerala	1395.39	2125.98	347.97	400.04
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3824.85	6483.96	1110.54	1220.10
11.	Maharashtra	3562.43	6673.68	862.21	1255.80
12.	Manipur	13.46	18.60	2.72	3.50
13.	Orissa	2487.93	3364.74	645.08	633.14
14.	Punjab	2425.85	3388.92	588.48	637.70
15.	Rajasthan	3263.41	5061.06	1098.49	952.34
16.	Sikkim	6.74	16.74	3.78	3.16
17.	Tamil Nadu	4900.65	7477.20	1338.98	1407.00
18.	Tripura	147.58	260.40	40.01	49.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	14055.23	20517.66	3334.15	3860.80
20.	West Bengal	5629.74	9768.72	1839.58	1837.86
21.	Chandigarh	10.83	48.36	6.18	9.10
22.	Delhi	351.70	842.58	121.61	158.90
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5.34	16.74	5.69	3.16
24.	Pondicherry	54.58	71.40	14.19	14.00
Total:		60000.00	93000.00	16500.00	175000.00

Note: Tentative allocations are subject to variations on account of effect based criteria.

Scheduled Caste families economically assisted to enable them to cross the poverty line under Point 7(A) of the 20 Point Programme during 1985-86.

S.No.	States/UTs	Target	Cumulative achievement 1985-86	Percentage
1.	Andhra Pradesh	230000	288242	125.32
2.	Assam	23000	13604	59.15
3.	Bihar	300000	258549	86.18
4.	Gujarat	51700	51550	99.71
5.	Haryana	37600	46054	122.48
6.	Himachal Pradesh	24000	27042	112.68
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3500	4297	122.77
8.	Karnataka	100000	102960	102.96
9.	Kerala	45000	37741	83.87
10.	Madhya Pradesh	197000	187203	95.03
11.	Maharashtra	89876	111058	123.57
12.	Manipur	400	300	75.00
13.	Orissa	62000	78658	126.87
14.	Punjab	49395	61044	123.58
15.	Rajasthan	120000	120607	100.51
16.	Sikkim	1000	1168	116.80
17.	Tamil Nadu	200000	208206	104.10
18.	Tripura	4300	4367	101.56
19.	Uttar Pradesh	300000	379639	126.55
20.	West Bengal	289600	278054	96.01
21.	Chandigarh	400	488	122.00
22.	Delhi	9000	8346	92.73
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1500	1409	93.93
24.	Pondicherry	2000	2344	117.20
TOTAL:		2141271	2272930	106.15

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 Central Assistance Released for Liberation of Scavengers from 1980-81 to 1985-86

S.No.	Name of the State	Name of the selected towns/municipalities.	Central assistance released (in Rs.)	Year of Central assistance released.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	1. Warrangal	23,00,000	1981-82
		2. Eluru	30,00,000	1983-84
		3. Rajamundry	95,60,000 (including Warrangal & Eluru)	1984-85
		4. Siddipet		
		5. Kurnool		
				6. Hyderanad	61,81,000	1985-86
2.	ASSAM	7. Nalbari	6,00,000	1981-82
		8. Mangaldoi		
		9. Karimganj	10,00,000	1983-84
		10. Hailkandi	13,96,000	1984-85
				8,00,000
				(CA released from 1983-84 for the four towns).
3.	BIHAR	11. Bihar sharif	63,00,000	1980-81
		12. Purnea		
		13. Madhubani	20,23,000	1981-82
		14. Daltonganj		
		15. Chaibasa.		
		16. Bhagalpur	1,52,61,000	1982-83
		17. Gaya		
		18. Chapra		
		19. Muzafarpur	66,80,398	1983-84
		20. Hazaribagh		
21. Motihari	88,23,000	1985-86		
22. Bettiah				
23. Arrah				
4.	HARYANA	24. Hodal	3,50,000	1982-83
		25. Gharaunda	4,25,000	1983-84
		26. Bawal	13,25,000	1984-85
		27. Sawanikhera			(including Hodal & Gharaunda).
5.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	28. Shimla	25,00,000	1983-84
		29. Mandi	58,00,000	1984-85
		30. Nehar.		
		31. Chamba.			(including Shimla)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	32. Jammu 33. Udhampur 34. Srinagar	54,00,000	1985-86
7.	KARNATAKA	35. Basavakalyan 36. Nanjangud 37. Kushalnagar 38. Tiptur	8,83,630 8,00,000	1983-84 1985-86
8.	KERALA	39. Calicut 40. Cochin 41. Palghat	11,13,000	1981-82
9.	MADHYA PRADESH	42. Raipur 43. Shajapur 44. Bilaspur 45. Durg 46. Satna 47. Jabalpur	53,19,000 69,88,183	1982-83 1983-84
		48. Datia 49. Burhanpur 50. Khandwa	91,67,200 (Rs. 61,67,000 for Drug, (Satna and Jabalpur)	1984-85
		51. Katni 52. Sehore	1,15,56,000	1985-86
10.	MAHARASHTRA	53. Khamgaon 54. Udgir 55. Malkapur 56. Kamptee 57. Nasik	6,35,783 23,71,716 (including Khamgaon & Udgir)	1981-82 1983-84 1985-86
11.	ORISSA	58. Bhubaneswar 59. Cuttack 60. Bhadrak 61. Jharsuguda	3,08,000 12,00,000 6,00,000	1982-83 1983-84 1985-86
12.	RAJASTHAN	62. Bhilwara 63. Mokrana 64. Bharatpur 65. Nagaur 66. Pali 67. Sirohi 68. Hanumangarh 69. Chittorgarh 70. Sikkar	7,51,192 21,17,000 36,15,708 (including Bharatpur)	1981-82 1982-83 1984-85 1985-86

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
15	TAMIL NADU	71. Udumalpet	10,88,434	1981-82
		72. Ambattur	44,32,055 (including Udumalpet)	1984-85
		73. Nagarcoil		
		74. Villupuram.		
		75. Tiruchendur	20,00,000	1985-86
		76. Tirukkalukundram		
		77. Veerapanchetram		
16	TRIPURA	78. Agartala (Proposal-I)	16,00,000	1981-82
		79. Agartala (Proposal-II)	20,00,000	1983-84
		80. Dharamnagar	39,35,000	1984-85 (Rs. 30,00,000 for Agartala.
		81. Udaiipur		
17	Bihar INDIA	82. Barabanki	30,00,000	1981-82
		83. Badaun	20,00,000	1985-86
18	WEST BENGAL	84. Sonmukhi	18,35,000	1982-83
		85. Murshidabad		
		86. Shantipur	33,25,050	1983-84
		87. Ghatal		
		88. Bolpur		
		89. Rampurhat	34,16,000	1985-86
90. Mekliganj				
91. Alipurduar				

List of News-items/Special Features etc., released
by Press Information Bureau during, 1985.

1. Food grains for tribals at subsidised rates.
2. Vital significance of campaigns for removal of untouchability
3. Passage Grants and National Overseas Scholarship for SCs/STs.
4. Anusuchit Jati va Anusuchit Janjati Ke Sadasayon Ke uchh Shiksha ke liye rashtriya videshi chhatravritiyan.
5. Janjatiyaon ke chhetron mein char naye TV transmitre.
6. Priority for tribal areas while implementing irrigation scheme.
7. Foreign scholarships to SC/ST students.
8. Nabard's new scheme for SC/ST.
9. SC/ST welfare programme in Seventh Five Year Plan.
10. SISI Training programme to unemployed educated youth in Bikaner.
11. Anusuchit Jati Evam Janjati Chhatron Ke Liye Videshi Chhatravritiyan.
12. Territorial Army Day celebration: 15 Jawans awarded.
13. Holiday Homes for P & T employees in all Stations.
14. National Unity Day by Directorate of Field Publicity.
15. Vivadon Ka Niptan Avam Sadbhavana Ko Protshan.
16. Deshvasi Antarik Phoot Ke Starke Priti sanag rahen.
17. Kendriya Akarshit Police Dal Janta Ka manobal bnayen Rakha.
18. Reservation Policy for SC and STs to continue.
19. Scheduled Castes Development Corporation Meet.
20. Rapid Economic Development of Scheduled Castes must
Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha underlines role of State Scheduled
Castes Development Corporation.
21. Increase in SC/ST scholarship amount.
22. Special Component Plans for SCs and STs.
23. About 14000 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes assisted

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STATEMENT REGARDING THE CASES REGISTERED UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING THE YEAR, 1984

No.	State/UT	Brought forward		No. of fresh cases registered	No. of cases closed by Police after investigation but without charging	No. of cases challaned in the court.	No. of cases disposed of by the court			No. of cases pending at the end of the year with Police Court	
		With Police	Court				No. of cases ending in conviction.	No. of cases ending in acquittal.	T	O	T	A	L
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		177	389	274	50	188	6	93	99	213	478
1.	Andhra Pradesh				Not Reported					6	174
2.	Assam	11(39)	150(135)	15	2	18	-	260	269	11	259
3.	Bihar	-	291	271	23	237	9	-	-	1	-
4.	Gujarat	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Haryana				Not Reported						8
6.	Jammu & Kashmir		7	4	1	3	-	2	2	-	
7.	Himachal Pradesh					371	-	23	23	679	1770
8.	Karnataka	596	1422	532	78	28	-	10	10	3	57
9.	Kerala	4	39	39	12	28	103	83	186	35	1265
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15	1117	370	16	334	26	445	541	54	1351
11.	Maharashtra	129	1575	510	258	317	8	42	50	33	327
12.	Orissa	20	316	105	31	61					
13.	Punjab				Nil		31	54	85	9	338
14.	Rajasthan	5	337	168	78	86	54	937	991	113	1112
15.	Tamil Nadu	99	1083	1402	368	1020					
16.	Tripura				Nil		27	25	112	33	500
17.	Uttar Pradesh	41	476	208	90	136					
18.	West Bengal				Nil						
19.	Chandigarh				Nil			5	5	4	22
20.	Delhi	7	18	7	1	2	-	1	1	-	2
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu		3		6	5	3	3	6	5	1
22.	Pondicherry	1	2	15							

Figures given in the brackets relate to the No. of cases pending with Police and Court during 1983

No

Statement showing the number of cases filed in the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and their disposal during the year 1985

S.No.	State/UT	Brought forward with Police Court	No. of cases registered.	No. of cases closed by Police after investigation but without challenging	No. of cases challenged in the court	No. of cases disposed by court			No. of cases pending at the end of the yr. Police Court		
						No. of cases ending in conviction.	No. of cases ending in acquittal.	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	213	478	237	61	162	7	25	32	227	608
2.	Assam					Not reported					
3.	Bihar					Not reported					
4.	Gujarat	11	259	169	15	153	15	128	143	12	269
5.	Haryana	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	1
6.	Jammu & Kashmir					Not reported					
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	8	8	4	3	-	3	3	1	8
8.	Karnataka	679	1770	659	98	506	4	160	164	734	2112
9.	Kerala	3	57	27	4	24	1	30	31	2	50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	35	1265			Not reported					
11.	Maharashtra	54	1351	442	186	281	104	461	565	29	1067
12.	Orissa	33	327	83	26	66	2	30	32	29	361
13.	Punjab			2		1				1	1
14.	Rajasthan	9	338	207	79	108	38	17	55	29	391
15.	Tamil Nadu	113	1112	1280	338	944	50	982	1032	111	1024
16.	Tripura					Nil					
17.	Uttar Pradesh	33	500	188	64	122	41	59	100	35	522
18.	West Bengal					Nil					
19.	Chandigarh	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
20.	Delhi	4	22	3	-	7	1	3	4	-	25
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
22.	Pondicherry	5	1	16	10	11	2	6	8	-	4

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Comparative analysis of Protection of Civil Right
Act cases registered during 1984 and 1985 in various
States/UTs

S.No.	State/UT	No. of cases registered with Police		Percentage xx increase or decrease over the previous year.
		1984	1985	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	274	237	(-) 13.50
2.	Assam	Nil	NA	
3.	Bihar	15	NA	
4.	Gujarat	271	169	(-) 37.64
5.	Haryana	2	1	(-) 50.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4	8	(+) 100.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	3	Static
8.	Karnataka	532	659	(+) 23.37
9.	Kerala	39	27	(-) 30.77
10.	Madhya Pradesh	370	NA	
11.	Maharashtra	510	442	(-) 13.33
12.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	-
13.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	-
14.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	-
15.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	-
16.	Orissa	105	88	(-) 16.19
17.	Punjab	Nil	2	(+) 200.00
18.	Rajasthan	168	207	(+) 23.21
19.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	1402	1280	(-) 8.70
21.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	-
22.	Uttar Pradesh	208	188	(-) 9.62
23.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	-
24.	A & N Islands	Nil	Nil	-
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	-
26.	Chandigarh	Nil	1	(+) 100.00
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	-
28.	Delhi	7	3	(-) 57.14
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	1	(+) 100.00
30.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	-
31.	Pondicherry	15	16	(+) 6.67

State-wise position and percentage of cases at Police level
during for year 1985.

S.No.	State/UTs	No. of fresh cases registered + No. of cases with Police (BF) from the previous year.	No. of cases closed by the police after investigation during the year	%age	No. of cases challaned in the court during the yr.	%age	No. of cases pending with Police for investigation	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	450	61	13.56	162	36.00	227	50.44
2.	Assam	NA	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-
3.	Bihar	NA	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-
4.	Gujarat	180	15	8.33	153	85.00	12	6.67
5.	Haryana	2	-	-	2	100.00	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8	4	50.00	3	37.50	1	12.50
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Karnataka	1338	98	7.32	506	37.82	734	54.86
9.	Kerala	30	4	13.33	24	80.00	2	6.67
10.	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-
11.	Maharashtra	496	186	37.50	281	56.65	29	5.85
12.	Orissa	121	26	21.49	66	54.55	29	23.97
13.	Punjab	2	-	-	1	50.00	1	50.00
14.	Rajasthan	216	79	36.57	108	50.00	29	13.43
15.	Tamil Nadu	1393	338	24.26	944	67.77	111	7.97
16.	Uttar Pradesh	221	64	28.96	122	55.20	55	25.84
17.	Chandigarh	1	-	-	-	-	1	100.00
18.	Delhi	7	-	-	7	100.00	-	-
19.	Goa, Daman and Diu	1	-	-	1	100.00	-	-
20.	Pondicherry	21	10	47.62	11	52.38	-	-

Statewise position and percentage of cases with the courts during 1985.

S-No.	State/UT	No. of cases challaned + with court (BF) from previ- our year.	No. of cases ending in convic- tion	%age in convic- tion	No. of cases disposed off by the court ending in acquital	%age disposed of	%age disposed of	No. of cases pending with the court	%age pending with the court	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	640	7	1.09	25	3.1	32	5.00	608	95.00
2.	Assam	NA	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-
3.	Bihar	NA	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-
4.	Gujarat	412	15	3.64	128	31.07	143	34.71	269	65.29
5.	Haryana	2	-	-	1	50.00	1	50.00	1	50.00
6.	Hinachal Pradesh	11	-	-	3	27.27	3	27.27	8	73.73
7.	Jammu & Kashnir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Karnataka	2276	4	0.18	160	7.03	164	7.21	2112	92.79
9.	Kerala	81	1	1.23	30	37.04	31	38.27	50	61.73
10.	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-
11.	Maharashtra	1642	104	6.33	461	28.08	565	34.41	1077	65.59
12.	Orissa	393	2	0.51	30	7.63	32	8.14	361	91.86
13.	Punjab	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.00
14.	Rajasthan	446	38	8.52	17	3.81	55	12.33	391	87.67
15.	Tamil Nadu	2056	50	0.05	982	47.76	1032	50.19	1024	49.81
16.	Uttar Pradesh	622	41	6.59	59	9.49	100	16.08	522	83.92
17.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Delhi	29	1	3.45	3	10.34	4	13.79	25	86.21
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	100.00
20.	Pondicherry	12	2	16.67	6	50.00	8	66.67	4	33.33