

**ANNUAL REPORT
ON
THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955
FOR THE YEAR 1992
(THIRTEENTH REPORT)**



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WELFARE
NEW DELHI**

Laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 1st June, 1995.
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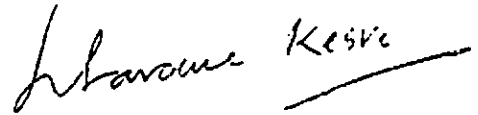
FOREWORD

Though the Constitution of India abolished untouchability under Article 17, persons belonging to Scheduled Caste communities continue to suffer not only from economic deprivations and exploitations and are also the victims of social discrimination and various forms of practices of untouchability, in spite of the fact that the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 with many stringent penal provisions has been under implementation, to effectively deal with the problem of untouchability for the last four decades.

Like any social problem, enactment of laws alone cannot solve the problem of untouchability, unless the legislation is strongly supported by social acceptance. The eradication of untouchability calls for two pronged approach, firstly by bringing about attitudinal changes amongst the people of all sections of society and in particular of the non-Scheduled Castes, and secondly by expeditiously raising the socio-economic and educational status of Scheduled Castes through well formulated and implemented planned efforts.

I am happy to say in this 13th Report that the practice of "untouchability" is reported to be rather non-existent in 13 States/UTs namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. It is also observed that it is, however, prevalent in mild form in seven States/UTs (Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Chandigarh and Delhi).

I appeal the remaining 12 States/UTs, namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu Uttar Pradesh and UT of Pondicherry where the practice of untouchability is rampant, to intensify their efforts to eradicate the evil practice of untouchability root and branch.



(SITARAM KESRI)
WELFARE MINISTER.

New Delhi

May, 12 1995

CHAPTER ONE

Registration and Disposal of cases under Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 during the year 1992.

INTRODUCTION

The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 passed in furtherance of Article 17 of the Constitution was amended and re-named as the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, giving the amended Act more teeth to effectively curb the problem of practice of untouchability. The amended Act was brought into force w.e.f. 19th November, 1976.

In the amended Act, the term 'Civil Rights' has been defined as any right accruing to a person by reason of abolition of untouchability under Article 17 of the Constitution. The Act further enjoins upon the State Governments to take such measures as may be necessary for ensuring that the rights arising from the abolition of untouchability are made available to, and are availed of by the persons subjected to any disability arising out of untouchability. For enabling the Central Government to lay the report in accordance with Section 15A of PCR Act, 1955, on the various measures taken by the State Governments/UT Administrations, on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament, every State Government and Union Territory Administration is required to furnish to the Central Government a summary of the measures taken by them during the preceding year.

In accordance with these provisions, the Government of India has so far laid 12 reports and the present write-up is the 13th Report for the year 1992.

PREVALENCE OF THE PRACTICE OF UNTOUCHABILITY

Prevalence of the practice of untouchability is rather non-existent in 13 States/UTs in the country (namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, West Bengal, A&N Islands, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep). NIL information has been received for the year 1992 in respect of UT of Chandigarh, data has not been received from two States, namely Bihar and Jammu & Kashmir. The extent to which practice of untouchability is reported to the Police in the remaining 16 States/UTs is as under :

A. Reporting less than 10 cases during 1992

1.	Punjab	1
2.	Haryana	3
3.	Delhi	4
4.	Goa	4
5.	Himachal Pradesh	5

B. Reporting 11 to 100 cases during 1992

6.	Pondicherry	19
7.	Rajasthan	28
8.	Kerala	28
9.	Orissa	36
10.	Gujarat	95

C. Reporting 101 to 500 cases during 1992

11.	Madhya Pradesh	123
12.	Uttar Pradesh	178
13.	Andhra Pradesh	188
14.	Karnataka	456

D. Reporting 501 and more cases during 1992

15.	Maharashtra	957
16.	Tamil Nadu	961

State-wise details of cases registered under the PCR Act during 1992 have been furnished at Annexure-I.

Disposal by Police.

During 1992, number of cases with Police was 3726 (640 brought forward and 3086 fresh cases) in 16 States/UTs, of which 615 cases (16%) were closed by the Police after investigation, 2415 cases (65%) cases chargesheeted in the courts and the remaining 696 cases (19%) pended with them in the following manner :

S.No.	State/UT	Number of cases pended with police
1.	Tamil Nadu	335
2.	Madhya Pradesh	109

3.	Maharashtra	78
4.	Gujarat	61
5.	Rajasthan	48
6.	Orissa	28
7.	Kerala	23
8.	Uttar Pradesh	7
9.	Goa	3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3
11.	Pondicherry	1

	TOTAL	696

Statement showing statewise analysis of cases with Police during 1992 is furnished at Annexure-II.

Disposal by Courts

During 1992, the courts in 17 States/UTs handled 8911 cases (6496 brought forward cases and 2415 fresh cases), gave decisions in 974 cases (11%) and 7937 cases (89%) remained pending at the end of the year for hearing in the succeeding years. Percentage of cases ending in conviction and acquittal to total cases with the courts was 1.36% (122 cases) and 9.56% (852), respectively. Statewise pendency position of cases in the courts is as under :

S.No.	State/UT	No. of cases pending with the courts
1.	Madhya Pradesh	1415
2.	Maharashtra	1415
3.	Karnataka	1273
4.	Andhra Pradesh	965
5.	Tamil Nadu	930
6.	Uttar Pradesh	912
7.	Orissa	399
8.	Gujarat	385

9.	Rajasthan	139
10.	Kerala	49
11.	Delhi	20
12.	Pondicherry	13
13.	Goa	9
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6
15.	Haryana	5
16.	Punjab	1
17.	Chandigarh	1

	TOTAL	7937

The above analysis shows that the existing courts were able to decide 974 cases out of a total of 8911 cases only (i.e. 11%) and thus they would require about a decade more to clear the existing backlog. In view of the prevailing situation of large pendency of cases in courts, States/UTs have been urged to set up "Exclusive" Special Courts to expedite the disposal.

Statewise details of cases with courts during 1992 have been made available at Annexure-III.

Registration of cases during 1991 and 1992

An analysis of number of cases registered during 1991 and 1992 shows that reporting of cases under the PCR Act, 1955 has come down to 3086 in 1992 from 3406 in 1991, i.e. a decline of 9.39% . States/UTs falling in this category are Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Pondicherry. States reporting nominal increase in cases are Haryana, Kerala, Punjab and Delhi, marginal increase has been registered in Tamil Nadu and significant increase was reported from Maharashtra (340 in 1991 and 617 in 1992). Statewise detailed statement has been placed at Annexure-IV.

CHAPTER TWO

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TOWARDS ERADICATION OF PRACTICE OF UNTOUCHABILITY

(A) General

According to 1991 Census, the Scheduled Castes population is 13.82 crores constituting 16.48% of the total population of the country. 77.5% of the Scheduled Caste population in the country lives in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Karnataka and the remaining 22.5% of them is spread-over in the rest of the country. The institution of caste system has been one of the root causes of this section of society being segregated from the other castes. The classes which pursue unclean and obnoxious occupations like sweeping, scavenging, flaying, tanning, etc. are treated as out-castes. Even after 45 years of independence and passing of various Acts making positive discrimination in favour of Scheduled Castes, untouchability is still practised in overt or covert form, specially in rural areas where they are not allowed to enter into temples, to draw water from common wells, etc. Violation of any of these social customs by the Scheduled Castes sometimes leads to caste conflicts resulting in murder, arson grievous hurt, etc.

THE PCR ACT, 1955 - SALIENT FEATURES

2. Untouchability has been abolished by Article 17 of the Constitution and in furtherance thereof, the Protection of

Civil Rights Act, 1955, has been enacted by the Parliament making all types of cases of untouchability cognizable and non-compoundable. Some of the salient features of the PCR ACT, 1955, are enumerated below :

- (a) the punishment for deemed untouchability offences has been made more rigorous by providing;
 - (i) for the first offence the minimum punishment, is imprisonment for 1 month and a fine of Rs.100 and maximum punishment of 6 months and fine of Rs.500.
 - (ii) for the second offence the minimum punishment, is imprisonment for 6 months and fine of Rs.200 and maximum punishment of imprisonment for 1 year and fine of Rs.1,000.
- (b) the public servants who wilfully neglect investigation of any offence punishable under the Act are deemed to have abetted an offence punishable under the Act.

BUDGET PROVISIONS MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE

Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme through States/UTs for effectively implementing the provisions of PCR Act. The expenditure on this Scheme is shared on 50:50 basis between Government of India and the States. A Control Room is also set up in the Ministry to monitor cases of untouchability from all States/UTs. Progress is reviewed periodically by Government.

During the year 1991-92, a total amount of Rs.6.09 crores was released to the States/UTs for the implementation of PCR Act,1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act,1989, of which Rs.2.07 crores was released for the implementation of PCR Act,1955 alone. During 1992-93, a total of Rs.5.50 crores was released as central assistance for the two Acts of which Rs.2.14 crores was intended for the implementation of PCR Act alone. A statement of State/UT-wise releases may be seen at Annexure V.

B. MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting took up various steps for propagating the message of removal of untouchability, through different media agencies.

All India Radio - Various Stations of All India Radio continuously and regularly broadcast programmes on the theme of 'Eradication of Untouchability', with focus on the upliftment and development of the weaker sections of the society. Various forms like talks, interviews, plays, features and slogans were used for broadcast in general as well as in special audience programmes and during the year 1992, these programmes numbered 1211.

Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity - DAVP produced a ten minutes weekly radio sponsored programme 'AAO HAATH BADHAYEN' on behalf of Ministry of Welfare and subsequently this programme was broadcast on 30 Commercial Broadcasting Service Channels in Hindi and 11 regional languages. The sponsored programme also covered the theme of removal of practice of untouchability and welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Song and Drama Division - The song and Drama Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting presented more than 34,000 performances in the rural, semi-rural and urban areas and effectively put across the message of eradication of untouchability during 1992. Some items projected on this theme included 'Nandhar', 'Kothoti Main Ganga', 'Bapu Ki Yaad' and 'Chandalika'

Publication Division - Journals like Yojana (Hindi, English and regional languages - Telegu, Marathi, Gujarati, Bengali, Punjabi, Urdu) and Kurushetra (Hindi and English) published articles on various subjects, like, Indira Awas Yojana, Uttar Pradesh Mein Anusuchit Jatiyon Aur Jan Jatiyon Ki Kalyan Yojanayen, Pichre Shetron Ke Vikas Ki Vyuh Rachna, Pandit Nehru Ke Samajvadi Vichar, Rajasthan Anusuchit Jati Ke Utthan Ke Prayas and Unemployed Post-Graduates of Scheduled Castes in Gujarat. Besides, the Division has also published books on the subject under the title 'A National Penitence - Removal of Untouchability' and 'All are equal in eyes of God'.

Films Division - The Films Division has produced six films, namely, 'Andhere Se Ujale Me', 'Bargad Ki Aap Beeti', 'Brahmin', 'Children of God', 'Belchi to Narainpur' and 'They call me Chamar'. The basic theme of these films moves around the evils of caste system, efforts made to eradicate the evil and what remains to be done in this sphere of development of Scheduled Castes.

Doordarshan - The Doordarshan Kendras have telecast a number of programmes in the form of interviews, quickies, slogans, discussions etc. The Doordarshan Kendra also did broadcast a documentary on 'Dr. Baba Saheb Ane Samajik Nyay' -

programme on social justice based on the life and works of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar.

Press Information Bureau - During 1992, the Press Information Bureau issued several press releases, some of which are :

- (i) Chitrkala Ke Madhyam Se Samajik Burayon Ko Roka Jaye.
- (ii) Backlog of posts for SC/ST.
- (iii) Recruitment of SC/ST in Home Ministry
- (iv) Kalyan Mantriyon Ke Sammellan
- (v) State level conference organised by AP Kula Nirmoolana Sangam in Hyderabad.
- (vi) Dr B.R. Ambdekar's centenary celebrations organised by Government of Andhra Pradesh in Hyderabad
- (vii) Birth Anniversary of Dr. Ambedkar
- (viii) Loan for the development of SCs and STs and 20,000 flats under Ambedkar Awas Yo ana.
- (ix) Dr Ambedkar earned dignity for mill ons
- (x) Publicity support to SC and ST coaching-cum-guidance centre
- (xi) SC and ST welfare committee
- (xii) SC and ST employees in Central Government under 'Do you know' series

Directorate of Field Publicity - The Directorate of Field Publicity with its network of 22 Regional Offices and 257 field units arranged series of programmes to project the evil effects of untouchability. Birth anniversary of Baba Saheb Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar was observed by all the units of this Directorate with a note of solemnity to remind the people of the struggle waged by

Dr. Ambedkar and the sacrifices made by him. His works for the cause of bringing social justice and equal treatment to the down-trodden, oppressed and other weaker sections of society were highlighted. The units publicised the theme through special programmes, films shows, song and drama programmes and oral communication. It was explained to the audience that untouchability is a crime against humanity and goal of progress and equality can be achieved only by removing this evil from the society. The Hassan unit of Karnataka organised a special programme in which many eminent personalities called upon the people to emulate Dr Ambedkar's ideals. In Maharashtra and Goa region, all the units publicised the theme by screening the films like 'Mai Mauli', 'Sant Namdeo', 'Lakancha Raja' and 'Dr. B.R. Ambdekar', availing special occasions like Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Phule birth centenary etc. The Pune unit screened the film 'Asala Dadla Nako Gao Bai' intensively to publicise the theme in rural pockets of Pune and Raigad districts. The Chandrapur unit arranged group discussion at Urjanagar. The Satara unit covered select villages and Solapur unit arranged special film shows in Paranda Akkalkot and Tuljapur blocks.

CHAPTER THREE

Measures taken by State Governments/UT Administrations for Implementation of the Provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

Provisions under Section 15A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 with regard to various measures to be taken by State Governments/UT Administrations are as under :

- i) the provision of adequate facilities, including legal aid, to the persons subjected to any disability arising out of 'untouchability' to enable them to avail themselves of such rights;
- ii) the appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecutions for the contravention of the provisions of this Act;
- iii) the setting up of special courts for the trial of offences under this Act;
- iv) the setting up of Committees at such appropriate levels as the State Government may think fit to assist the State Government in formulating or implementing such measures;
- v) provision for a periodic survey of the working of the provisions of this Act with a view to suggesting measures for the better implementation of the provisions of this Act;
- vi) the 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.

Highlights of various measures taken by the State Governments/UT Administrations are described in the following paras :

LEGAL AID

In the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, J&K, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Chandigarh, there is no income limit for SCs and STs for receiving legal aid, however, in some other States/UTs where income limit has been laid down, the upper ceiling per family per annum varies from Rs.4,000 in Tripura to Rs.42,000 in Bihar. State/UT wise details are furnished at Annexure-VI.

Appointment of Officers - Setting up of Special Cells

The State level, special cells have been set up in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Pondicherry. Special Cells headed by Police Officers have been formed in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh. Special Police Stations have been established in the States/UTs of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. A few States/UTs, namely Kerala, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have also pressed into service special Mobile Squads.

State/UT wise particulars are given at Annexure-VII.

Special Courts

Details of Special Courts to try cases registered under the PCR Act in the States/UTs have been furnished at Annexure-VIII.

Committees

State level committees headed by Chief Ministers of States have been constituted in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tripura. Such Committees in the States/UTs of Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat and Pondicherry function under the Chairmanship of Minister in charge of Scheduled Castes' Development. State level committees are also reported to be functioning in a few other States/UTs, namely, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. State-wise details of formation of Committees at State, Divisional, District, Sub-Divisional and Tahsil levels are mentioned in Annexure-IX.

Surveys

Surveys have been launched in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Punjab to identify the untouchability prone areas and also with a view to suggesting measures for better implementation of the Act. In Uttar Pradesh, a Monitoring, Research, Survey and evaluation centre has been set up in the Directorate of Social Welfare for effective implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

Untouchability prone areas

Untouchability prone areas/districts/villages have been identified by the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. State-wise details are presented at Annexure-X.

Other Measures

Other measures taken by States/UTs include publicity and propaganda through variety of media, translation of PCR Act into regional languages, awards to Panchayats, holding of Seminars and awareness camps, celebration of removal of untouchability week, and also distribution of appreciation certificates and cash grants to every couple who contracts inter caste marriage etc (Annexure-XI).

State/UT wise details are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs :

I. ANDHRA PRADESH

The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 is being implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50% financial assistance from the Central Government.

The following measures have been taken by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for enforcement of the Act :

Legal Aid

Legal aid is granted to the members of SCs and STs communities by the District Collectors without any reference to higher authorities vide G.O.M.S.No.69.SW.SC & ST CELL(A-Deptt), dated 2.8.1976.

Appointment of Officers

For the effective investigation of cases relating to the untouchability, a PCR Cell has been established at State level in GA(SC/ST Cell) Department. Besides, a special investigation cell created during the year 1980-81, has been functioning with one Dy. Inspector General of Police with supporting staff and investigating into cases entrusted to it. The Cell was strengthened during the financial year 1992-93. District Collectors and the Suptds. of Police have been instructed to review the cases relating to untouchability and to entrust them to the Special Investigation Cell for effective investigation.

Establishment of Special Courts

For the speedy disposal of cases relating to the untouchability, 22 Special Mobile Courts headed by the Judicial First Class Magistrates with the necessary supporting staff and infrastructure have been established in all the districts of A.P. except Hyderabad District.

Committees

The State Government has constituted a state level review committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister for reviewing the working of the Act.

Monitoring Committees and Vigilance Committees have already been formed at District level vide G.O.M.S.No.232 SW(H) Department, dated 26.11.1991.

Periodic Surveys

Periodic surveys are being conducted by the PCR Cell in the State with a view to suggest measures for the better implementation of the PCR Act.

Publicity and Propaganda

The Commissionerate of Social Welfare gave wide publicity to the provisions of PCR Act, 1955 by doing propaganda for removal of untouchability and social disabilities of SCs and STs, through mass media, viz. TV, Radio etc. Publicity is also being given through Departmental Magazine 'SANGHIKA SAMKSEMA SAMACHARAM' highlighting the departmental activities. An amount of Rs.5.50

lakhs was sanctioned for presentation of Dance Drama "CHANDALIKA" to develop the positive aspects of social equality as a part of eradication of untouchability in the urban areas.

Inter-caste Marriage

The Government have also been encouraging inter-caste marriages for social integration. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs.3000 (now revised to Rs.10,000) vide G.O.MS No.149-SW(K), dated 11.10.1994 is given to each couple of inter-caste marriage, if either spouse belongs to SC. In addition to this, the inter-caste married couples are also being sponsored by Employment Exchange on priority basis for employment.

ASSAM

Legal Aid

Under the Rules framed by the Government of Assam, free legal aid Committees are functioning in all the districts of the State. There is also one State level Legal Aid Advisory Council headed by the Chief Justice of the Gauhati High Court. These Committees have representation of SC/ST/OBC members also.

Appointment of Officers

The implementation of PCR Act is monitored by the WPT&BC Department.

Committee

State Level Advisory Council(SC/ST) headed by the Minister-in-charge, Welfare of SC & ST also looks into the matters of Civil Rights of these groups of people. All the MLAs and MPs belonging to SC/ST community are the members of this Council alongwith the representatives of the prominent voluntary organisation belonging to SC/ST.

At Sub-divisional level, there is a Welfare Board consisting of the public representatives which looks after the development programmes for SC/ST.

Periodic Survey

Police vigilance continues through out the State.

Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas

In view of the fact that there are a very few incidence of practice of untouchability, there is nothing to report under this head.

Publicity and Other Measures

In view of the fact that there are very few incidence of untouchability, no publicity drive is taken up.

The State Government is implementing the scheme for improving the working conditions of the scavengers and their rehabilitation in the alternative fields.

Free Education facilities, scholarships, etc. are also

provided to the children of those who are engaged in unclean occupations.

Inter Caste Marriage

During the year 1992, 8 couples and 4 parents were provided with financial incentives for inter-caste marriages.

BIHAR

Legal Aid

Legal aid is provided to Scheduled Caste who are involved in litigations arising out of untouchability. Persons having monthly income of Rs.3500/- are eligible to get legal aid.

Appointment of Officers

Officers were appointed for initiating and exercising supervision over prosecutions in respect of cases registered under Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

A Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Cell has been established in Home(Police) Department under an Officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police. Besides, Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes cell has been established at State level in Welfare Department. SC&ST Cells have also been established at divisional, District, Sub-divisional and Block levels. In addition to this, eleven Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Thanas have been established which are located at Patna, Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhojpur, Gaya, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Munger and Ranchi. In addition, fourteen new such

thanas are being considered with the proposed location at Nawadah, Saran, Bettiah, Muzaffarpur, Mothihari, Sitamarhi, Darbhanga, Mudhubani, Saharasa, Purnea, Dumka, Palamu, Hazaribagh and Dhanbad.

Special Courts

Special Courts continue to function at Patna, Hazaribagh, Muzaffarpur and Purnea to try offence under PCR Act. Besides these special courts, Hon'ble Patna High Court vide their notification dated 18th November, 1987, has empowered the courts of the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate at each of the District Headquarters by the designation except Patna, Muzaffarpur, Purnea and Hazaribagh where the presiding officer of the special court have already been appointed to try the cases concerning atrocities committed to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also the cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 falling within the territorial jurisdiction of their respective districts.

Committees

A committee called Protection of Civil Rights Act Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister has been constituted which reviews the progress of various schemes under PCR Act, 1955. Another committee called Bihar State Scheduled Castes Advisory Board under the Chairmanship of Minister in charge, Welfare Department gives valuable suggestion to Government towards improving the lot of scheduled castes. There is also a committee at divisional and district level. These committees consist of members of Parliament, members of Legislative Assemblies and social workers as nominated members besides high officials of the State Government.

Periodic Surveys

As regards periodic surveys, it is worth mentioning that the State Government in the Welfare Department is bearing expenditure of a research wing known as the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe cell in the A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna. A sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs was granted for running the cell during 1992-93.

Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas

Surveys regarding the identification of untouchability prone areas is being done by the A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna.

Incentives to Inter-Caste Married Couples

The scheme of providing incentives to inter caste marriage continued during the year 1992-93. A sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs was spent during 1992-93. A sum of Rs.5000/- is awarded to persons entering into such marriage. One of the parties in such marriage has essentially to come from Scheduled Caste community. 60 couples benefitted from the scheme during 1992-93.

GOA

Legal Aid

A scheme of free legal aid and advice to economically and socially backward section of society is being implemented in Goa. No separate legal aid scheme has been formulated exclusively for the Scheduled Castes. The Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons are exempted from income limit stipulated under the scheme for deriving the benefit thereof. An advocate who undertakes the cases under the PCR Act is paid Rs.40/- per day subject to maximum of Rs.500-/ per case.

Appointment of Officers

Separate machinery for the enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 is not set up as the number of cases are very less. Investigation of cases under the PCR Act is done by the Officer incharge of the Police Station and supervised by an officer. Registration of such cases is immediately reported and progress of investigation/trial communicated to the higher authorities till the conclusion of the trial.

Special Courts

There is no Special Court to deal the cases under PCR Act, 1955 but Special Court set up under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is dealing the cases of PCR Act, 1955.

Committee

A state level committee of the PCR Act under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister of State for Social Welfare is constituted. The aim and object of the committee is to assist the Government in formulating and implementing measures to be taken by 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.

Identification of Areas

Identification of areas where the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are likely to be subjected to untouchability is not necessary as there is no incidence of such cases in this State.

Publicity and other Measures

Towards eradication of untouchability, the untouchability week is being observed in the State every year from 2nd October. A Block Level Programme is arranged as follows :

- (1) programmes for entering common public places like temples, hotels, etc.
- (2) wide publicity is given to social welfare schemes of Government particularly for backward classes
- (3) cleaning of locality inhabited by Scheduled Castes
- (4) sports and films shows, exhibitions where SCs and others are participating.
- (5) entertainment programme wherein both SCs and others are participating
- (6) shramadan in a form suitable to SC localities
- (7) speeches in public meeting by sarpanchas, primary teachers and social workers denouncing untouchability and
- (8) satyanarayan pooja performed by SCs and others

Inter-Caste Marriages

An amount of Rs.5000/- is given to each couple (one of whom belongs to SC) contracting inter-caste marriage.

GUJARAT

Legal Aid

The State Government has introduced free legal aid scheme for the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities which includes engaging pleader of their own choice, legal aid upto Rs.500/- in Civil cases and aid ranging from Rs.500/- to Rs.3000/- in criminal cases. Under the scheme of Legal Aid, total budget provision of Rs.0.50 lakh was made during the year 1991-92.

Appointment of Officers

A special cell called the Nagrik Cell has been created in the Directorate of Social Welfare to carry out the different schemes for eradication of untouchability.

Special Courts

The matter relating to setting up of a Special Court under the PCR Act, 1955 is under active consideration in the Legal Department and Finance Department of the State Government.

Committees

A high level Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister. Sub-committee under the Chairmanship of Minister of Social Welfare has met on 30.1.1992 for ensuring effective implementation of PCR Act, 1955 and for monitoring and recommending to Government, necessary steps to be taken for eradication of untouchability.

Another committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Social Welfare for reviewing the reports of vigilance officers of three Vigilance Squads. This Committee consists of the Secretary(Social Welfare), Secretary(Home), Secretary(Revenue), Secretary(Panchayat) and Deputy IGP (SC Affairs). Committee meets every three months. This Committee met twice during the year under report on 16.3.1992 and 4.11.1992. Meetings of Distt. level and Taluk level committee were also held during the year numbering 40 and 150, respectively.

Identification of Untouchability Prone Area

The Government of Gujarat has declared the following Districts as sensitive (Untouchability prone) areas :

(1) Junagarh (2) Mehsana (3) Bharuch (4) Ahmedabad Rural
(5) Banaskantha (6) Sabar Kantha (7) Kheda (8) Amreli (9) Rajkot Rural (10) Kutch and (11) Baroda Rural

Publicity

In the three Vigilance squads at Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Vadodara, three publicity vans fitted with projector with films on untouchability have been provided. The films are shown in rural areas. About 300 shows have been arranged in the State during the year 1992. Every year 'Removal of untouchability' week is celebrated from 2nd October to 8th October. Programme for socio-economic upliftment are given more emphasis during celebrations of the week. District and Taluka level 'shibirs' and 'workshops' were organised for the removal of untouchability.

Inter-caste Marriage

A budget provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs was made for the period under report. Eighty nine couples were benefitted and Rs.8.90 lakhs were spent during the year 1991-92. Inter-caste marriages are encouraged by giving Rs.10,000/-per eligible couple.

HARYANA

Legal Aid

Under the scheme of legal aid, assistance is provided to the members of SC community in cases relating to untouchability, entry to temples and other Institutions, correction of Khasra girdavari numbers, abduction of women and girls and matters relating to reservation in services etc. In addition to expenses on witnesses, assistance is also provided for contesting the cases in the courts. During the year 1992-93, an amount of Rs.1.48 lakhs was provided in the budget and an expenditure of Rs.38 lakhs incurred in making assistance available in respect of 82 cases. No financial limit has, however, been prescribed for providing legal aid to the member of SCs/STs.

Appointment of Officers

The Welfare Officers in all the Distt. have been entrusted with the work of looking after the cases and implementation of the provisions of the Act.

Special Courts

Since the cases under PCR Act are negligible in the State, special courts have not been constituted.

Committees

A Committee has been constituted at the State level under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister for monitoring of cases under the PCR Act. This Committee consists of Chief Secretary, Ministers and non official members. Similarly, district level committees consisting of MPs/MLAs belonging to SCs/STs, Superintendent of Police and Deputy Collector have been set up for this purpose.

Periodic Surveys

The District Welfare Officers have been made mobile by providing them with jeeps and have been specially directed to keep a strict watch on the cases of PCR Act, take strict action on the cases and to see that cases are registered.

Award to Village Panchayat

The Village Panchayats doing best work in the field of eradication of untouchability and also for girls education are given an award of Rs.5000/- each. During the year 1992-93, 40 village panchayats were given awards valuing Rs.2.00 lakhs.

Inter-Caste Marriage

With the aim of abolition of untouchability, the State Government encourages inter-caste marriages where one of the spouse belongs to SC. An amount of Rs,5000/- is given to such inter-caste married couples, out of which Rs.2000/- is given as cash and Rs.3000/- in the form of 6 years fixed deposit in the joint account of the couples. During the year 1992-93, an amount of Rs.1 lakh was provided in the State budget and the expenditure incurred was Rs.0.15 lakh for three couples.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Legal Aid

Legal aid and Advisory Board has been constituted to render legal assistance to deserving people. During the year 1992-93, a total budget provision of Rs.6.00 lakhs was made.

Appointment of Officers

Keeping in view the low incidence of cases of untouchability in the State, it has not been felt necessary to appoint officer under the PCR Act, 1955. However, in the State headquarters, a special cell has been established to look into

the cases of untouchability and to dispose them off. Since cells have also been set up in district headquarters under the supervision of Gazetted Police Officer since 1977. The Police Officers also keep in touch with SC/ST people during their tours in the area.

Special Courts

Special Courts have not been established as the cases of untouchability reported in the State are negligible.

Committees

State level Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister has been constituted and in addition, district level Committee have also been constituted.

Survey

Survey is being conducted by Punjab Institute of Public Administration, Chandigarh. The survey undertaken has reported that practice of untouchability is still prevalent in some parts of the State.

Untouchability Prone Areas

In view of the negligible number of cases under the PCR Act, no need has been felt to identify untouchability prone areas.

Publicity

Awareness camps were held periodically to create public opinion against the menace of untouchability. Copies of the Act were distributed to Panchayats and Police Stations to make them aware of the provisions of the Act.

Inter-Caste Marriage

Out of the total budget provision of Rs.5.30 lakhs, an amount of Rs.3.868 lakhs has been spent under the scheme of incentives to inter caste married couples. A total of 78 couples have been given this incentive. The State Government has suggested that incentive for this purpose should be raised from Rs.5000/- to Rs.10000// for each couple contracting inter-caste marriage.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Legal Aid

It has been reported that 101 SC beneficiaries were provided free legal aid by the Legal Advisory Board.

Appointment of Officers

In view of nominal number of cases of untouchability and infringement of Civil rights of Scheduled Castes in the State, separate cell of officers has not been constituted. Home Deptt. has, however, been monitoring the offences against SCs.

Special Courts

No need has been felt for setting up of separate court in J & K State because cases of offences are negligible. However, in a meeting held recently under the Chairmanship of Adviser to Governor (I/C Social Welfare), it has been decided that Hon'ble High Court of the State shall be requested to issue circulars/instructions to District Courts for expeditious disposal of cases of offences under the PCR Act.

Committees

Boards/Committees have been formed at various levels under the J & K State Legal Aid Rules which oversee the implementation of PCR Act.

KARNATAKA

Legal Aid

Legal Aid Committees have been established in all the Districts and Taluk Headquarters to arrange legal aid free of cost to SC/ST persons who are subjected to atrocities through the Legal Aid Board.

Appointment of Officers

Civil Rights Enforcement Directorate takes action to appoint Special Investigation officers to supervise over prosecutions for contravention of the provisions of the Act.

Special Courts

High Court of Karnataka has issued instructions to the Special Courts established in Gulbarga, Bijapur, Raichur and Kolar to try the cases of atrocities committed exclusively on SC/ST persons and cases under PCR Act. In addition to these four courts, two more special Courts have been started in Mysore and Belgaum, for similar purpose. Six Special Public Prosecutors have also been appointed in these Special Courts.

Committees

Government have constituted District, Sub-Divisional and Taluk level Committees to safe-guard the interest of SC/ST vide Government order No. SWL 81 SSG 80, dated 1.12.1981 which has been renewed on 20.7.1985. Apart from this, a high level

committee under the chairmanship of Home Commissioner has also been constituted to monitor the cases of atrocities. Other members included in the Committee are Secretary, Social Welfare, Secretary, Department of Law & Parliamentary Affairs, Director General of Police, (Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement) and Director of Prosecution.

Periodic Survey

During 1992-93, periodical survey under PCR Act, 1955 has been taken up by the CRE Directorate through Director, Centre for Research and Development of Dalits.

Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas

Sensitive areas where SC/ST persons are subject to practice of untouchability are identified in Bijapur, Raichur, Mysore, Bidar, Kolar, Mandhya, Tumkur and Gulbarga Districts.

Publicity against Practice of Untouchability

Wide publicity through information and Publicity Department has been given to this effect by way of displaying boards in public places, broad-casting programmes regarding the provisions of PCR Act and against practice of untouchability through mass media like AIR and Doordarshan etc.

KERALA

Legal Aid

Legal aid is provided to SC/ST persons (whose annual income is upto Rs.12,000/-) out of the budget earmarked for the implementation of SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The scheme is being implemented by the District Collectors.

Appointment of Officers

A special cell at the Police Headquarters under the charge of Inspector Genral of Police and a Special Mobile Squad each in three Districts viz. Palakkad, Kasargod and Wynad have been set up in the State. The FIRs and other crime reports filed in the Police Stations are scrutinized in the Special Cell to check whether the Police action is on correct line.

Special Courts

The District and Session Courts of all districts have been notified to be special courts to try the offences under the PCR Act and Public Prosecutors of all Districts have been nominated as Special Prosecutors for conducting the cases in the Special Courts.

Committees

Advisory Committees at the State and District levels have been set up for effective implementation of Rules and orders intended to safeguard the interest of SCs/STs.

Untouchability Prone Area

No area has been identified or declared as untouchability Prone area in the State.

Publicity

In the areas thickly populated by SCs and STs, regular awareness campaigns and public exhibitions etc. are organised.

Inter-Caste Marriage

A couple contracting inter-caste marriage is given an assistance of Rs.2,000/- which is inadequate. It should be enhanced to atleast Rs.10,000/- per couple.

MADHYA PRADESH

Legal Aid

Under the M.P. State Legal Aid Rules (which were brought into the force w.e.f. 1976) legal aid is provided to all weaker sections of the society including the persons belonging to SCs. Under this scheme, in addition to providing legal advice, the following financial assistance is also given :

- a) Court fees and expenses on the witnesses
- b) Assistance of prosecutors for effectively trying the cases

Appointment of Officers

Civil Rights Protection Cell was set up in the year 1979 in the SC, ST & BC Development Department for overseeing the implementation of PCR Act, 1955. This Cell also has been entrusted with the responsibility of reviewing the working of SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

A separate SCs cell is functioning in the State Police Headquarters under the charge of a Inspector General of Police so far as offences under the two Acts are concerned.

Besides, 8 Special Police Stations for SCs have been established in the State.

In addition to these 8 Special Police Stations at Divisional Headquarters, one Scheduled Castes Development Cell has also been set up in each of the office of District Superintendent of Police. In 18 such Districts, where cases of offences are more, such cells are headed by an officer of the rank of Dy. Duptd. of Police and in the remaining 27 districts of the State, these Special Cells are headed by an officer of the rank of Inspector Genral of Police.

Special Mobile Courts

For expeditious disposal of cases registered under the provisions of PCR Act, 4 Special Mobile Courts, one each in Bhopal, Bilaspur, Sagar and Gwalior have been established since 1983. These Mobile Courts work under the administrative control of High Court. The area of operation of each of these Special Courts is, on an average, 10-12 districts. The position of pendency of the cases in these Special Mobile Courts is as under (1992):

S.No.	Name of the the Spl. Mobile Court	No. of cases B.F. from previous year	No. of cases registered during the year	No. of cases disposed of Con Acq Total vic qui tion tal		
1.	Sagar	581	45	42	54	96
2.	Bhopal	538	17	4	58	62
3.	Gwalior	679	30	2	1	3
4.	Bilaspur	617	38	2	2	4

From the statistics given above, it is seen that

conviction was ordered in 50 cases out of 165 disposed of by these courts, i.e. 30%.

Committees

Committees have been established under Section 15A 2(4) of the PCR Act, 1955.

Surveys

Based on the number of cases registered under the PCR Act, 1955 during the year 1990-91 and 1991-92, 10 distt. were selected for undertaking surveys on identification of untouchability prone areas.

Publicity and Propaganda

During the year 1992, communal harmony camps were organised in 44 reserved SC constituencies on 2nd October, 1992. In these camps, community lunch was provided and in addition, essay competitions, group discussions, video films and exhibitions were also arranged.

Panchayats doing outstanding work in the area of removal of untouchability are given awards as under :

(1)	State level first prize	Rs.30,000/-
(2)	State level second prize	Rs.20,000/-
(3)	Divisional Level first prize	Rs.10,000/-
(4)	District level first prize	Rs. 5,000/-

During 1992-93, an amount of Rs.2.20 lakhs was awarded to 44 Panchayats.

Incentives for Inter-Caste Marriage

With the aim of abolition of untouchability, the scheme of incentive awards for inter-caste married couples is in operation since 1978. Under the scheme, a couple contracting inter-caste marriage is given Rs.6,000/- and an appreciation certificate. During the year 1992-93, 32 such couples were awarded with a total amount of Rs.1.92 lakhs. A survey in respect of couples who contracted inter-caste marriage in the earlier years has been launched to find out their present State of affairs and problems faced by them.

MAHARASHTRA

Legal Aid

State of Maharashtra is implementing a scheme of free legal aid and advice through Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Board. The income limit for free legal aid is Rs.20,000/- per year. However, this limit is not applicable to women, children, SCs, STs and VJNT people. The budget provision for the year 1992-93 was Rs.43.18 lakhs.

Appointment of Officers

A special cell has been set up in the State since November, 1977 in the office of the Director General of Police under a Deputy Inspector General of Police to enforce the provisions of the PCR Act, 1955 and SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The DIG of Police is responsible for overall supervision of police machinery at range level as well as the Districts in regard to all work connected with the registration and investigation of offences under the above Acts. He is also responsible for the proper conduct of enquiries into

complaints/applications regarding the harassment, atrocities against members of SCs/STs etc. Besides, PCR units have also been set up at each of the six police ranges in the State.

Besides, a special cell is functioning in the State Home Department to monitor the programme and oversee the implementation.

Special Courts

At the instance of the State Government, the High Court had issued instructions to the criminal courts to dispose off on priority basis the cases under the PCR Act within a period of six months.

Committees

State and district level committees have been set up in the State for effective implementation of the Act.

Untouchability Prone Areas

The State Government has marked sensitive villages prone to atrocities on SCs/STs and these villages are frequently visited by Police staff of the PCR Cell as well as Social Welfare and Revenue Departments. All complaints are attended to promptly. The State C.I.D. (Intelligence) has been made responsible to classify sensitive villages as 'A' villages so as to provide extra patrol and policemen for making enquiries regarding such persons as are prone to indulge in crime against SCs/STs and other weaker sections of the villages.

Inter-Caste Marriage

In order to eradicate untouchability and prevailing social disabilities, a scheme of incentives to inter-caste

marriages is in operation in the State. To receive the benefit under the scheme, one of the partners should be either belonging to SC/ST or VJNT category and her/his counterpart should be of either caste Hindu/Jain/Lingayat/Sikh or Boudh etc. An incentive of Rs.5,000/- is given in cash, Rs.500/- is spent for the public reception and giving suitable domestic presents to the married couple. In the calendar year under reference, Rs.47.37 lakhs were utilised on 866 couples.

ORRISA

Legal Aid

Under the Legal Aid and Advice Programme, 1981 and Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1991 administered by the Law Department of the State Government, Collectors are empowered to grant legal aid to the victims of the cases, as per letter No. H&TW Deptt. Resoulution No.29332, dated 29.11.1985 and 2975, dated 2.2.1988. The SC/ST litigants are also given legal aid under a separate scheme operated by Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department. A sum of Rs.20,000/- has been paid to members of SCs towards legal aid during the calendar year 1992.

Appointment of Officers

A Special Cell called Protection of Civil Rights Cell has been created in the State Police Headquarters, Cuttack and the same is funtioning with a staff of 3 Dy. SPs, 6 Inspectors, under the control of D.I.G. of Police, Cuttack. The Cell has undertaken the task of collecting information concerning institution of cases under the PCR Act, cases of atrocities on harijans, tribals and other allied matters from the Distt. SSPs and communicating the same to Government in a consolidated form.

Special Cells are also functioning at the Distt. Headquarters each with a staff of One Inspector, One Sub Inspector and One Constable to deal with cases involving atrocities under PCR Act.

Committees

At the State level, there is a Harijan Welfare Advisory Board under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister. The Board consists of 20 members who are mostly non officials i.e. MLAs and MPs. In the meetings of Board, matters relating to removal of impediments and bottlenecks for smooth execution of the scheme for the development of SCs 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 Collectors with officials and non officials as members. The Committee reviews the progress of different programmes taken up for development of the SCs and also take steps for speedy implementation thereof. The problems and the actions for eradication of untouchability are also discussed.

Harijan Welfare Boards are functioning at the Sub-divisional levels under the Chairmanship of Sub-Collectors. The Sub-Divisional Police officers, Tahasildars, Asstt. Distt. Welfare Officers and non officials in each sub-division are the members of the Harijan Welfare Boards at Sub-divisional level. The Board reviews the cases of untouchability and initiates suitable action for effective enforcement of PCR Act, besides reviewing progress of implementation of development programmes for the SCs.

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 the provisions of the Act as envisaged in item 5 of Sub Section 2 of Section 15A is being taken up by the Staff of PCR Cell of the District.

The periodic surveys was conducted in this State every year during the last 10 years i.e. from 1981 to 1990. This periodic survey was also conducted in the Distts. of Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Balasore and Koraput which registered 6,5,4,4 cases, respectively during the year 1992.

Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas

There is no untouchability prone area in the State. The incidents are sporadic in nature and not concentrated in any particular area.

There are no criteria fixed by the Government for identifying the untouchability-prone area. However, taking into account the cases under PCR Act of a particular area for 3 years, the untouchability prone area is being identified.

Publicity and Other Measures

Copies of the PCR Act, 1955 translated into Oriya have been circulated amongst various Departments and functionaries. Wide publicity is given by the Information and Public Relations Department through cinema shows and public meetings about evil practice of untouchability and the provisions of PCR Act. The field officers of HW and TW Department also contact the villages in course of their tours for creating awareness against the practice of untouchability through group discussions. The SC

persons are also made conscious of their civil rights in course of such discussions. Wall-posters in local languages, containing pictorial representations against untouchability under the provisions of PCR Act in brief were printed by the State Government.

Incentive for Inter-Caste Married Couples

The State Government has introduced incentives for inter-caste married couples with a view to social integration and socio-economic development of SCs.

PUNJAB

Legal Aid

Legal aid scheme is implemented by the Director, legal Services, Punjab. An amount of Rs.16.53 lakhs was provided for the year 1992. Legal benefits were provided during the year to 365 persons. The present income limit for providing legal assistance is Rs.18,000/- per annum.

Appointment of Officers

Though untouchability is not prevalent in the State in virulent form, the Welfare Deptt. and the Home Deptt. take care of the implementation of the PCR Act, 1955. A Joint Secretary in the Deptt. of Welfare has been nominated as a nodal officer for this purpose.

Special Courts

The Court of Seniormost Addl. District and Sessions Judge has been notified in each district as Special Court for this purpose.

Committees

A high powered committee headed by the Chief Minister reviews policies and programmes for the development of SCs.

Identification of untouchability prone areas

Survey in this regard is being got conducted by various Universities, institutions of the State. Reports are, however, still awaited.

Publicity

(a) AWARD TO GRAM PANCHAYATS

Under this scheme, Gram Panchayats which are working for all round development of Scheduled Castes in their Villages are given financial assistance of Rs.5,000/-. Panchayats numbering 240 were selected and given this award involving total assistance of Rs. 12 lakhs during the year 1992.

(b) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

Under this programme, an amount of Rs. 10,000/- is given to such voluntary organisations which are working for the Welfare and Development of Scheduled Castes in general and sweepers and scavengers in particular. During the year 1992, 28 such organisations have been assisted financially at the cost of Rs. 2.80 lakhs.

(c) DEBATES SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIA

Under this programme seminars are held in every District wherein District authorities, educationists, individual crusaders and other outstanding personalities are invited to enlighten the masses about the oneness of man and the slur of untouchability in the social structure of the country. During the year 1992, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been spent and 60 seminars were held throughout the State.

(d) PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF PCR ACT IN REGIONAL LANGUAGE

To make the people fully aware of the provisions of PCR Act, 1955, it was decided to print this Act in regional language and distribute among the masses. For this purposes a sum of Rs. 1.45 lakhs was provided.

Encouragement to Inter-Caste Marriages

For the removal of untouchability, Inter-Caste Marriages play a vital role and to encourages such marriages an award of Rs. 7,000/- (Rs.4,000/- in the shape of National Saving Certificates and Rs 3,000/- for the purchase of washing, sewing machine and domestic utensils etc.) per marriage are given to couples who contract inter-caste marriage provided one of the spouses belongs to Scheduled Caste and the other to non-Scheduled Caste. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 1.75 lakhs has been spent and as such inter-caste marriages of 25 couples have been solemnized.

The State Government has intimated that the amount of incentive for this purpose, if enhanced, will definitely bring about a perceptible change in the society in the areas of untouchability. They have further informed that a proposal to enhance this amount to Rs.11,000/- is already under active consideration of the State Government.

RAJASTHAN

Legal Aid

Under the scheme of Legal Aid, which is in existence in the State of Rajasthan since 1984, legal assistance is provided to any person whose annual income is not more than Rs. 11,000/-. However, for persons belonging to SC/ST, no income limit has been prescribed. The implementation of the scheme of legal aid at district level is done by Legal Aid Committee. Such Committees have also been constituted at sub-divisional, district and state levels. At the state level, legal aid board has also been established under the chairmanship of Chief Minister.

Appointment of Officers

Social Welfare Department is the nodal Department for implementation of PCR Act, but primarily the implementation of the Act is done by the Home (Police) Department and the Law Department and the Courts.

Special Courts

Six Special Courts have been established for expeditious disposal of cases registered under the Act. The headquarters of these special courts are at Nagor, Alwar, Rajgarh, Kota, Bangru and Bara. In addition, two Courts of Munsif Magistrates at Bahrer (Alwar) and Ettawa (Kota) have been authorised by the Rajasthan High Court, to conduct cases registered under the PCR Act.

COMMITTEES

For effective implementation of PCR Act, 1955, a State level Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Minister has been constituted. The State Social Welfare Minister is the Vice-Chairman of the Committee and the members belonging to SC/ST and Secretaries of Department of Home, legal Affairs, Local self-Government, Urban Development, Social Welfare, IG (Police) etc. are represented in the Committee. The basic function of the Committee is to oversee effective implementation of the provisions of the Act and its evaluation.

Awards to Gram Panchayats

With a view to eradicating the practice of untouchability, the village panchayats have been associated in this work since 1982-83. Under this scheme, village panchayats doing best work in the field of eradication of untouchability and for Upliftment of persons engaged in unclean occupations are given awards. The panchayat standing first at State level is

given Rs. 50,000/- and award of Rs.25000/- is given to panchayat standing second. At the district level, the panchayat doing best work is given Rs. 5,000/-

TAMIL NADU

LEGAL AID

Legal Aid to Adi-draavidars and STs is being rendered through the Tamil Nadu State Legal Aid and Advice Board, as no separate legal aid scheme has been formulated exclusively for victims of untouchability under PCR Act. No income ceiling is fixed for getting benefits under this scheme.

During 1992, legal aid camps were held in various parts of the State to render legal aid and assistance to the poor including adi-draavidars and STs. The Board received as many as 2906 applications from Adi-draavidars and 231 applications from STs.

Appointment of officers

During 1992-93, Deputy Inspector General of Police PCR who is monitoring the enforcement of PCR Act has undertaken 17 tours to guide and supervise the enforcement of the Act and also inspected and visited the various district units and issued suitable instructions to redress the genuine grievances of Adi-draavidars. The staff of PCR Mobile Police Squads in the districts are also touring for atleast four days in a week to visit the untouchability prone villages and other allied work regarding investigation of cases and to gather intelligence.

PCR Mobile Police Squads numbering 25 with a sanctioned strength of one Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Head Constables, 2 Grade II Police Constables and 1 statistical inspector with a jeep each

are functioning in all the Police Districts except Madras. At the district level, the enforcement of the Act is being monitored by the respective District Superintendent Police and at the State Level by DIG of Police, PCR.

Special courts

Four special courts with a Judicial First Class Magistrate each and complimentary staff are functioning in the State to deal with PCR Act cases. These courts are functioning from 1982 at Kumbakonam in Thanjavur Distt. Trichirapalli, Madurai and Nellaikattabomman.

Periodic survey

Periodic surveys have been conducted by Distt. PCR Mobile Squads in the untouchability prone villages in the State with a view to suggesting measures for better implementation of PCR Act. During these surveys of untouchability prone villages, efforts are made to assess the very root cause for the prevalence of untouchability/atrocities on Adi-dravidars in the villages. Based on the Suggestions/recommendations made in the survey reports, the Collectors and Superintendents of Police in the Districts are addressed and action taken immediately.

Identification of Untouchability prone villages

Identification of untouchability prone villages is a continuous process in the state of Tamil Nadu. As and when the crimes are reported and whenever a dispute arises leading to communal overtone, the villages are included in the list of untouchability prone villages and all remedial measures taken to eradicate untouchability. During 1992-93, 368 villages were identified as untouchability prone villages.

DIG of Police PCR, Madras had issued standing instructions to the field staff to combat the evils of

untouchability, the communal clashes in the untouchability prone villages and other areas. These instructions also include preemptive measures like collecting intelligence relating to caste based violence.

Publicity

Publicity is an important medium. From 24th to 30th Jan. each year, removal of untouchability week is celebrated on a state wide basis. During the week, meetings are conducted throughout the State to focus the attention of the Public on the evils of untouchability and its removal. The staff of the Distt. PCR mobile Squads visit the untouchability prone villages and create an awareness amongst Adi-draavidars about the various provisions of the two special Acts and also the existence of the Mobile squads.

TRIPURA

Legal Aid

Under the scheme of Legal Aid to Scheduled Castes, grants are given to the members of SCs involved in civil/revneue cases for meeting the expenses of litigation. No member belonging to SC is eligible for such legal assistance if he owns or cultivates land more than four standard acres or otherwise his total income per year exceeds Rs. 4,000/-.

The financial limit for sanction of legal assistance is as under:-

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

As on date, there is no reported incidents of untouchability and as such, the question of sanction of legal aid to victims of untouchability did not arise.

Appointment of Officers

In pursuance of clause (ii) A. Sub-Section (2) of Section 15(A) of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (Act 22 of 1955), the State Government have appointed (i) sub Divisional Officer of the Sub-Divisions (ii) Sub Deputy Collectors (Circle Officers of Revenue Circles) and (iii) Police Officers upto the rank of Sub-Inspectors for initiating and exercising supervision and prosecution under the provision of the said Act.

Special Courts

Setting up of Special Court/Mobil Courts in Tripura is not necessary in so far as there is no problem of untouchability in the State.

Committee

At the State level there is a high power Scheduled Castes Welfare Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. The committee consists of prominent Scheduled Caste Leaders. This Committee sits periodically in meetings to review and evaluate implementation of Special Component Plan scheme for Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other related matters.

Periodic Survey

In this State, there is a separate Directorate set up since September, 1982 to exclusively look after the welfare of Scheduled Castes under the Department of Welfare for Scheduled Castes. As stated above, till now, there appeared no situation necessitating any survey on the issue. The existing arrangement

for exercising supervision and initiating prosecution for contravention of provisions of PCR Act, is considered appropriate to deal with future eventualities, if any.

Identification of untouchability prone area

There is no identified Scheduled Castes bastis and separate scheduled castes localities in the state as in other States of the Country. The Scheduled Castes live side by side with other communities in the State. As such identification of untouchability prone area does not arise. The vice of untouchability is not noticeable in Tripura.

Publicity and other measures

There is a scheme to promote inter-caste marriage between a caste Hindu and a person belonging to scheduled castes who is engaged in scavenging profession viz. Mathore , Mushare, Dum and Leather workers (chamar/Mochi).

Inter-caste marriage

An appreciation certificate and a cash grant of Rs. 5.000/- is given to every couple of such intercaste marriages. During the year 1991-92, no such application for sanction of grant for inter-caste marriage was received.

UTTAR PRADESH

Legal Aid

Legal aid is provided to members of SC/ST communities free of cost. Financial assistance is also provided to them towards meeting the expenses in the litigations.

Appointment of Officers.

A Special Investigation Cell was set up in 1973 in Police Department for effectively dealing with the problems of untouchability. It is now headed by an officer of the rank of Inspector General of Police.

In the State Social Welfare Department, officers at various levels also monitor the working of the PCR Act. Special cells have also been established at Janpad level under the charge of Suptd. of Police.

Special Courts

Special Courts have been specified in all the Janpads of the State. For effective prosecution of the cases, special public prosecutors have also been appointed.

Committees

Committees have been set up in each Janpad for the redressal of grievances of SC/ST persons.

Surveys

A monitoring, research, survey and evaluation centre has been set up in the Directorate of Social Welfare for effective implementation of the PCR Act.

Untouchability prone area

No area has been found to be untouchability prone in the State. However, sporadic cases of untouchability take place in the entire state.

WEST BENGAL

During the year 1992, there was no report about any incident of untouchability. Special instructions were, however, given to the Police to take prompt remedial action against the offences under PCR Act, 1955.

Appointment of Officers

There is no separate machinery for the administration of PCR Act in West Bengal. For this purpose, the normal administrative machinery including the State Police is considered sufficient in the state of West Bengal. However, at the State level one Special Officer, Ex-Officio Dy. Secretary, One Assistant Secretary, one Section officer and a few other staff members are there to look after PCR Act schemes in addition to other normal work. Director, SC&TW at the State level and Special Officer, SC&TW at the District level with Inspectors at the Block level look after the implementation of PCR Act schemes in addition to their normal duties.

Special Courts

The setting up of Special courts is not considered necessary by the State Government as offences under PCR Act are hardly reported.

Untouchability prone area

No area has been specifically identified as untouchability prone area.

Publicity measures

As regards publicity against evils of untouchability through propaganda vans, it may be stated that the Government in the SC&TW Department, has maintained three publicity vans stationed at three different regions of the state for covering

all the districts in the West Bengal for the purpose of publicity campaigns for eradicating the evils of untouchability and communicating various provisions of the PCR Act.

Inter Caste marriage

During the year 1992, 113 couples were given incentive award @ Rs. 2,000/- per couple. The total amount of Rs. 2,26,000/- was spent as incentive award to Inter caste married couples.

CHANDIGARH

Legal Aid

During the year 1992, Chandigarh Administration has formulated and notified the rules called 'The Legal Aid to Scheduled Castes, Rules, 1992'. Expenditure on Legal Aid to Scheduled Castes will be met out of the budget of PCR Act scheme.

No case for legal aid has come during the calendar year 1992.

No income limit has been prescribed for the legal aid to SCs.

Special Court

The Court of Additional Sessions Judge has been specified as Special Court under the Section 15 of (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. All the cases under PCR Act, 1955 and offences under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities Act), 1989 were brought under this Special Court. However, no case has been reported during the last three years.

Identificaiton of untouchability prone area

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

Publicity

Following publicity measures have been taken by the Chandigarh Administration during the calender year 1992 to create an awareness amongst people about the desíreability for the eradication of the evil of untouchability:-

- i) The Controller, Printing and Stattionery Department has printed slogans on the Diaries and table diar es of the Chandigarh Administration on the theme of untouchability i.e ' Untouchability is a Crime against God and Man" in English, Hindi and Punjabi languages.
- ii) The General manager, Chandigarh Transport Undertaking has also given publicity to the said slogan while displaying it on the buses of C.T.U. against the evil practice of untouchability.
- iii) The General Manager, Super Bazar has also given wide publicity while printing the said slogan in English, Hindi and Punjabi languages on the packing enve ops.
- iv) The following cinema slides are being displayed in all the Cinema Halls in the territory:-
 - i) Untouchability is a crime against Gog & Man (In English, Hindi and Punjabi languages)
 - ii) We shall continue our fight against cårse of untouchbility and other forms of enforced inequality and shall especially try to help those who are economically or otherwise backward.

JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU

iii) Fight against untouchability must continue, untouchability is poison for the progress of the country and anybody believing in it must be condemned irrespective of his status in social or religious life.

-SMT. INDIRA GANDHI

IV) What I want, what I am living for and what I should delight in dying for, is the eradication of untouchability root and branch.

- MAHATMA GANDHI

Inter caste marriage.

A budget provision of Rs.25,000/- was made in the Annual Budget 1992-93. During the calendar year 1992, 4 couples availed the benefit of this scheme. However, a total of 5 couples were granted this incentive during the financial year 1992-93.

An amount of Rs. 5,000/- is being given as incentive to the couples of inter-caste marriage and there is no proposal for any increase in this amount of incentive.

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

The Department of Social Welfare of Dadra & Nagar Haveli UT Administration has vide their letter No. 1/2-4/92/PCR/466 dated 22.6.93 informed that no case was registered under the PCR Act, 1955 during 1992 in this U.T. Neither any special court has been set up nor any area has been identified as untouchability prone in the U.T.

DELHI

The Commissioner of Police, Delhi has informed vide their letter i.e. 18044-46/C&T-SC&ST Cell dated 20th May, 1993 that in order to ensure effective implementation of the PCR Act 1955 as well as other enactments/schemes meant for safeguarding and prevention of atrocities on the members of SCs/STs, the contents of these enactments have been brought home to all SPOs and SHOs for necessary action and to ensure effective implementation of these Acts by all concerned. In addition, all districts Dy. Commissioners of Police have been informed to utilise their monthly meetings for familiarising all police officers about the provisions of these Acts and generate greater awareness for dignity and service of the members of SC&ST communities.

PONDICHERRY

Legal aid

The State Government has Legal Aid Cell which is giving assistance to SC/ST members.

Appointment of officers

There is an 'Enforcement Cell' in the Secretariat to supervise the appointments of SC/ST members in Government service.

Special courts

All cases registered under PCR Act are being tried by Chief Judicial Magistrate.

Committees

A State Level Committee for the Welfare of SCs has been constituted with Hon'ble Minister incharge of SC welfare as Chairman, Both the M.P.s and all the sitting MLAs of Scheduled Castes are members .

A High level cell has also been constituted with the following composition:

- 1) Secretary to Govt. (Welfare), .. Chairman
Pondicherry
- 2) Commission of Labour, .. Member
Pondicherry
- 3) Director. Local Administration .. Member
Department, Pondicherry
- 4) Deputy Secretary, Revenue .. Member
Department, Pondicherry
- 5) Under Secretary (Home). .. Member
Pondicherry
- 6) Commissioner, Hindu Religious .. Member
Institutions, Pondicherry
- 7) Director of welfare of .. Member
Scheduled Castes, Pondicherry Secretary

They review the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act and also review the action taken by the Administration on the grievances or the complaints received from Scheduled Castes persons.

Publicity

During the year 1992, the High level cell circulated leaf-lets detailing the rights of the SC members and the penal sections in case of any violation in various villages of this Union Territory. Cinema slides were arranged for exhibition in cinema theatres. Doordarshan and All India Radio have been requested to make announcement of slogans by great Leaders like Dr. Ambedkar and Bharathiar etc. Meetings are being held with

SC/ST members and caste Hindus and they were explained the consequence in case they practice untouchability.

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

- (1) Visiting all S.C villages and educating them about the need to develop and maintain cordiality with other communities.
- (2) Collecting intelligence about atrocities, torture ill-treatment and practice of untouchability.
- (3) Collecting information about agricultural wages disputes and arranging amicable and early settlement with land owners/Caste Hindus.
- (4) functioning as Liaison Officer between the SCs and other Government Enforcement Agencies during communal disturbances.
- (5) Forming mobile squads in rural areas of Pondicherry, Keraikal and Yanam.
- (6) Enquiring into the details of petitions, received through SC Associations and Director of Welfare of SC/ST.
- (7) Conducting enquiries on eligation level by Scheduled Castes against rival communities and vice versa.

ANNEXURE - I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CASES REGISTERED UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955
AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1992

S.No.	State/UT	Cases brought forward from previous year with Police Court	No. of fresh cases registered by Police during the year	No. of cases closed by Police after investigation	No. of cases challaned in the Courts during the year	No. of cases disposed off by the Courts during the year and ending in			No. of cases still pending at the end of the year with Police Court		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	821	188	7	181	6	31	37	0	965
2.	Assam	NIL									
3.	Goa	2	10	4	1	2	0	3	3	3	9
4.	Gujarat	49	314	95	8	75	0	4	4	61	385
5.	Haryana	0	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0	5	5	1	1	0	0	0	3	6
7.	Karnataka	1	935	456	98	359	0	19+2 *	21	0	1273
8.	Kerala	10	42	28	4	11	0	4	4	23	49
9.	Madhya Pradesh	109	1392	123	4	119	35	61	96	109	1415
10.	Maharashtra	77	593	957	72	884	5	57	62	78	1415
11.	Orissa	26	384	36	12	22	1	6	7	28	399
12.	Punjab	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
13.	Rajasthan	82	187	28	15	47	14	81	95	48	139
14.	Tamil Nadu	276	918	961	352	550	32	506	538	335	930
15.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	NIL	-	-	-	-
16.	Uttar Pradesh	6	869	178	31	146	29	74	103	7	912
17.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	NIL	-	-	-	-
18.	Chandigarh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
19.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	NIL	-	-	-	-
20.	Delhi	1	16	4	0	5	0	1	1	0	20
21.	Pondicherry	1	7	19	10	9	0	3	3	1	13
TOTAL		640	6496	3086	615	2415	122	852	974	696	7937

* Other disposal

Note - Information not furnished - Bihar and J & K

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANALYSIS OF CASES WITH POLICE
DURING 1992 (UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955)

ANNEXURE II

S.No	State/UT	Total No. of cases with the Police 1992	No. of cases closed after investi- gation	Percentage of cases closed to total cases	No. of cases of challaned in the courts in 1992	Percentage of challaned cases to total cases (Col. 6 to Col. 3)	No. of cases pending for investi- gation in 1992	Percentage of pending cases to total cases (Col. 8 to Col. 3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	188	7	4	181	96	0	0
2.	Assam			-	NIL	-		
3.	Goa	6	1	17	2	33	3	50
4.	Gujarat	144	8	6	75	52	61	42
5.	Haryana	3	0	0	3	100	0	0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5	1	20	1	20	3	60
7.	Karnataka	457	98	21	359	79	0	0
8.	Kerala	38	4	11	11	29	23	61
9.	Madhya Pradesh	232	4	2	119	51	109	47
10.	Maharashtra	1034	72	7	884	85	78	8
11.	Orissa	62	12	19	22	35	28	45
12.	Punjab	1	0	0	1	100	0	0
13.	Rajasthan	110	15	14	47	43	48	44
14.	Tamil Nadu	1237	352	28	550	44	335	27
15.	Tripura			-	NIL	-		
16.	Uttar Pradesh	184	31	17	146	79	7	4
17.	West Bengal			-	NIL	-		
18.	Chandigarh			-	NIL	-		
19.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli			-	NIL	-		
20.	Delhi	5	-	0	5	100	0	0
21.	Pondicherry	20	10	50	9	45	1	5
TOTAL		3726	615	16	2415	65	696	19

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANALYSIS OF CASES WITH COURTS
DURING 1992 (UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955)

ANNEXURE III

S.No	State/UT	Total No. of cases with the Courts 1992	Total No of cases decided by courts	No. of cases ending in conviction	Percentage of conviction to total cases	No. of cases ending in acquittal	Percentage of acquittals to total cases	No. of cases pending with the court	Percentage of cases pending to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1002	37	6.00	0.60	31	3.09	965	96.31
2.	Assam								
3.	Goa	12	3	0.00	0.00	3	25.00	9	75.00
4.	Gujarat	389	4	0.00	0.00	4	1.03	385	98.97
5.	Haryana	5	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	5	100.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	6	100.00
7.	Karnataka	1294	21	0.00	0.00	21	1.62	1273	98.38
8.	Kerala	53	4	0.00	0.00	4	7.55	49	92.45
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1511	96	35.00	2.32	61	4.04	1415	93.65
10.	Maharashtra	1477	62	5.00	0.34	57	3.86	1415	95.80
11.	Orissa	406	7	1.00	0.25	6	1.48	399	98.28
12.	Punjab	1	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
13.	Rajasthan	234	95	14.00	5.98	81	34.62	139	59.40
14.	Tamil Nadu	1468	538	32.00	2.18	506	34.47	930	63.95
15.	Tripura								
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1015	103	29.00	2.86	74	7.29	912	89.85
17.	West Bengal								
18.	Chandigarh	1	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
19.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli								
20.	Delhi	21	1	0.00	0.00	1	4.76	20	95.24
21.	Pondicherry	16	3	0.00	0.00	3	18.75	13	81.25
TOTAL		8911	974	122	1.37	852	9.56	7937	89.07

STATEMENT SHOWING VARIATION IN THE CASES REGISTERED UNDER THE
PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 DURING THE YEAR 1991 & 1992 IN VARIOUS STATES AND UTS

ANNEXURE IV

S.No	State/UT	No. of fresh cases registered with Police during the calendar year		Variation between 1991 and 1992	%age variation
		1991	1992		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	365	188	-177	-48
2.	Assam		NIL		
3.	Goa	8	4	-4	-50
4.	Gujarat	209	95	-114	-55
5.	Haryana	2	3	+1	+50
6.	Himachal Pradesh	18	5	-13	-72
7.	Karnataka	722	456	-266	-37
8.	Kerala	24	28	+4	+17
9.	Madhya Pradesh	384	123	-261	-68
10.	Maharashtra	340	957	+617	+181
11.	Orissa	42	36	-6	-14
12.	Punjab	0	1	+1	+100
13.	Rajasthan	107	28	-79	-74
14.	Tamil Nadu	861	961	+100	+12
15.	Tripura			NIL	
16.	Uttar Pradesh	296	178	-118	-40
17.	West Bengal	1	0	-1	-100
18.	Chandigarh			NIL	
19.	J & K	3	NR	NR	-
20.	Delhi	3	4	+1	+33
21.	Pondicherry	21	19	-2	-10
TOTAL		3406	3086	-320	-9.40

NR - NOT REPORTED.

ANNEXURE V

RELEASES MADE UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955
DURING THE YEAR 1991-92 AND 1992-93

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.00	3.00
2.	Bihar	7.00	7.00
3.	Gujarat	22.06	26.52
4.	Haryana	0.85	2.48
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1.05	1.00
6.	Karnataka	66.63	12.352
7.	Kerala	1.625	5.685
8.	Madhya Pradesh	9.44	1.00
9.	Maharashtra	1.54	32.247
10.	Orissa	3.65	3.00
11.	Punjab	9.375	12.00
12.	Tamil Nadu	43.69	90.605
13.	Uttar Pradesh	6.52	1.00
14.	West Bengal	3.375	3.91
15.	Pondicherry	9.41	11.745
TOTAL		207.015	213.544

ANNEXURE VI

LEGAL AID

1. Andhra Pradesh : Scheme is implemented by the District Collector
2. Assam : State level Legal Aid Advisory Council has been constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Justice of Guwahati High Court.
3. Bihar : SCs/STs with income upto Rs.3500/- per month are eligible to get legal aid under the scheme.
4. Goa : Scheme is applicable for all economically and socially backward communities including SCs and STs. There is no income limit for SCs and STs.
5. Gujarat : i) Rs.500/- in Civil cases.
ii) Rs.500/- to Rs.3000/- in Criminal cases.
iii) Pleader of choice.
6. Haryana : No financial limit has been prescribed for providing legal aid to SCs and STs.
7. Himachal Pradesh : During 1992-93, budget provision of Rs.6 lakhs was made for this purpose.

8. Jammu & Kashmir : SC beneficiaries are provided legal aid by Legal Advisory Board.
9. Karnataka : Legal aid is provided to SC & ST persons free of cost for cases of atrocities.
10. Kerala : Legal aid is provided to SC & ST persons by the District Collector out of budget provision sanctioned for the implementation of SC&ST(POA) Act, 1989.
11. Madhya Pradesh : Legal advice and financial assistance towards court fees and expenses for the witnesses are provided.
12. Maharashtra : Legal aid is provided to SCs & STs without any income limit.
13. Orissa : SC/ST litigants are given legal aid under the scheme operated by Harijan and T.W. Department.
14. Punjab : Income limit Rs.18,000/- per annum.
15. Rajasthan : Legal aid is provided to any person with annual income less than Rs.11,000/-.
No income limit for SCs/STs.
16. Tamil Nadu : Legal Aid and Advice Board provides legal assistance to Adi Dravidars and STs without any income limit.

17. Tripura : No SC member eligible for benefit under the scheme if he owns or cultivates land more than 4 Std. Acres or if annual income exceeds Rs.4,000/- limits are as under :
SDO - upto Rs.250/-
DM - upto Rs.500/-
Director SC - beyond Rs.500/- with the approval of Government.
18. Uttar Pradesh : Free of cost to SCs and STs.
19. West Bengal : Government did not consider necessary to introduce separate scheme under PCR Act.
20. Chandigarh : Chandigarh Admn. has framed in 1992 the scheme for providing legal aid to SCs. No income limit has been prescribed for Scheduled Castes.
21. Delhi : Legal aid scheme is being implemented.
22. Dadra & Nagar Haveli : -
23. Pondicherry : Free legal aid provided to those who are subjected to any disability arising out of untouchability.

ANNXURE VII

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS (SPECIAL CELLS)

1. Andhra Pradesh : At state level, a PCR Cell and Special Investigation Cell have been set up.
2. Assam : The Commissioner and Secretary of the Department of WPT & BC reviews the implementation of the PCR Act.
3. Bihar : A SC & ST Cell is established in Welfare Department and another Cell under the charge of D.I.G. of Police has been set up at State level in the Home Department.
SC & ST cells have also been established at Divisional, Distt., Sub-Divisional and Block levels.
11 SC and ST thanas have also been established and 14 new thanas are being considered for this purpose.
4. Goa : Since the number of cases under the PCR Act are very small, separate machinery has not been set up.
5. Gujarat : A Special Cell known as Nagrik Cell has been created in the Directorate of Social Welfare.

6. Haryana : District Welfare Officers have been entrusted with the responsibility of looking after PCR Act cases.
7. Himachal Pradesh : A Special Cell has been created at State Headquarters. At District Level, Special Cells headed by Gazetted Police Officers have been set up.
8. Jammu & Kashmir : Since there are only nominal cases of untouchability, no separate cell has been constituted. Home Deptt. is however monitoring the cases.
9. Karnataka : A separate Civil Rights Enforcement Directorate has been set up.
10. Kerala : Special Cell in Police Headquarters functions under I.G. of Police (PCR). The PCR Cell at Police Headquarters monitors the overall work. There is one Special mobile squad each at Palakkad, Kasargod and Wynand Districts.
11. Madhya Pradesh : A Civil Rights Protection Cell is functioning in the SC, ST, BC Development Department and another Scheduled Castes Welfare Cell in the Police

Headquarter is functioning under I.G.(Police). Scheduled Castes Welfare Police Stations are also functioning in eight districts. Police machinery has been strengthened in all 45 Districts.

12. Maharashtra : Special Cells have been opened in the Home Department as well as in the Police Headquarter. Six PCR Units have been set up at each of the Police ranges.
13. Orissa : A Special Cell called PCR Cell has been set up in the Police Headquarters. Such Cells are also functioning at District Headquarters.
14. Punjab : Welfare Department and Home Department look after the Act.
15. Rajasthan : The implementation is done through Home Department, Legal Department and the Courts. The Social Welfare Deptt. acts as nodal Department.
16. Tamil Nadu : A PCR Cell headed by D.I.G.(Police) and 25 mobile police squads look after the implementation of the Act, in addition to the District Supreintendent of Police.

17. Tripura : The Sub-Divisional Officers of Sub-Divisions, Sub-Deputy Collectors and Police Officers upto the rank of Sub-Inspector are looking after cases under PCR Act.
18. Uttar Pradesh : Special Investigation Cell headed by I.G.(Police) is operative in addition to cells working in the social welfare Department and the Janpads at various levels.
19. West Bengal : There is no separate machinery for administration of PCR Act.
20. Chandigarh : There is no separate machinery for administration of PCR Act.
21. Delhi : There is no separate machinery for administration of PCR Act.
22. Dadra & Nagar Haveli : There is no separate machinery for administration of PCR Act.
23. Pondicherry : A High level cell reviews the implementation of the PCR Act, 1955.

ANNEXURE VIII

SPECIAL COURTS

S.No.	Name of the State	Special Courts set up/specified
1.	Andhra Pradesh	At present, there are 22 Special Mobile Courts functioning in the State under the PCR Act. There is an Asstt. Public Prosecutor alongwith supporting staff for each of these courts. There are 3 independent Special Sessions Courts covering the three regions i.e. Andhra, Telangana and Rayalaseema to try exclusively all the cases of atrocities against SCs and STs
2.	Assam	18 courts are functioning under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Special Public Prosecutors have also been appointed.
3.	Bihar	Special courts continue to function at Patna, Haziaribagh, Muzaffarpur and Purnea to try offences under PCR Act. Besides these special courts, Hon'ble Patna High Court vide their notification dated 18.11.1987 has empowered the courts of the Sub-Divisional Judicial

Magistrate at each of the Distt. Headquarters by the designation except Patna, Muzaffarpur, Purnea and Hazaribagh where the presiding officer of the special court have already been appointed to try the cases concerning atrocities committed on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also the cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 falling within the territorial jurisdiction of their respective districts.

4. Goa

There is no special court to deal the cases under Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 but Special Court set up under Atrocities Act are dealing with the cases of PCR Act, 1955.

5. Gujarat

The State Government has not set up any Special Court exclusively for the cases of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 during the period under report. However, the matter is under active consideration in Legal Deptt. in consultation with Finance Department of this State.

6. Haryana
- As number of cases under the PCR Act are very few, special courts have not been set up in the State. However, under the SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, the senior most Additional Session Judge at each District headquarters in the State to be a Court to try offences has been specified.
7. Himachal Pradesh
- Special Courts have not been established under the Act.
8. Jammu & Kashmir
- No need is felt for setting up of separate court in the State because cases of offences are negligible in the State. However, in a meeting held under the Chairmanship of Advisor(K) to HEG (I/C Social Welfare), it has been decided that Hon'ble High Court of the State shall be requested to issue instructions to District Courts for expeditious disposal of cases of offences involved.
9. Karnataka
- The Directorate of Prosecution in Consultation with the High Court of Karnataka has already issued instructions to the Special Courts established in Gulbarga, Bijapur, Raichur and Kolar to try the cases of atrocities committed exclusively on SC/ST persons

and cases under PCR Act. In addition to these four courts, two more special courts have also been started in Mysore and Belgaum for similar purposes. As there are six Special Public Prosecutors in all the Special Courts, there is no need to appoint Special Public Prosecutors again.

10. Kerala

The District and Sessions Courts of all districts have been notified to be special courts to try the offences under the PCR Act and Public Prosecutors of all Districts have been nominated as Special Prosecutors for conducting the cases in the special courts.

11. Madhya Pradesh

The State Government have established 4 special mobile courts, one each at Bhopal, Bilaspur, Sagar and Gwalior under PCR Act, 1955.

12. Maharashtra

The State Government's Law & Judiciary Department has issued Notification for specifying special courts and have also appointed Special Public Prosecutors vide Notifications dated 30.1.1990, 31.1.1990 and 1.2.1990.

13. Orissa
- The State Government have specified the courts of the Districts and Session Judges as Special Courts for each of the 13 Districts in the state for speedy trial of offences and atrocity cases against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
14. Punjab
- Special Courts to ensure speedy disposal of untouchability cases have been set up in the State of Punjab and the court of senior-most Addl. District & Sessions Judge has been notified in each district as a Special Court for this purpose.
15. Rajasthan
- For speedy trial and disposal of the cases registered under PCR Act, 6 special courts have been established at Nagor, Alwar, Rajgarh, Kota and Bara. Two courts of Munsif Magistrates at Bahrod (Alwar) and Ettawa (Kota) have been authorised by the Rajasthan High Court at Jodhpur to conduct cases registered under the PCR Act, 1955.
16. Tamil Nadu
- Four special courts with a Judicial First Class Magistrate each and complimentary staff are functioning in the State to deal with PCR Act cases. These courts are functioning from 1982 at

Kumbakonam in Thanjavur district, Trichy, Madurai and Nellaikattabomman.

17. Tripura
Setting up of special court/mobile court in Tripura is not necessary in so far as there is no problem of untouchability.
18. Uttar Pradesh
Courts have been specified in all the Janpads to try cases under the PCR Act.
19. West Bengal
Setting up of Special Courts not considered necessary by the State Government as offences under PCR Act are hardly reported.
20. Chandigarh
The Court of Additional Sesion Judge, Chandigarh has already been specified as Special Court to try the offences under the Scheduled Casts and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in Chandigarh. However, no atrocity cases reported during last three years.
21. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
No Special Courts has been set up in the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli for trial of offenders under the Act mainly because of the fact that Union Territory is small and no case under the PCR Act has so far been reported.

22. Pondicherry

The Second Additional District Session Judge has been appointed as Special Court by the State Government to try all cases falling under SC/ST(Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. All other cases registered under PCR Act are being tried by Chief Judicial Magistrate.

COMMITTEES

ANNEXURE-IX

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>Name of the State/UT</u>	<u>COMMITTEES</u>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) State level committee under the chairmanship of Chief Minister has been constituted.2) Monitoring Committees and vigilance Committees at Distt. levels have also been formed.
2.	Assam	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Assam State Advisory Council (SC&ST) headed by Minister in-charge of WPT&BC.2) Sub Divisional Welfare Board for Welfare of SCs/STs for every sub-Division.
3.	Bihar	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) PCR Implementation Committee under Chairmanship of Chief Minister. Bihar.2) Bihar State SC Advisory Board under Minister in-charge of Welfare.3) At Divisional Level & District level also Committees have been constituted.

4. Goa
 - 1) State level Committee under Chairmanship of Minister in-charge of Social Welfare.

5. Gujarat
 - 1) High Level Committee under Chairmanship of Chief Minister.
 - 2) Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Minister in-charge of Social Welfare.
 - 3) Distt. Level Committees under the Chairmanship of DC and Taluka level committee under Mamlatdar.

6. Haryana
 - 1) State level
 - 2) Distt level Committees have also been set up.

7. Himachal Pradesh
 - 1) State level committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister.
 - 2) Distt. level Committees have also been constituted.

8. Jammu & Kashmir
 - 1) Boards set up at Distt./State Block levels under J & K Legal Aid Rules oversee implementation of PCR Act.

9. Karnataka
 - 1) High level CCommittee under the Chairmanship of Home Commissioner.

- 2) District level Committees under the Chairmanship of Dy. Commissioner.
 - 3) Sub-Divisional and Taluk level Committees have also been constituted.
10. Kerala
- 1) Advisory Committee at State and Distt level.
11. Madhya Pradesh
- 1) Committees have been set up at various levels.
12. Maharashtra
- 1) State level Committees.
 - 2) District Level Committees.
13. Orissa
- 1) At State level , there is Harijan Welfare Advisory Board under Chairmanship of Chief Minister.
At District level Welfare Committee functions under Chairmanship of Collector
At Sub-Divisional level Harijan Welfare Board under Chairmanship of Sub Collectors.
14. Punjab
15. Rajasthan
- 1) State level Committee under Chairmanship of Chief

Minister.

16. Tamil Nadu -
17. Tripura 1) At State level SC Welfare Advisory Committee under Chairmanship of Chief Minister.
18. Uttar Pradesh 1) Committee in each Janpad.
19. West Bengal
20. Chandigarh -
21. Delhi -
22. Dadra & Nagar Haveli 1) A Committee has been constituted to monitor offences under PCR Act.
23. Pondicherry 1) State Level Committee under Chairmanship of Minister-in-charge of SC Welfare.

ANNEXURE X

UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS

1. Gujarat
Districts
(1) Junagarh (2) Mehasana
(3) Bherauch (4) Ahmedabad Rural
(5) Banaskantha (6) Sabar Kantha
(7) Kheda (8) Amreli (9) Rajkot
Rural (10) Kutch (11) Baroda
Rural
2. Karnataka
Districts
(1) Bijapur (2) Raichur
(3) Mysore (4) Bidar (5) Kolar
(6) Mandya (7) Tumkur (8)
(8) Gulbarga
3. Madhya Pradesh
Survey is being carried out in 10
districts to find out
untouchability prone areas.
4. Maharashtra
List of Villages has been
prepared and circulated to
concerned officers to keep close
watch.
5. Punjab
Survey is being carried out and
reports are awaited.
6. Tamil Nadu
Number of untouchability prone
villages are as follows :

1992-93 368 villages

7. Uttar Pradesh

Sporadic cases of untouchability take place in the entire State. No specific area has been found to be untouchability prone.

ANNEXURE XI**INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE**

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	Incentive (per couple)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs.3000/- revised to Rs.10,000/- w.e.f. 11.10.1994. In addition to financial assistance, such couples are also sponsored by Employment Exchange for jobs on 'priority basis'.
2.	Assam	Eight couples and four parents were provided financial incentive.
3.	Bihar	Rs.5000/-. During financial year 1992-93, 60 couples were benefitted under the scheme.
4.	Goa	Rs. 5000/-
5.	Gujarat	Rs.10,000/- (89 couples were benefitted during 1991-92.
6.	Haryana	Rs.5000/-(Rs.2000/- in cash and Rs.3000/- as fixed deposits in the form of Joint account for a period of 6 years . 3 couples were benefitted.
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Rs.5000/- (78 couples were benefitted.
8.	Karnataka	Rs.5000/-

9.	Kerala	Rs.2000/-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs.6000/- (32 couples were benefitted).
11.	Maharashtra	Rs.5000/- (866 couples were benefitted).
12.	Orissa	Rs.3000/-
13.	Punjab	Rs.7000/- (Rs.3000/- in cash and Rs.4000/- in the form of National Saving Certificates). During 1992, a sum of Rs.1.75 lakhs was spent for 25 couples.
14.	Rajasthan	Rs.5000/-
15.	Tamil Nadu	Rs.3000/-
16.	Tripura	Rs.5000/- plus an appreciation certificate . During 1992, no such application was received.
17.	West Bengal	Rs.2000/- per couple (113 couples were given awards)
18.	Chandigarh	Rs.5000/- (5 couples were benefitted)
19.	Pondicherry	Rs.5000/- (Rs.1000/- cash and 4000/- as National Saving Certificate.