

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**ON**  
**THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS**  
**ACT, 1955 FOR THE YEAR 2001**  
**(TWENTY FIRST REPORT)**



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

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## **FORWARD**

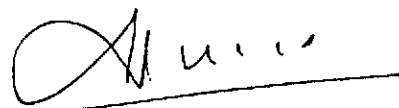
Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been always engaging the earnest attention of the Government ever since independence. Efforts towards their overall development in a sustained manner have been continuing. The specific provisions in the Constitution of India provide for focused attention on these aspects. Nevertheless, on account of several social prejudices and other constraints in the society, the practice of untouchability has persisted.

2. The mandate of the Constitution of India in context of untouchability is very clear and that under Article 17 of the Constitution of India, "untouchability" in any form has been abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. In pursuance of this provision in the Constitution, the Protection of Civil Rights Act was enacted in the year 1955. The Act prescribes for punishment for various forms of practices of untouchability and also calls upon the States to take such measures as may be necessary to ensure that the rights arising from abolition of untouchability are availed of.

3. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, which is a Central Act, is implemented by the respective State Government and Union Territory Administrations. The Central Government takes such steps as may be necessary to coordinate the measures taken by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is also being implemented for providing central assistance to State/Union Territories for effective implementation of the Act.

4. I urge upon the elected representatives of people and the civil society at large to bring about social transformation so as to infuse the feeling of dignity and respect for every citizen of the Country.

5. I take this opportunity to place the 21<sup>st</sup> report on the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 for the year 2001 in Parliament.



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

New Delhi,  
Dated 13.03.2003

# **CHAPTER-1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

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

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

for training for skill up gradation and taking up alternate economically viable occupations are being provided under these schemes. Besides a number of schemes are being implemented for provision of scholarship, grant for purchase of books, special coaching, up-gradation of merit etc. for benefit of the Scheduled Castes. Certain percentage of posts in the Government and Government assisted sector have been kept reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.

3. On account of these proactive measures, the status of Scheduled Castes in the society has improved to a considerable extent. These measures, along with implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, have led to reduction in cases of untouchability. However, there are still some incidents of offences relating to untouchability. The measures indicated above need to be further intensified for checking these and making untouchability a thing of the past.

4. As per provision under Section 15(4) of the Act, the 21<sup>ST</sup> Report on implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 for the year 2001 has been prepared based on the information received from various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

5. Progress of cases registered under the Act and their disposal during the year 2001 have been discussed in chapter II of the Report. Details of measures taken by the Central Government in this regard are given in Chapter III of the Report. Measures undertaken by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are mentioned in Chapter IV of the Report.

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# CHAPTER-2

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

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

During the year 2001, Four hundred and fifty four (454) cases were reportedly registered under the Act. The largest number of cases were reported in Andhra Pradesh (231) followed by Karnataka (111) Maharashtra (61) and Madhya Pradesh (17) and the least in Jharkhand & Delhi (1). State wise details of the cases registered under the Act during the year 2001 in descending order are as under: -

**TABLE NO.1**

### CASES REGISTERED DURING 2001

S.No.	State/UTs	No of Cases registered during the year 2001	Percentage
1.	Andhra Pradesh	231	50.88
2.	Karnataka	111	24.45
3.	Maharashtra	61	13.44
4.	Madhya Pradesh	17	03.75
5.	Pondicherry	13	02.86
6.	Tamil Nadu	11	02.42
7.	Orissa	6	01.32
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	00.44
9.	Jharkhand	1	00.22
10.	Delhi	1	00.22
	<b>Total</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>100</b>

- The information is awaited from the State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala and Meghalaya (3)
- No cases were registered in 22 States/UT.

**NO CASE OF UNTOUCHABILITY WAS REGISTERED IN THE STATE/UTS**

**(a) NORTH EASTERN REGION**

1. Assam
2. Manipur
3. Mizoram
4. Nagaland
5. Sikkim
6. Tripura

**(b) EASTERN REGION**

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
2. West Bengal

**(c) REST OF INDIA**

1. Bihar
2. Chhattisgarh
3. Goa
4. Gujarat
5. Haryana
6. Jammu & Kashmir
7. Punjab
8. Rajasthan
9. Uttaranchal
10. Uttar Pradesh
11. Chandigarh Administration
12. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
13. Daman & Diu
14. Lakshadweep

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

Number of cases reported under the Act during the year 2001 in four States, indicated below has been negligible.

**TABLE NO.2**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>State/UTs</b>	<b>No. of cases reported during 2001</b>
1.	Orissa	6
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2
3.	Jharkhand	1
4.	Delhi	1
	Total	10

## **STATES REPORTING 10 TO 50 CASES**

In three States number of cases reported during the year 2001 has been marginal.

**TABLE NO.3**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>State/UTs</b>	<b>No. of cases reported during 2001</b>
1.	Madhya Pradesh	17
2.	Pondicherry	13
2.	Tamil Nadu	11
	Total	41

## **STATES REPORTING OVER 50 CASES**

In One State indicated below, number of cases reported has been low.

**TABLE NO.4**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>State/UTs</b>	<b>No. of cases reported during 2001</b>
1.	Maharashtra	61
	Total	61

## **STATES REPORTING OVER 100 CASES**

In two States indicated below, number of cases reported has been highest.

**TABLE NO.5**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>State/UTs</b>	<b>No. of cases reported during 2001</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	231
2.	Karnataka	111
	Total	342

## **INVESTIGATION OF CASES DEALT WITH BY POLICE**

Progress of investigation of cases by the Police during the year 2001 has been as follows.

**TABLE NO.6**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b><u>No. of Cases</u></b>	
		<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage of total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
1.	<b>Total No. of cases (including brought forward)</b>	1,666	100%
2.	No. of cases closed after investigation	160	9.60%
3.	No. of cases charge sheeted in courts	259	15.55%
4.	No. of cases pending with the police at the end of the year	1,247	74.85%

The State-wise details of cases registered with the Police and their disposal during 2001 indicate that 454 fresh cases were registered in 10 States/UTs. The total number of cases including those brought forward from the previous years were 1,666. A large number of cases were reported from Andhra Pradesh (231), Karnataka (111) and Maharashtra (61). 9.60% of cases (160) were closed by the Police after investigation and 15.55% (259) were chargesheeted in the courts, 74.85% (1247) of the cases were pending with the Police at the end of the year 2001. The pendency was substantial in the State of Karnataka (1089) and Andhra Pradesh (126). States/ UTs- wise details are at **Annexure- I.**

## **DISPOSAL OF CASES BY COURTS**

The details of disposal of cases by courts during the year 2001 is given below: -

**TABLE NO.7**

### **Disposal of cases by Courts**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b><u>No. of Cases</u></b>	
		<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage of Total</b>
1	2	3	4
1.	<b>Total No. of cases (including forward)</b>	8,949	
2.	Number of cases disposed of by Courts	1,476	16.49%
(a)	Number of cases ending in conviction	298	3.33%
(b)	Number of cases ending in acquittal	1,178	13.16%
3.	Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of year	7,473	83.51%

- The information is awaited from the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Kerala and Meghalaya.

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

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# CHAPTER-3

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

3.1 Development of the Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections has been a concern for the Central as well as the State Governments. Under the Central Government, various Ministries/Departments deal with sectoral issues relating to welfare of weaker sections. However, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment deals with overall policy and co-ordination of matters relating to development of Scheduled Castes. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment intervenes through special programmes to provide fillip and augment the schemes implemented by other Central Ministries/Departments. During the year 2001, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment took the following steps for empowerment of Scheduled Castes.

### **3.2 ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT**

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

The strategy of Special Component Plan (SCP) was introduced in 1979-80 by the Planning Commission with a view to achieving overall development of Scheduled Castes and to raise them above the poverty line. The SCP is designed to channelise the flow of outlays and benefits from the general sector in the Plan of States/UTs and Central Ministries for the development of Scheduled Castes. The allocations are to be not less than the proportion of the SC population. It is an umbrella programme under which all schemes implemented by State and Central Governments are dovetailed for addressing different needs of the SCs. 27 States/UTs having sizeable SC population formulated SCP during 2001-2002. A statement indicating State wise SCP outlay and expenditure is at **Annexure-III**.

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

Special Central Assistance is provided as 100% grant to State Governments/UTs as an additive to the Special Component Plan implemented by them. Assistance under the scheme is allocated among the States/UTs based on SC population, relative backwardness, and size of SCP to the State Plan and SC families covered under composite schemes. Rs.452.51 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2001-2002 (April 2001-March 2002).

To ensure proper utilization of SCA funds, all the States/UTs have been asked to formulate specific project proposals by availing subsidy out of SCA limiting to Rs. 10,000/- and balance as loan from NSFDC/Banks.

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

Under the scheme, 100% grant is provided to States/UTs for training and rehabilitation of scavengers in alternate occupations. Besides matching institutional finance at concessional rate of interest is provided under the schemes of NSKFDC and NSFDC. Rs.9.20 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2001-2002 (April 2001-March 2002).

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

Under the scheme, 49% Central share is released on matching basis against 51% share released by the State Government/UT Administration to the State SC Development Corporation (SCDC), provided the recovery percentage of loan by SCDC from the beneficiary is not less than 60%. Rs.21.00 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2001-2002 (April 2001 - March 2002).

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

The National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) was set up as a non- profit company under the aegis of Ministry of

Welfare on 8<sup>th</sup> February 1989. The Corporation has an authorized share capital of Rs. 1000 crores against which Rs. 436.00 crores has been paid up by 2001-2002.

With a formulation of separate Ministry of Tribal Affairs looking after the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, the Corporation has been bifurcated into two Corporations, National SC Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) for Scheduled Castes and National ST Finance & Development Corporation (NSTFDC) for Scheduled Tribes. NSFDC is therefore looking after SC target group from 2001-2002.

**The NSFDC provides: -**

- i) financial support at concessional rate to Scheduled Caste persons for undertaking income generating activities and
- ii) grants for skill entrepreneurial development programmes of unemployed Scheduled Caste youth.

Rs. 25.00 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2001-2002 (April 2001-March 2002).

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

NSKFDC was incorporated on 24-1-1997 under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, by the Government of India to act as an Apex Institution for all round socio-economic upliftment of the Safai Karamcharis and their dependents by extending concessional loan and other assistance for taking up income generation activities in a viable manner. Against an authorized share capital of Rs.200 crores, Central Government has paid Rs.81.75 crores to the Corporation by 2001-2002.

**The Corporation provides: -**

- i) term and bridge loan at concessional rate for income generating schemes through State Channelising Agencies, nominated by the State Government/UT Administration and
- ii) grants for skill/entrepreneurial development programmes.

Rs.25.00 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2001-2002 (April 2001-March 2002)

### **3.3 EDUCATIONAL EMPOWERMENT**

#### **3.3.1 POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP**

This is the major scheme of the Ministry for assisting students belonging to SCs for pursuing studies at post matric level. Under the scheme, 100% central assistance is provided to States/UTs implementing the scheme, over and above their respective committed liability, which they are required to bear during every year of the Plan period from their own resources (except North Eastern States). Rs. 159.27 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2001-2002( April 2001 – March 2002).

#### **3.3.2 PRE MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP**

This scholarship is provided to the students of families, who are engaged in unclean occupations. Under this Scheme, Central assistance is provided to the State Governments on 50:50 basis and 100% to Union Territory Administrations over and above their respective Committed Liability. Timely disbursement, proper utilisation of fund and assisting the students in a composite manner are required to be looked into by the State Government/UT Administration. Rs. 10.04 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2001-2002(April 2001-March 2002).

#### **3.3.3 CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTELS FOR SC BOYS AND GIRLS**

Under the scheme, 50% of the cost of construction in case of States, 100% in case of UTs, 45% in case of Non-Governmental Organization grant-in – aid provided only for expansion of existing hostels on (45 by State & 10 by the NGO), 90% in case of Central Universities (10 by the Univ.) &45% in case of other Universities (45 by State & 10 by the Univ.) is provided by the Central Government. Land for construction is to be provided by the State Government/UT Administration. Proposal for construction along with site plan, approved estimate, certificate of availability of land are required to be submitted along with the proposal. Rs. 39.28 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2001-2002(April 2001- March 2002)

#### **3.3.4 BOOK BANKS**

Under the scheme, a set of books costing between Rs.2,400/- to Rs.7,500/-, depending upon the courses, is provided to SC students. The

provision of such sets of books also includes brailley books, talking books/cassettes for visually handicapped students. Towards storage of these books, grant is also provided for almirahs. The Scheme provides for sharing of textbooks by two students in respect of graduate level courses and separate set of books is provided to individual students at Post-Graduate level and for those pursuing Chartered Accountancy. 50% of the total assistance is released to State Governments, 100% in case of UTs. Rs. 2.99 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2001-2002(April 2001-March 2002).

### **3.3.5 ASSISTANCE FOR COACHING AND ALLIED**

A Scheme for providing coaching facilities to SC students through pre-examination training centers, to help them to compete in various competitive examinations having all India recruitment character such as Civil Services Examination (Preliminary & Main), Entrance Examination for Professional Courses, Subordinate Services and Lower Services, Banking Recruitment Service and Railway Board etc has been implemented since 6<sup>th</sup> Plan onward. Similar schemes were also being implemented to provide coaching facilities to students from the minority community and backward classes. With a view to assist the students belonging to the weaker sections in a better manner and to facilitate implementation and monitoring, the existing schemes of similar nature have been amalgamated. Apart from amalgamation, certain modifications in existing schemes have been made to make the scheme more effective and result oriented. The revised scheme has been made effective with effect from September 2001. Following are the main features of the new scheme: -

1. The scheme aims at providing coaching for admission to the institutions imparting technical, vocational courses covering engineering, medical, agricultural, management, information technology and service related courses both in private and public sector. The scheme also provides for coaching for recruitment to services under Group 'A' and "B" under the Central and State Government, Public Sector undertaking, Banks as well as in Private Sector.
2. The Scheme provides for stipend of Rs.700/- per month to the outstation students and Rs.225/- per month for local students for Civil Services Examinations, CDS.NDA and Defence related services including Group 'A' or equivalent services in Central/State Governments, PSU's and private sector. For Group 'B' or equivalent services in Central/State Government, PSU's and private sector, the monthly rate of stipend is Rs.375/- and Rs.125/- for outstation and local candidates respectively. Similarly for all entrance examinations for professional courses and other service sector courses including private sector,

the rate of monthly stipend is Rs.375 (outstation candidates) and Rs.125 (local candidates).

3 The scheme is to be implemented by institutions of repute, both Public and Private, which are running coaching courses and have achieved distinction. They are required to show results in terms of performance of the candidates coached and even a system of reward has been built in for institutions achieving higher results.

4. The selected institutions are paid on the basis of course and number of students per course. The funding pattern is 90:10 basis with Central Government bearing 90% of the expenditure in case of courses run by NGOs, Universities and institution running coaching programmes. In case of institutions run by State Government, funding pattern is on 50:50 basis, while in case of UTs it is 100%.

5. The coaching centers are entitled to financial assistance of Rs.8000/- per student per course for training in Group 'A' services, Rs.6000/- per student per course for Group 'B' services and for entrance examinations.

Rs. 2.00 crores was provided as a central assistance under the scheme during the year 2001-2002 (April 2001- March 2002).

### **3.3.6 UPGRADATION OF MERIT**

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

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

Besides, Special allowances like readers allowance, transport allowance, escorts allowance etc. are provided to students with disabilities. Rs. 1.01 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2001 -2002(April 2001-March 2002).

### **3.4 SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT**

#### **3.4.1 CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PCR AND THE POA ACTS**

Under the scheme, 50% assistance to States and 100% assistance to UTs is sanctioned for strengthening administrative and enforcement machinery, other related measures, such as assistance for special cells, special Courts, Legal Aid relief to victims, inter-caste marriage, publicity measures, survey of untouchability/ atrocity prone areas related measures. The scale of relief for victims of Atrocity as provided in POA Rules ranges from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 2,00,000/-. During the financial year 2001-2002, central assistance of Rs. 31.05 crores was provided as assistance to the States/UTs to take effective measures towards eradication of untouchability and for checking commission of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

### **3.5 MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**

#### **3.5.1 ALL INDIA RADIO**

All Stations of AIR have been mounting programmes for the 'Eradication of Untouchability' in their Special Audience Programmes (SAP) like Rural, Women, Youth and Children's programmes apart from the general broadcasts. These programmes have been in the form of Talks, Plays, Features, Discussions, Interviews, Comparing and Slogans etc. The total number of programmes broadcast on publicity for the 'Eradication of Untouchability' in different dialects/regional languages from various All India Radio Stations during the calendar year 2001 amounts to 5603.

#### **3.5.2 DOORDARSHAN**

Doordarshan Kendras telecast programmes on the occasion of the birth and death anniversaries of great men like Mahatma Gandhi, B.R.Ambedkar, Saint Ravidas etc. and on the works done by them on social reforms, untouchability etc. Doordarshan also telecast news related to work on untouchability and development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Doordarshan Kendras have been directed to earmark time for giving publicity for programmes having direct relevance for development of SCs and STs.

### **3.5.3 DIRECTORATE OF FIELD PUBLICITY (DFP)**

Publicity on 'Eradication of Untouchability' is part of DFP's normal publicity programmes. All Field Publicity Units regularly organise publicity programmes campaigning for the total 'Eradication of Untouchability'. This theme comes in for special focus on occasions like 2<sup>nd</sup> October Gandhi Jayanti and 14<sup>th</sup> April Ambedkar Jayanti.

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

A 10 minute sponsored radio programme "Sanvarti Jayen Jeevan Ki Rahen" produced by DAVP on behalf of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment was on continuous broadcast by 118 AIR stations all over the country, including North East, in 19 regional languages during the calendar year 2001. This programme has various aspects of Scheduled Caste development and eradication of untouchability.

### **3.5.5 FILMS DIVISION**

During the year 2001, Films Division had undertaken production of a short fiction film for rural audience entitled "Munadi". The film revolves around the problem of untouchability and the question of self-dignity. The Films Division had also undertaken production of a documentary film against untouchability for theatrical release.

### **3.5.6 PUBLICATION DIVISION**

During the year many articles were published on untouchability in various journals brought out by the Publication Division as detailed below: -

Name of the Journal	Article
Ajkal Urdu	One article relating to Dalit Literature – which mainly dealt with the theme of untouchability and also published one short story on the theme.
Yojana (English)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Human Rights and India.</li><li>2. National Commission for Women: An Appraisal.</li><li>3. Human Rights Development Report: New Index of Poverty.</li><li>4. Better Deal for disabled.</li></ol>

Yojana (Hindi)	Nine articles were published.
Kurukshetra (Hindi)	Six articles were published in the journal.

### **3.5.7 SONG & DRAMA DIVISION**

The Division presented programmes on a variety of themes including eradication of untouchability. A Special highlight on the theme of eradication of untouchability was made during the months of April & October in connection with Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Jayanti and Gandhi Jayanti. More than 2000 programmes were presented on these occasions.

### **3.5.8 PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU**

Wide publicity was given in Print and Electronics Media to steps being taken by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment towards implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

### **3.6 OTHER CENTRAL MINISTRIES**

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

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# CHAPTER-4

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

Under Section 15A(1) of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations are required to take such measures as may be necessary for ensuring that the rights arising from the abolition of untouchability are made available to and are availed of by those subjected to any disability arising out of untouchability. Such measures include:

- (a) the provision of adequate facilities, including legal aid ;
- (b) the appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervisions over prosecutions;
- (c) the setting up of Special Courts;
- (d) the setting up of Committees at appropriate levels to assist in formulating or implementing such measures;
- (e) periodic surveys of the working of the Act with a view to suggesting measures for better implementation;
- (f) the identification of areas where persons are under any disability arising out of untouchability and adoption of such measures as would ensure the removal of such disability from these areas.

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

### **1. ANDHRA PRADESH**

#### **LEGAL AID**

During 2001-2002 an amount of Rs. 133.39 lakhs was incurred for monitory relief and legal aid to the victims of atrocities and provided aid to 533 victims. At present there is no income limit fixed for eligibility to provide legal aid to victims of atrocities.

## **INTER CASTE MARRIAGES**

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is implementing the scheme "Promotion of Inter Caste Marriages" and supporting the couples whose marriages were performed inter-caste in which either of the spouse belongs to SC and the other belongs to either Other Castes or Backward Classes.

The incentive is given either in the form of cash of Rs. 10,000/- or economic rehabilitation package or any other package under various programmes of APSCCFC.

During 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 135.40 lakhs was spent on 1354 inter- caste married couple towards incentives.

## **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

The SCs/STs Cell is functioning in the Social Welfare Department at Secretariat level. The State Government has also established a Special Cell in the Police Department in the office of the CID headed by an IGP (PCR) Cell with supporting staff for speedy investigation, prosecution and effective disposal of cases of untouchability offences and the cases of atrocities on SCs and STs.

## **SPECIAL COURTS**

The Special Mobile Courts have been set up since 1978 to deal with offences under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. 22 Special Mobile Magistrate Courts were also sanctioned to function in 22 districts of the State namely Ananthapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavary, West Godavary, Krishna, Kurnool, Nellore, Prakasam, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Khammam, Medak, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Guntur, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Ranga Reddy except Hyderabad district. These courts were provided with a Mobile van to tour in the districts and to conduct the trial of the cases. Assistant Public Prosecutors were also separately appointed by the Director of Prosecution to conduct the prosecution of the cases before these courts.

## **COMMITTEES**

Under this Act, Government has constituted a High Power State Level Review Committee on atrocities against SCs and STs vide G.O.Ms. No. 49 SW

(POA) Dept. dated 21.5.2001 which has its meeting once in six months to review atrocities against SCs and STs.

The District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees vide G.O.Ms. No. 232 SW (H1) Deptt. Dated 26.11.1991 have been constituted which have meeting once in three months. On the recommendations of Justice Dr. K. Punnayya Commission, the Government have also issued orders for constituting Peace Committees in the areas where large scale atrocities take place vide G.O.Ms.No. 109 dated 31.10.2001 besides constitution of Mandal Level Committees with public representatives, officials, non-officials and SC, ST organization and its functionaries with Mandal Revenue Officer as Member Convenor vide GO Ms. No. 112 dated 31.10.2001 and also Non-official Advisory Committee to assist and advise the District in charge Minister on the problems of SCs and STs in the villages vide G.O.Ms. No. 113, dated 31.10.2001.

## **PUBLICITY & PROPOGANDA**

### **Awareness Programme**

In order to curb evil practice of untouchability and creating proper awareness among the general public, circulars, pamphlets and other instructions have already been issued from time to time to launch an awareness campaign. A massive campaign was also launched from 1<sup>st</sup> November, 2001 to 3<sup>rd</sup> November, 2001 and weekly visits to village and observed 30<sup>th</sup> of every month as "Civil Rights Day" through bringing out pamphlets, posters, booklets, pledges, painting on RTC buses and bus stops, wall paintings, pillar boards, hoardings, song and drama musical programmes plays, skits, playlets, slides, electronic media and playing cassettes in cinema theaters before and after the intervals.

### **Campaign for eradication of untouchability and prevention of atrocities against SCs and STs**

- The Government of Andhra Pradesh issued G.O.Ms. No. 35, SW (POA-1) Deptt. Dated 21.04.1999, appointing Justice Dr. K. Punnayya, Retired Judge of Andhra Pradesh High Court as Single Member Commission of enquiry.
- The Commission submitted its report on 31.05.2001.
- The Government vide G.O.Ms.No. 92, SW (POA-1) Deptt. Dated 03.10.2001 accepted the recommendations of the Commission.
- The Government also decided to launch a campaign on eradication of untouchability and prevention of atrocities against SCs and STs with an action programme.

- The Government issued guidelines in Govt. Memo No. 9508/POA.1/2001, Dated 25.10.2001 to all District Collectors to conduct of campaign for eradication of untouchability and prevention of atrocities against SCs & STs.
- The Hon'ble Chief Minister and the Cabinet Sub-Committee conducted Tele Conference with all Collectors and Superintendent of Police on 27.10.2001.
- The Hon'ble Chief Minister addressed letters to all leaders of political parties, M.L.As. MPs, Central Ministers and Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha with an appeal to participate and extend full cooperation in the successful conduct of the campaign.
- The Social Welfare Department, Tribal Welfare Department and Revenue Department also issued various Government Orders to implement each of recommendations.
- Publicity material like pamphlets, posters, booklets containing the recommendations of Justice Punnayya Commission, Oath to be taken in the meetings were prepared by Information and Public Relation Department and sent to all District Collectors for wide publicity through nodal teams for implementation of the action programme from 1<sup>st</sup> November, 2001.
- Comprehensive guidelines were issued to the District Collectors for conducting the campaign from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> November, 2001.

### **Launching of campaign**

The Hon'ble Chief Minister launched the campaign on 1<sup>st</sup> November, 2001 at Peddaraddypeta village of Pulkal Mandal in Medak District.

### **Celebration of Civil Rights Day**

- Government issued orders in G.O.Ms. No. 128, SW (POA-1) Department, Dated 21.11.2001 that the 30<sup>th</sup> of every month (28<sup>th</sup> in February) shall be celebrated as Civil Rights Day in one village in each Mandal.
- All officials and non-officials will be associated with the programme on that day.
- A Gramsabha will be conducted during the course of which the oath on eradication of untouchability will be administered and message from Hon'ble Chief Minister would be read out.
- Cultural programmes like dramas, burrakathas on the theme of eradication of untouchability and prevention of atrocities on SCs and STs will be conducted.

- Pamphlets and other publicity material will be used for educating people on the evils of untouchability.
- All the District Collectors were requested vide message No. H1/7947/2001, Dated 07.11.2001 to prepare monthly action plan for the visit of the teams to villages every week and to give advance intimation to the villages selected and also to involve all elected representatives, gram sarpanchs, ward members and all villagers in the programme. They were also requested to tackle the issues in a persuasive and positive manner in a congenial atmosphere avoiding eruption of any social confrontation and to give wide publicity about the visits and to send a comprehensive report covering all Mandals after completion of programme every week in the prescribed format.
- Accordingly, the District Collectors are organizing the weekly visits to the villages and also organized the Civil Rights Day on 30<sup>th</sup> of November. So far about 8,000 villages are covered by the teams during the weekly visits in the State.

## **2. ASSAM**

### **LEGAL AID**

Free legal aid is given to deserving SC/ST families through Sub-Divisional Legal Aid Committees.

### **COMMITTEES**

In Assam, Legal Aid Committees have been functioning in all the districts. State Level Advisory Council has also been functioning. These Committees have representation of SC/ST/OBC members also. The State Level Advisory Council for SC/ ST headed by Minister-in-charge, SC/ST also looks after the matters of Civil Rights of these groups of people. All MLAs and MPs belonging to SC/ST community are the members of this Council along with the representatives of the prominent voluntary organizations.

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

## **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

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

## **SPECIAL COURTS**

18 number of Special Courts have been functioning. All the courts are designated Special Courts.

## **INDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

There is since no instance of practice of untouchability in the State of Assam, therefore, no area has been identified as "untouchability prone area" in the State.

## **INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES**

During the year 2001, 40 number of couples were assisted with financial incentive.

### **3. BIHAR**

#### **LEGAL AID**

The Welfare Department has been made budget provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs under the Act during the current year 2002-2003 to meet with the requirement of Districts.

#### **PUBLICITY**

For implementation of the Act, the State Government has taken various measures, mainly for publicity of the Act. For creating awareness amongst the public, the task has been entrusted to Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samities and Village Panchayats as per three tier Panchayati Raj System. Due to the measures

taken by State Government, no cases have been registered during 2000 and 2001. Further a budget provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been kept during 2002-2003 under the Act.

### **APPOINTMENT OF NODAL OFFICER**

For implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, the Secretary, Home Department, Government of Bihar has been designated as Nodal Officer who from time to time convenes meeting to review the implementation of the provisions of the Act at the State level.

### **SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES CELL**

At State level, a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cell has been functioning under the Director General of Police (CID) at Headquarters. This cell functions under the charge of Inspector General of Police (Weaker Section).

### **COMMITTEES**

A Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister has been constituted at State level to review the action taken in implementation of various provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. Likewise, the Committee has also been set up at District level under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate, which conducts a review of the action taken in Act once in every three months.

### **SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POLICE STATIONS**

At the State level, a Police Station for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been established in the CID Headquarters at Patna which has jurisdiction all over the State. In addition, 9 Police Stations have also been set up in the district headquarters of Nalanda, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Gaya, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Bhagalpur and Munger with specified jurisdictions.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

Special Courts have been set up under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 under which SCs and STs

related cases have been taken up. No separate Special Court has been set up under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

#### **APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed in the courts for taking up cases of atrocity.

#### **4. CHHATTISGARH**

##### **LEGAL AID**

A provision of legal aid has been made in the State. Though no case came up under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 during the reported year.

##### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

The State Government has set up Special Police Cell in ten districts to review the cases registered under the Act. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell has been set up in the Police headquarters under the charge of Inspector General of Police with supporting staff.

##### **SPECIAL POLICE THANAS**

Special Police Thanas (AJK) have been set up in the districts of Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Jagdalpur Dantewada, Bilaspur, Raigarh and Surguja.

##### **INDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

No untouchability prone areas have been identified in the State.

##### **PERIODIC SURVEY**

During the year 2001, no case was registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and as such there was no need of a separate survey to be conducted.

## **PUBLICITY**

For wide publicity, an amount of Rs. 1.5 lakhs was incurred. The Seminars and Workshops were also organized during the year and an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was incurred in this regard.

## **SPECIAL COURTS**

No need of setting up of exclusive special courts under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 was felt due to less number of cases pending in the courts.

## **5. GOA**

### **LEGAL AID**

There were 49 cases on which an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 20,000/- was incurred on legal aid.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

Taking into consideration the low rate of crime the existing arrangements established for the purpose of trial of atrocity has been sufficient and adequate. The State Government has designated District and Session Courts, North Goa and South Goa as Special Courts for the purpose.

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

There are no vulnerable and untouchability prone areas in the State, where number of weaker sections are likely to be subjected to atrocities.

## **6. GUJARAT**

### **LEGAL AID**

The State Government has a scheme to give legal aid to the victims. Under the scheme, the present income limit for such aid is Rs. 12,000/- p.a.,

which is required to be raised up to Rs. 24,000/ - p.a. and that the present rate of Rs. 500/- for civil case is also not sufficient and needs to be enhanced.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

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

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

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

### **COMMITTEES**

The State Government has initiated various measures for effective implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. Committees at State, District and Taluka levels have been set up for quarterly review of cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. A high level Committee at the State Level has also been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister. The Committee consists of Minister Social Justice and

Empowerment, Finance Minister, Members of Parliament and State Legislatures and certain Senior Government Officers, as members. The Committee takes annual review of the implementation of the Act.

**State Level Committee:**

A State Level Committee has been working under the Chairpersonship of the Secretary in charge of Social Welfare for reviewing the reports of Vigilance Officers of Vigilance Squads. This Committee constitutes of Home Secretary, Legal Secretary, Revenue Secretary, Panchayat Secretary, Special IGP (prevention of Atrocities on SC & ST) and Social Welfare Director. This Committee reviews the cases of atrocities and cases of PCR Act, 1955 quarterly and also reviews the measures taken by the various departments in this regard.

**District Level Committee:**

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

**Taluka Level Committee :**

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

**City level Committees:**

Under the Chairpersonship of the Police Commissioner, City level Committees have also been working. Government Pleader, Municipal Commissioner and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Members of the Municipal Corporation are members of these committees. These Committees review the cases of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled

Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in the city areas.

**PUBLICITY**

Every year " Economic Uplift week" is celebrated from 2 October (Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday) to 7<sup>th</sup> October. Programmes of Social Economic Upliftment are given more importance during the celebration of the week. District and Taluka level Shibirs and Workshops are organized periodically for removal of untouchability and prevention of atrocities.

**PRAYOGIC KENDRAS**

In the rural areas, due to lack of literacy and orthodox mind of village people, the practice of untouchability still exists and it is necessary to change, their mind. Five Prayog Kendras have been set up in five Talukas. The Prayog Kendra Sanchalak (Class – II) is working with the village people arranging the programme of removal of untouchability. The Prayog Kendras in the Taluka covering five villages are as under:

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

			5. Siyani
5.	Bhavnagar	Kundala	1. Simarda
			2. Nesda
			3. Pithawada
			4. Ambardi
			5. Jesar

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

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

### **INTENSIVE BLOCKS**

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

SR.NO.	NAME OF DISTRICT	TALUKA
1.	Ahmedabad	Dholka
2.	Mehsana	Vijapur
3.	Sabarkantha	Idar
4.	Banaskantha	Vadgam
5.	Surendranagar	Muli
6.	Gandhinagar	Gandhinagar
7.	Baroda	Baroda
8.	Kheda	Kapadvanj
9.	Anand	Khambhat
10.	Panchmahal	Godhara
11.	Bharuch	Bharuch
12.	Surat	Choryasi

13.	Navsari	Navsari
14.	Rajkot	Rajkot
15.	Bahvnagar	Talaja
16.	Junagadh	Veraval
17.	Jamnagar	Jamngar
18.	Kutch	Anjar
19.	Amreli	Rajula
20.	Patan	Patan
21.	Dang	Ahva

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

- (a) The District Magistrate / District Superintendent of Police of respective Districts are held responsible for security of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (b) All Gazetted Officials of Districts are instructed to visit Scheduled Castes locality compulsorily during their tours.
- (c) The three tier Social Justice Committee set up at District, Taluka and Village Panchayats under the Gujarat Panchayats Act, are entrusted with the work of eradication of untouchability and stop the practice of untouchability in any form.
- (d) The Law Officials have been instructed to deal with the cases effectively in the court of law, particularly the cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.
- (e) The Field Officers have been instructed to make a survey regarding the practice of untouchability and to identify such areas, where the tension builds up often and to take measures to defuse the tension and arrange more programmes on eradication of untouchability in such area, where the practice of untouchability is prevalent
- (f) The Government has also introduced a scheme to provide travelling allowance and daily allowance to the witnesses and victimized persons of cases of untouchability and atrocity during attending the investigation before the Inquiry Officer and before the Court. An amount of Rs. 15/- is given as daily allowances plus actual bus/railway fares.

### **INTER CASTE MARRIAGE**

With a view to develop the sense of social integrity, the Government encourages the inter-caste marriages with Schedule Caste persons. The State Government is giving Rs. 50,000/- to such Couples. As against the Budget provisions of Rs. 50 lakhs in 2001-2002 for incentives for inter caste marriages, an expenditure of Rs. 49.80 lakhs was incurred and 117 couples were benefited.

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

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

1. Rs. 15/- per day to each member of the families up to six month as cash dole.
2. Rs. 6/- per day for animal maintenance up to six month as a cash dole.

## **7. HARYANA**

### **LEGAL AID**

Assistance for legal aid is provided for cases pertaining to practice of untouchability, non entry into temples/drinking water, wells and other public places, mutation of land records, abduction and kidnapping of girls and women and cases pertaining to reservations meant for Scheduled Castes. Expenses towards witnesses and court fees are also met under the scheme. During the calendar year 2001, an amount of Rs.4000/- was utilized benefiting eight person. There is no income ceiling to avail of the scheme of legal aid.

### **INTER CASTE MARRIAGE**

Financial assistance of Rs.25, 000 (60% in the form of fixed deposit for six years and 40% in cash) is provided to a couple, one of whom belongs to Scheduled Caste Community, contracting inter-caste marriage. During the calendar year 2001, an expenditure of Rs.4.50 lakhs was incurred for the benefit of eighteen such couples.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

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

## **ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

There is no atrocity prone area in the State.

## **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

District Welfare Officer has been entrusted with the responsibility of effective implementation of the PCR Act, 1955.

## **SURVEY**

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

## **COMMITTEES**

District Consultative Committees have been set up under the Chairpersonship of Deputy Commissioners for review and monitoring of the cases under the Act. Other Members of the Committee are District Superintendent of Police, MLAs belonging to Scheduled Castes and two other nominated persons.

## **AWARD TO PANCHAYATS**

During the calendar year 2001, an amount of Rs. 1.40 lakhs was given towards distribution of awards to 28 Panchayats @ Rs.5000/- (per Panchayat) as an encouragement for the work in field of construction of roads in villages and promoting admission of girls in schools.

## **ADMINISTRATION**

A special cell has been created in every district to ensure speedy investigation of cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes. The District Inspector of Police is in charge of the Cell. A special cell has also been set up at Police Headquarters, Panchkula to deal with crime against weaker sections of the society. The Cell is functioning under the direct supervision of the Inspector General of Police, Law and Order, Haryana.

## **8. HIMACHAL PRADESH**

### **LEGAL AID**

Assistance for legal matters is provided free of cost by the State Legal Aid Board to a person whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 25,000/-. There is, however, no income ceiling for SCs/STs, women and children. Free legal aid scheme includes expenses towards litigation as well as TA/DA to witnesses. During the year 2001, 56 Scheduled Castes and 5 Scheduled Tribes persons were benefited. Under the scheme, Rs. 1200/- at Sub-Divisional level, Rs.1600/- at District level and Rs. 4000/- at High Court level are paid to a lawyer as fees per case as assistance.

### **INTER CASTE MARRIAGES**

Financial assistance @ Rs.25, 000/- per couple is provided to those high caste who marry Scheduled Caste. In the year, an expenditure of Rs. 24.09 lakhs was incurred.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

The number of cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 is since less, therefore, Special Courts have not been set up so far.

### **UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

As the number of cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 is less therefore, no need has yet been felt to identify the untouchability prone areas.

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

A Special Cell has been set up in the State Police Headquarters to register complaints relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At district level also, such a Cell exists in each district Headquarters.

## **COMMITTEES**

In pursuance of sub-section (4) of Section 15A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, a State level Committee has been constituted and action is also being taken to reconstitute it.

## **9. JHARKHAND**

### **LEGAL AID**

As per the memorandum issued by the undivided Bihar State, the State Government has been providing legal assistance an amount of Rs. 1000/- through District Magistrate and Divisional Commissioner. The budget provision made during 2001-2002 was disbursed to various districts.

### **INTER-CASTES MARRIAGES**

The incentives for Inter-Castes married couple has been increased from Rs. 5000/- per couple to Rs. 25,000/- per couple and that the budget provision was made during the year 2001-2002 for the purpose.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

A provision has been made for setting up of special courts at Chatra and Palamu districts under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

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

No case so far has been reported in the State under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 however, if any case come to the notice of the State Government, immediate action would be taken in this regard.

## **PCR CELL**

A Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cell have been set up in the Home Department for disposal of cases registered under the Act. The Cell functions under the charge of Deputy Inspector General of Police, the headquarters of which is at Ranchi.

## **COMMITTEES**

The State level Monitoring Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister, which meets at an interval of six months.

## **PUBLICITY & PROPOGANDA**

For publicity and propoganda of the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, necessary directions have been issued to Commissioner, Tribal Welfare Department. Action is being taken to accord publicity through bringing advertisements in daily newspapers.

## **SURVEY**

The surveys are conducted by Jharkhand Tribal Research Institute, Ranchi and that no separate survey has been conducted under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

## **10. KARNATAKA**

### **LEGAL AID**

The Karnataka Legal Aid Services Authority provides legal assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons. The expenses of the legal aid are being met out of the general funds provided to the Legal Services Authority by the Government of Karnataka.

## **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

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

## **SPECIAL COURTS**

There are no Special Courts to try the cases coming under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, but all Judicial Magistrate First Class Courts at Taluk Head Quarters are taking up trial of cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. The Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement (DCRE) has sent a proposal to set up mobile courts for enforcement of the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. This is under consideration of the Government.

## **COMMITTEES**

The Government has set up a High Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Minister for Home and co-chaired by the social Welfare Minister in Karnataka State with the following members:-

- (1) Principal Secretary, Home & Transport,
- (2) Principal Secretary, Social Welfare Department,
- (3) Principal Secretary, Revenue Deptt.
- (4) Secretary, Law & Parliamentary Affairs,
- (5) Secretary (PC & AS) Home and Transport Department
- (6) Secretary, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department
- (7) Director General of Police and Inspector General of Police, Bangalore.
- (8) Director of Public Prosecutions and Govt. Litigation.
- (9) Additional Director General of Police, DCRE- convener and Member Secretary

This Committee meets regularly to monitor the cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 .

## **IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

Periodic surveys are conducted to identify untouchability prone areas and action is taken to remove irritants which lead to tension between Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes and non- Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes. The untouchability prone areas in the State of Karnataka as identified in the survey conducted by Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement Cell during 1994 is given below:-

DHARWAD DISTRICT :	Sartur, Honnapur, Keligeri, Byadagi, Battikoppa, Varada, Warangalla.
BIJAPUR DISTRICT :	Baradala.
GULBARGA DISTRICT :	Alagi, Seethanur, Ganjelkhed, Bhusnoor, Surapur, Chincholi, Vothana, Hippigere, Petannapur, Hagaragundagi, Rayakode, Mimergeri, Afzalpur.
RAICHUR DISTRICT:	Idapanur, Gudihalla, Jogapur, Karatagi, Manvi, Gangavathi, Turvihala, Khanapur.
BIDAR DISTRICT:	Torekalla, Bhalki, Dhakulli, Kushnur, Horahatti.
CHITRADURGA DISTRICT :	Gudihalli, Babbutiriyar, Somagudda,kyamadu, Chitranayakanahalli, Obbenahatti, Anaji.
SHIMOGA DISTRICT:	B.R. Project, Malavalli, Tyagadakatta, Kargal, Honnali, Belagutti.
BELLARY DISTRICT:	Deshnur, Telagi.
BANGALORE DISTRICT:	Kumbalgad, Channasandra, Puttanagar, Srinivasapur, Kadathippur, Harohalli, Kadugodi, Beechinahalli.
KOLAR DISTRICT:	Harati village, Hanagatti village.
TUMKUR DISTRICT:	Doddaballa villages.
MYSORE DISTRICT:	Kushalanagar, K.Gudu, G.Marelli, Devanur, Chitenahalli, Hannur, Kilagere, Badanavalu, Kelasur.
MANDYA DISTRICT:	Shivahalli, Malligere, Sandahalli, Hulikere, Koppalu, K. Shettyhalli.

HASSAN DISTRICT: Gandasi village, Chigahalli, Bandashettalli.

BELGAUM DISTRICT: Anagola village, Bendigere, Balladabagewadi,  
Mapanadinne, Patagundi, Anjivali.

### **INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES**

Sanctioning of financial assistance to inter-caste married couples is under a centrally sponsored scheme. Financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 25,000/- per couple is being sanctioned under this scheme. During 2001-2002 under District Sector, an amount of Rs. 170.72 lakhs was earmarked for the scheme of "Removal of Untouchability" and financial assistance to the inter-caste married couples was given under the scheme. Besides this Rs. 215.00/- lakhs was also earmarked for this scheme under State Sector during 2001-2002. The Department of Social Welfare has spent Rs. 200 lakhs for payment of incentive to 800 inter-caste married couples.

### **SURVEY**

During the year 1993-94, a survey of the status of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 in Karnataka was conducted by the Centre for Research and Development of Dalits under a scheme sponsored by DCRE , Government of Karnataka.

### **PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES**

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

## **11. MADHYA PRADESH**

### **LEGAL AID**

During the year 2001-2002, a provision of Rs.9.60 lakhs was made for providing legal aid through Legal Aid and Legal Advice Board. Assistance of

Public Prosecutors, Special Prosecutors and Senior Advocates is also made available to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes victims under the Act.

### **INTER CASTE MARRIAGES**

For eradication of untouchability and to promote inter-caste marriages, the State Government has implemented a scheme of inter-caste marriage. In accordance with the provision of the scheme, financial grant of Rs.10000/- and a certificate is given to a couple, one of whom belongs to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. During the year 2001-2002, an expenditure of Rs.04.26 lakhs was incurred out of a provision of Rs.13.32 lakhs and 71 couples was covered.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

- (a) A Protection Civil Rights Cell has been set up by the State Government to oversee the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and in particular to ensure that relief is provided to the victims. During the year 2001-2002, a budget provision of Rs.54.50 lakhs was made for this Cell out of which, Rs.34.00 lakhs were utilized.
- (b) A Scheduled Castes Development Cell under the charge of an Addl. Director General of Police has been established in the State Police Headquarter, which monitors the registration, investigation and prosecution of cases in Courts and supervises the working of Special Police Stations in the State.

### **COMMITTEES**

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

## **SURVEYS**

Untouchability prone areas have been surveyed in the State.

## **UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

Identification of survey was based on the cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

## **SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS**

38 Scheduled Caste Welfare Thanas have been set up for registering cases relating to atrocities and untouchability offences. Such Thanas have been set up in Mureana, Bhind, Ujjain, Rajgarh, Panna, Vidisha, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Bhopal, Mandala, Gwalior, Ratlam, Indore, Chhindwara, Khargaon, Balaghat, Dhar, Sioni, Devas, Datia, Mandsour, Damoh, Shajapur, Tikamgarh, Narshinghpur, Sidhi, Sagar, Shivpuri, Chhatarpur, Rewa, Sohore, Satna, Hoshangabad, Shadaul, Raisen, Baitul, Guna and Khandwa.

## **PUBLICITY**

### **A.Sadbhawana Shibir**

Sadbhawana Shibir were organized in all the districts of the State for eradication of untouchability. During the year 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 10.23 lakhs was disbursed to districts. The Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly, Chairperson of Zilla Panchayat and Members, Members of Nagar Panchayat and Gram Panchayat and Members of Scheduled Castes and non-members of Scheduled Castes also participated in Shibir.

### **B. Awards to Panchayats**

The Panchayats doing outstanding work in the field of eradication of untouchability are awarded by Government. At the district level, the Gram Panchayat doing outstanding work is awarded Rs. 5000/- and at Divisional level, Rs. 10,000/- and at the State level, the award is of Rs. 30,000/- and 20,000/- respectively as first and second award.

### **C. M.P. Harijan Sewak Sangh, Indore**

Harijan Sevak Sangh, Madhya Pradesh, Branch was provided financial assistance by the State Government for running 37 centers in 16 districts of 9 Divisions for propagation of theme of removal of untouchability through Padyatras in villages and organizing publicity campaigns on the subject.

### **D. Special work Scheme for Publicity & Media Coverage**

The State Government has introduced first time a Special Work Scheme for removal of untouchability during the year 2001-2002. Under the scheme various programmes at State level, has been organized. The details are as under:-

#### **(i) Inter School Essay Competition**

On 16.12.2001, inter school essay competition was organized at State level in which boys and girls of 28 district higher secondary schools participated on the theme of "untouchability: Tab Aur Aub". The participants were also given first, second and third prize of Rs. 5000/-, Rs. 3000/- & Rs. 2000/- respectively. This essay is also being published and distributed in the district for publicity.

#### **(ii) Inter University Debate Competition**

On 17.12.2001, inter university debate competition was organized at State level for eradication of untouchability. The subject of debate competition was "Asprushta Nivaran Ke Bina Anusuchit Jatiya Ke Liye Samajik Nayay Sambhav Nai Hai". The cash awards were given to the participants in favour and opposition as first, second and third awards of Rs. 5000/-, 3000/- and 2000/- respectively.

#### **(iii) Nukkad Natak Writing Competition**

For eradication of social evils and participation of people and community, nukkad natak and writing competitions were organized and from the participants, 6 poem and 6 writing papers were selected and these papers were also published and distributed at the State, Divisional and District levels.

#### **(iv) Chetna Geet Writing Competition**

On the theme of removal of untouchability one chetna geet writing competition was organized and out of 243 poems, 6 poems were selected and audio cassettes were prepared for publicity in various places in the district.

## **12. MAHARASHTRA**

### **LEGAL AID**

Free Legal Aid Committees have been established at District as well as Taluka Headquarters. They take care of legal assistance to all economically weaker sections of the society having annual income below Rs. 6,000/-.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

The Special machinery under Social Welfare Department has been created in addition to regular departmental set up. A Deputy Director is heading the Cell under the Act. Following works are envisaged under the Act.

1. Registration of offence and investigation
2. Social education and propaganda
3. Legal decisions.

Registration and investigation is taken care of by Home Department with Special administrative set up. Each and every offence is registered, investigated and charge sheeted by them.

Social Welfare Department is looking after social education and publicity aspects.

### **COMMITTEES**

The Vigilance Committees have been formed at District, Divisional and State level. District level Vigilance Committee is headed by District Magistrate. Divisional level Vigilance Committee is headed by Divisional Commissioner and State level Vigilance Committee is headed by Chief Minister. These Committees review the offences.

### **INTER-CASTE MARRAIGES**

To eradicate the caste element, inter-caste marriages are promoted under the scheme. The scheme is extended to the marriages between advance community and backward classes. Such a marriage is encouraged by giving financial assistance to extent of Rs. 15,000/-. During the year 2001-2002, 725

inter-caste married couples were encouraged with financial assistance of Rs. 108.77 lakhs.

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

The Extension Officer at Panchayat Samittee level is taking up the survey work. Depending on their reports, the District Vigilance Committee decides the degree of sensitivity of each village. These sensitive villages under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 is given below:-

S.No.	Name of District	Highly Sensitive	Partially Sensitive	Less Sensitive
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>NASIK DIVISION</b>			
1.	Nashik	-	-	-
2.	Dhule	24	-	-
3.	Jalgaon	-	-	-
4.	Nandurbar	20	9	9
5.	Ahmednagar	7	5	2
	<b>PUNE DIVISION</b>			
6.	Pune	21	3	-
7.	Satara	-	-	-
8.	Solapur	2	-	14
9.	Kolhapur	-	-	-
	<b>AMARAWATI DIVISION</b>			
10.	Amarawati	22	-	210
11.	Yeotmal	61	-	-
12.	Buldhana	16	25	-
13.	Akola	8	17	-
	<b>NAGPUR DIVISION</b>			
14.	Nagpur	-	-	-
15.	Wardha	-	-	-
16.	Bhandara	-	64	-
17.	Gondia	-	8	-
18.	Chandrapur	-	-	-
	<b>AURANGABAD DIVISION</b>			
19.	Aurangabad	36	-	-
20.	Jalna	-	-	-

21.	Beed	-	34	-
22.	Parbhani	-	-	-
23.	Hingoli	-	-	-
24.	Nanded	-	-	-
25.	Osmanabad	-	-	-
26.	Latur	21	21	-

## **PUBLICITY**

### **1. Parishads**

To educate the youth and social workers, Parishads at State, Divisional, & District level are organized with the help of Non-Government Organizations. During the year 2001-2002 details of Parishads organized are as under: -

1. State Level 1
2. Divisional Level 6
3. District Level 139

### **2. Participation of Youth**

With a view of involving students in the movement of eradicating social evils, various schemes has been formulated .

#### **Eloquence Competition**

Such competition through schools and colleges are organized by Special District Social Welfare. The winners are encouraged by giving cash prizes.

#### **Essay Competition**

Special District Social Welfare conducts essay competitions at school and college levels. The winners are given cash prizes.

### **3. Sensitization of Village Workers & Officers**

During the year 2001-2002, a programme of sensitization of village level workers and officers was undertaken. Under the scheme, one-day workshop was organized at 352 Panchayat Samittee level. 35,200 participants attended the said workshop. Amongst them were the Sarpanch, Secretary and Members of Grampanchayat, Talathi & Police Patil of village and Police employees of Police Stations. Expenditure to the extent of Rs. 39,35, 360/- was incurred on organization of 352 workshops during the year.

## **13 NAGALAND**

There is no separate Administrative / Judicial set up in the State of Nagaland to deal with the offences under the Act. In fact, there is no population of Scheduled Castes barring a few floating individuals mostly confined to Dimapur District. The population of Nagaland is predominantly Scheduled Tribes.

Nagaland being a predominantly tribal State, the State does not consider it imperative for making a special provision for the welfare of tribals. All programmes are implemented for the tribal population. There is no report of atrocities against tribals during the reported period.

## **14. ORISSA**

### **LEGAL AID**

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

There is a budget provision of Rs.20,000/- under the Scheme for the purpose. The amount has been allotted to two SC beneficiaries during 2001-2002.

However out of the funds provided by the State Govt. under Non Plan and State Plan i.e. Rs.35,000/- and Rs.12,000/- respectively for the purpose of providing legal aid, a sum of Rs.46,400/- have been sanctioned to 6 SC and 1 ST persons during 2001-2002 in civil /criminal cases.

As regards the income limit, according to existing guidelines for providing legal aid to SC/ST persons for fighting out difference cases, no income limit has been prescribed.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

For implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, although no officers have been appointed specifically, however, 32 Inspectors of Police, 18 Sub Inspectors of Police, 17 A.S.I.s of Police, 128 Constables have been deployed to implement the provisions of the said Act in all the 32 Police Districts

vide Notification No. 62181 dated 6.11.2000 of Home Deptt. in the State Government.

### **COMMITTEES**

The State Government have set up Committees at various levels to address the problems of atrocities against the SCs & STs. At State level, the SC Welfare Advisory Board has been constituted under the chairpersonship of Chief Minister, Orissa with some Scheduled Caste M.L.As. and non – officials members in which implementation of various development schemes for SCs and STs are reviewed, besides suggesting measures on prevention of atrocities.

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees as required under Rule 17 of the SCs & STs (POA) Rules, 1995, has been constituted and functioning at District levels. The quarterly meetings of the committee are being held regularly to review incidence of atrocities and implementation of the provisions of the Act.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

No courts have specifically been established for trial of cases for contravention of the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

### **PERIODIC SURVEYS**

Periodic Survey is being conducted, but no area has so far been identified as atrocity prone.

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

No area has so far been identified or declared as untouchability prone.

### **PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES**

Copies of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 translated into Oriya have been circulated amongst various Departments and functionaries. Wide

publicity is also given by the Information and Public Relations Department through various mass media about evil practice of untouchability and provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. The field Officers of ST & SC Development Department usually contact the villagers in course of their tour for creating awareness against the practice of untouchability through group discussions. During 2001-2002, a sum of Rs.1,80,000/- available under CSP scheme has been utilized by the districts in conducting the publicity programmes.

Leading Non – official Organizations working at the State / District level for Welfare and upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given grants to supplement their efforts in doing useful work for creating awareness against the evil practice of untouchability in bringing social harmony through posters, handbills, group discussions, staging of dramas at important public places and helping the Scheduled Caste persons for entry into the public places like hotels, temples, and drinking water sources etc. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh available under the CSP Scheme for implementation of the PCR and POA Acts during the year 2001-2002 has been sanctioned for utilization for the purpose.

### **INTER CASTE MARRIAGES**

Cash incentive @ Rs. 3,000/- per couple is provided for Inter-caste marriages between caste Hindus & Scheduled Castes for social integration and removal of untouchability. A sum of Rs. 2,00,000/- was provided under C.S.P Scheme for Inter Caste marriage during 2001-2002 out of which a sum of Rs.72,000/- has been sanctioned for payment of cash incentives to 24 couples.

## **15. PUNJAB**

### **LEGAL AID**

Free legal is provided by Punjab Legal Services Authority under Punjab Legal Services Authority Act, 1987(12).

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

Under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, no Special officer has been appointed, during the year under report.

## **SPECIAL COURTS**

Under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, no Special Court has been set up by the State Government.

## **COMMITTEES**

During the year under report, no committee under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 has been set up.

## **IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

No area in the State has been identified as untouchability prone, where the members of Scheduled Castes are to be subjected to untouchability.

## **PUBLICITY**

Wide publicity of the clauses of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 is made by way of organizing seminars, debates and mass lunch at District Headquarters by the Deptt. Publicity of welfare schemes is also done through advertisements in various newspapers. Folders, booklets are also got printed on various programmes so that majority of the people can avail benefits of schemes.

## **INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES**

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

## **16. RAJASTHAN**

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

A Civil Rights Cell has been formed in the Police Headquarters under the supervision of Inspector General of Police CID (CB) with supporting staff at State level to review the cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

Apart from this Cell, 22 Special Cells have also been set up in the State under the supervision of Deputy Superintendent of Police for prompt and immediate investigation of cases registered under the Act.

### **COMMITTEES**

A State level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister has been constituted which includes the State Minister of Social Welfare Department as Vice Chairperson and Chairperson, Scheduled Castes Committee, Members of Legislative Assembly, Secretaries of Home, Law, Revenue, Urban & Rural, Social Welfare Departments, Director General of Police, Managing Director of Rajasthan Scheduled Castes Development Co-operative Corporation, Director, Local Body Department and Director, Social Welfare Department as Members of the Committee.

The main functions of the Committee are as under:-

- (a) to review working of various provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and also suggest removal of untouchability offences in the State.
- (b) to see and prompt action in the cases of prevention of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections of the society and also to arrange relief measures provided to victims of atrocities.
- (c) to involve NGOs and Social Workers for removal of untouchability.

In addition to this, District Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at District level have also been formed under the charge of District Magistrate. Superintendent of Police, District Social Welfare Officer and District Regional Officer of Scheduled Tribes Development Department are nominated members. This Committee has also nominated five members amongst the public representatives including Members of Legislative Assembly of the District belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The functions of the Committee are to investigate and prompt action in the atrocity cases. The cases are referred immediately to Courts for disposal.

## **17. TAMIL NADU**

### **LEGAL AID**

The Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority is the instrumentality of the State for the implementation of the Constitutional directive under Article 39-A of the Constitution. The Authority constituted under the Legal Services Act, 1987 as amended is continuing all the programmes and policies of the erstwhile Legal Aid Board.

This Authority has 167 constituent units throughout Tamil Nadu. The Authority is funded by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The funds are allotted through grants-in aid provided for the budget for each financial year. The Authority is providing legal aid in terms of Article 39-A of the Constitution to all persons. This Authority's Legal Aid Programmes include legal assistance, protection and defending cases before courts and Tribunals. A variety of other programmes like relief through authorities, conciliation, Meditation, Center for Women, Assistance to prisoners, Legal Aid Clinic, Legal Literacy and Awareness Camps and Lok Adalat etc are also undertaken.

The total number of applications received during the year 2001 was 65,868. The number of applications received from persons belonging to Scheduled Castes out of those applications was 5875 and those from Scheduled Tribes was 332, making a total of 6,207. This works out to 9.42% of the total applications received.

As for income limit to provide legal assistance, this authority has prescribed the ceiling of Rs. 25,000 per annum, but under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, the legal aid to persons belongs to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is free, and no income limit is prescribed.

The National Legal Services Authority is also sending funds to this Authority towards programme expenses and no separate allotment of funds is made by the Government exclusively for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 is being enforced not only by all the Police Stations in Tamil Nadu but also by the 34 Special Protection of Civil Rights Mobile Squads located at each of 34 District headquarters. For effective

enforcement, each mobile squad headed by an Inspector of Police, 1 Sub-Inspector of Police, 3 Head Constables, 2 Police Constables is functioning for prevention and detection of cases.

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

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

The Additional Director-General of Police, CID., Social Justice and the Inspector-General of Police, Human Rights & Social Justice, CID, Chennai monitor the enforcement of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 cases and also supervise the functioning of the Protection of Civil Rights Mobile Squads. The Inspector-General of Police, Human Rights and Social Justice, CID., has been provided with necessary backup staff, including the post of one Economist and one Sociologist ( for research and analysis), 2 Superintendents, 6 Assistants, 3 Typists, 6 Office Assistants, 2 Driver Head Constables. 7 Supervisory Squads exist and each is head by a Deputy Superintendent of Police with the supporting staff, 1 Driver Police Constable with a jeep with Headquarters at Chennai, Trichy, Madurai, Villuppuram Thanjavur, Ramnad and Tirunelveli.

### **COMMITTEES**

The State Government have constituted a State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee to review the implementation of the provisions of the Act. Accordingly orders have been issued constituting the Committee with the Hon'ble Chief Minister as the Chairperson and 26 others as the members of the Committee.

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

The District Collectors conduct review every month of all the cases registered under the P.C.R. Act 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

(Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 and send their reports. The review reports received from the District Collectors are discussed in detail by the Secretary to Government, Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department with D.I.G., P.C.R. every month. Necessary instructions on the follow up action to be taken are issued to the District Collectors.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

For speedy disposal of cases registered under Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, 4 Special Courts have been set up at the head quarters as indicated below :-

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

The cases are being disposed of expeditiously in all the 4 courts. Another proposal for formation of 2 courts is under examination. In addition, 11 designated courts also try cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

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

The Protection of Civil Rights Wing in Tamil Nadu is pioneer in framing a scheme to identify untouchability/atrocities prone villages. The norms were introduced as early as in the year 1984 and subsequently modified. The following norms are in force from the year 1994.

- (a) A village is considered atrocity prone, if in a mother village or its hamlets 3 or more true cases are reported within a periods of 3 successive calendar years.
- (b) Atrocity Prone villages identified are declared 'highly sensitive' in nature, even if one case involving heinous offence, such as murder, rape, arson or grievous hurt is reported.
- (c) A Village is also considered atrocity prone, even of one case of heinous offence, caste oriented tension/ clash is reported.
- (d) Atrocity prone villages are kept in the active list for a period of 2 years from the last reported case and then transferred to the dormant list for a further period of three years. During the dormant period, if any case is reported, it is brought back to Atrocity Prone villages.

As per the above norms, 191 villages have been identified as 'Atrocity Prone' and 278 Villages as Dormant Atrocity Prone Areas during the year 2001. These Villages are surveyed by the staff of PCR Units in the district and bring it to the notice of Superintendents of Police and Collector for taking precautionary and preventive measures to avoid any untoward incidents/ clashes between the Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Castes.

### **PUBLICITY**

To educate the public about the evils of untouchability, a mobile (Publicity) Unit with staff and Audio-Visual equipment was established in 1983 (G.O.Ms.No.674, Social Welfare Department, dated 23.7.83) . This unit with headquarters at Chennai covers 13 Districts viz Chennai, Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur, Vellore, Cuddalore, Thiruvannamalai, Villupuram, Salem, Namakkal, Dharmपुरi, Erode, Coimbatore and Nilgries. One more uinit with headquarters at Tiruchirapalli with Staff and audio visual equipments was established in 1989. This unit covers remaining 16 Districts in Southern Regions of Tamil Nadu.

To educate, the public feature film 'Puthia Sarithiram fillers and feature film "Kalam maridhuchi" and Vazhu Vazhavidu" have been produced for being screened, in villages and telecast over television. These units concentrate on areas where untouchability is practiced.

Besides, the above, following measures have been under taken for removal of untouchability.

- (1) Manithaneya Varavishz' is celebrated form 24<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> January of every year by conducting meeting to focus the attention of the public about the evils of untouchability and the need to treat the Scheduled Caste equally. This opportunity is also availed to publicist concessions available to the Scheduled

Castes. The Government is sanctioning a sum of Rs.5 lakhs every year for this purpose from 1997-98.

(2) Folk artist like Villupattu Kuzhu are engaged to raise the opinion of the public against untouchability through the medium of songs.

(3) Community feasts are arranged every year on 26<sup>th</sup> January, 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2<sup>nd</sup> October or on a local important day. The District Voluntary organizations are involved in arranging the Samabandhi Bojanam/Community feasts. A sum of Rs.50,000/- per annum is spent for this purpose.

(4) For educating the public through Television, a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs per annum has been sanctioned from 1997-98 for the production of films/features on removal of untouchability etc.

### **SURVEY**

Survey has been a regular feature in Tamil Nadu. A post of Statistical Inspector has been specially created in the PCR Units in all the District/Commissionerates for this purpose. To supervise the survey works interalia, 2 posts of Economist and a Sociologist had also been created in the office of the Inspector General of Police Human Rights Social Justice, CID Chennai.

469 Villages have been identified as atrocity/Dormant atrocity prone Villages. In these villages, every year survey is being conducted to check availability of basic amenities like.

- a) Link Road
- b) Street Lights
- c) Pathway to burial grounds
- d) Drinking Water

Whenever any petition is received from any Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe person alleging discrimination, an enquiry report is called for. If the enquiry reveals any discrimination, it is ensured that not only the cases is registered but also the survey of such villages is conducted.

Lack of basic amenities and grievances are listed out and a report is sent to the District Collector for necessary action and a copy is forwarded to the Director Adi-Dravidar & Tribal Welfare for follow-up action.

## **18. TRIPURA**

### **LEGAL AID**

Scheme for providing legal aid to Scheduled Castes is in force in the State. This is in the shape of grants to the members of Scheduled Castes involved in Civil/ Revenue cases for meeting the expenses of litigation.

No member of Scheduled Castes is eligible for such legal assistance if he/she owns or cultivates land more than four standard acres or otherwise his/her total income per year exceeds rupees four thousand.

A member of Scheduled Caste can submit application for sanction of grant of legal assistance to the Sub- Divisional Officer/ District Magistrate & Collector concerned. After examining the financial condition and other relevant facts and in consultation with the Sub-Divisional /District Committee, the Sub-Divisional Officer/District Magistrate may accord sanction of legal assistance to eligible Scheduled caste petitioners, as mentioned below:-

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

There was since no registered incident of untouchability offence in Tripura during the year 2001, therefore, the issue of sanction of legal aid to victims of untouchability did not arise.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

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

The Judicial Magistrates of the 1<sup>st</sup> class have been empowered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, to hold special court for the trial of offences under the said Act.

This apart, the Officers of Welfare Department during their tour in the field keep close watch whether any incidents are taking place in the field.

### **COMMITTEES**

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

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

Setting up of Special Courts in Tripura is not necessary in so far as there is no problem of untouchability. The practice of untouchability was further discouraged due to influx of displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) of whom a large number belong to Scheduled Castes. Their rehabilitation was dispersed all over the State and that they intermingle with other communities of the society. Atrocity and untouchability are virtually non-existent in the State. However, the State Government with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the Gauhati High Court has specified the Court of Sessions Judge, West Tripura District, Agartala, North Tripura District, Kailashahar and South Tripura District Udaipur as Special Courts respectively, as per the provision of Section 14 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

### **PERIODIC SURVEYS**

There has appeared no situation necessitating any survey on the issue.

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

There are no identified Scheduled Castes Bastis and separate Scheduled Castes localities in the State. The Scheduled Castes live side by side with other communities in the State. As such identification of untouchability- prone area or atrocity-prone area does not arise. The vice of untouchability is not noticeable in Tripura.

## **INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES**

No couple was benefited as no intercaste marriage was solemnized during the year under report though budget provision was kept in the annual plan.

## **PUBLICITY**

Organising of camps is not yet necessitated as there is no problem of untouchability and atrocities in the State. The State Government has decided that in the absence of untouchability or atrocity, no publicity will be made.

## **19. UTTARANCHAL**

### **LEGAL AID**

The concerned District authorities provide free legal aid in all Districts of the State.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

For the commission of offences on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the direction has already been issued to all officers from time to time for immediate registration of such offences under the Act. The investigation of cases is undertaken by the Deputy Superintendent of Police and cases are supervised by Superintendent of Police.

### **SPECIAL CELL**

Special Police Cell has been set up in each district in Police department. These Cells monitor, investigation of cases of atrocities on SCs and STs. The Deputy Superintendent of Police works under the supervision of Superintendent of Police.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

Special court has been set up in Nainital District. In rest of Districts, the District & Session Courts have been designated as Special Courts for trial of cases under the Act.

## **COMMITTEES**

Committees have been set up under the Chairpersonship of the District Collector. The Committee looks in to the issues concerning provisions of economic assistance and rehabilitation to affected persons.

## **UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

No specific area has been identified as untouchability prone area in Uttaranchal, however, the District Administration has been vigilant in this regard and as and when such incident occurs, immediate and prompt action is taken.

## **INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES**

Under the scheme, Rs. 10,000/- in cash per couple along with medal, certificate and priority to give loans without interest for establishing small scale industry and purchase of land is provided. During the year 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 30,000/- has been incurred as incentive to 3 couples.

## **OTHER MEASURES**

The State Government has given directions to all Districts Collectors that provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 should be effectively implemented and the social integration should be promoted in various functions, meetings, village meetings etc.

## **20. UTTAR PRADESH**

### **LEGAL AID**

Free legal aid is provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and financial assistance is also provided for expenditure incurred in connection with related court cases. For this, State level and District level Committees have been set up.

## **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

For effective implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, a Special Investigation Cell has been set up in the State since 1975. This Cell comprises of an Additional Director General of Police, an Inspector General of Police, a D.I.G Police, an Supdt. of Police, an Additional Supdt. Of Police and nine Dy. S.Ps. Besides this Cell, a Special Investigation Cell has also been set up in all Districts of Uttar Pradesh Besides, Six State Railway Police stations also function under overall supervision of Superintendent of Police. Each such Cell has one Sub Inspector, one Head Constable and two constables. Each Thana in each district in the State has a Constable from among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and 20% of Thanas have Sub Inspectors/ Inspectors from among SC/ST, so that cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act can be dealt with quickly.

## **COMMITTEES**

A Committee has been set up in each District to review the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

## **SURVEY**

Under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, no survey was conducted during the year 2001.

## **UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

There is no specific untouchability prone area in the State.

## **PUBLICITY**

For wide publicity for eradication of untouchability, one unit has been set up at Headquarters. The Information Department of State Government has publicized the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 along with other programmes.

## **SPECIAL COURTS**

For trial of offences under Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, in each district, Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate has been designated as Special Court in the State.

## **INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES**

Under the scheme, a sum of Rs. 2.40 lakhs has been incurred out of the budget provision of Rs. 2.60 lakhs during the year to provide incentive to 24 couples.

## **21. WEST BENGAL**

### **INTER - CASTE MARRIAGE**

29 couples were benefited under the " Inter-Caste Marriage Grant Scheme" involving a total amount of Rs. 58,000/-.

### **PUBLICITY**

Publicity was given through Panchayats and leaflets.

### **SURVEY**

Survey was undertaken throughout the State in 1981 and found that there was no case of untouchability as such in this State.

## **22. ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS**

No Scheduled Castes have been declared by the Government in respect of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

## **23. CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION**

### **LEGAL AID**

Rules for providing legal aid to Scheduled Castes have been formulated and necessary provision has also been made under the plan side. However, no amount has been spent during the calendar year 2001 as no application was received for legal aid.

### **INTER CASTE MARRIAGES**

A sum of Rs. 5,000/- is granted to a married couple under the inter caste Marriage Scheme. One case has been received during the calendar year.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

The Court of Additional Session Judge, Chandigarh has been specified as Special Court to try the offences under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 in Chandigarh. No case has been registered during the year 2001.

### **PCR CELL**

The PCR Cell is working very effectively in Chandigarh. All possible publicity measures are being made and seminar, panel discussions etc. are also organised by the Director Social Welfare, under which this Cell is functioning.

### **COMMITTEES**

No Committee has been set up in Chandigarh taking into account the negligible number of reported atrocities cases.

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

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

## **SURVEY**

No survey has been conducted.

## **PUBLICITY**

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

1. The theme of untouchability i.e. "untouchability is a crime against God and Man" was printed on the Diaries of Chandigarh Administration in English, Hindi and Punjabi languages.
2. Chandigarh Transport undertaking has also given publicity to the said slogan while displaying it on its buses.
3. Cinema slides have also been displayed in all the cinema halls containing the following message: -
  - (a) Untouchability is a crime against God and Man.
  - (b) Untouchability is legally abolished and its practice in any form is a cognizable offence under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, punishable with imprisonment upto six months.
  - (c) If you are a victim of atrocity under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, you are entitled for relief and other facilities under the Rules and please contact the concerned District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Director Social Welfare, Chandigarh Administration for details and settlement of your claims.

## **24. DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI**

### **LEGAL AID**

There was no eligible case for legal aid under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 from the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory as the area is overwhelmingly tribal. However there is a scheme of legal aid namely Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Legal Aid and Advice scheme under which, financial and legal aid is provided to the victims of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Women to fight their cases.

## **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS AND SPECIAL COURTS**

This U.T. has constituted a Special Police Cell, Special designated/Court and Special Public prosecutor to ensure implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

## **IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

Being a predominantly tribal there are no such areas prone to the practice of untouchability against Scheduled Castes in the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

## **COMMITTEES**

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Collector has been set up in the UT. Of Dadra and Nagar Haveli to monitor the cases of violation of PCR if any and brought up before the Court for settlement of the disputes.

## **PERIODICAL SURVEY**

Cases of violation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 in the Union Territory are negligible and hence periodical surveys on the working of the said Act have not been carried out. However, instructions to all concerned officials from time to time including the Police Personnel have been given to be more vigilant.

## **25. DAMAN & DIU**

### **LEGAL AID**

"Free Legal Aid and Advise Board" has been constituted in UT. of Daman and Diu.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

Due to non reporting of any case under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, no Special Court has been set up in UT. of Daman and Diu under the Act.

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

There are no such areas in UT of Daman and Diu

### **PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS CELLS**

Following posts have been sanctioned for establishment of PCR Cell in UT of Daman and Diu: -

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of Post</b>	<b>Number of Posts</b>	
		<b>Daman</b>	<b>Diu</b>
1.	Extension Officer	1	-
2.	Gram Sevak	1	1
3.	Driver	1	-

### **COMMITTEES**

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

### **PUBLICITY**

In view of non-reporting of any case under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, no camp was organised and no publicity measures was required.

### **SURVEY**

As untouchability is not in practice in UT of Daman and Diu, no survey was conducted.

## **26. DELHI**

### **LEGAL AID**

During the calendar year 2001, no applications were received for financial assistance under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

12 Courts have been designated as specified / exclusive courts under this Act.

### **INDETFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA**

No such area has been identified in NCT of Delhi so far, and no survey for this purpose, has been carried out.

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

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

### **COMMITTEES**

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

## **27. LAKSHADWEEP**

Indigenous inhabitants of Lakshadweep constitute 96% of the population of the Territory and are Muslims by religion and they are classified as Scheduled Tribes. The remaining 4% of the population comprises mostly the Government servants and their families who come here for tenure posting and stay. The

practice of untouchability does not exist at all in this Union Territory. No case of Civil Rights Violation has been reported in this Territory.

## **28. PONDICHERRY**

### **LEGAL AID**

Regarding Legal Aid to those who have been subjected to any disability arising out of untouchability cases registered in PCR Cell based on the complaints, the complainants need not engage any lawyer to conduct their cases in courts for claiming compensation.

### **INTER CASTE MARRIAGES**

During 2001-2002, 47 inter-caste married couples were given financial assistance under the relevant scheme and an expenditure of Rs. 4.15 lakhs was incurred.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

No Special Courts have been set up, but the Assistant Public Prosecutors are conducting the cases in the Hon'ble Courts of Judicial Magistrate I and II, Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam who are authorised to try cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 in Union Territory of Pondicherry.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

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

Besides, the PCR Cell Unit is functioning directly under the control of Supdt. of Police in the three enclaves of the Union Territory of Pondicherry namely Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam. This Unit is registering cases under the

Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 based on the various complaints preferred by the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community, falling under the purview of the provisions of the Act and disposing of such complaints according to the merits of the cases. In addition to the investigation and prosecution of criminal cases under this Act, the Officers of the Cell are also making enquiries on complaints and undertaking other activities such as collection of intelligence about the atrocities, ill-treatment and practice of untouchability both in Urban and Rural areas.

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

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

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

The staff members of PCR Cell are frequently visiting rural and urban areas. The provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and evils of untouchability are explained to avoid any hardship to persons belonging to Scheduled Caste.

**COMMITTEES**

A State Level Committee for the welfare of Scheduled Castes has been constituted with Hon'ble Minister as Chairperson and the M.Ps as well as sitting MLAs belonging to Scheduled Castes are the members of the Committee. Whenever the situation requires conducting meeting, the meeting of the Committee are held at various levels. In the year, 2001, however, no such situation arose to conduct meeting at various levels.

## **PERIODIC SURVEYS**

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

## **IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

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

## **PUBLICITY & OTHER MEASURES**

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

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

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

## **GRANT IN AID TO NGOs**

No voluntary organisation working for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes Community had approached the Government for sanction of Grant in aid.

## **29. OTHER STATES/UTS**

The detailed write up is awaited from the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir and disposal by the court from the State Government of Jharkhand. The information is awaited from State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala and Meghalaya.

The requisite information is nil in respect of following three States.

1. Manipur
2. Mizoram
3. Sikkim

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**ANNEXURE – I****STATEMENT SHOWING CASES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHT ACT, 1955 DURING THE YEAR 2001**

S.No.	State / UT	No. of cases registered during 2001	No. of cases with police during 2001 including B.F.	No. of cases closed after investigation	No. of cases chargesheeted in courts	No. of cases pending with police at the end of 2001
1.	Andhra Pradesh	231	299	84	89	126
2.	Bihar	0	19	19	0	0
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2	4	0	4	0
4.	Jharkhand	1	24	23	1	0
5.	Karnataka	111	1171	7	75	1089
6.	Maharashtra	61	71	10	47	14
7.	Madhya Pradesh	17	28	3	18	7
8.	Orissa	6	8	4	0	4
9.	Rajasthan	0	1	1	0	0
10.	Tamil Nadu	11	15	5	10	0
11.	Delhi	1	4	0	4	0
12.	Pondicherry	13	22	4	11	7
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>1,247</b>

**Note:-** 1. Nil data reported by **20 States** /UTs viz Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh Admn., Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.

2. The information is awaited from State Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala and Meghalaya (3)

**ANNEXURE - II****STATEMENT SHOWING CASES WITH COURTS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING, 2001**

S.No.	State /UT	No. of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2001	No. of cases ended in conviction	No. of cases ended in acquittal	No. of cases pending with courts at the end of 2001
1.	Andhra Pradesh	459	30	214	215
2.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	0	2
3.	Gujarat	151	0	18	133
4.	Haryana	6	0	0	6
5.	Himachal Pradesh	11	0	0	11
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	1	0
7.	Karnataka	1968	0	6	1962
8.	Maharashtra	1784	1	196	1587
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1637	0	7	1630
10.	Orissa	130	0	0	130
11.	Punjab	5	0	0	5
12.	Rajasthan	5	0	4	1
13.	Tamil Nadu	2654	247	658	1749
14.	Uttar Pradesh	74	20	50	4
15.	Delhi	38	0	19	19
16.	Pondicherry	24	0	5	19
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,949</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>7,473</b>

**Note:** - 1. Nil data reported by 14 States / UTs viz Assam, Goa, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Uttaranchal, Tripura, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh Admn, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.

2. The information is awaited State Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Kerala and Meghalaya (5)

**ANNEXURE – III**

**STATEMENT IS SHOWING THE STATE –WISE DETAILS OF SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE DURING 2001-2002.**

(Rs. on Crores)

S.No.	States/UTs	% of SC Pop.	State Plan	SCP	% age of SCP	SCP
			Outlay	Outlay		expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.93	8991.02	424.52	4.72	*
2.	Assam	7.40	1663.95	113.93	6.85	*
3.	Bihar	14.55	2392.69	394.13	16.47	*
4.	Gujarat	7.41	7200.00	211.40	2.94	142.16
5.	Goa	2.08	*	*	*	*
6.	Haryana	19.75	2150.00	447.29	20.80	*
7.	Himachal Pradesh	25.34	1720.00	189.00	10.99	*
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.30	256.63	47.84	18.64	*
9.	Karnataka	6.38	8588.27	606.58	7.06	*
10.	Kerala	9.92	*	*	*	*
11.	Madhya Pradesh	14.55	3141.09	466.33	14.85	*
12.	Maharashtra	11.09	5798.00	742.50	12.81	*
13.	Manipur	2.02	*	*	*	*
14.	Orissa	16.20	3000.00	243.11	8.10	*
15.	Punjab	28.31	3357.00	472.00	14.06	*
16.	Rajasthan	17.29	4515.61	718.43	15.91	*
17.	Sikkim	5.93	107.63	8.41	7.81	*
18.	Tamil Nadu	19.18	*	*	*	*
19.	Tripura	16.36	560.00	61.01	10.89	*
20.	Uttar Pradesh	21.05	8400.00	1764.00	21.00	*
21.	West Bengal	23.62	7293.92	1717.39	23.55	*
22.	Chandigarh	16.51	175.00	7.81	4.47	*
23.	Delhi	19.05	2669.38	257.05	9.63	*
24.	Pondicherry	16.25	355.00	46.46	13.09	*
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16.48</b>	<b>72335.19</b>	<b>8939.19</b>	<b>12.36</b>	142.16

\* Under collection.