

ANNUAL REPORT
ON
THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955
FOR THE YEAR 1983

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
(PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS CELL)

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FOREWORD

In pursuance of the statutory provisions contained in Section 15 A (4) of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 the Central Government is placing an Annual Report on the Table of each House of Parliament, since 1977, on the measures taken by the Central Government and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to ensure that the rights accruing to persons subjected to disability arising out of "untouchability" are made available to them and that the "untouchability" stands eradicated from the society. This Annual Report for the year 1983 presents statistical information about the cases registered under Protection of Civil Rights Act and other measures taken by the Central Government and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for protection of civil rights.

The root cause of "untouchability" lies with the social, educational and economic backwardness of the Scheduled Castes which has been their lot for centuries. Therefore, it had been a great challenging task before the democratic Government of India after Independence to provide safeguards to these people and initiate various measures for their all round uplift.


Though the practice of untouchability has been abolished under Article 17 of the Constitution and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 has now considerably tightened the penal provisions of the law, the massive task of complete eradication of untouchability has to be achieved not only through Government action but also

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through the awakening of the society at large. Many Voluntary Organisations are taking keen interest in this effort. Government has been extending financial support to such organisations.

A headway has also been made through the Central Government's scheme for Liberation of Scavengers and their rehabilitation.

Continuous efforts in this direction will be necessary to see the end of the practice of untouchability in near future making India a socially enlightened nation free from this evil.



(SMT. RAM DULARI SINHA)
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS

CHAPTER I

A_N_O_V_E_R_V_I_E_W

Ever since the amended Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, renamed as 'Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955' came into force from 19th November, 1973, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been submitting Annual Reports on the measures taken by the Central Government and the State Governments in pursuance of the provisions contained in Section 15 A(4) of this Act. Hitherto four reports one each for the calendar years 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 and the fifth Report combined for two years 1981 and 1982 have been submitted. This is the Sixth Report for the calendar year 1983. The detailed information on different aspects has been analysed and presented here in 3 Chapters. Besides, statistical information is also given in Annexures as outlined under broad-heads in 'contents' itself.

Chapter I gives a broad picture of the cases registered under the PCR Act, 1955 and their disposal along with the salient features which emerged out by the analysis of the statistical information received from different States/Union Territories. While Chapters II and III describes various measures taken by the Central Government and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations respectively.

The overall position of the number of fresh cases registered under PCR Act, 1955, cases ending in conviction and cases ending in acquittal, as well as the number of cases

pending with the police and courts is given below:

Year	No. of fresh cases regd.	No. of cases ending in conviction	No. of cases ending in acquittal	No. of cases pending with police	No. of cases pending with courts
1	2	3	4	5	6
1977	3425	551	1463	301	3179
1978	4729	490	2002	497	5212
1979	4911	613	2062	927	5572
1980	4203	1267	2066	698	4996
1981	4035	441	2085	690	4547
1982	4087	199	1633	725	4545
1983	3965	243	1707	1136	7238

The above statistics reveal the following features:

- (i) The total number of fresh cases registered has gone down below four thousand for the first time since 1978.
- (ii) Some increase in the number of cases ending in conviction.
- (iii) A marginal increase in the number of cases ending in acquittal.

Annexure D gives more details of the total picture over these years.

A State-wise picture of the number of fresh cases registered during 1982 and 1983 (Annexure E) depicts that though there has been an overall decrease in the number of cases registered in 1983, there is a significant increase in absolute terms in the States/Union Territories like Andhra Pradesh (122), Tamil Nadu (100) and Madhya Pradesh (53), on the other hand a large decrease is noticed in the States of Maharashtra (211), Gujarat (41), Orissa (35), Uttar Pradesh (13) and Bihar (12). No case has been registered in the North-Eastern States which are predominantly

inhabited by Scheduled Tribes and reportedly problem of untouchability does not exist in most of these States/ Union Territories. Besides, Punjab and West Bengal have also not reported any case of untouchability though they have sizeable population of Scheduled Castes.

A perusal of Annexure F shows that Tamilnadu (1285) has maximum number of cases registered during the year 1983 followed by Karnataka (567), Maharashtra (558), Madhya Pradesh (390) and Andhra Pradesh (385).

Annexure G gives position and percentage of cases disposed of at Police level. It shows that including the cases brought forward from the previous year, Tamilnadu had the highest (327) number of cases closed during the year after investigation as also number of cases challenged (948) in the court. As regards number of cases closed by police, Tamilnadu is followed by Rajasthan (98), Maharashtra (90) and Andhra Pradesh (68), while in cases challenged Tamil Nadu is followed by Maharashtra (409), Madhya Pradesh (369), Andhra Pradesh (313); Gujarat (279) and Karnataka (241). The number of cases pending with Police was highest in Karnataka (596) followed by Andhra Pradesh (177), Maharashtra (129) and Tamilnadu (99).

Annexure H gives the account of disposal of cases by courts. Considering the number of cases brought forward from the previous year, the maximum number of convictions (90) was in Madhya Pradesh followed by Tamil Nadu (51), Uttar Pradesh (42) and Maharashtra (29). As regards acquittal, the highest number (765) was in Tamilnadu followed by Gujarat (238), Maharashtra (195) and

Andhra Pradesh (190). The number of cases pending with courts at the end of the year 1983 was highest in Maharashtra (1575) followed by Karnataka (1422), Madhya Pradesh (1117) and Tamilnadu (1083).

Annexure (I) depicts State-wise percentage to all India total number of cases registered and their disposal at Police level and by Courts.

It will be worthwhile to mention here that the analysis presented above gives the factual position of the untouchability cases indicating that the number of complaints regarding untouchability is on decline, yet it can not be denied that untouchability continues to be practised. Hence, there is still dire need for prompt and effective enforcement of various provisions of the PCR Act, if necessary, by further strengthening the existing machinery for complete eradication of untouchability and its evils.

CHAPTER, II

MEASURES TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FOR
ERADICATION OF UN-TOUCHABILITY

The obnoxious practice of untouchability is a man-made curse on the Hindu Society. By practising untouchability the so-called upper castes kept the weaker sections of the society at a distance. Social reformers, religious preachers and other enlightened thinkers tried to dissuade people from this evil. However, until Mahatama Gandhi's herculean efforts and special drive for eradication of untouchability launched in 1932 this movement could not gain the necessary momentum. The Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1936 specified the list of Scheduled Castes for the first time for giving some concessions to them. Subsequently after the country's independence the Constitution of India provided a number of safeguards for the Scheduled Castes to facilitate the implementation of the Directive Principles contained in the Article 46 which, among other things, states that "the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation". These safeguards, ^{provide} inter-alia, representation in Parliament and State Legislatures, reservations in Central and State services, throwing open of Hindu religious institutions, reservation of seats for admission into educational institutions, special provisions

outlined below:-

- (i) All types of untouchability cases which were cognizable but compoundable under the old Act have been made cognizable as well as non-compoundable.
- (ii) The punishment for committing untouchability offences which was imprisonment extendable to six months or fine upto Rs.500/- or both has been quantified. For the first offence, the minimum punishment will be imprisonment for one month and fine of Rs.100/- and maximum imprisonment for six months and fine of Rs.500/-. For the ~~second~~ offence, the minimum punishment will be imprisonment for six months and fine of Rs.200/- and the maximum imprisonment for one year and fine of Rs.500/-. For the third and subsequent offences the punishment may range from imprisonment for one year and fine of Rs.500/- to imprisonment for two years and fine of Rs.1000/-.
- (iii) The public servants who wilfully show negligence in the investigation of any offence punishable under the Act are deemed to have abetted an offence punishable under that Act.
- (iv) The State Governments have also been empowered to impose collective fines on the inhabitants of any area who are concerned in or are abetting commission of untouchability offences.
- (v) The Central Government for the first time has been made responsible with the task of coordinating the measures taken by the State Governments under

Section 15 A of the Act and to place on the Table of each House of Parliament every year, a Report on the measures taken by itself and the State Governments in pursuance of the Section 15 A of the Act.

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

The Central Government has issued several letters to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations detailing a package of precautionary, preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures for dealing effectively with cases of untouchability and crimes against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Besides, officials of the Ministry of Home Affairs have been maintaining a close liaison with the State officials and have been constantly urging them to improve and s-trengthen the machinery for implementation of the provisions of the Act.

It is well known that scavengers amongst the Scheduled Castes suffer ^{most} from severe social discrimination due to their dirty and unhygienic occupations pursued by them. Their liberation from this demeaning job is a prerequisite for removing their disabilities and social stigma. A pilot programme for conversion of dry latrines into water-borne ones on whole-town approach basis and to rehabilitate the scavengers has, therefore, been undertaken by the Ministry of Home Affairs since 1980-81 (the start of the Sixth Five Year Plan ^{period}). This programme is being implemented by the State Governments in 15 States with the help of matching assistance from Central Government. So far 50 towns have been selected in these States. 8 towns ^{in Bihar} have been made scavenging free and the liberated scavengers have been provided alternative employment (Annexure-J).

The Ministry of Home Affairs is pursuing constantly and stressing the State Governments to come up with their programmes of scavenging-free towns/localities and to adopt such measures so as to prevent construction of dry latrines in new localities. Besides, for elimination of scavenging on a national scale expeditiously the Ministry of Home Affairs is also keeping a constant touch with the Ministry of Works and Housing who have convened the Conference of State Secretaries and Chief Engineers in February, 1982 in which representatives from Home Ministry have also participated. In pursuance of the recommendations of this Conference, the Ministry

of Works and Housing has requested the State Governments to accord the highest priority to the scheme for conversion of dry latrines into sanitary ones in urban areas and to amend the Municipal Acts/bye-laws to prohibit the construction of new latrines requiring carriage of human waste manually.

The Scheduled Castes according to 1981 Census number 104,754,623 and constitute 15.75 percent of the total population of the country, major concentration being in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Karnataka. Taken together, their population in these States comes to 77.5 percent of the total Scheduled Caste population in the country. The remaining 22.5 percent of the Scheduled Caste population is distributed in Punjab, Maharashtra, Orissa, Kerala, Haryana, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Tripura, Sikkim and Manipur. In Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Lakshadweep, there are no Scheduled Castes. Their number is very small in Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Mizoram. During the decade 1971-81, the percentage increase in the Scheduled Caste population has been 32.44 percent. Before the Sixth Plan period the only funds available for the development of Scheduled Castes were those provided under Backward Classes Sector amounting to Rs.433.24 crores of expenditure upto 1979-80. During Sixth Plan period development of Scheduled Castes has,

therefore, received great impetus with the strategy of earmarking benefits to the Scheduled Castes in physical and financial terms through the Special Component Plan (SCP) by each sector of the State Plan/Central Plan. Also, for further accelerating the development of the Scheduled Castes, the Government of India is providing Special Central Assistance to the States, particularly in core sectors like programmes for elimination of scavenging of human waste ~~manually~~ manually, programmes to provide income generating assets and skills, provision of services and other facilities like provision of drinking water, drainage, health services, house-sites and housing, electricity and programmes for extending educational facilities etc.

The Government of India provides matching assistance to the States and 100 percent assistance to Union Territories for setting up/continuing and for further strengthening the administrative machinery to ensure effective implementation of the provisions of the PCR Act. Against initial outlay of Rs.2 crores during each year of the Sixth Plan period, the Central Assistance for 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, and 1983-84 released was ^{Rs.} 1.68, 2.00, 2.82 and 3.60 crores respectively. A provision of Rs.5.50 crores has been earmarked for 1984-85 (last year of the Sixth Plan period). These figures clearly indicate that the programme of eradication of untouchability has gained appreciable momentum.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

One of the objectives of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is to inform and educate the people with a view to creating an awareness among them about the nation's potentials for development and its problems, widening their horizon and soliciting their participation in the implementation of the policies, plans and programmes of the Government for bringing about economic development and social change, achieving national unity and promoting national integration. Multi-media campaigns are organised for certain identified themes of Government policies. The campaign themes of the Ministry include the New 20 Point Programme, agriculture, health and family welfare, uplift of backward classes, eradication of untouchability, national integration and communal harmony. Different Media units like All India Radio, Doordarshan, Directorate of Field Publicity, Song and Drama Division, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Press Information Bureau and Publications Division play an active role in devising and implementing these programmes.

Eradication of untouchability being an important national programme, it is the endeavour of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to mould public opinion through its media units against the evil of untouchability through various programme formats.

Details of the publicity efforts undertaken in 1983 are as under:-

(a) ALL INDIA RADIO:

All India Radio stations continued to broadcast programmes on the theme of untouchability through talks, interviews/discussions, dialogues, short stories, announcements, poetry recitations, songs, plays/serials, features/documentaries, symposia, radio-reports and composite items. The number of programmes broadcast during 1983 is 2510.

(b) DOORDARSHAN:

A special scheme of rapid expansion of Doordarshan has been under implementation from July 1983. Under this 26 High Power transmitters and 118 Low Power Transmitters will be set up in various parts of the country by March, 1985, covering 70 percent of the population with TV signals. A second channel was introduced in Doordarshan, Delhi, in September, 1984.

This powerful media/^{has} in its programme content many social components including removal of untouchability. Film based programmes, films, talks, discussions, dramas, etc. are utilised for this purpose.

As many as 44 programmes were telecast by different Doordarshan Kendras, during 1983 on the eradication of untouchability.

(c) PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU:

Press Information Bureau released news items, articles, special features etc. on the eradication of untouchability to the press and other media. Efforts

were made to arrange the widest possible publicity for the uplift of the weaker sections of the society including the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

A list of items/releases during the year 1983 issued by P.I.B. is given at Annexure.K.

(d) FILMS DIVISION:

During the year Films Division produced two 16 mm featurette films on the untouchability and included one item in the weekly news review. (However, the weekly news review has been discontinued from the middle of 1983.) The names of the films are given below:-

1. Tukrana Katha (Kannada)
2. Erimalai Sirithadu (Tamil)

(e) DIRECTORATE OF FIELD PUBLICITY:

The Directorate of Field Publicity is the largest rural oriented organisation of the Government of India under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which publicised the policies, programmes and achievements of the Government at the grass-root level. It carries out its activities through a network of 257 Field Publicity units under 22 Regional Offices spread over the entire country including the tribal, remote and backward areas. Various publicity formats like film, traditional media, print material, inter-personal communication like debates, seminars, symposia etc. are utilised for the purpose. It also collects spontaneous public reactions to the Government policies and programmes.

The Directorate not only publicises basic national policies namely democracy, socialism and secularism but also carries to the grass-root level other important themes like national unity and communal harmony, defence preparedness, family welfare, the new 20 Point Programme, increased food production and socio-economic themes like untouchability, evils of drinking and dowry, and status of women. Publicity for the removal of untouchability was carried out by screening films such as "An Ancient Curse", "Raidas", "Andhere Se Ujale Main", "Chandalika", "Dr. Ambedkar", "Brahmin", "Vashnav Jan", "Charm ka chatkar", "Glimpses of Gandhi ji" etc. Through these films as also through song and drama programmes, oral communication programmes and printed publicity material it was emphasised that untouchability is an offence and its practice would attract punishment. Simultaneously, measures taken by the Government to ameliorate the economic and social condition of the Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections of the society were suitably projected. The highlights are given below:-

During the year the Field Units conducted 17,334 film shows, 10,810 oral communication programmes and 7,416 photo exhibitions. These programmes covered a total of 18.8 million people. The Field Units organised special programmes on occasions like Ravidas Jayanti, Balmiki Jayanti, Gandhi Jayanti, Kabir Jayanti and Ambedkar Jayanti.

(f) DIRECTORATE OF PUBLICATIONS DIVISION:

The main function of the Division is to educate and inform the public through the medium^{of} printed words. It highlighted the message of eradication of untouchability through books, journals, pamphlets and pictorial albums in Hindi, English and other regional languages. The Division published 20 articles, poems, stories, etc. on the subject during 1983.

(g) DIRECTORATE OF ADVERTISING AND VISUAL PUBLICITY:

As the advertising agency to the Government of India, the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity highlights the evils of untouchability through the medium of press, printed materials and outdoor exhibitions.

EXHIBITIONS:

During 1983, the Field exhibitions units and mobile units organised exhibitions in different parts of the country. The exhibitions were organised under the following titles:-

- (a) "We are one"
- (b) "Hamara Desh"
- (c) "Ek Jati, Ek Praai, Ekta"
- (d) "Ek Rashtra, Ek Pran"
- (e) "Rural India on the March"

These exhibitions, in addition to the panels on "Eradication of Untouchability" also include a separate section on weaker sections and visuals on the New Twenty Point Programme, which among other things, covers welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribals.

HOARDINGS:

A new design with the title "Protect the weak" was finalised for the hoardings on the theme of welfare of weaker sections and Scheduled Castes. These hoardings were put up at important places in different areas in the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana ~~and~~ and Uttar Pradesh.

WALL PAINTINGS:

To take the campaign to rural areas, walls were selected for painting in the districts of Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandisor, Sagar, Damoh, Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh which carried the message of upliftment and protection of the weaker sections of the Scheduled Castes and Tribals.

BOOKLETS:

Under the "Agenda of Nation" series, two booklets titled "Development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes", "Revitalisation of the rural scene" were produced in English, Hindi and major regional languages. Another booklet titled "Discharging of Society's Debt towards Scheduled Castes" was produced in all languages.

CHAPTER III

MEASURES TAKEN BY VARIOUS STATE GOVERNMENTS/UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

The implementation of the various provisions of the PCR Act, 1955 are carried out in the field by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations by taking measures as per their needs with the assistance provided by the Central Government. Before giving State/Union Territory-wise details of measures taken some broad outlines of the achievements made are mentioned below:-

Legal Aid Scheme: Schemes for providing legal aid to Scheduled Castes or for covering Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Castes/under the schemes for providing free-legal aid to poor are in operation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamilnadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and Union Territories of Pondicherry, Goa, Daman and Diu and Delhi.

Appointment of Officers : For speedy investigation and supervision of PCR cases, special officers have been appointed to Cells set up or special responsibility assigned to officers at various levels by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry.

Committees: For reviewing the working of the PCR Act

machinery and other general programmes of welfare of Scheduled Castes, Committees have been constituted in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and U.Ts of Chandigarh, Delhi and Goa, Daman & Diu.

Special/Mobile Courts: For prompt/on the spot disposal of cases of PCR Act and crimes against Scheduled Castes, Special/Mobile Courts have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamilnadu.

State-wise description of these and other related measures is given in the following pages.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Legal Aid : Free legal aid is provided to all the members of Scheduled Castes who are victims of crimes and harassment whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 300/- and hold property valued at not more than Rs. 6,000/-. The district collectors are responsible for disbursing legal aid as per rules laid down to the victims, from out of the funds released to them by the Director of Social Welfare. The District Collectors can sanction legal aid without reference to any authority and wherever necessary in consultation with Superintendent of Police and the Public Prosecutor. The entire expenditure-to meet the cost of attendance in the courts, filing up of various documents, fees to lawyers etc. should be fully met. In case of appeal to higher courts above the district level the concerned District Collector is required to inform the State Government immediately so that free legal aid and other assistance is arranged at State level (though the scheme is not exclusively for practice of untouchability it covers the victims of this also).

During 1983 no legal aid was sanctioned exclusively for untouchability cases.

Appointment of Officers: A Cell was constituted in 1968 and is functioning under the Chief Secretary, for effectively dealing with grievances of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as well as to supervise the welfare of these communities. At the State level Chief Secretary (Ex-Officio) functions as Commissioner for SCs and STs and at District the Deputy Commissioner (Ex-officio) functions as Deputy

Commissioner for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Presently the Cell has been kept under Social Welfare Department for administrative purposes. Now a senior IAS officer has been designated as Commissioner of Welfare. This officer is expected to assist the Government in dealing with offences under PCR Act; crimes against Scheduled Castes and other grievances of Scheduled Castes and enforce the rules for special representation for Scheduled Castes.

Another Cell, set up in the Crime Branch, CID, undertakes Special Investigation of offences under the PCR Act. It is also charged with prompt disposal of such cases.

Committees: In March, 1981, the State Level Committee for the effective implementation of PCR Act has been reconstituted. This committee has 28 members - out of them 22 including Chairman and Vice-Chairman are non-officials. The Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare is the Member Secretary. The term of the Committee is 2 years and is required to meet once in three months. The main functions of the Committee include inter-alia a review of cases of registration, investigation, prosecution, implementation of the provisions of PCR Act, as well as review of results of the efforts directed towards removal of untouchability, and make recommendations to the Government. Till December, 1981, the Committee has met six times since its inception and in its meetings discussed various issues like crimes against

Scheduled Castes, Special Mobile Courts, appointment of Scheduled Castes as Archakas by giving them training, display of watch words on untouchability in State Road Transport Corporation buses, cases relating to victims of rape, appointment of Scheduled Castes as village officers, celebration of Civil Rights Day etc. The reconstitution of the Committee has been under examination. No meeting of the Committee was held in 1983.

Special Courts : 5 Special Mobile Courts were set up in the State since October, 1979 at East Godavari (Kakinada), West Godavari (Eluru), Mahbubnagar, Chittoor and Cuddapah. Two more ^{were set up at} Srikakulam in Jan., 1983 and Medak (Sangareddy) in Feb., 1983. The Special Courts set up in 1983 have staff strength of 1 Judicial Magistrate in the cadre of Munsif Magistrate, 1 Assistant Public Prosecutor/Assistant Police Prosecuting Officer and other supporting staff. These Judges are to hold the court where the offence is alleged to have taken place and where it is not possible to do so, in the village nearest thereto, after recording reasons and notifying them in the village where offence has allegedly taken place. During the year 154 cases involving both IPC and PCR offences and 70 PCR cases were instituted in these courts. 96 IPC plus PCR and 47 PCR cases were disposed off including cases pending from the previous year.

Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas : No work for identification of untouchability-prone areas in the State has been carried out so far. However, a proposal for the

same has been submitted for year 1984-85 to Government of India.

Periodic Survey : No work of periodic survey has been taken up in the State.

Publicity : Andhra Pradesh have taken up broadcasting sponsored programmes on the theme of removal of untouchability through Commercial Broadcasting service of AIR Vijayawada and Hyderabad. These programmes include spots, jingles, dialogues etc. While spots and jingles are broadcast everyday at specific time, sponsored programme of 15 minute duration are broadcast every Wednesday. During 1983-84 52 sponsored programmes of 15 minutes duration and 36 spots (30 seconds duration) have been recorded and broadcast. Broadcasting of these types of commercial programmes on the theme of untouchability is claimed to be the first in India.

During 1983-84 the Department sent proposals to purchase a Telugu film 'Maro Malupu' the main theme of which is eradication of untouchability. Prints of the film have also been obtained from the producer. Similarly dramas on the theme showing evils of untouchability and other social disabilities are also being staged. During 1983-84 12 districts were covered by dramas and cultural programmes, The Department of Social Welfare is also publishing 'Harijan Samiksha Samacharam' a departmental magazine highlighting the activities of the department.

The department also participates every year in All India

Industrial Exhibition being held at Hyderabad. In 1983-84 also department had a stall in the exhibition. The Department also puts up tableaux in the State functions on the occasion of National festivals like Independence Day and Republic Day.

During the year 50,000 posters, 2000 slides and 200 hoardings were prepared and distributed to all districts for wide publicity.

To encourage inter-caste marriages, 589 couples were awarded prizes during 1983. The amount spent was Rs. 5,89,000/-.

ASSAM.

Legal Aid: Though the Assam Legal Aid Rules 1984, (Assam Rule I of 1984) do not specifically provide for victims of untouchability, they include all matters relating to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes and religious and linguistic minorities and also include victims under the PCR Act for crimes against Scheduled Castes, provided the annual income of the victims does not exceed Rs. 12,000/-. The objective of this general scheme is to give professional and financial assistance in defending or protecting the interest of all eligible person in any dispute before any court of Law, Tribunal or similar other authority and shall include any programme of legal advice at the pre-litigation stage by rendering correct and honest advice. This Scheme is being implemented by the Legislative Department through the State Legal Aid Board and Sub-Divisional Legal Aid Committees constituted under provision of Assam Legal Aid Rules, 1984. They are expected to meet once a month.

The State Legislative Department is responsible for disbursing the legal aid. As there was no case under PCR Act, 1955 during 1983, the question of giving legal aid did not arise.

Appointment of Officers : As the incidence of Untouchability cases is very negligible, the State Government has not considered it necessary to appoint separate set of officers to implement the PCR Act, at different levels. The District/Sub-Divisional Magistrate with the help of police

are armed with powers to tackle the problem effectively as and when required.

Special Courts: Assam State is comparatively free from this social evil. Untouchability is unknown in the history of Assam. Even in the 15th Century A.D. Shri Shankar Dev the great Vaishnavite figure of Assam wrote that Garo, Bhota, Jabana implies even the lowest castes, could play together, eat together and live together. Hence Government has not deemed necessary to constitute Special Courts/Mobile Courts to try offences of untouchability as there is no untouchability worth triable under PCR Act.

Publicity & Other Measures: To encourage inter-caste marriage between Scheduled Castes and General Castes grant-in-aid is provided. Under the scheme, financial assistance not exceeding Rs. 5,000/- who perform negotiated/contract civil marriage as per religious rites and prevailing customs and Rs. 1,000/- to eligible couple who perform marriage under special Marriage Act to be certified by Sub-Registrar is given. Similarly financial assistance will also be given to parents of both parties Rs. 2000/- in rural areas and Rs. 1500/- in urban areas. This assistance is available for the first marriage only and will not be available if either is not marrying for the first time.

The Scheme of Liberation of Scavengers is also being implemented in four towns, viz. Nalbari, Mangaldoi, Karimganj and Hailakandi.

Legal Aid : In Bihar State the scheme for providing legal aid to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes victims of offences under PCR Act is in operation for those whose income per annum does not exceed Rs. 3600/-. There was no beneficiary of the legal aid scheme during the calendar year 1983 as the sanctions giving assistance under the Scheme were issued in February, 1984. In the financial year 1983-84 i.e., during March 1983 to Feb^y, 1984 Rs. 1.00 lakh was spent as legal aid assistance. Some voluntary agencies also offered free legal aid/advice to affected persons.

Appointment of Officers : Scheduled Caste Cells have been set up in all the 38 districts of Bihar State. These Cells are under the administrative control of Home Department, and look into the cases affecting the Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes. Officers appointed for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecution continued to work in 1983-84.

Similarly, Harijan Police Stations set up at Patna and other untouchability prone districts, exclusively for registering complaints lodged by Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes continued to operate this year also. Specific instructions have been issued recently by the I.G. Police to open separate register for Scheduled Castes/ Tribes. This register is reviewed monthly by Circle Inspectors and quarterly by Deputy Superintendents. (To monitor in the sub-plan area a Harijan Cell has been set up in the office

of the Tribal Welfare Commissioner, Ranchi.

Committees A High Level Committee at State level, namely PCR Act Implementary Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister set up to look into the working of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 continued working. A meeting of the Committee was held in March, 1983. It reviewed the position in the State. Members demanded that Harijan Police Stations should be set up in all the Districts. It was also suggested that officers of general Police Stations should be asked to register cases reported by Scheduled Castes in Station Diary. No Meeting was held of High Level Coordination Committee which reviews among other things, crimes against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. This Committee is also set up with the Chief Minister as Chairman.

Special Courts : Special Courts set up to try offences under the PCR Act, in 4 places viz., Patna, Muzaffarpur, Purnea and Hazaribag continued to operate. These Special Courts also hold circuit courts according to their specified programme at the respective Sub-Divisional headquarters in their jurisdiction.

Identification of Untouchability-Prone Areas : The survey for identification of untouchability prone areas is being conducted by the L.N. Mishra Institute of Economic Development and Social Change. So far ten districts in the State have been identified as Untouchability Prone Areas.

Periodic Surveys : Research Projects have been undertaken to go into the problems of Scheduled Castes and they were entrusted to two institutions viz., A.N. Sinha Institute, Patna and L.N. Mishra Institute of Economic Development and Social Change. (The Research projects commissioned and completed so far by these institutes. are :

- 1) People's perception of Harijan atrocities in Bihar.
- 2) Indebtedness among Scheduled Castes in Bihar.
- 3) Enrolment and dropouts among the Harijans of Bihar.
- 4) Harijan and Law Reforms in Bihar.
- 5) Antyodaya & Development in Bihar.

Publicity & Other Measures : The Publicity Unit set up to propagate the provisions of the PCR Act, under the operational control of Scheduled Castes Cooperative Development Corporation, Patna continued to function. During 1983-84 Rs. 50,000/- was sanctioned for the unit. During 1983, 20 film-shows and 40 public meetings were held for the purpose.

To encourage intercaste marriage Rs. 1.00 lakh was sanctioned for providing incentive for inter-caste marriage where one of the parties is a member of Scheduled Castes. Rs. 3.00 lakhs was sanctioned as monetary assistance to Scheduled Caste victims of atrocities.

Under the Scheme of Liberation of Scavengers 272 - scavengers have been liberated during 1983. This Scheme has been taken up with Central Assistance in 10 towns of the State,

viz., Bihar Sharif, Purnea, Madhubani, Daltonganj, Chaibasa, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Chhapra, Muzzaffarpur and Hazaribagh. Out of these towns the first five have been made scavenger-free. Besides, three more towns, viz., Ranchi, Saharsa and Deoghar have also been made completely scavenger-free out of the State Government funds.

GUJARAT

Legal Aid : A scheme for sanction of Legal Aid to Scheduled Caste persons who have been victims of untouchability is being implemented in the State at the District level, through District Backward Class Welfare Officers. The income limit for getting the legal aid is fixed at Rs. 7,200/- per annum. Benefits of the scheme are given to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe people in criminal as well as civil cases. The scheme has been given wide publicity. The panel of Lawyers is formed at District level in which 2/3rd members are selected from Scheduled Castes. Those who want to get legal aid have to approach the Backward Class Welfare Officer (Class I). The advocate who is asked to appear in the case and lawyer of the panel have to prepare bill under Law Officers Rules and get it countersigned by the Backward Class Welfare Officer. During 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 8,000/- was spent for 21 beneficiaries under the scheme.

Appointment of Officers : Harijan Cells continued to function from the State down to the District levels for the effective implementation of the PCR Act and also for attending to other complaints pertaining to the Scheduled Castes. These Cells work under DIGP at State level, Dy. Superintendent of Police at Range level and P.I. at District level with appropriate supporting staff. The duties of the field units consist of (i) visiting places of atrocities against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes to assist in taking prompt action and provide protection to victims and to keep watch on court proceedings in the cases; (ii) to enquire into complaints received

directly or through higher authorities; (iii) to make survey in villages to determine whether untouchability is being practised; (iv) to set up trap cases against Hotel Keepers, barbers etc. for preventing practice of untouchability; (v) to arrange meetings of the District and Taluka level workers in the field; and (vi) to make efforts for recruitment of Scheduled Castes in the 'Gram Rakshak Dal' in the villages, so that local problems pertaining to Harijans come to light.

During 1983, these Cells carried out following work:

1) Inquiry into applications/complaints	760
2) Trap cases (75 cases registered under PCR Act as a result of this)	408
3) Survey of the village	1668
4) Visit to affected villages	1435
5) Organised meeting at Taluk level	439
6) Visit to place of atrocities	525
7) Recruitment of Scheduled Castes in Gram Rakshak Dal	438

Officers at State level work directly under supervision of D.G. & I.G. of Police, scrutinise the reports received from officers of the Out Stations. Over and above this, a Special Cell in the Directorate of Social Welfare is functioning. This Cell is Headed by a Deputy Director and consists of Research Officer and other supporting staff. Duties of this Cell include effective implementation of PCR Act and to carry out Research and surveys to pin point untouchability prone areas.

Committee:- A High level Committee with the Chief Minister as Chairman and Home Minister, Minister for Social Welfare, some Members of Parliament/Members of Legislative Assemblies and representatives of voluntary organisations, prominent social workers and senior Government officers as members, has been set up for eradication of untouchability and for formulating

and implementing various measures for this purpose. There is also a Sub-Committee headed by the Minister for Social Welfare whose composition is also on the similar line. While no meeting of the High Level Committee was held in 1983, a meeting of the Sub-Committee was held during the year.

At the District level there are District Vigilance Committees under the Chairmanship of the Collector. These Committees are functioning as watch-dog committee since 1977 for the implementation of PCR Act. At Taluk level a similar Committee is headed by Mamlatdar. State Government has given instructions that the District Vigilance Committees should generally meet once in three months (during such meetings discussions and recommendations are made). The major recommendations, however, were on giving water from water works and public wells to Scheduled Castes and on prevention of harassment and victimisation of Scheduled Castes etc. Thus, these committees look after the interest of Scheduled Castes as well as suggest ways and means for the total eradication of untouchability from every walk of life.

Special Courts : The matter of setting up of Special Courts was re-examined by the State Government in consultation with the High Court of the State which was of the view that if Special Courts are established they would not be having sufficient work as number of cases of this nature pending in the courts are not so high at present. The Gujarat High Court further observed that they have issued suitable instructions for expeditious disposal of such cases.

Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas : The State Government has identified 731 villages as Untouchability-Prone Areas. The problem of harassment of Scheduled Castes is noticed in six districts, namely Ahmedabad, Kheda, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Junagarh and Surendranagar. The State Government has sanctioned a scheme under the Centrally Sponsored Programme. Under this, intensive blocks for eradication of untouchability have been selected in 18 taluks. It is intended to start intensive efforts for the purpose where untouchability is practised in acute form. In the Directorate of Social Welfare three vigilance squads with staff of Vigilance Officers and Vigilance Inspectors etc. have been set up. They undertake tours to areas where the tensions between Scheduled Castes and other Castes prevails and study the causes of such tension and report to the District authorities for taking suitable measures.

Periodic Surveys: A Special Cell under a Deputy Director has been set up in the Directorate of Social Welfare for the purpose. A Research Wing has conducted the pilot survey in the villages by means of two criteria viz. Special Component Plan and intensive block method; and identified the areas where problems due to untouchability occurred. 378 villages were surveyed out of these 53 were with the problem of untouchability. Besides, Harijan Cell officers also carry out surveys. In 1983 they carried out survey in 1778 villages, and made out 75 trap cases.

Publicity : Various schemes have been sanctioned for publicity measures high-lighting the need for removal of untouchability:

- 1) Three publicity vans fitted with projectors are put in operations in rural areas.
- 2) Seminars at various levels, in which social workers and prominent members of public participated have been organised. A State level seminar was also organised during 1983-84.
- 3) District level workshops were also organised in 18 districts.
- 4) Training camps were also organised at Taluk level to acquaint Village Level Officials and public about provisions of the PCR Act.
- 5) Intensive propaganda was carried out during the Gandhi Jayanti week observed in 1983.
- 6) For voluntary Agencies to carry out such work, propaganda workers have been provided on grant-in-aid basis.
- 7) Tin plates and posters with salient features of PCR Act were distributed in rural areas.

HARYANA

Legal Aid: Legal aid is being provided by the State Government to the members of Scheduled Castes and Vimukti Jatis to enable them to fight cases involving claims of compensation for harassment caused on account of practice of untouchability. Under the scheme a sum of Rs. 200/- is sanctioned by the District Welfare Officer and the amount exceeding Rs. 200/- is sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner of the District. During the year 1983-84 a sum of Rs. 4,900/- for 32 cases was spent and no amount exclusively given for victims of untouchability. The untouchability cases are registered by the police authorities itself and are conducted by the Government Pleader.

Appointment of Officers: District Welfare Officers in every district have been assigned the responsibility to identify such cases and to assist victims under PCR Act.

Committees: A State level Cell under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister has been constituted. According to terms of reference the cell will devote special attention to the task of improving the performance of administrative agencies in registration, investigation and also review from time to time the working of the Act and also recommend to the Government action to be taken for better enforcement of the PCR Act. No meeting was however, held during the year 1983.

A State Level Grievances Committee was set up for a period of 3 years to suggest measures for the overall development and uplift of Scheduled Castes and Backward

Classes and in order to safeguard their interests and to prevent victimisation of people of these Communities. The Report of the Committee is received and action is being taken accordingly.

Periodic Survey : The District Welfare Officers have been assigned the specific task of reporting instances of the type of untouchability which they regularly check and report and when such cases are reported they personally intervene, try to resolve disputes and pursue registered cases. A jeep has been provided to each District Welfare Officer for the purpose.

Publicity : Intensive publicity for eradication of untouchability is launched by the Public Relation Department, Haryana, by organising meetings, screening of films, dramas, bhajans etc. During 1983-84, 37,781 public meetings and 2,118 film shows were held by the State Publicity Department. To encourage inter-caste marriage a Scheduled Caste boy or girl is given Rs. 5,000/- (Rs. 2,000/- in cash and the rest Rs. 3,000/- in the form of fixed deposit for a period of 6 years). This will help in diminishing caste consciousness among the people.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Legal Aid : at present there is no separate legal aid scheme for victims of untouchability in this State.

Appointment of Officers: Due to the very low incidence of cases, need for full time officers for initiating and supervision of PCR cases has not arisen. However, a Special Cell has been created at the State Headquarters to look after the welfare of Scheduled Castes and to ensure inquiries into complaints and for expeditious investigations into cases pertaining to Scheduled Castes. Similarly, Cells headed by Gazetted Police Officers were set up in each District Headquarter in August, 1977 to expeditiously finalise the investigation/inquiry of the cases and complaints from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The Police Officers while on tour on normal duties contact the Scheduled Castes population to find out their grievances and initiate action according to law and rules.

All the District Magistrates or the persons authorised by them have been appointed as Supervisory Officers for initiating and supervision of cases, under PCR Act.

Committees : In pursuance of Sub-Section 2 (IV) of Section 15 A of the PCR Act, the State Government has recently constituted (1984) a State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Minister-in-Charge.

Publicity : A copy of the PCR Act has been ordered to be displayed at each Police Station and block headquarters so that not only officers but also general public are made aware of provisions of this Act. The District Superintendents of Police have also

been asked to give wide publicity during the tours by police officers in the area. The officers from Welfare Department during their tour also provide guidance to the field agencies regarding effective implementation of the PCR Act.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Legal Aid: The State Government has issued Jammu & Kashmir State legal Aid to Poor Rules, 1984, under which in case the party belongs to the Scheduled Caste, the restriction as to income limit of Rs. 5,000/- per annum from all sources shall not apply to him. The rules provide for constitution of Legal Aid Committees and Advice Board at State, District and Tehsil level to provide legal aid.

Appointment of Officers: Untouchability does not pose any problem in the State except in respect of some very isolated cases. The cases under Protection of Civil Rights Act are treated as special cases and are supervised by a gazetted officer and investigated vigorously.

Special Courts : Though no Special Courts have been set up all District and Session Courts have been declared Special Courts to try cases under the PCR Act, 1955.

Publicity : The State Government has not yet translated the PCR Act in Urdu but have stated the efforts shall be made to translate the Act in Urdu and Hindi during next financial year.

KARNATAKA

Legal Aid : To provide legal aid, a statutory body viz., Karnataka Legal Aid Board has been constituted. The Board has framed the Karnataka Legal Aid (District and Taluka Committees) Scheme, 1983 which came into force from 13.5.1983. The Board has constituted district legal aid committees and taluka legal aid committees at Taluk places where there are courts. The income limit for being eligible for legal aid is Rs. 8,000/- per annum, irrespective of castes to file, defend and conduct their cases before all the courts, tribunals and authorities. This income limit is, however, not insisted for SC/ST women, children, persons in custody, jawans and ex-jawans and their families. The District/Taluk level Committees entrust the cases of eligible persons to the advocates on the panel of legal practitioners and will bear the expenses towards the court fee, advocates fee and other incidental charges.

Appointment of Officers : A Civil Rights Enforcement Cell has been functioning at the State level headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Police assisted by a Superintendent of Police and a Deputy Superintendent of Police ^{at Hqrs.} Apart from this, there are 4 Dy. Suptds. of Police at Regional Cells at Bangalore, Belgaum, Mysore and Gulbarga. During 1983, 9,003 visits were made by Officers of the Cells. During the year 1983, 950 petitions were received in the cells as against 1,209 of previous year. These were pertaining to assaults and abuse and discrimination practised in various forms against Scheduled

Castes. The officers of the Cell visit the scene of offences and check the investigations made by the local police. The Cell also watches closely all cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes reported from various districts. Kannada and English copies of PCR Act have been issued to all the Police Stations.

Committees : At the State level there is a State Level Committee for looking after the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and also to supervise the working of similar committees at the lower levels. The Minister for Social Welfare, Backward Classes and Minorities is the Chairman of this reconstituted Committee and there are 6 official members in the Committee with the Supdt. of Police CID, C.R.E. Cell as Member Secretary. Such Committees are also constituted at the District, Sub-Divisional and Taluk levels with following composition:

District Level Committee : Deputy Commissioner as Chairman, 2) four official members; 3) All local Members of Parliament MLAs and MLCs belonging to SC/ST of the District; 4) one eminent social worker belonging to SC/ST from each sub-division; 5) one constructive social worker belonging to Backward classes from each sub-division; 6) District Social Welfare Officer as Member Secretary.

Sub-Divisional Level Committee : 1) Assistant Commissioner-Chairman; 2) 4 Official members; 3) 2 constructive social workers in the Sub-Division belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; 4) 2 constructive social workers in the

Sub-Division belonging to backward classes; 5) All MLAs/MLCs of Sub-Division; 6) Block Development Officer of the Sub-Division as Member Secretary.

Taluk Level Committee : 1) Tehsildar, Chairman; 2) MLAs and MLCs of concerned Taluk; 3) 2 officials of concerned departments; 4) Taluk Development Board President; 5) Taluk Municipal Council President; 6) One constructive social worker belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; 7) one constructive social worker belonging to other backward classes; 8) Manager Block Development Officer's Office as Member Secretary.

Special Courts : Special Courts have not so far been set up in the State. However, a proposal of setting up of special courts in the State, one for each revenue Division in the first instance, exclusively for trying cases of crimes against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under PCR Act is under active consideration of the Government.

Periodic Surveys: No periodic survey have so far been conducted. However, Civil Rights Enforcement Cell Officers and local police officers visit the Harijan colonies regularly and efforts are being made to identify the areas susceptible to offences under PCR Act. A proposal to conduct sample survey in two talukas from each revenue division where incidence of atrocities on SC/ST is high, is under consideration of the Government.

Publicity : Kannada translation of the PCR Act is brought out for wide publicity and copies of Kannada and English versions of the PCR Act 1955 are supplied to all Police

Stations. The officers of the Civil Rights Enforcement Cell at State and regional level also actively participate in the publicity programmes undertaken by the Directorate of Information and Publicity (During the year 1981 a documentary film on eradication of untouchability was released by the Directorate of Information and Publicity all over the State).

KERALA

Legal Aid : There is no separate legal aid scheme for the victims of the untouchability. However, under Kerala Legal Aid (to the poor) Rules, 1958, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also eligible for legal aid. To become eligible for legal aid, income of the person should not exceed Rs.5,000/- (as enhanced recently) from all sources. Under the provision members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, if considered poor shall be entitled to legal aid in all proceedings before the Civil or Criminal Courts of the State.

Every application for legal aid shall be made to the court and shall be in the prescribed form and accompanied by a certificate regarding eligibility from the person authorised to issue such certificates. The Government may authorise Tehsildar or any officer of the Welfare Department in respect of persons residing in his jurisdiction. (Any person claiming legal aid may engage a counsel of his choice who will be paid according to rules),

Appointment of Officers: For enforcement of the provisions of PCR Act two police squads, one each at Palghat and Kasergode districts are functioning with following staff:

Circle Inspector of Police	-	1
Sub-Inspector of Police	-	1
Head Constables	-	2
Police Constables	-	2
Driver	-	1

In addition to the above there is a Special Cell at

6. To prepare a list of public Temples in the area where entry to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is denied and to take steps to secure entry of Scheduled Castes inside these temples without any discrimination.

7. Arrange to celebrate on the 30th of every month (in February last day of the month) as "Harijan Day" and to take Scheduled Castes to the Public Temples.

8. To consider any other common grievances of the Scheduled Castes in the area.

Besides, State Level Advisory Committee as well as District Level Advisory Committees are already functioning in the State to assist the Government for implementing such measures.

Special Courts : There is no Special Mobile Court in the State for the trial of cases under the PCR Act and other cases of crimes on SCs, since the number of cases pending trial before the various courts is not high and no laxity or abnormal delay is noticed in the disposal of cases. Hence, there is no need of such courts in the State.

Identification of Untouchability-Prone Areas : Untouchability is reported to be prevalent only in Chittoor Taluk in Palghat District and Kasargode areas of Kasargode District.

Periodic Survey : A periodic survey has been conducted by the Superintendent of Police in Cannore and Palghat District in 1982. The survey revealed that social and religious disabilities

are still existing in certain temples of these districts. With a view to ensure removal of such disabilities special mobile squad has been suitably instructed to be prompt in initiating action against offenders.

Publicity & Other Measures : Seminars, Community feasts, display of films are organised in these places by the Publicity Wing of the Harijan Welfare Department. Social Solidarity Fortnight was celebrated from 2nd to 10th October, 1983. Grants intended for various schemes were distributed in seminars and functions arranged at Block, District and Taluk levels. 8,500 book-lets depicting the activities of the Department and evils of untouchability were distributed.

As a part of removal of untouchability grant at the rate of Rs. 2,000/- was paid to 450 inter-caste married couples where one of the spouse is a member of Scheduled Caste. Nine social equality seminars with participation of about 100 delegates (60 Harijan & 40 non-Harijans) were conducted at 7 places three each in Chittoor and Kasargode and one in Hosdurg Taluk. Apart from this, 8 communal feasts, 134 film shows and 162 meetings were also held.

MADHYA PRADESH

Legal Aid : The Legal Aid for Scheduled Castes is given under Madhya Pradesh Anusuchit Jati (Vaidha Sahayata) Niyam 1963, but it is not exclusively for PCR Offences. Under this any SC person can take benefit as per rules. The income limit for getting such assistance is Rs. 1,200/- per annum or in case of land owner whose land revenue is not fixed above Rs. 40/-.

Under another 'Vidhik Sahayata Aur Vidhik Salah Adhiniyam 1976', the State Government has created permanent posts in 8 Districts, viz.; Bastar, Surgujja, Shahdol, Mandla, Dhar, Sidhi, Jhabna, Raigarh. The legal aid scheme covers court fee and stamp fee in cases where persons belonging to SC/ST are litigants.

For getting legal assistance written application alongwith certificate in prescribed form from MLA, MP or a gazetted officer regarding income has to be given. This he will give to clerk in the court who will forward it to the Collector. For oral application of which Collector is convinced, he will give approval for legal aid after investigation. Under this scheme, legal aid for Rs. 13,000 was provided to 36 persons during 1982-83 and Rs. 9,730 to 56 persons during 1983-84.

Appointment of Officers: At the State level a Special Cell has been established under the PCR Act, 1955 Clause 15 A(2), under a Senior Officer belonging to Indian Administrative Service and Senior Police Officer of Indian Police Service. This Cell is to keep watch on matters relating to untouchability

and implementation of the provision of the PCR Act. Harijan Welfare Cell is working since 1974 in the Home Department. Under this 7 Special Harijan Welfare Police Stations have been established at District Offices at Ujjain, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Panna, Morena, Raipur and Bilaspur.

The Districts of the State are divided in two categories. First category covers 18 districts where the number of cases registered is rather high. For each Harijan Cell in these Districts one post each of Police Superintendent, Inspector, Sub-Inspector, Head Constable and 2 posts of Constables have been sanctioned.

In remaining 27 districts, one post each of Police Inspector, Head Constable and Constable have been sanctioned.

There was a proposal to close 7 Police Stations established earlier. However, the proposal to continue these Thanas alongwith Special Police Thana to be established in each District is under consideration of the State Government.

Committees: A State Level Committee has been constituted under Government's Notification of 19th August, 1980, consisting of 30 members with the Chief Minister as Chairman. Minister for Harijan Welfare, MPs/MLAs, social workers and Senior State Level Officers are nominated as members.

The District level Committees set up in 1979 have been reconstituted under Government's Notification of 9th January, 1981. The members of these Committees are MPs/MLAs of the

district, Chairman of Municipalities/Corporation and 7 non-official members nominated by the Administration, President Bar-Association, Government Pleader, Police Superintendent, Superintendent Harijan Welfare and District Panchayat Officer. The District Collector is the convenor and District Publicity Officer is Member Secretary of these Committees. These Committees suggest and recommend various measures for implementation of the Act. No meeting of State Level Committee was held in 1983.

Special/Mobile Courts : 4 Special Mobile Courts have been set up under Jabalpur High Court's Notification of 9th June, 1983 for speedy disposal of PCR Cases at Gwalior, Bhopal, Sagar and Bilaspur. In these Mobile Courts appointment of First Class Magistrates have been made with jurisdiction of 11, 12, 15 and 7 Districts respectively. These Mobile Courts work under the Administrative control of Law Department and grant is given by Department of Welfare of ST, SC and Backward Classes.

34 cases were disposed off by these Courts during 1983-84.

Identification of Untouchability-Prone Areas : No separate Cell for this work has been set up. However, Scheduled Tribes and Harijan Welfare Department have identified 26 Districts having large Harijan population. As mentioned earlier 18 districts have been identified as having comparatively large number of registered cases regarding untouchability.

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Periodic Surveys : A Survey Team has been formed for this purpose and preliminary work has started.

Publicity : For publicity and propaganda, Special Cell (Protection of Civil Rights Cell) is carrying out following work:

Inter-Caste Marriage : Under the provision of Rules of the Scheme for incentive for inter-caste marriage for removing untouchability 10 ideal couples whose one partner must belong to SC are given prizes. In April, 1983 42 such couples were each given Rs. 1,000/- cash award, one gold medal and one commendation certificate. Similarly 10 couples were selected in 1983 for these awards which were distributed on 26th January, 1984.

Protection of Civil Rights Week : As one in every year, in 1983 also one week starting from 26th November, was observed as Protection of Civil Rights Week in the whole State.

Lecture Series: Under this Scheme a lecture by Swami Atmanandji of Ramkrishna Mission, Raipur on 'Message of Yugpurush Swami Vivekanand to Modern India' with the background of the removal of untouchability was organised at Bhopal.

Award to Gram Panchayat : There is provision to declare Adarsh Panchayat on the basis of commendable work done by Panchayats in the field of removal of untouchability. One Panchayat in every district is given Rs. 3,000/- and at divisional level Rs. 5,000/-. At the State level there is a provision to award Rs. 5,000/- in cash and a running shield to the best Panchayat. In 1982-83 45 village panchayats

at District level and 9 at divisional level were awarded prizes.

PCR

During the week following programmes were arranged:

1. Publicity Department organised special publicity drive through local news papers and by means of posters and other literature.
2. Visits to Harijan Bastees and community cleaning drive and organising special programmes for children and women.
3. Organising visits of Scheduled Castes to temples and public wells.
4. Enquiring about problems of Scheduled Castes and solving them on the spot as far as possible.
5. Creating an atmosphere of goodwill in untouchability-prone areas.
6. Organising lectures by Social Workers and Dharam Shastries on the evils of untouchability.
7. Community prayers.
8. Electrification by Electricity Department in Harijan Bastees.
9. Medical check-ups and distribution of free medicines by Health Officers.
10. Organising elocution competition and debates on the subject in schools and colleges.

MAHARASHTRA

Legal Aid : There is a Special Legal Aid Scheme implemented by the Law & Judiciary Department of the State. The scope of this legal aid scheme is restricted to SC/ST and VJNT persons. Free legal aid to these persons is sanctioned in order to enable them to institute civil and criminal proceedings. Income limit laid down for eligibility under this scheme at present is Rs. 5,000 per annum. The issue of raising this income limit to Rs. 6,000 is under the active consideration of the Government. On receipt of the application the Social Welfare Officer, Class I, of the District, processes the applications and refers them for the demand of legal aid to concerned Government Pleader for his opinion. The sanction of legal aid takes following two forms:

- (a) Government Pleader himself is advised to take up the cases of legal assistance.
- (b) If he is not available, a private pleader is appointed by the Social Welfare Officer. He is paid the fee according to Law Officers' conditions of Service Rules on presentation of Bill by Pleader. The Social Welfare Officer forwards them along with his remarks to the Legal Remembrancers for counter-signature. That countersigned Bill is presented to the Treasury for payment.

In 1983 no legal aid was sanctioned for cases under PCR Act, as cases were usually registered by the Police Authority and the State itself files cases in the Courts.

Appointment of Officers: At the level of the Directorate of Social Welfare, Pune, a Special Cell has been created with one Deputy Director (PCR), 2 Research Officers and other supporting staff. 90 posts of Extension Officers have been sanctioned

in the Local Sector. These posts are filled in by Zilla Parishads. So far 62 posts have been filled in.

In November, 1977 a Cell was set up in Home Department Mantralaya consisting of one Assistant Secretary, two assistants and two clerks under the supervision of Joint Secretary to deal with the matters relating to the atrocities etc. on SCs/STs and attending to complaints received from them.

Under the Home Department also a Special Cell has been set up under Additional Inspector General of Police (PCR). There are 6 regional units in the State, each headed by a Deputy Suptd. of Police (PCR) who is assisted by a Police Inspector, Havaldar and Constables. These are declared as Special Police Stations. There is no separate machinery at District and Taluk levels in Home Department, similarly there is no machinery at District level under Social Welfare Department for Implementation of PCR Act.

The assigned functions of Special Cell in the Dte. of Social Welfare are:-

1. To conduct survey for identification of untouchability-prone areas.
2. To conduct survey of the working of the PCR Act, with a view to suggest its effective implementation.
3. To organise seminars for intensifying efforts for removal of untouchability.
4. Publication of brochures for field level functionaries.
5. To carry out propaganda for eradication of untouchability.
6. To sanction grant-in-aid to Vigilance Committees.

Committees : A State level Committee for effective implementation of PCh Act, 1955 has been constituted in September, 1969. This Committee has Minister for Social Welfare as Chairman, State Minister for Social Welfare as Vice-Chairman and Deputy Minister for Social Welfare, Secretaries of Home, Law and Judiciary, Education and Social Welfare and Rural Development, Inspector General of Police, Zonal Director of Backward Class Welfare as members and Director of Social Welfare as Member-Secretary. No Meeting of this Committee was held in 1983. Another Committee comprising Home Secretary (L & O), D.G. and I.G.P., Commissioner (CID), Intelligence (Special Wing and Additional IGP- PCh) has been set up to review the cases of atrocities committed on SCs/STs.

At the District level, Government has appointed District Level Vigilance Committee with a view to ensure strict watch on the offences committed in violation of the PCh Act. It consists of officials and non-officials as members. The District Collector is the Chairman of the Committee and the Social Welfare Officer, the Secretary. It is expected to meet once in a month. On an average 7 meetings are held every year in every District. The less number of meetings is accounted for by the District Collector not finding enough time to call meetings.

Special Courts : The issue of establishment of Special Courts has been under active consideration of the Government in consultation with the High Court. Directorate of Social Welfare has also organised one Seminar for 3 days on this issue. This Seminar conducted discussions on the working

Of PCR Act. Officers of concerned Department, viz., Home, Law & Judiciary, Social Welfare, Members of Vigilance Committee participated in this Seminar which was inaugurated by the Minister of Social Welfare. In this Seminar the consensus was that the State may set up mobile courts on experimental basis in three districts; i.e., Nasik, Aurangabad and Wardha and that such courts may be established in other Districts also, if such need arises. This recommendation is yet to be examined by the State Government.

Identification of Untouchability-Prone Areas : Survey Reports of 2,148 villages were prepared by Extension Officers (S.W.) (PCR). 1,237 villages out of these have been processed by the Special Cell, 43 villages have been identified as sensitive and 236 as partly sensitive. The Social Welfare Officers (Class I) have already been instructed to arrange Special Propaganda by Kirtans and Kalapathaks Programmes in these villages.

Periodic Surveys: At present there is no separate machinery or institute which is entrusted with the work of periodic surveys. However, an effort has been made in this direction by the Dte. of Social Welfare. A Seminar was organised for 3 days in 1983-84, in which officers of concerned Departments at State level, District level and also lower level officers like Extension Officers of S.W. (PCR) participated and took part in deliberations and surveyed the working of PCR Act on the basis of their experience while working in the field and implementing the scheme. In the Seminar certain recommendations were made which are under the consideration of the Government.

Publicity: A brochure has been brought out by the Special Cell for circulating among the concerned officers and functionaries at the block level. It contains salient features of the PCR Act and the schemes which are being implemented for removal of untouchability.

The extension officers (SW) who are appointed at block level in the local sector are entrusted with the work of publicity. Programmes of 913 kirtans and 294 kalapathaks have been organised during 1983-84.

Under the programme of Award of prizes to village panchayats Rs. 43,500/- have been earmarked for award of prizes in 29 districts for outstanding work in the field. 1st prize is of Rs. 1,000/- and the second prize of Rs. 500/-.

The Special Cell at the State level is entrusted with the work of grant of monetary relief to SC/ST victims of atrocities. The Director of Social Welfare grants assistance on the basis of reports of Police and the Social Welfare Officers.

There are seven voluntary agencies which receive grants-in-aid for giving remuneration to sevaks and pracharakas. 90% grant is sanctioned on account of honorarium and TA of these persons. A budget provision of Rs. 65,000/- was made for the purpose and the actual expenditure to the tune of Rs. 62,000/- was incurred. Similarly the grant to the voluntary agencies on the honorarium of sevaks and pracharakas under the two schemes viz., 1) intensification of Anti-Untouchability Drive and 2) Grant-in-aid for propaganda for

Vimukta Jati and Nomadic Tribes are also sanctioned to the Voluntary Agencies by Social Welfare Officers of Zilla Parishads.

A Harijan Fortnight was observed during 14.4.1983 to 1.5.1983. Programmes like public meetings (5,539), cases of Temple entry (2,253), opening of Public Wells (2,647), Bhajan (3,793), Satyanarayan Puja (1204), Community Dinners (2,227) Melas (3,018), Prabhat Feris (4,851), Haldi Kum Kum (ladies gatherings) (2,463) Sports meet (2,143), Harijan Basti Safai (5,249) and other miscellaneous programmes were organised during the Fortnight.

The Special Cell (PCR) has got following films on the theme of evils of untouchability 1) Sujatha, 2) Aasha Asayya Suna, 3) Zoonj, 4) Naya Savera, 5) Mansala Pankh Astat and 6) Prasad. 43 films shows of these films were arranged and have created desirable impact on the minds of villagers. There is a scheme to award prizes to such films on theme of evil/ removal of untouchability.

(For encouraging inter-caste marriage, if one partner belongs to Scheduled Castes, assistance upto Rs. 2,000/- is given and an addition Rs. 500/- are given for expenses towards utensils and other necessary requirements for home).

ORJSSA

Legal Aid : Legal Aid is paid to the Scheduled Caste persons in the State under the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1981, which is administered by the Law Department. Besides, the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste litigants are also given legal aid under a separate scheme in operation in Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department. Legal aid is also paid for cases under PCR Act, under the latter scheme. Under the former scheme legal aid is admissible for establishing, enforcing or maintaining right, title and possession of landed property in all civil/revenue courts and also for cases under Sections 379 and 447 IPC and 107, 144, 145 Cr.P.C. including land disputes. Although the scheme has not been formed exclusively for victims of untouchability under PCR Act directly, it protects the SC persons from harassment arising out of untouchability. No income limit is prescribed for getting the assistance. Whenever a case is instituted against the Scheduled Caste person he applies for legal aid giving all details. Legal aid is sanctioned in his favour and disbursed to him taking into consideration the expenditure involved. He is at liberty to select his own lawyer. The District Collectors have been made responsible to implement the scheme and have been authorised to sanction legal aid at their level. All legal aid applicants were given legal aid in 1983 and in all Rs. 16,716.25 have been paid as legal aid to SCs. As regards cases under PCR Act Special Public Prosecutors are appointed by the State Government.

Appointment of Officers: The officials are appointed at different levels by the Home Department as well as by the Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department for implementation of PCR Act. Besides, the Police Headquarters at the State level and the District Police Headquarters have also got necessary contingent for the purpose.

At the State Police Headquarters - 1-DIG, 3-Dy. Suptds. of Police and 6-Inspectors are working with necessary supporting staff. At district level 16 Inspectors are working with the help of 16 Sub-Inspectors and 21 Constables. The Cell at State Police Hqrs. looks after registration and investigation of cases pertaining to SCs and also keeps watch by launching systematic drives from time to time against practice of untouchability. The Cells at District Police Headquarters also perform the similar functions. The Officers of the Cell at State Police Hqrs. also monitor the implementation of the PCR Act. They undertook 137 tours during 1983. The field officers of Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department visit the villages for assisting the Scheduled Caste people to establish their civil rights.

Committees: At the State level, there is a Harijan Welfare Advisory Board of 21 members (mostly non-official MLAs and MPs). Chief Minister is the Chairman of the Board. The Board looks after matters relating to removal of impediments and bottlenecks for smooth execution of the evil practice of untouchability. No meeting of the Board was held in 1983. However, one meeting was held in January, 1984.

the schemes for the development of Scheduled Castes and suggest steps for quick eradication of

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Special Courts : The State Government is of the opinion that the work load for trial of offences under the PCR Act does not justify engagement of a whole time Magistrate and setting up of Special Courts. Besides, special courts set up exclusively for these category of cases have necessarily to cover large areas under their jurisdiction causing greater inconvenience to affected parties. With a view to expeditious disposal of cases under PCR Act, the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature Orissa has issued instructions to the District and Session Judges that at the District and Sub-Division Headquarters, the S.D.J.M. and in all other Stations the senior most Judicial Magistrate should be instructed to deal with the PCR cases for trial and expeditious disposal.

Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas : There is no untouchability-prone area in the State. The incidents are sporadic and scattered in nature and not concentrated in any particular areas. However, taking into account the cases under PCR Act in last 3 years, the untouchability-prone area is being identified. Such a study indicates that though Sambalpur and Kalahandi Districts have reported more number of cases the average of which comes to 14 or 15 respectively. These cases were reported from different areas of the District and not concentrated in any particular area.

Periodic Survey: The work of periodic survey of the working of the provisions of PCR Act, is being conducted by the staff of PCR Cell of District Police. During 1983 such surveys were

conducted in Puri, Keonjhar, Cuttack (R), Phulbani, Kalahandi, Cuttack (S), Koraput, Ganjam and Mayurbhanj. (A quick perusal of some of these reports reveals that untouchability is still prevalent in some areas in various forms. This is mainly because of the attitude of caste Hindus and illiteracy of the Scheduled Castes. They do not get benefits of this Act. The trial courts are taking long time to dispose of the cases under this Act.

Publicity & Other Measures: Copies of Oriya translation of PCR Act, 1955 have been circulated amongst various departments and field functionaries. Wide publicity is given by the Information and Public Relations Department through cinema shows about the evil practice of untouchability and the provisions of PCR Act. The field officers of H & TW Department also contact villagers during the course of their tours and create awareness against the practice of untouchability and making SCs conscious of their civil rights, through group discussions etc. Leading non-official organisations such as Depressed Class League, Thakkar Bapa Ashram, Nimkhandi, Samaj Sanjoyak Mandal, Bhubaneshwar, Nabajivan Mandal, Angul, Gram Seva Mandal, Angul etc. are given grants-in-aid to supplement their efforts in doing useful work by means of posters, hand bills, group discussions, staging dramas at important public places and helping Scheduled Castes persons for entry into public places like hotels, temples etc. About Rs. 1.00 lakh were paid during the year to these Organisations. Some

of the important work done by them is given below:

1. Group Discussions	166
2. Meetings with SC people and others	409
3. Pamphlets and handbill distributed	42000
4. Community Pujas and Jagnyas performed	55
5. Cases settled by mutual discussion	4
6. SC persons assisted for entry into temples	28
7. SC persons assisted for drawing water from private wells	18
8. Drama staged on the theme of untouchability	1

The Samaj Sanjoyak Mandal made extensive efforts in performing pujas by Brahmins in the houses of Scheduled Castes. The workers of the depressed class league helped fighting against injustice in establishing their civil rights and also creating awareness amongst them.

For encouraging intercaste marriage between SCs and Caste Hindus, award amounting to Rs. 3,000/- is given. 37 such marriages were performed during 1983. However, in all 67 couples were given cash awards during 1983-84 including those who performed marriage in earlier years.

Under the scheme of giving monetary relief to the victims of atrocities on SCs during 1983-84 Rs. 19,200/- have been paid to 41 SC victims. This scheme encourages SCs to be bold enough to fight for their Civil rights.

PUNJAB

Legal Aid: The Department of Legal Remembrancer of the State provides free legal aid and advice to the poor persons under "Punjab State Grant of Free Legal Service and Advice to the Poor hules, 1979". Any poor person eligible is, therefore, provided legal aid.

Appointment of Officers: In the Home Department, Assistant Inspector General of Police (Welfare) has been nominated as the Nodal Officer in the matter of implementation of the PCR Act. A Special Cell headed by Superintendent of Police is functioning in the Police Department to monitor the cases registered in various Police Stations, giving directions to all S.S.Ps/SPs for preventing atrocities on SCs and STs by taking timely preventive action, monitoring cases under PCR Act, enquiring into complaints of cognizable and non-cognizable offences and sending reports of atrocities on SCs/STs to higher authorities. The Special Cell consists of one Suptd. of Police, one L.S.P., one junior scale steno, one steno-typist, one Head Constable and one Constable. No case of untouchability was registered during 1983.

Special Courts: The State Government does not feel the need to set up special courts due to insignificant number of offences under PCR Act. No case was registered in 1983.

Publicity & Other Measures : Instructions have been issued to all SSPs/SPs for the eradication of untouchability. Emphasis has been laid to keep vigilance on Hotels, Public places and temples with a view to minimise the scope of perpetration of untouchability. (Other measures like publicity and propaganda for mass movement, intercaste marriage are also being carried out).

RAJASTHAN

LEGAL AID :

Although there is no separate scheme for legal aid to the victims of PCR cases, the State Government have, however, introduced a system of financial assistance under a scheme in operation from 1.4.82 to victims who have suffered losses on incidents of atrocities. Funds for this purpose are placed at the disposal of District Collectors who sanction monetary help to the victims from time to time.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS :

The State Government in order to give serious attention to the problems arising out of untouchability introduced special measures in the Police Department. All cases of untouchability under the Act are Special Report cases and are closely supervised and reviewed by Senior Officers in the Departments. Circle Officers are under instructions to personally supervise the investigations and visit scenes of serious offences. District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police are also required to visit scenes of major incidents as and when required.

Revenue-cum-police Cells are functioning at all Sub-Divisional Headquarters in the State which has proved to be an effective machinery to tackle and review such incidents. These officers receive complaints, institute needful enquiries and tour the area from time to time in order to establish rapport with members of Scheduled Castes. At the District level, monthly review is undertaken

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by the D.M., S.P. and Asstt. P.P.I. in order to watch the progress of each case and ensure appropriate measures forthwith. Range Dy. Is.G.P. are required to undertake periodical tours to the district falling under them so as to satisfy themselves of the execution of the measures suggested. At the level of State Police Headquarters, a review is compiled and forwarded to the State Government. A State Level Committee consisting , of Home Secretary, D.G.P. and other Senior Officials undertake scrutiny of the review and issue needful instructions. The entire process of the checking and assessment from the Sub-Divisional level up to the State level helps to focus the efforts of the administration to this evil in a comprehensive manner.

A special cell constituted of 1 S.P., 1 Inspector and 2 S.I.s functions in C.I.D. Crime Branch Head Quarters under the general supervision of Deputy I.G.P. and Special I.G.P. C.I.D. crime and Railways. There is no exclusive and special police machinery available at Range and district level to tackle crimes against members of Scheduled Castes. The State Government, however, feels that the police machinery in Rajasthan needs to be augmented by utilizing funds made available on 50% basis under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

COMMITTEES :

A High power State level committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister reviews the situation from time to time so as to keep watch and provide timely guidance in such cases for speedy investigations with positive results.

SPECIAL COURTS :

Three Special Courts for speedy disposal of cases under P.C.R. Act have been established at Alwar, Kota & Rajgarh under the control of Rajasthan High Court. Apart from this 5 Special Mobile Courts for prompt disposal of atrocity cases in the rural areas have also been established at Alwar, Rajgarh, Kota, Atru and Barah.

IDENTIFICATION OF AREAS :

There is no specific area or region which can be identified as specially prone to atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes. (The average number of untouchability cases per district in Rajasthan during 1983 has been less than 7).

PERIODIC SURVEY :

Maniklal Verma Adarsh Jati Research & Training Institute Udaipur conducted the survey of Bamer and found following reasons for untouchability which needs to be eradicated:

- 1) Caste System.
- 2) Social & Economic variation between Scheduled Castes.
- 3) Inhuman living standard of Scheduled Caste people.
- 4) Scornful view of non-scheduled caste people towards the profession of Scheduled Castes.
- 5) Jack of awareness of personal & social hygiene.
- 6) Jack of awareness of PCR Act.
- 7) Untouchability among untouchables.
- 8) Jack of education.
- 9) Action of untouchables is also a cause of untouchability.

PUBLICITY :

Voluntary organisation, social workers and panchayats have been encouraged to educate the masses and the rural folk. Panchayats who are active and doing excellent job have been rewarded for their pioneer work and have been given recognition and adequate publicity.

TAMIL NADU

LEGAL AID :

Section 15A(2)(1) of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 enjoins upon the State Governments for making available of adequate facilities including legal aid to the persons subject to any disability arising out of "untouchability" to enable them to avail themselves of such rights. Accordingly, Tamilnadu State Legal and Advice Board was constituted in 1979 under the Presidentship of the Governor of Tamil Nadu. This Board is a society registered under Societies Registration Act and it functions through 98 committees and 33 Legal Aid Centres which are spread all over the State. The Board conducts Legal Aid Camps and the Board's programmes have been well-published through various publicity media. The Office-Bearers of the Board conducts meetings to make the people aware of the 'Legal-Aid Programme'. During 1983, 1973 Legal Aid Camps were held to render legal assistance to the poor Adi-Dravidars/Scheduled Tribes. No income-limit has been prescribed for getting benefits under the above scheme. The number of applications received and dealt with during 1983 is 6,778 as against 4,980 in 1980-81 and 5,811 in 1982.

The offences indicated under Sections 3,4,5,6,7 and 7 (a) of the PCR Act are covered under this Legal Aid Scheme. The Legal Aid, viz., registering cases and prosecuting in course on behalf of victims of Untouchability is exclusively for Scheduled Caste victims under PCR Act.

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COMMITTEES :

In Tamilnadu a State Level Committee has been constituted for enforcement of provisions of P.C.R. Act. The Chief Minister is the Chairman and Minister for Adi Dravidar Welfare is Vice Chairman of the Committee with 5 Officials and 11 non-officials as members. Director of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare is the Member Secretary. The Committee is set up with a view to review the provisions of the Act and advise on measures to ensure proper implementation of the Act. The Committee is expected to meet once in six months. The committee was last reconstituted in July, 1982 and is being reconstituted again. No meeting of the Committee was held in 1983. However, Chief Secretary to the Government reviews the cases under PCR as also cases of atrocities on Adi Dravidars and STs in the fortnightly meetings relating to law and order and crime situation in the State and gives directions to the DIG(PCR) who is regularly invited to such meetings from June, 1983. Between June, 1983 and Dec., 1983 instructions were given by the Chief Secretary relating to Protection of Civil Rights matters on 19 occasions and incorporated in the minutes of the 12 meetings. These instructions, besides other matters, include monthly review of pending cases in courts, review of action taken by the different departments on the survey reports given by Deputy Inspector General of Police (PCR) and PCR staff, registration of offences under PCR Act and follow-up action to ensure conviction, issue of orders to assign propaganda work on removal of untouchability-prone areas/villages by five voluntary organisations, printing of posters with slogans to eradicate untouchability etc.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS :

At the State level a Special Cell has been constituted with 1-Dy. Secretary, 1-Under Secretary and necessary supporting staff to look after the proper implementation of the PCR Act, in the State.

One post of Deputy Inspector General of Police (PCR) has been created to monitor, supervise and co-ordinate the measures taken for implementation of the Act. There are 20 Mobile Police Squads consisting of 1-Inspector, 1-Sub-Inspector, 2-Head Constables and 2-Constables (Gr.II). These Mobile Squads have been provided with a jeep. They have been empowered to register, investigate and prosecute cases under PCR Act. These Mobile Squads are usually performing tours for about 20-25 days in a month. The State Government has also sanctioned 6 prosecuting Squads consisting of 1-SI, 1-Head Constable and 1-Police Constable (Gr.II) to attend to the court work in the Districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and South Arcot. The DIG(PCR) who is incharge of these police contingement undertook about 10 tours during 1983.

However, the experience shows that most of the cases challenged in court ended in acquittals. The main reasons for these are as follows:-

As imprisonment is compulsory in case of conviction and compounding of the offence is not permitted, cases are being contested vigorously by the accused. Victims and their witnesses mostly from servants of under non-SC masters, turn hostile and do not support the prosecution for the fear of the accused as they are dependent on them for employment. Delay in disposal of cases is also one of the reasons of acquittal.

For collection of Statistical Information regarding PCR Act. cases, one post of Statistical Inspector of Police and one Sub-Inspector of Police is for 20 Police Distts have also been sanctioned.

SPECIAL COURTS :

In Tamilnadu four Special Courts with Judicial Magistrates First Class and other back up staff have been functioning to deal with cases relating to PCR Act. These Special courts are functioning at Kumbakonam (Thanjavur Dist.) Tiruchirapalli, Madurai and Tirunelveli since 1982. During 1983, 936 cases were filed in these courts. These courts disposed 821 cases (including those pending from previous year). 63 resulted in conviction and 758 in acquittal.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS :

In Tamilnadu 157 villages/hamlets have been identified as untouchability prone areas during 1983 bringing the total number of such areas to 528. The Superintendent of Police indentified such areas with the assistance of the P.C.R. mobile police squads. Instructions have been issued to declare other villages/hamlets as untouchability prone after studying cases of atrocities on Adi Dravidar and their conversion to other religion for a period of last three years, if three or more PCR cases take place during that period in that area. However, the Superintendent of Police will have the discretion to declare any village as untouchability prone even if these yardsticks are not fulfilled but there are enough circumstances to warrant such declaration.

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Instructions are issued to conduct indepth survey in these villages and to send survey report to the Deputy Inspector General of Police (PCR) through respective Supdts. of Police, who in turn will inform the District Collector regarding genuine grievences of Adi Dravidar. The Deputy Inspector General of Police (PCR) forwards copies of the survey reports to Social Welfare Department for monitoring the action taken by the District Collectors and Director of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare. During 1983 surveys were conducted in 22 villages out of which DIG personally visited 6 villages.

PERIODIC SURVEY :

A Research-cum-Analysis Team consisting of one Economist and one Sociologist have been sanctioned under DIG(PCR) to conduct periodic surveys. Action is being taken by Government to fill up these posts. However as reported earlier, surveys have been concluded in 22 villages and District Collectors directed to take action to redress the grievances of Adi Dravidars as brought out in the survey reports.

PUBLICITY :

The Government has also set up a Publicity Unit with a suitable staff viz., Publicity Officer, Propaganda Assistant, Projector Operator, Motor van with suitable equipment has also been provided.

Between 24th Jan. and 30 Jan. each year, removal of Untouchability week is celebrated on a State-wide basis. During this week, meetings are conducted throughout the State to focus the attention on public on the evils of untouchability. From 1978-79 a special supplement on the activities of Adi Dravidar & Tribal Welfare Department

is also brought out. Similar supplement was published during 1983.

The scheme of awarding certificate of merit and Gold medals to the inter-caste married couples introduced in the year 1968-69, continues as a step towards encouraging the creation of a casteless society. (This scheme has been extended to Adi-Dravidars converts to Christianity from 24th September, 1976). At present the inter-caste married couples are eligible for the following awards and concessions :-

(i) Gold Medal weighing 8 grams (14 ct.) besides a certificate of appreciation.

(ii) If the combined income of the couple is Rs.6000/- per annum and below, they shall be awarded a cash grant of Rs.300/- (for meeting marriage expenses) a sum of Rs.4000/- to be invested in National Savings Certificate jointly in the names of the couple with a condition that the inter-caste married couple should not either sell or mortgage the National Saving Certificate and in case they get separated within the period of six years, the amount inclusive of interest accumulated thereon would be excheat to Government. The above concessions are also extended to widows/widowers with or without children with effect from 21st August, 1979.

(iii) Children born to inter-caste married couples shall be considered to belong to the community of either the father, or the mother according to declaration of the parents. The declaration in respect of one child will apply to all the children of the couple.

(iv) Six seats in the 1st Year integrated M.B.B.S. course, 5 seats in the 1st B.E. course are reserved for the children born of inter-caste marriages who have passed the Higher Secondary course or its equivalent from 1979-80 onwards.

(v) Of the tenements constructed by the Slum Clearance Board 10 are given every year to the inter-caste married couples provided their income is Rs.250/- per mensem or less under the Hire Purchase Scheme. A subsidy of Rs.1200/- to each of the inter-caste married couple towards the purchase of tenements/plots/houses in Madras City allotted by Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board/Tamil Nadu Housing Board is also given.

There is a scheme for the award of radio-sets as a prize to the most neatly maintained Adi-Dravidar Colony in each district (except Madras City) which strive for eradication of untouchability. The value of first prize is Rs.1000/- and the second prize is Rs.500/-

The Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs.3.10 lakhs toward the production of a documentary film on evils of untouchability.

*Taluk as cleanliness contributes greatly to the speedy removal of untouchability. Prizes are also awarded to two villages in

TRIPURA

LEGAL AID :

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

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS :

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

SPECIAL COURTS :

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

COMMITTEES :

The Harijan Advisory Committee, presided over by the Chief Minister, examines and reviews all the relevant matters pertaining to implementation of the PCR Act. The Minister for Welfare for SCs and STs is its Vice-Chairman.

PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES :

The scheme to promote inter-caste marriages between caste-Hindus and persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, who are engaged in scavenging profession, Mektar, Mushair,

Dum and leather workers (chamar/Mochi) has now been approved by the Council of Ministers. An appreciation Certificate and a cash grant of Rs.2000/- is given to every such inter-caste marriage.

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UTTAR PRADESH

LEGAL AID :

The scheme of providing free Legal Aid to the victims of untouchability to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is in operation since 1976. The Legal Department of the State Government has been made responsible for administering the scheme in 1982-83. The State Government have constituted "Uttar Pradesh Kanuni Sahayata Aur Paramarsh (Board Ka gathan) Yojana" 1981 for effective implementation of the Legal aid scheme. Also for streamlining the procedure "Uttar Pradesh Rajya Kanuni Sahayata aur Paramarsh (Prakriya) Yojana, 1981 had been made. For this, State and District level committees have been formed who are looking into the grievances of the victims for providing legal aid to them.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS :

For effective implementation of the PCR Act a Special Enquiry Cell at State level was established in the year 1973 with one Superintendent of Police whose staff strength has been increased gradually. At present the cell is working under the I.G. of Police assisted by 1 Deputy I.G. of Police 2 Superintendents of Police and 9 Deputy Superintendents of Police. The cell has been charged with the responsibility of monitoring and following up of cases pertaining to PCR Act and IPC. The petitions and representations received from SC/STs are investigated and processed expeditiously by G.O. of the District and the investigation of these cases is even supervised by D.I.G. and S.P. such cases are classified as special reports. The D.M.s & S.P.s have specially been ordered to visit atleast one village in each month. Besides, visits by lower level officials for information pertaining to Scheduled Castes position are also regular feature. Copies of PCR Act

have been made available to all Police Stations. Besides this, State Government has also appointed officers and other staff members from State level to District levels under Harijan and Social Welfare Department. At State level there is one Director, who is assisted by Additional Director, Deputy Director, Asstt. Director and Research Officer. Also at each Zonal level there is one Deputy Director/A.D. and at each district there is one Harijan & Social Welfare Officer.

COMMITTEES :

Committees constituted at State, District and Tehsil levels are functioning for effective implementation of the PCR Act and for uplift of the Scheduled Castes. There are two committees at State level : 1. The Standing Committee has been constituted under the Presidentship of the Minister, Harijan & Social Welfare Department ; 2. The Joint Committee comprising of members from Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council. One of the Legislative members from Scheduled Caste is made President of this Committee. This committee does the field inspections of the cases under PCR Act and presents its report to the Legislative Assembly for appropriate action. At district level there is a committee in each of the 57 districts headed by the District Magistrate. These committees look after the cases of PCR Act. The recommendations made by these committees for improving the functioning of the PCR Act are communicated to the concerned Departments for necessary action.

SETTING UP OF SPECIAL COURTS :

No special courts/mobile courts have been set up in the State. However, as per the orders of the Allahabad High Court issued in 1981 to all District Judges, prompt action is taken for all cases under the PCR Act. For this purpose one Magistrate has been nominated in each district. To handle such cases one Assistant Prosecuting Officer has also been appointed under District Superintendent of Police in each District. During the year Legal Aid has been given to 42 persons upto 31.10.83.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS :

Till 1983 no area has been identified as untouchability prone area. The Research, Evaluation, Survey and Monitoring Centre established in the Directorate of Harijan and Social Welfare is now making efforts to identify untouchability prone areas on the basis of larger number of cases and to adopt such measures which could do away with the evils of untouchability.

PERIODIC SURVEY:

The Research, Evaluation, Survey and Monitoring Centre established in the year 1979-80 in the Directorate of Harijan and Social Welfare, Uttar Pradesh has launched some periodical surveys to study the extent of the practice of untouchability. The reports on such subjects of study for the districts of Mathura, Barabanki and Gorakhpur have been prepared. Besides, under the provisions of the PCR Act, the Special Cell constituted under the I.G. of Police also studies and supervises the circumstances leading to tension related to Harijans.

The important suggestions/recommendations contained in the two reports prepared so far are:-

- (i) to give more attention on education of S-scheduled Castes;
- (ii) Special programmes for social and economic development of Scheduled Castes should be adopted.
- (iii) Instead of preparing Final Report on cases registered under PCR offences, all such cases should be given to courts and police should complete investigation within 15 days. Courts should also dispose of PCR cases quickly.
- (iv) For PCR cases much stress should not be laid for presentation of witnesses.
- (v) More propaganda on AIR and TV and by arranging seminar/discussion at village/Block/Division should be done.
- (vi) Cooperation of voluntary organisations should be taken and persons/organisations doing sincere work may be rewarded.

PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES

The State Government has taken the following important measures for eradication of untouchability and its evil effects.

1. At State level a Publicity Unit has been established. Provision for publicity vehicles and slides for documentary films for showing film shows has been made.

Publicity is also made through wall stickers, posters and distributing pamphlets, folders in the rural areas and periodically through advertisements in daily and weekly newspapers and magazines. Copies of the PCR Act have been made available to all Police Stations.

Besides, the most important media of mass communications viz. Radio and T.V. are also utilised effectively for wider coverage.

2. At the occasion of Mahatama Gandhi's birth day on 2nd October, every year Anti-Untouchability Week is celebrated in which Harijan sammelans are organised and inter-community feasts are arranged.

3. On 7th and 8th October, 1983, a grand meeting was held at State level. Thousands of men and women of these castes from all corners of the State assembled there to take part. Several renowned personalities delivered lectures on evils of untouchability and explained the provisions of the PCR Act.

4. Inter-caste marriages are being encouraged by awarding the married couple with an appreciation certificate, a medal, one thousand rupees in cash and interest free loan of Rs.15,000/- for setting up some small scale industry. Out of 30 applications, 11 cases were sanctioned Rs.1000/- each.

5. Government is also insisting to ensure proper representation of Scheduled Caste officers at District level which itself indirectly helps in creating healthy atmosphere in rural areas of the State also.

LEGAL AID:

Separate Legal Aid Scheme under the PCR Act is not still in force in the State and the matter is under active consideration. However, a scheme for free legal aid for the victims belonging to Scheduled Castes is in operation. Compensation for loss of wages to the Scheduled Castes during their absence from place of work to attend the court is provided under the scheme. There is provision in the State Budget for giving ₹ legal aid to the victims of untouchability.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS:

Though full fledged machinery has not yet been set up at the District level, a nucleus Cell has been set up at the State level with one Special Officer, Assistant Secretary and other Staff. Special Officers for Scheduled Castes and Tribes Welfare, in the Districts and Regional Inspectors at District and Sub-Divisional levels and Inspectors at the block level also attend to work under PCR Act in addition to their normal duties.

COMMITTEES:

There is a State level Committee for the PCR Act.

SPECIAL COURTS:

The setting up of Special Courts is not deemed necessary for the present as the offences under PCR Act are insignificant in number in the State.

PERIODIC SURVEY:

A report of survey of practice of untouchability in 17 villages by Cultural Research Institute has been completed.

PUBLICITY MEASURES:

A Publicity Unit has been set up with the staff comprising of Project Operator, Driver etc. It has been provided with a propaganda van meant for showing documentary films for eradication of untouchability in the remote villages of three Divisions. For 1983-84, 10 shows of documentaries and feature films were held. A team of officials of K Scheduled Castes and Tribes Welfare Department visited different places in different districts with propaganda vans equipped with generator, projector etc. put up camps and made wide and extensive publicity against the ills and evils of untouchability and for highlighting different provisions of the Act. 500 copies of Bengali translation of PCR Act and about 100 booklets were distributed during propaganda work. During the year 1983-84, 5 community dinners were arranged in which about 3200 persons participated. Most of the programmes were attended by large number of people irrespective of castes, creed and sex. For encouraging the practice of inter-caste marriage, during 1983-84, 45 couples were assisted with Rs.90,000. 10 exhibitions were also arranged. Besides, steps were taken for preparation of banners, hoardings with quotations of writings of great men against untouchability. 13 centres have been given grant for running Adult classes (now Informal Education Centres) and 10 Centres for (old adult centres) for SC people have been given grant in 1983-84. 1872 classes of the former and 1440 of the later were held during the year.

CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS:

Chandigarh being a city territory, the Director, ^{is} Social Welfare, Chandigarh Administration/incharge for the implementation of PCR Act, 1955 at all levels. As it is a compact area, the officer-incharge visits the villages/colonies mostly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes frequently.

A Special Cell consisting of one Deputy Supdt. of Police, one Inspector and 2 Sub-Inspectors has been constituted in the Office of the Inspector General of Police, Union Territory of Chandigarh, for dealing with the eventuality of atrocities/crimes against the Scheduled Castes promptly.

COMMITTEES:

No Committee has been constituted in the Union Territory during the year 1983. However, a committee has been constituted recently under the Chairmanship of the Chief Commissioner, Chandigarh, consisting of officials and non-official members to advise the Administration on the programme of welfare of Scheduled Castes.

PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES:

The following publicity media has been adopted by the Chandigarh Administration for the eradication of untouchability and making the Scheduled Castes conscious of their rights.

- (a) Cinema slides are being displayed in all the 7 cinema halls in the Union Territory.

- (b) Salient features of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 have been circulated to all the Heads of Departments/Offices to bring the contents of this Act into the notice of the staff members working under their control.
- (c) The General Manager, Super Bazaar, has given a wide publicity while printing the slogan namely 'UNTOUCHABILITY IS A CRIME AGAINST GOD AND MAN' on the envelopes in English, Hindi and Punjabi.
- (d) The Controller, Printing and Stationery Deptt. has also printed the slogan on the wall calendars and diaries for the year 1984.
- (e) The General Manager, Chandigarh Transport, Undertaking, has also given publicity to the slogans while displaying it on the buses of Chandigarh Transport Undertaking.
- (f) The Director Public Relations, U.T. of Chandigarh, has also given the publicity while publishing the salient features of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 under title 'DO YOU KNOW' in the Open Hand for the month of September-October, 1983.
- (g) Jeep is also being used for the publicity purpose.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

LEGAL AID:

A scheme for free legal aid and advice to economically and socially backward sections of society is in operation in the Union Territory. The objective of the scheme is that every citizen especially those belonging to economically and socially backward sections of the society should have understanding of his constitutional, legal and other rights to assure justice. There is no separate Legal Aid scheme as such exclusively for Scheduled Castes. The income limit for getting assistance is Rs.3600/- per year. The type of cases for which assistance is available is as follows:-

- (a) Court fees;
- (b) Expenditure in connection with witnesses;
- (c) Other legal work in a Court;
- (d) Assistance of an Advocate;
- (e) Certified copies of orders, judgements, depositions of witnesses and other documents;
- (f) Certified translations of the documents connected with courts; and
- (g) Preparation of complaints, appeals etc.

The applicant has to apply to the Member Secretary of the Goa, Daman and Diu Free Legal Aid and Advice Board in the prescribed form, who will examine it and submit to the Board with his comments, within 15 days. The Board will first try for

amicable settlement and failing that the matter will be placed in the hands of the advocate to be selected from the Panel prepared by the Board. He will be paid honorarium at the rate of Rs.25/- per day subject to the maximum of Rs.500/-. In cases involving persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes a separate Sub-Committee shall be constituted by the Board and its report will also be obtained. 35 persons were granted free Legal aid during the year 1983. The number of Scheduled Castes among them is not available.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS:

A special cell of the Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 is sanctioned by the Government of India, in 1983. However, the Cell has not been created so far as the proposal is under consideration of the Administrative Reforms Division. The Inspector General of Police has issued standing orders to all police stations for treating offences under PCR Act as grave offences. Investigation of these cases are supervised by the Sub-Divisional Police Officers and investigated personally by officers-incharge of Police Stations. Registration of such cases is to be immediately reported and progress of investigation/trial communicated till the conclusion of the trial.

COMMITTEES:

A State level Committee of the Protection of Civil Rights Act had been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. The aim and object of this

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

SPECIAL COURTS:

As the number of cases registered in the Union Territory are almost negligible and population of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities is only 3.15 percent of the total population, no special courts have been set up in the Union Territory.

PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES:

Every year from 2nd to 8th October Untouchability week is being celebrated in each of the 12 blocks of the Union Territory. The following programmes are arranged:-

1. Programme for entering in common public places like temples.
2. Ensuring all public places like temples, hotels, hostels, wells etc. are thrown open to the Harijans.
3. Wide publicity programme of social welfare schemes of Government particularly for Backward Classes.
4. Cleaning of Harijan locality.
5. Sports, film show, exhibitions and special competition in which both Harijan and others are participating.

6. Entertainment programmes where both Harijans and others are participating.
7. Shramdan in a form suitable to the Harijan locality.
8. Speeches in public meeting by Sarpanch, Primary Teachers and Social workers denouncing untouchability.
9. Satya Narayan Pooja performed by Harijans, caste Hindus and others.

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

DELHI

LEGAL AID:

Though no separate Legal Aid Scheme under PCR Act has been formulated, the existing scheme of free legal aid in the Union Territory of Delhi, provides legal aid to members of Scheduled Castes, if they are dragged into litigation on account of eviction, abjections and various kinds of oppressions at the hands of influential and dominating persons of the society. For becoming eligible for the aid, the income of the applicant should not exceed Rs.500/- per month from all sources. Legal aid may be provided through SC/ST and non SC/ST advocates.

The Directorate for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which is responsible for the implementation of the legal aid scheme did not receive any application for legal aid during 1983-84.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS:

The responsibility of implementation of the PCR Act lies with the Home Department of the Delhi Administration. Five revenue-cum-Police Harijan Cells have been established at Block level. Each Cell has four officers viz. a Sub Divisional Magistrate, Asstt. & Police Commissioner, Block Development Officer and Naib Tehsildar. These Cells deal with disputes arising out of possession of land by Scheduled Castes and as such they are not exclusively for offences under PCR Act. However, all cases

involving persons from Scheduled Caste./Scheduled Tribe: communities are treated as report cases and investigations of these cases is supervised by gazetted police officers. The Special SC/ST Cell set up at police Head Quarters continued to function and 170 complaints were received/processed by this Cell during the year 1983.

COMMITTEES:

Under PCR Act, no specific Committee has been set up to deal with the problem of untouchability. However, SC/ST Welfare Board is functioning in the Union Territory. This is an advisory body to the Directorate of the Welfare of SC/ST on matters pertaining to Welfare of SCs/STs and also suggests measures for eradication of untouchability. Three meetings of the Harijan Welfare Board were held during 1983. The recommendation in one of the meetings of the Board was that in the Caste Certificate the word "CHAMAR" should not be used. Instead "Chamar Jatav" should be used.

PUBLICITY:

During the year, 80 composite, 50 cultural and 70 puppet shows were held in the U.T. of Delhi for propaganda for eradication of untouchability. Similarly 200 film shows were held. In addition documentary films based on the subject were also shown.

A week long exhibition depicting charts etc. was also organised on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti.

In the magazines/booklets published in English, Hindi and Urdu languages by the Administration, the slogans and sayings of Great men on Prohibition, Dowry System and Eradication of Untouchability are also published. All the Delhi Transport Buses and private buses in operation under 1 have the slogans on untouchability painted on them.

PONDICHERRY:

LEGAL AID:

The scheme for Legal Aid Programme in Pondicherry has been approved by the Government of India in February, 1983. For the effective implementation of the free-legal aid service programme in the Union Territory of Pondicherry, the Pondicherry Administration has constituted a Board ~~is~~ called "The Pondicherry Legal Aid and Service Board" which would be incharge of setting up, administering and implementing the legal services programme in the U.T. of Pondicherry. This Board has also constituted for the regions of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam, separate Regional Legal Aid and Advice Committees which would take up the task of implementing the service programme in the respective regions. Every Regional Committee shall form such number of panels of legal practitioners who would be entrusted with the duty of giving legal aid or advice to the poor litigants. The Pondicherry Legal Aid and Advice Board shall from time to time allocate funds to each Regional Committee out of the amounts placed at its disposal by the Government for the purpose of enabling the Regional Committee to carry out its functions under the scheme.

Legal Aid or advice under the scheme is being given to all persons who are bonafide residents of the Union Territory of Pondicherry and whose total annual income from all sources, whether in cash or

kind or partly in cash and partly in kind does not exceed Rs.5000/-. The above limitation as to annual income is not applicable in cases of dispute, relating to domestic matters, when the parties belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and to women and children in case of maintenance disputes.

Legal aid is being given in the following modes:-

- (a) payment of court-fees, process-fees, expenses of witnesses and all other charges payable or incurred in connection with any legal proceedings;
- (b) representation by a legal practitioner in legal proceedings;
- (c) Supply of certified copies of judgements, orders, notes or evidence and other documents in legal proceedings;
- (d) drafting of legal documents.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS:

The Protection of Civil Rights Cell was constituted in March, 1982 and is working under the direct supervision of Supdt. of Police, CID, Pondicherry. Inspector of Police, heads this cell which include 2 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 8 Head-constables and 4 Police Constables.

The members of PCR Cell frequently visit the rural and urban areas and the provisions of PCR Act, 1955 and the evils of untouchability are publicised among public. The other duties of the Cell include:-

1. Collection of intelligence about atrocities, torture, ill-treatment to Harijans and practice of untouchability.

2. Collect information about early settlement with land owners/Caste Hindus .
3. To recommend/report to the Government on ways and means for rehabilitation measures in case of any natural calamity, or rioting or fire accidents.
4. To undertake liaison work between the Harijans and Government endorsement agencies in case of communal disturbances.
5. To form mobile squads in rural areas of Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam.
6. To enquire into petitions received through Harijan associations and the Director Welfare of SC/ST.
7. To conduct enquiry into allegation levelled by Harijans against rival communities and vice-versa.
8. To watch instances of obstructions/attempts to obstruct Harijans to temples during festive seasons by Caste Hindus.
9. During 1983-84, the Cell took initiative in constituting Peace Committees in the 5 villages, viz. Kombakkam, Pillaiyarkuppam, Beorampattinam, Korkadu, T.N. Palayam. Apart from this, officers of the Cell visited rural and urban areas very frequently.

Besides, the Cell enquired into nearly 75 petitions which were disposed off appropriately without prejudice to the members of the S.C community.

COMMITTEES:

A High Level Cell has also been constituted at the level of the Secretary to the Government in charge of Scheduled Castes welfare. It reviews the progress of the steps taken under the Protection of Civil Rights Act with a view to do away with untouchability even though untouchability is not in a virulent form in this Union Territory.

ANNEXURE A

STATEMENT SHOWING OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE ON SPECIAL COMPONENT PLANS 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 AND SIXTH PLAN FOR THE SCHEDULED CASTES
(Rs. IN CRORES)

S.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1980-85		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
				Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	338.72	44.10	36.67	51.84	38.11	63.67	139.51			
2.	Assam	16.87	1.74	1.34	3.17	2.89	4.31	5.68			
3.	Bihar	417.19	38.18	32.07	50.35	25.68	58.77	43.58			
4.	Gujarat	259.45	23.82	13.52	25.06	20.67	17.58	19.08			
5.	Haryana	177.85	28.51	27.61	34.71	29.11	24.68	28.14			
6.	Himachal Pradesh	61.60	6.79	6.30	11.70	11.03	10.16	15.40			
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	0.86	6.14			
8.	Karnataka	342.20	59.85	46.20	52.45	44.59	63.39	53.14			
9.	Kerala	110.00	17.28	14.64	21.08	15.67	15.59	20.75			
10.	Madhya Pradesh	297.61	40.23	31.25	43.77	32.13	46.71	46.98			
11.	Maharashtra	323.60	27.76	12.90	42.65	20.54	31.01	30.61			
12.	Manipur	3.87	0.49	0.46	0.89	0.60	0.90	0.78			
13.	Orissa	162.55	15.09	14.17	28.62	19.20	11.57	27.25			
14.	Punjab	173.05	28.57	21.62	21.48	17.94	20.50	23.47			
15.	Rajasthan	249.22	40.10	30.42	32.07	27.00	30.73	40.31			
16.	Sikkim	0.87	-	-	0.27	0.27	0.41	0.44			
17.	Tamil Nadu	560.67	67.75	28.76	30.91	70.85	103.41	76.00			
18.	Tripura	12.33	1.90	1.51	3.20	2.22	4.61	5.78			
19.	Uttar Pradesh	597.32	61.12	54.83	103.31	86.49	121.00	117.60			
20.	West Bengal	304.79	38.51	23.57	43.85	26.95	29.17	36.44			
21.	Chandigarh	3.31	-	-	0.64	0.50	0.99	1.52			
22.	Delhi	56.57	10.44	5.06	9.82	9.77	11.92	12.87			
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1.07	-	-	-	-	0.30	0.26			
24.	Pondicherry	12.16	1.55	1.23	2.34	1.96	2.60	2.93			
		4483.44	547.84	409.13	664.23	504.17	675.76	754.86			

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTE FAMILIES ASSISTED IN CROSSING POVERTY LINE DURING THE YEARS 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

S.No.	Name of State/ Union-Territory	With Five Year Plan Target 1984-85	Achievements				Total Cols. (4) to (7)
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	750000	55287	105150	241875	273676	675988
2.	Assam	114000	10123	13474	22023	24526	70146
3.	Bihar	1048000	160000	151000	148514	172896	632410
4.	Gujarat	236000	45724	66023	87522	82267	281536
5.	Haryana	150000	18846	56774	47575	58958	182153
6.	Himachal Pradesh	85000	12711	25802	94737	31935	155185
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	2349	4536	5985
8.	Karnataka	530000	71119	86737	93917	140084	391857
9.	Kerala	238000	29150	33836	37804	55778	156568
10.	Madhya Pradesh	700000	66181	80181	110556	231537	488455
11.	Maharashtra	854000	57565	153881	192441	326305	730188
12.	Manipur	2686	865	235	415	948	2463
13.	Orissa	400000	50998	80265	101624	110793	343680
14.	Punjab	419000	58064	81956	84452	91608	316080
15.	Rajasthan	500000	52844	93238	137023	125704	408809
16.	Sikkim	3400	-	340	948	776	2064
17.	Tamil Nadu	917000	77828	211000	156846	223655	669329
18.	Tripura	25526	4861	5025	6042	10941	25869
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1500000	156769	360586	375238	534803	1427396
20.	West Bengal	1112000	6403	141722	254765	212800(P)	615690
21.	Chandigarh	151	-	-	923	862	1785
22.	Delhi Administration	40000	3739	6228	9473	7621	27061
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	-	-	803	2520	3323
24.	Pondicherry	9000	308	445	1675	1949	4377
		9644763	939381	1753898	2209540	2727578	7630397

(P): Provisional

STATEMENT SHOWING SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE SPECIAL COMPONENT PLANS
FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (Rs. IN LAKHS)

S.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Special Central Assistance released				Total Cols. 3 to 6 (7)	Tentative allocation for 1984-85 (8)
		1980-81 (3)	1981-82 (4)	1982-83 (5)	1983-84 (6)		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	734.00	741.00	967.85	1132.60	3575.45	945.00
2.	Assam	97.00	99.30	97.41	132.52	426.23	149.30
3.	Bihar	1013.00	967.32	1104.59	1104.21	4139.12	1416.30
4.	Gujarat	220.00	240.71	263.71	256.84	936.26	301.00
5.	Haryana	230.00	241.71	244.56	234.53	1000.85	296.33
6.	Himachal Pradesh	86.00	105.38	129.62	137.74	459.24	123.30
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	34.12	44.01	73.13	56.70
8.	Karnataka	567.00	650.70	302.13	723.75	2743.59	683.34
9.	Kerala	262.00	252.25	277.97	273.97	1076.19	323.18
10.	Madhya Pradesh	622.00	747.47	760.24	775.30	2905.01	949.66
11.	Maharashtra	645.00	643.77	608.81	922.44	2319.72	1015.00
12.	Manipur	4.00	2.11	2.39	2.29	10.79	2.30
13.	Orissa	359.00	528.53	480.21	544.54	1912.28	543.34
14.	Punjab	377.00	533.66	436.62	529.49	1876.77	525.00
15.	Rajasthan	528.00	503.79	634.90	744.21	2410.93	590.00
16.	Sikkim	-	1.62	1.61	1.19	4.42	1.87
17.	Tamil Nadu	956.00	864.34	985.32	1050.42	3856.03	1190.00
18.	Tripura	21.00	28.93	29.63	32.78	112.34	32.90
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2206.00	2321.66	2956.63	3042.80	11027.09	3186.16
20.	West Bengal	1003.00	944.42	1093.31	1170.80	4211.53	1431.50
21.	Chandigarh	-	2.38	2.23	2.37	7.53	5.30
22.	Delhi	63.00	53.08	67.42	76.33	265.33	102.20
23.	Goa, Daman & Liu	-	-	1.87	1.71	3.58	2.30
24.	Pondicherry	7.00	10.37	11.72	12.40	41.49	2.06
		10000.00	11000.00	12000.00	13000.00	45000.00	14000.00

STATEMENT REGARDING CASES REGISTERED UNDER PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 FROM 1977 TO 1983 (ALL INDIA)

Year	Brought forward -with-		No. of fresh cases regd.	No. of cases closed by police after investi- gation but without challenging.	No. of cases challenged in the court	No. of cases disposed off by Court		No. of cases pending at the end of the year		
	Police	Court				Ending in convi ction	Ending in acqui ttal	Total	Police	Court
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1977	226	2273	3425	430	2920	551	1463	2014	301	3179
1978	247	3953	4729	727	3751	490	2002	2492	497	5212
1979	396	4803	4911	936	3444	613	2052	2675	927	5572
1980	927	5579	4303	982	3550	1267	2366	4133	698	4996
1981	698	4995	4085	982	2865	441	2085	2526	690	4547
1982*	690	4547	4087	897	2655	199	1633	1832	725	4545
1983	864	6347	3965	791	2902	243	1707	1950	1136	7299
1984	1025	7575	7155	815	3972	375	2167	2500	1193	7614

* Figures for 1982 have been taken from 1982 Annual Report.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT CASES REGISTERED DURING 1982 & 1983 IN VARIOUS STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

S.No.	State/Union Territory	No. of cases registered with police		% increase or decrease over the previous year
		1982	1983	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	263 ✓	335 ✓	+48.39 ✓
2.	Assam	nil	nil	-
3.	Bihar	28 ✓	16	+42.86 ✓
4.	Gujarat	347 ✓	306	-11.82 ✓
5.	Haryana	5	5	static
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	static
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	5	+25.00
8.	Karnataka	674	567	-15.88
9.	Kerala	29	37	+27.59
10.	Madhya Pradesh	337	390	+15.73
11.	Maharashtra	769	553	-27.44
12.	Manipur	nil	nil	-
13.	Meghalaya	nil	nil	+
14.	Nagaland	nil	nil	-
15.	Orissa	125	90	-28.00
16.	Punjab	4	-	-
17.	Rajasthan	✓136	193	+ 3.76
18.	Tamilnadu	1105	1205	+ 9.05
19.	Tripura	nil	nil	-
20.	Uttar Pradesh	136	173	- 6.99
21.	West Bengal	nil	nil	-
22.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3 nil	nil	-
23.	Chandigarh Admn.	1	nil	-
24.	Ladra & Nagar Haveli	nil	nil	-
25.	Delhi Administration	3	11	+266.67
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3	2	- 33.33
27.	Lakshadweep	nil	nil	-
28.	Pondicherry	12	16	+33.33
29.	Mizoram	nil	nil	-
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	nil	nil	-
Total :		4,087	3,965	-2.98

Handwritten calculations and notes:

- 347 ✓
- 226
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- 347
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- 122
- 193
- 181
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S.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Cases brought forward with Police Court		Fresh cases registered	Cases closed by Police after investigation	Cases challenged in Court	Cases disposed off by court ending in			Cases pending at the end of the year with	
		(3)	(4)				Conv-iction	Acqui-ttal	Total	Police	Court
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	173	363	385	63	313	11	190	201	177	475
2.	Assam	-	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
3.	Bihar	40	124	16 ✓	3	14	-	3	3	39	135
4.	Gujarat	4	255	306	31	279	5	238	243	-	291
5.	Haryana	Nil	5	5	4	1	1	5	6	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	12	6	3	3	-	8	8	Nil	7
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	3	5	2	3	-	4	4	3	2
8.	Karnataka	310	1209	567	40	241	-	28	28	596	1422
9.	Kerala	4	28	37	8	29	2	16	18	4	39
10.	Madhya Pradesh	11	911	390	17	369	90	73	163	15	1117
11.	Maharashtra	70	1390	558	90	409	29	195	224	129	1575
12.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Orissa	48	282	90	37	81	3	44	47	20	316

475
389
6

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
16.	Punjab	Nil	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2
17.	Rajasthan	15	274	193	98	105	6	36	42	5	337
18.	Tamilnadu	164	956	1205	327	943	51	765	816	99	1083
19.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Uttar Pradesh	19	507	173	55	96	42	85	127	41	476
21.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	A & N Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
23.	Arundachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Chandigarh Administration	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	Delhi Administration	2	23	11	1	5	-	10	10	7	18
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	3
28.	Lakshadweep Admn.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Pondicherry	-	-	16	6	9	3	4	7	1	2
TOTAL :		864	6347	3965	791	2902	243	1707	1950	1136	7299

STATEWISE POSITION AND PERCENTAGE OF CASES AT POLICE LEVEL DURING 1983

S.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory.	No. of fresh cases regd. plus No. of cases with Police (B.F.) from the pre- vious year.	No. of cases closed by the police after investigation during the year	percen tage	No of cases challen- ed in the court during the year.	Percen- tage	No. of cases pending with the police for investi- gation.	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
01	Andhra Pradesh	558	68	12.19	313	56.09	177	31.72
02	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03	Bihar	56	3	5.36	14	25.00	39	69.64
04	Gujarat	310	31	10.00	279	90.00	-	-
05	Haryana	5	4	80.00	1	20.00	-	-
06	Himachal Pradesh	6	3	50.00	3	50.00	-	-
07	Jammu & Kashmir	8	2	25.00	3	37.50	3	37.50
08	Karnataka	877	40	4.56	241	27.48	596	67.98
09	Kerala	41	8	19.51	29	70.73	4	9.76
10	Madhya Pradesh	401	17	4.24	369	92.02	15	3.74
11	Maharashtra	628	90	14.33	409	65.13	129	20.54
12	Mizoram	138	37	26.81	81	58.70	20	14.49
13	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Rajasthan	208	98	47.12	105	50.48	5	2.40
15	Tamil Nadu	1369	327	23.89	943	68.88	99	7.23
16	Uttar Pradesh	192	55	28.65	96	50.00	41	21.35
17	Delhi Administration	13	1	7.69	5	38.46	7	53.85
18	Chandigarh Admn.	1	1	100.00	-	-	-	-
19	Goa Daman and Diu	2	-	-	2	100.00	-	-
20	Pondicherry	16	6	37.50	9	56.25	1	6.25
TOTAL		4829	791	16.38	2902	60.10	1136	23.5

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STATEWISE POSITION AND PERCENTAGES OF CASES WITH THE COURTS DURING 1983

S.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of cases challenged plus no. of cases with Court (BE) from the previous year	No. of cases disposed off by the Court				Total no. of cases dispo- sed off	Per- centage	Cases pending with the Court	
			No. of cases end- ing in conviction	Perce- ntage	No. of cases ending in acqui- tial	Perce- ntage			No. of cases Pending	Perce- ntage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	576	11	1.63	190	28.10	201	29.73	475	70.27
2.	Assam	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.00
3.	Bihar	138	-	-	3	2.17	32	2.17	135	97.83
4.	Gujarat	534	5	0.94	233	44.57	243	45.51	291	54.49
5.	Haryana	6	1	16.67	5	83.33	67	100.00	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	15	-	-	8	53.33	87	53.33	7	46.67
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	-	-	4	66.66	42	66.66	2	33.33
8.	Karnataka	1450	-	-	28	1.93	28	1.93	1422	98.07
9.	Kerala	57	2	3.51	16	28.07	18	31.58	39	68.42
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1280	90	7.03	73	5.70	163	12.73	1117	87.27
11.	Maharashtra	1799	29	1.61	195	10.84	225	12.45	1575	87.55
12.	Orissa	363	3	0.83	44	12.12	47	12.95	316	37.55
13.	Punjab	2	-	-	2	100.00	28	100.00	-	-
14.	Rajasthan	379	6	1.58	36	9.50	42	11.08	337	80.92
15.	Tamil Nadu	1897	51	2.69	765	40.28	815	42.97	1083	57.03
16.	Uttar Pradesh	603	42	6.96	85	14.10	127	21.06	476	78.94
17.	Delhi Administration	23	-	-	10	35.71	10	35.71	13	64.29
18.	Pondicherry	4	3	33.33	4	44.45	72	77.75	2	22.22
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	4	-	-	1	25.00	1	25.00	3	75.00
TOTAL		9249	243	2.63	1707	18.46	1950	21.03	7299	78.92

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
26.	Delhi Administration	0.28	0.13	0.17	-	0.58	0.51	0.62	0.25
27.	Goa, Daman & Liu	0.05	-	0.07	-	0.06	0.05	-	0.03
28.	Lakshadweep Admn.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Pondicherry	0.40	0.76	0.31	1.23	0.23	0.36	0.09	0.04

Statement showing Central Assistance released for Liberation of Scavengers under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 from 1980-81 to 1983-84

S.No.	Name of the State	Name of the selected towns/Municipalities	Central Assistance released (Rs. in lakhs)	Year of Central Assistance released	Towns made scavenger-free		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Warangal	23.00	1981-82			
		2. Eluru	30.00	1983-84			
2.	Assam	3. Nalbari	6.00	1981-82			
		4. Mangaldoi					
		5. Karimganj					
		6. Hailakandi			10.00	1983-84	
3.	Bihar	7. Bihar Sharif	63.00	1980-81	1. Bihar Sharif		
		8. Purnea			2. Purnea		
		9. Madhubani			3. Madhubani		
		10. Daltonganj			4. Chaibasa		
		11. Chaibasa			20.23	1981-82	5. Ranchi
		12. Bhagalpur			152.61	1982-83	6. Saharsa
		13. Gaya					7. Deogarh
		14. Chapra					8. Daltonganj
		15. Muzzaffarpur	66.80	1983-84			
		16. Hazaribagh					
4.	Haryana	17. Hodal	3.50	1982-83			
		18. Gharaunda	4.25	1983-84			
5.	Himachal Pr.	19. Simla	25.00	1983-84			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
6.	Karnataka	20. Basavakalyan)			
		21. Nanjangud			
		22. Kushalnagar			
		23. Tiptur	8.84	1983-84	
7.	Kerala	24. Calicut			
		25. Cochin			
		26. Palghat	11.13	1981-82	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	27. Raipur			
		28. Shajapur			
		29. Bilaspur	53.19	1982-83	
		30. Durg			
		31. Satna			
		32. Jabalpur	69.88	1983-84	
9.	Maharashtra	33. Khamgaon	6.36	1981-82	
		34. Udgir	23.72	1983-84	
		35. Malkapur			
		36. Kamptee			
10.	Orissa	37. Bhubaneshwar	3.08	1982-83	
		38. Cuttack	12.00	1983-84	
11.	Rajasthan	39. Shilwara	7.51	1981-82	
		40. Makrana	21.17	1982-83	
		41. Sharatpur			
12.	Tamil Nadu	42. Udumalpet	10.88	1981-82	
13.	Tripura	43. Agartala (Proposal I)	16.00	1980-81	
		44. Agartala (Proposal II)	20.00	1983-84	

(1)(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
14. Uttar Pradesh	45. Barabanki)			
	46. Badaun)	30.00	1981-82	
15. West Bengal	47. Sonamukhi)			
	48. Murshidabad)	18.35	1982-83	
	49. Shantipur)			
	50. Ghatal)			
	51. Bolapur)	33.25	1983-84	
TOTAL :		-	749.75	-

1. Programme for Special categories
2. 1.41 lakh State Bank loan to SCs & STs under 20-Point Programme.
3. Gandigram aid tribals.
4. Beacon among villages in Thular, a small village in Thanjavur District, which is a shining example of communal harmony and prohibition.
5. Nearly 2,400 bonded labourers rehabilitated.
6. House-sites to 72,000 families.
7. Over one lakh slum dwellers benefited.
8. More opportunities to SC & ST candidates in Defence Services.
9. More opportunities for Rural Youth training for self-employment.
10. Shed differences of religion, caste and province P.M.'s call to stand united.
11. Houses and sites for the poor in Tamil Nadu.
12. Better employment opportunities for SCs & STs.
13. Assistance for Scheduled Castes Kerala's good performance.
14. Assistance for Scheduled Tribes-Sikkim ahead.
15. Protected water supply to Harijan families.
16. House sites for landless workers and Harijans.
17. Cooperative spinning Mill for Harijans.
18. A Gandhian perspective on National Integration.
19. Gandhiji and the Technologically advanced societies.
20. Made for each other.
21. Houses and sites for the poor in Tamil Nadu.
22. Radical Houses- A unique concept- where people belonging to different castes live in harmony.
23. All weather roads for tribals in Yercard.
24. Development Schemes for tribals in Salem.
25. Commendable progress in Kerala in giving employment to SC&ST.
26. 12,000 SC&ST families helped to cross poverty line.
27. Confidence building programme for SC&ST candidates.
28. Good progress in slum improvement.
29. Houses for weaker sections.
30. Assistance for slum dwellers in Rajasthan.
31. Distribution of surplus cultivable land.
32. National Rural Employment Programme.
33. Bank loans for the welfare of backward people.
34. Report on the implementation of Special Component Plan for SCs & STs to P.M.
35. Banks role in Rural Development.
36. Ideal Harijan Colony.
37. Dhobi Khana with a difference.
38. House and shops for the poor in Cochine.
39. Area approach programme at Jhumpara and Champua Blocks of Keenjhar Distt. on Eradication of Untouchability.
40. Civil Aviation Scholarships for SC/ST candidates.

41. Help to Harijans under IRDP.
42. District level Review Meeting discusses Harijan Welfare measures.
43. IRDP, NREP help Harijans in Kerala.
44. Civil Aviation Scholarships to ST/SC Members.
45. All India Seminar on Loan Assistance to Weaker Sections.
46. Houses for Harijans.
47. Co-operative loans for housing the poor.
48. Book Scheme for SCs&STs.
49. Confidence Building Programme for SCs & STs.
50. 20-Point Programme picks up momentum.
51. Socio-Economic uplift of Cholanaickans in Kerala.
52. Houses for SCs&STs.
53. Significant impact of Antyodaya programme highest coverage of SC/STs.
54. SC and ST Book Bank Scheme.
55. Works for National Integration - Appeal by Home Minister.
56. Training for School dropouts.
57. Integrated Rural Energy Programme planned.
58. Procedure for issue of SC/ST certificates liberalised.
59. Preparation of inter sports at Gulmarg, Kashmir.
60. B.S.F. activities in Jammu & Kashmir.
61. Schemes for backward and weaker sections in Jammu & Kashmir.
62. National Integration by BSF Battalion in Srinagar.
63. Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun.
64. Recruitment to the Cadre of Junior Engineers in I & T.
65. Houses for Harijans.
66. Cooperative lands for housing the poor.
67. Rural Housing Scheme.
68. House-sites and assistance to Harijans.
69. New look to Sozhaganur.
70. Entrepreneurial Development Programme for the handicapped in Kerala.
71. Pallithennal changes (Feature).
72. Loans for weavers.
73. Welfare of child and the mother.
74. Family Welfare Orientation camps in Kashmir.
75. States to resolve to step up drinking water supply programme.
76. Houses for rural poor.
77. Seminar on Marriage System in India.
78. Koragas of South Kanara.
79. Koraga Adivasi of South Canara.
80. Spontaneous Gesture.
81. Sreepadam, a Modal Harijan Colony.
82. Marriages among mixed communities.
83. More money for rural drinking water.
84. Unique settlement of Harijans.
85. Towards Children's Welfare.
86. Profitable society for the handicapped.
87. Welfare programmes for backward communities in Jammu & Kashmir.
88. Bonded Labourers Rehabilitated.
89. Time-bound programme for slum improvement.
90. Confidence Building programme for SC/ST.
91. Thonnakkal Colony : A Boon for Harijans.
92. Legal Aid Scheme for Poor.
93. Workers Education Scheme for Rural Areas.