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ANNUAL REPORT
ON
THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT,
1955 FOR THE YEAR 2000
(TWENTEETH REPORT)



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT
NEW DELHI

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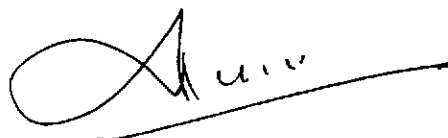
FOREWORD

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

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

3. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 is a Central legislation, which is being implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. It is coordinated by the Central Government. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is also being implemented for assisting the State Governments / Union Territory Administrations for implementation of the Act in an effective manner. In this context, I look forward to active co-operation of my colleague Parliamentarians, Official Members of the Press and Public at large.

4. I take the opportunity to place the Twentieth Report on the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 for the year 2000 in the Parliament.



DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA
Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment.

New Delhi,

Dated: 21.02.2002

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

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

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

scheme namely National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their dependents as well as setting up an exclusive Corporation namely National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation was done for assisting the scavengers for taking up alternate occupations. Assistance for training for skill up gradation and taking up alternate economically viable occupations are being provided under these schemes. Besides a number of schemes are being implemented for provision of scholarship, grant for purchase of books, special coaching, up-gradation of merit etc. for benefit of the Scheduled Castes. Certain percentage of posts in the Government and Government assisted sector have been kept reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.

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

4. As per provision under Section 15(4) of the Act, the 19th Report on implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 for the year 2000 has been prepared based on the information received from various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

5. Progress of cases registered under the Act and their disposal during the year 2000 have been discussed in chapter II of the Report. Details of measures taken by the Central Government in this regard are given in Chapter III of the Report. Measures undertaken by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are mentioned in Chapter IV of the Report.

CHAPTER-2

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

REGISTRATION OF CASES UNDER THE PCR ACT, 1955

During the year 2000, Eight hundred and fifty six (856) cases were reportedly registered under the Act. The largest number of cases were reported in Andhra Pradesh (537) followed by Karnataka (98) Maharashtra (64) and Madhya Pradesh (55) and the least in Haryana (1). State wise details of the cases registered under the Act during the year 2000 in descending order are as under:-

TABLE NO.1

CASES REGISTERED DURING 2000

| S.No. | State | No. of cases | Percentage |
|-------|----------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 537 | 62.73 |
| 2. | Karnataka | 98 | 11.45 |
| 3. | Maharashtra | 64 | 07.48 |
| 4. | Madhya Pradesh | 55 | 06.43 |
| 5. | Tamil Nadu | 38 | 04.44 |
| 6. | Jharkhand | 26 | 03.04 |

| | | | |
|-----|------------------|----|-------|
| 7. | Pondicherry | 16 | 01.87 |
| 8. | Delhi | 5 | 00.58 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 5 | 00.58 |
| 10. | Orissa | 4 | 00.47 |
| 11. | Rajasthan | 3 | 00.35 |
| 12. | J &K | 2 | 00.23 |
| 13. | Chattishgarh | 2 | 00.23 |
| 14. | Haryana | 1 | 00.12 |

| | | |
|-------|-----|-----|
| Total | 856 | 100 |
|-------|-----|-----|

During the year 2000 no case of untouchability was registered in the North Eastern States and 13 other States / UTs.

(a) NORTH EASTERN REGION

1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Manipur
4. Meghalaya
5. Mizoram
6. Nagaland
7. Sikkim
8. Tripura

(b) EASTERN REGION

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
2. West Bengal.

(c) REST OF INDIA

1. Bihar
2. Goa
3. Gujarat
4. Kerala
5. Punjab

6. Uttranchal
7. Uttar Pradesh
8. Chandigarh
9. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
10. Daman & Diu
11. Lakshadweep

STATES REPORTING 1 TO 5 CASES

Number of cases reported under the Act during the year 2000 in Seven States, indicated below has been negligible.

TABLE NO.2

| S.No. | State | No. of cases registered during 2000 |
|-------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Delhi | 5 |
| 2. | Himachal Pradesh | 5 |
| 3. | Orissa | 4 |
| 4. | Rajasthan | 3 |
| 5. | Chhatisgarh | 2 |
| 6. | Jammu & Kashmir | 2 |
| 7. | Haryana | 1 |
| Total | | 22 |

STATES REPORTING 6 TO 50 CASES

In three States number of cases reported during the year 2000 has been marginal.

TABLE NO.3

| S.No. | State | No. of cases registered during 2000 |
|-------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Tamil Nadu | 38 |
| 2. | Jharkhand | 26 |
| 3. | Pondicherry | 16 |
| Total | | 80 |

STATES REPORTING OVER 50 CASES

In three States indicated below, number of cases reported has been low.

TABLE NO.4

| S.N. | State / UTs | No. of cases reported during 2000 |
|------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Karnataka | 98 |
| 2. | Maharashtra | 64 |
| 3. | Madhya Pradesh | 55 |
| | Total | 217 |

STATES REPORTING OVER 100 CASES

Number of case reported has been highest in case of Andhra Pradesh (537 cases) under the PCR Act, 1955 during the year.

INVESTIGATION OF CASES DEALT WITH BY POLICE

Progress of investigation of cases by the Police during the year 2000 has been as follows.

TABLE NO.5

| S.No. | Item | |
|-------|---|------|
| 1. | Total No. of cases with Police | 2086 |
| 2. | No. of cases closed after investigation | 252 |
| 3. | No. of cases chargesheeted in Courts | 618 |
| 4. | No. of cases pending with the Police at the end of year | 1216 |

The State-wise details of cases registered with the Police and their disposal during 2000, indicate that 856 fresh cases were registered in 14 States/UTs. The total number of cases including those brought forward from the previous years were 2086. A large number of cases were reported from Andhra Pradesh (537), Karnataka (98), Maharashtra (64), Madhya Pradesh (55). 12.08% of cases (252) were closed by the Police after investigation and 29.63% (618) were chargesheeted in the courts, 58.29% (1216) of the cases were pending with the Police at the end of the year 2000. The pendency was substantial in the State of Karnataka (1060) and Andhra Pradesh(68). States/ UTs- wise details are at **Annexure- I.**

DISPOSAL OF CASES BY COURTS

The details of disposal of cases by courts during the year 2000 is given below:-

TABLE NO.6

| Disposal of cases by Courts | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------|-------------------|
| S.No. | Item | No. of Cases | Percentage |
| 1. | Number of cases with courts | 9,949 | |
| 2. | Number of cases ending in conviction | 271 | (02.72) |
| 3. | Number of cases ending in acquittal | 2,312 | (23.24) |
| 4. | Number of cases pending with the courts at the end of year | 7,366 | |

- The information is awaited from State Government of Bihar and Jharkhand.

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

CHAPTER-3

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

3.1 Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and weaker section has been matter of concern for the Central as well as the State Governments. Under the Central Government, various Ministries/Departments deal with sectoral issues relating to welfare of weaker section. However, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment deals with overall policy and co-ordination of matters relating to welfare of Scheduled Castes. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment intervenes through special programmes to provide fillip and augment the schemes implemented by the other Central Ministries/Departments. During the year 2000, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment took the following steps for empowerment of the Scheduled Castes.

3.2 ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

3.2.1 SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN(SCP)

The strategy of Special Component Plan (SCP) was introduced in 1979-80 by the Planning Commission with a view to achieving overall development of Scheduled Castes and to raise them above the poverty line. The SCP is designed to channelise the flow of outlays and benefits from the general sectors in the Plan of States/UTs and Central Ministries for the development of Scheduled Castes. The allocations are to be not less than the proportion of the SC population. It is an umbrella programme under which all schemes implemented by State and Central Governments are dovetailed for addressing different needs of the SCs. 27 States/UTs having sizeable SC population formulated SCP during 2000-2001. A statement indicating State wise SCP outlay and expenditure is at **Annexure-II**.

3.2.2 SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (SCA)

Special Central Assistance is provided as 100% grant to State Governments/UTs as an additive to the Special Component Plan implemented by

them. Assistance under the scheme is sub allocated among the States/UTs based on SC population, relative backwardness, and size of SCP to the State Plan and SC families covered under composite schemes. Rs.450.39 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2000-2001 (April 2000-March 2001).

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

Under the scheme 100% grant is provided to States/UTs for training and rehabilitation of scavengers in alternate occupation. Besides matching institutional finance at concessional rate of interest is provided under the schemes of NSKFDC and NSFDC. Rs.60.92 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2000-2001 (April 2000-March 2001).

3.2.4 ASSISTANCE TO STATE SC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (SCDC)

Under the scheme, 49% Central share is released on matching basis against 51% share released by the State Government\UT Administration to the State SC Development Corporation (SCDC), provided the recovery percentage of loan by SCDC from the beneficiary is not less than 60%. State share has been released in advance and fund available with the SCDC has been utilized. Rs.27.63 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2000-2001 (April 2000 - March 2001).

3.2.5 NATIONAL SCHEDULED CASTES FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NSFDC)

The National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) was set up as a non-profit company under the aegis of Ministry of Welfare on 8th February 1989. The Corporation has an authorized share capital of Rs. 1000 crores against which Rs. 411.00 crores has been paid up by 2000-2001.

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

The National Corporation provides:

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

No central assistance was provided under the scheme during the year 2000-2001 (April 2000-March 2001).

3.2.6 NATIONAL SAFAI KARAMCHARIS FINANCE & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NSKFDC)

NSKFDC was incorporated on 24-1-1997 under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, by the Government of India to act as an Apex Institution for all round socio-economic upliftment of the Safai Karamcharis and their dependents by extending concessional loan and other assistance for taking up income generation activities in a viable manner. Against an authorized share capital of Rs.200 crores, Central Government has paid Rs.34.75 crores to the Corporation by 2000-2001 .

The Corporation provides: -

- i) term and bridge loan at concessional rate for income generating schemes through State Channelising Agencies, nominated by the State Government/UT Administration and
 - ii) grants for skill/entrepreneurial development programmes.
- Rs.22.00 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2000-2001 (April 2000-March 2001)

3.3 EDUCATIONAL EMPOWERMENT

3.3.1 POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP

This is the major scheme of the Ministry for assisting students belonging to SCs for pursuing studies at post matric level. Under the scheme, 100% central assistance is provided to States/UTs implementing the scheme, over and above their respective committed liability, which they are required to bear during every year of the Plan period from their own resources (except NE States). The committed liability is equal to expenditure incurred during terminal year of the last Five Year Plan period and accordingly; the expenditure incurred in 1996-97

has become the committed liability. Rs.114.15 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2000-2001 (April 2000-March 2001).

3.3.2` PRE MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP

This scholarship is provided to the students of families, who are engaged in unclean occupations. Under this Scheme, Central assistance is provided to the State Governments on 50:50 basis and 100% to Union Territory Administrations over and above their respective Committed Liability. Timely disbursement, proper utilisation of fund and assisting the students in a composite manner are required to be looked into by the State Government/UT Administration. Rs. 11.63 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2000-2001(April 2000-March 2001).

3.3.3 CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTELS FOR SC BOYS AND GIRLS

Under the scheme, 50% of the cost of construction in case of States, 100% in case of UTs, 45% in case of Non-Governmental Organisation grant-in-aid provided only for expansion of existing hostels on (45 by State & 10 by the NGO), 90% in case of Central Universities(10 by the Univ.) &45% in case of other Universities(45 by State & 10 by the Univ.) is provided by the Central Government. Land for construction is to be provided by the State Government/UT Administration. Proposal for construction along with site plan, approved estimate, certificate on availability of land are required to be submitted along with the proposal. Rs. 25.02 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2000-2001(April 2000- March 2001)

3.3.4 BOOK BANKS

Under the scheme, a set of books costing between Rs.2,400/- to Rs.7,500/-, depending upon the courses, is provided to SC students. The provision of such sets of books also includes brailley books, talking books/cassettes for visually handicapped students. Towards storage of these books, grant is also provided for almirahts. The Scheme provides for sharing of text books by two students in respect of graduate level courses and separate set of books is provided to individual students at Post-Graduate level and for those pursuing Chartered Accountancy. 50% of the total assistance is released to State Governments, 100% in case of UTs. Rs. 2.49 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2000-2001(April 2000-March 2001).

3.3.5 ASSISTANCE FOR COACHING AND ALLIED

Under the scheme 50% assistance to Centre run by State Government and 100% assistance to Centres run by Universities/private institutions/UT administrations is released for providing coaching facilities to SC students for competitive examination as well as entrance examination for professional courses. Stipend @ Rs.150/Rs.100/Rs.85 per month to Local Students/@ Rs.500/Rs.250 to outstation students is paid and the organizations providing coaching are given funds on contractual basis (per unit cost basis).Rs. 2.25 crores was provided as a central assistance under the scheme during the year 2000-2001 (April 2000- March 2001).

3.3.6 UPGRADATION OF MERIT

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

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

Besides, Special allowances like readers allowance, transport allowance, escorts allowance etc. to students with disabilities. Rs. 0.47 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2000 -2001(April 2000-March 2001).

3.4 SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT

3.4.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF PCR AND ATROCITIES ACT

Under the scheme 50% assistance to States and 100% assistance to UTs is released for strengthening administrative and enforcement machinery, other related measures, such as assistance for special cells, special Courts, Legal Aid relief to victims, inter-caste marriage, publicity measures, survey of

untouchability/ atrocity prone areas related measures. The scale of relief for victims of Atrocity as provided in POA Rules ranges from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 2,00,000/-. During the financial year 2000-2001, Rs. 27.08 crores was provided as assistance to the States/UTs to take effective measures towards eradication of untouchability and for checking commission of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

3.5 MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

3.5.1 ALL INDIA RADIO

All Stations of AIR have been mounting programmes for the 'Eradication of Untouchability' in their special audience programmes like Rural, Women, Youth and Children's programmes apart from the general broadcasts. These programmes have been in the form of Talks, Plays, Features, Discussions, Interviews, Comparing and Slogans etc. The total number of programmes broadcasts on publicity for the 'Eradication of Untouchability' in different dialects/regional languages from various All India Radio Stations during the calendar year 2000 amounts to 5262.

3.5.2 DIRECTORATE OF FIELD PUBLICITY

Publicity on 'Eradication of Untouchability' is part of DFP's normal publicity programmes. All Field Publicity Units regularly organize publicity programmes campaigning for the total 'Eradication of Untouchability'. This theme comes in for special focus on occasions like Gandhi Jayanti on 2nd October and Ambedkar Jayanti on 14th April. The publicity is undertaken mostly through film shows and oral communication.

3.5.3 DIRECTORATE OF ADVERTISING & VISUAL PUBLICITY

A 10- minute sponsored radio programme "Sanvati Jayen Jeevan Ki Rahen" produced by DAVP on behalf of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment was continuously broadcast by 118 stations of All India Radio all over the country, including North East, in 19 regional languages during the calendar year. This programme has various aspects of scheduled caste development and contents related to eradication of untouchability.

3.5.4 FILMS DIVISION

During the year 2000 Films Division produced a short fiction film for rural audience entitled "Kakarana Yugadi". The film is on caste system, depicting the atrocities on the down trodden by the upper class in the society.

3.6 **OTHER CENTRAL MINISTRIES**

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

CHAPTER-4

MEASURES TAKEN BY STATE GOVERNMENTS/ UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS

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

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

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

1. ASSAM

LEGAL AID

The Sub-Divisional Legal Aid Committees are available at sub -divisional level for providing legal aid and financial assistance to deserving Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people.

COMMITTEES

Legal Aid Committees have been functioning in all the districts in the year 2000. State Level Advisory Council has also been functioning for the welfare of SCs and STs. The committees are meeting time to time.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Working of the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 is monitored by the Welfare of Plains Tribes and Backward Classes Welfare Department.

SPECIAL COURTS

So far no Special Court under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 has been set up in the State. However, such cases if any can be tried by the existing courts in sub-division and District.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS

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

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

There is a budget provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs under Plan but no amount was sanctioned in the financial year 1999-2000. Hence no body was benefited and no expenditure was incurred in this regard.

PUBLICITY MEASURES

In this regard, display boards with the provision of the Act will be displayed in some prominent places of the State.

2. BIHAR

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Officers have been appointed for initiating and exercising supervision over prosecutions. A Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cell has been established in the Home (Police) Department under an Inspector General of Police. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Thanas have been established in 11 districts of the State and it is proposed to set up similar Thanas in other districts also.

COMMITTEES

A high level State Committee has been constituted under Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister to review the progress of various measures under the Act. Divisional and District level Committees have also been set up under the Chairpersonship of Divisional Commissioners and District Magistrates respectively.

SPECIAL COURTS

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

3. GOA

LEGAL AID

The Law Department has formulated a scheme viz Free Legal Aid & Advice to economically and socially backward people. Under this Scheme, a free Legal Aid and Advice Board has been constituted. Persons belonging to SC/ST are provided free legal aid and advice. No income limit is laid down for SC/ST. Cases concerning SC/ST are considered by separate sub-committee constituted by the Board.

SPECIAL COURTS

No Special Court or Mobile Court has been set up in the States, however, the Session Courts of North and South District are designated as special courts and public prosecutor attached to these Courts are nominated as a public prosecutor to these courts, to deal with the cases under PCR & POA Act.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

No protection Cell has been established in the State.

COMMITTEES

The Committees have not been set up under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, since cases under PCR Act, 1955 are very rare.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA AND PERIODIC SURVEY

There are no untouchability prone area in the State. Hence, no survey is required to be undertaken.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

Under the scheme, award for Rs. 20,000/- is granted to the couple, one spouse being a Scheduled Castes person. The budget provision for the year 2000 was Rs. 1.00 lakh and expenditure incurred was Rs.0.50 lakhs. 5 couples were benefited under the scheme.

4 GUJARAT

LEGAL AID

The State Government in the year 1989 introduced a scheme under G.R. for extending legal aid to the victims covered under the provision of the said Act. Necessary Budget provision for Legal Aid has been made under the Head BCK – 64 'Nagrik Cell'.

- (a) The present income limit for such aid is Rs. 12,000/- p.a., which is required to be raised upto Rs. 24,000/ - p.a. because it has been experienced that only those who are a little better off can afford to go to court for justice. If the income limit is raised, such persons can be given the benefit of the scheme and the purpose of its implementation can be served.
- (b) The present rate of Rs. 500/- for civil case is not sufficient and it should be enhanced to bring it at par with the rate of criminal case i.e. Rs. 3000/-

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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

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

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

COMMITTEES

State Level Committee:

A high level Committee at the State Level has also been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister. The Committee consists of Minister Social Welfare, Finance Minister, Members of Parliament and State Legislatures and the concerned Senior Government Officers, as members. The Committee takes annual review of the implementation of the Act.

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

District Level Committee:

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

Taluka Level Committee :

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

City level Committees:

Under the Chairpersonship of the Police Commissioner, City level Committees have also been working and Government Pleader, Municipal Commissioner and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes members of the

Municipal Corporation are members of these committees. These Committees review the cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Atrocity Act, 1989 in the city areas.

PUBLICITY

Every year "Economic Uplift week" is celebrated from 2 October (Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday) to 7th October. Various programmes relating to social and economic upliftment are given prominence during the celebration of the week. District and Taluka level Shibirs and Workshops are also organized periodically for the removal of untouchability and the prevention of atrocities.

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

| SR.NO. | DISTRICT | TALUKA | VILLAGE |
|--------|---------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. | Ahmedabad | Detroj | 1. Detroj |
| | | Virangam | 1. Bhojwa |
| | | | 2. Vanova |
| | | | 3. Karkathal |
| 2. | Kheda | Khambhat | 1. Varsada |
| | | | 2. Tarapur |
| | | | 3. Golana |
| | | | 4. Sakarpur |
| | | | 5. Mitali |
| 3. | Patan | Patan | 1. Bhitwada |
| | | | 2. Balisana |
| | | | 3. Dukamar |
| | | | 4. Sanpuri |
| | | | 5. Rakhuj |
| 4. | Surendranagar | Limbdi | 1. Ankewaliya |
| | | | 2. Chuda |
| | | | 3. Hadala |
| | | | 4. Pansina |
| | | | 5. Siyani |
| 5. | Bhavnagar | Kundala | 1. Simarda |
| | | | 2. Nesda |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------|
| | | | 3. Pithawada |
| | | | 4. Ambardi |
| | | | 5. Jesar |

SPECIAL COURTS

The Government of Gujarat has specified all Session Courts as Special Courts in each District with effect from 30th January, 1990, under Section 14 of the Atrocity Act vide Social Welfare Department Notification No. GHIL/2/90/HSL/1089/1/8/H dated 30.1.1990 Special Courts have already been started at Banaskantha, (Palanpur) , Kutch, (Bhuj) and Ahmedabad (Rural) . Rs. 60 Lakhs were provided for these Courts for the year 2000.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABLE PEOPLE AREAS

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

| SR.NO. | NAME OF DISTRICT | TALUKA |
|--------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Ahmedabad | Dholka |
| 2. | Mehsana | Vijapur |
| 3. | Sabarkantha | Idar |
| 4. | Ranackantha | Vadgam |
| 5. | Surendranagar | Muli |
| 6. | Gandhinagar | Gandhinagar |
| 7. | Baroda | Baroda |
| 8. | Kheda | Kapadvanj |
| 9. | Anand | Khambhat |
| 10. | Panchmahals | Godhara |
| 11. | Bharuch | Bharuch |
| 12. | Surat | Choryasi |
| 13. | Navsari | Navsari |
| 14. | Rajkot | Rajkot |
| 15. | Bahnagar | Talaja |

| | | |
|-----|----------|---------|
| 16. | Junagadh | Veraval |
| 17. | Jamnagar | Jamngar |
| 18. | Kutch | Anjar |
| 19. | Amreli | Rajula |
| 20. | Dang | Ahva |
| 21. | Patan | Patan |

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

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

The three tier Social Justice Committee set up at District, Taluka and Village Panchayats under the Gujarat Panchayats Act, has been entrusted with the work of eradication of untouchability. The Law Officials have also been instructed to deal with the cases effectively in the court of law, particularly the cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. The Field Officers have been instructed to make a survey regarding the practice of untouchability and to identify such areas, where the tension builds up often and to take measures to defuse the tension and arrange more programmes of eradication of untouchability in such area, where the practice of untouchability is still prevalent. The Government has also introduced a scheme to provide travelling allowances and daily allowances to the witnesses and victimised persons of cases of untouchability and atrocities during attending the investigation before the Inquiry Officer and before the Court for hearing of trial of an offence. As decided, every victim of atrocities or his/her dependent and witness shall be paid to and fro rail fare by Second Class in Express/Mail/Passenger Trains or actual bus or taxi fare from his/her place of residence or place of stay to the place of investigation or hearing of trial of an offence under the Act (except luxury bus). Rs. 100/- per person per day for daily allowance and maintenance expenses will be paid.

INTER CASTE MARRIAGE

With a view to develop the sense of social integrity, the Government is encouraging inter-caste marriages with Schedule Caste persons. The State Government is giving Rs. 50,000/- to each Couple. As against the Budget provisions of 30 lakhs in 2000-2001 for incentives for inter caste marriage, an expenditure Rs. 30.85 lakhs was incurred and 82 couples were benefited.

ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS : SOCIAL BOYCOTT AND MIGRATION

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

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

5. HARYANA

LEGAL AID

Assistance for legal aid is provided for cases pertaining to practice of untouchability, non entry into temples/drinking water, wells and other public places, mutation of land records, abduction and kidnapping of girls and women and cases pertaining to reservations meant for Scheduled Castes. Expenses towards witnesses and court fees are also met under the scheme. During the calendar year 2000, an amount of Rs.2000/- was utilised benefiting one person. There is no income ceiling to avail of the scheme of legal aid.

INTER CASTE MARRIAGE

Financial assistance of Rs.25,000 (60% in the form of fixed deposit for six years and 40% in cash) is provided to a couple, one of whom belongs to Scheduled Caste Community, contracting inter-caste marriage. During the calendar year 2000, an expenditure of Rs.1.75 lakhs was incurred for the benefit of seven such couples.

SPECIAL COURTS

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

ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the State.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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

SURVEY

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

COMMITTEE

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

AWARD TO PANCHAYATS

During the calendar year 2000, an amount of Rs. 2.70 lakh was given towards distribution of awards to 54 Panchayats as an encouragement for the work in field of construction of roads in villages and promoting admission of girls in schools.

ADMINISTRATION

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

6. HIMACHAL PRADESH

LEGAL AID

Assistance for legal matters is provided free of cost by the State Legal Aid Board to a person whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 25,000/-. There is,

however, no income ceiling for SCs/STs, women and children. Free legal aid scheme includes expenses towards litigation as well as TA/DA to witnesses. During the year 2000, a provision of Rs.8 lakhs was made in the budget and 43 Scheduled Castes and 6 Scheduled Tribes persons were benefited.

INTER CASTE MARRIAGE

In the year 2000-2001, 96 couples were given awards @ Rs.25,000/- per couple and an expenditure of Rs. 23.08 lakhs was incurred.

SPECIAL COURTS

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

UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS

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

PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS CELL

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

COMMITTEES

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

7. JHARKHAND

The newly created State of Jharkhand came into effect from 15.11.2000 as a consequence of Bihar State Reorganization Act,2000. The State

Government of Jharkhand is implementing the PCR Act, 1955 as it has been implemented in the undivided State of Bihar.

LEGAL AID

As per memorandum issued by undivided Bihar State, the legal aid has been provided to SCs and STs under the Protection of Civil Rights Act. This has given up to Rs. 1000/- through District Magistrate and Divisional Commissioner.

INTER CASTE MARRIAGES

Under the scheme, Rs. 5000/- per eligible couple for inter caste marriages has been provided for removal of untouchability.

COMMITTEES

As per the Act and Rules, the District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee have been set up for effective implementation of the Act.

SPECIAL COURTS

In the State, Chatra and Palamu Districts have been identified for establishing special courts for trial of such cases under the Act.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Officers have been appointed for initiating and exercising supervision over prosecutions. A Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cell has been established in the Home (Police). A Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Thana has also been set up in Ranchi District in the State.

8. KARNATAKA

LEGAL AID

Legal Aid Board has been constituted in Karnataka State. The Karnataka Legal Aid Services authority has given legal assistance to 405 Scheduled Castes and 79 Scheduled Tribes persons during the year 2000 (from 1.1.2000 to 1.12.2000).

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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

SPECIAL COURTS

There are no Special Court to try the cases coming under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, but all Judicial Magistrate First Class Courts at Taluk Head Quarters undertake trial of cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

COMMITTEES

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

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

(9) Additional Director General of Police, DCRE- convener and Member Secretary

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

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS

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

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

Under District Sector, an amount of Rs. 171.52 lakhs was provided in the budget during 2000-2001 for the scheme of removal of untouchability and financial assistance to Inter-caste married couples was given under this scheme. Rs. 100.00 lakhs was also provided for this scheme under State Sector during the year 2000-2001. The Department of Social Welfare has spent Rs. 170.00 lakhs towards payment of incentive to 680 couples.

PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES

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

9. KERALA

LEGAL AID

All possible efforts are being made to gear up to Police Machinery to improve the implementation of the measures laid down in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and PCR Act, 1955. Orders have been issued vide G.O.(MS) NO.40/92/SCSTDD. Dated 2.9.1992 for providing legal aid to the victim of atrocities and their supporter.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A Special Cell is functioning in the Police Headquarters of the State, under the supervision of an Inspector General of Police (PCR). The Special Cell was initially formed at the State Police Hqr. as per GO. Rt. No. 71/79/Home dated 5.1.1979.

Three Special Mobile Squads (SMS) are functioning in the Districts of Palakkad, Kasaragode and Wayanad. Each Squad consists of 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1 Sub Inspector of Police and 2 Head Constables/Police Constables and 1 Driver. Considering volume of work with Special Mobile Squads, the strength is inadequate, hence it is to be enhanced to 6 Head Constables and 10 Police Constables atleast in each Special Mobile Squads.

These squads are working directly under the control of District Superintendent of Police concerned. As per the State Police Headquarters Circular No.44/94 dated 29.9.94, the Director General of Police had ordered that all cases registered under SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989 will be investigated by the Special Mobile Squad.

COMMITTEES

Government have, constituted an Advisory Committees at the State and District Levels for dealing with matters relating to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes MPs, MLAs, District Officers and Non-officials nominated by the State Government are members of the Committee. The Committee is intended for monitoring the effective implementation of the various schemes and measures for the effective implementation of the rules and orders intended to safeguard the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Government of Kerala have also constituted District Level Committees in each District under the Chairpersonship of District Collector and District Superintendent of Police/ Commissioner of Police as a members for the review and effective implementation of the provisions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 as per G.O.(RT) No.1052/92/Home. Dated 29.2.1992. Legislative Committee also monitors and assess the implementation of the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and other measures intended for the welfare of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SPECIAL COURTS

The District Courts of Kerala have been specified as Special courts to try the offences under said the Acts and the Public Prosecutors of all Districts have been nominated as Special Prosecutors for conducting the cases in the Districts Courts as per G.O.(RT) NO.622/90/Home dated 29.1.1990.

PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES

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

10. MADHYA PRADESH

LEGAL AID

During the year the year 2000-2001, a provision of Rs.9.60 lakhs was made for providing legal aid through Legal Aid and Legal Advice Board. Assistance of Public Prosecutors, Special Prosecutors and Senior Advocates is also made available to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes victims under the Act.

INTER CASTE MARRIAGE

In accordance with the provision of the scheme, financial grant of Rs.6000/- and a certificate is given to a couple, one of whom belongs to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. During the year 2000-2001, an expenditure of Rs.5.90 lakhs was incurred out of a provision of Rs.18.00 lakhs and 96 couples were covered.

SPECIAL COURTS

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

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

(a) A Protection Civil Rights Cell has been set up by the State Government to oversee the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and in particular to ensure that relief is provided to the victims. During the year 2000-2001, a budget provision of Rs.55.61 lakhs was made for this Cell out of which, Rs.30.00 lakhs were utilized.

(b) A Scheduled Castes Development Cell under the charge of an Addl. Director General of Police has been established in the State Police Headquarter, which monitors the registration, investigation and prosecution of cases in Court and supervises the working of Special Police Stations in the State.

COMMITTEES

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

SURVEYS

Untouchability prone areas have been surveyed in the State.

UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS

The work in this regard is under progress in the State.

SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS

38 Scheduled Caste Welfare Thanas have been set up for registering cases relating to atrocities and untouchability offences. Such Thanas have been set up in Mureana, Bhind, Ujjan, Rajgarh, Panna, Vidisha, Jabalpur, Jhhabua, Bhopal, Khandava, Gwalior, Ratlam, Indore, Chhindwara, Khargaon, Balaghat, Dhar, Sivani, Devas, Mandala, Mandasour, Damoh, Shajapur, Tikamgarh, Narshinghpur, Sidhi, Sagar, Shivpur, Chhatarpur, Dativa, Riva, Sohor, Satna, Hoshangabad, Shadaul, Raisen, Baitul and Guna.

PUBLICITY

Communal Harmony Camp - During the year 2000-2001, Communal Harmony Camps in all districts were organised in the State against practice of untouchability and on publicising the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, incurring an expenditure of Rs.14.40 lakhs. Those who participated in the camps included MPs, MLAs, representatives of Panchayati Raj set up, and other persons. People discussed various developmental schemes over the organised community lunch.

Awards to Panchayats:- The Panchayats doing outstanding work in the field of eradication of untouchability are awarded by the Government, the details of which are given below:-

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Division level award | - | Rs.10,000/- |
| District level award | - | Rs.5,000/- |
| State level award | - | Rs.30,000/- for First award Rs. 20,000/- for Second award |

During the year 2000-2001, an amount of Rs.3.94 lakhs was utilised for giving awards to Panchayats.

Publicity:- Copies of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Rules were made available to all Panchayati Raj Institutions and Local Bodies/Municipalities. News items were published in local newspapers from time to time. Publicity through pamphlets was also carried out.

Assistance to NGOs: - Harijan Sevak Sangh, Madhya Pradesh, Branch was provided financial assistance by the State Government for running 37 centres in 16 districts for propagation of theme of removal of untouchability through Padyatras in villages and organising publicity campaigns on the subject.

11. MAHARASHTRA

LEGAL AID

Legal Aid Committees exist in every district and Taluka to help persons from economically weaker sections of the society, by providing free legal aid. Those having annual income below Rs. 6000/- are entitled to get the benefit of the said scheme. There are no separate legal aid centres constituted for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons and they can get the benefit of the free legal aid from these centres.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

The Spl. IGP (PCR) in the Director General of Police's office supervises the functioning of the PCR Cells, overseas and guides the investigation of cases conducted by the districts Police. The PCR Cells themselves do not investigate the cases. However, they promptly visit the places where an offence has taken place or where there is a dispute or where a problem is brewing to hold meetings at those places and take suitable measures along with the district Police station staff to diffuse the situation and establish normalcy. The PCR Cells also keep the I.G.(PCR) informed of the daily report of the cases and provide statistical and other information. They are also instructed by the Spl. I.G. (PCR) / Dy.S.P.(PCR) to conduct enquiry into applications of serious nature that are received by them and send their report of the action to be taken.

The office of the Special Inspector General of Police(PCR) Maharashtra State, Mumbai receives daily crime reports concerning POA/PCR offences through PCR units. The Spl. IGP(PCR) issues guidelines to the Investigation Officers. This has a salutary effect in containing crime. Spl. I.G.P. also issues circulars from time to time and conscious efforts are being made to enlighten the members of SC and ST communities regarding special provisions of these laws as well as various scheme launched by State/Central Govt. for their upliftment.

The PCR Range Dy.S.P., Inspector of Police and Officers of PCR unit visit the scenes of offences soon after the receipt of information about the occurrence of offence. They interrogate victims, witness etc. study the case papers and point out the shortcoming to the investigating Officers and guide them. The PCR unit stringently monitors the investigation of such cases. This visit creates confidence in the members of the SC/ST. On such visit the Officers interact with members of SCs & STs and inform them of their rights under these Acts. They also impress upon these communities not to misuse the provision of these Acts to the detriment of the non backward class people. These visits have yielded

the desired results and the quantum of offences has dropped considerably. All out efforts are made to ensure that no burking or minimization of offences is resorted to by the local police station staff.

COMMITTEES

The State level, Divisional level and District level Committees have been formed to take review of the cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. The State level, Divisional level and District level Committees hold meetings and take reviews and make important suggestions to the Government.

The meetings of committees conducted during the year 2000 are as under:-

| Sr. No. | Name of the Committee | Meeting held during the year |
|---------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | State level | NIL |
| 2. | Divisional Level | 6 |
| 3. | District Level | 134 |

SPECIAL COURTS

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

INTER-CASTE MARRAIGES

The provision under this scheme for the year 2000-2001 was Rs. 125.66 lakhs and 838 couples were covered under this scheme.

PERIODIC SURVEY AND IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS

The survey of the villages under the Protection of Civil Rights Act is done by the Extension officer of the Social Welfare Office, Zilla Parishad and Social

Welfare. The Inspector of District Social Welfare Office submits the report of the surveyed villages to District Vigilance and Control Committee under the Chairpersonship of District Collector. District Vigilance Committee also reviews the reports, and declares the villages as (a) sensitive (b) non-sensitive (c) partially sensitive. The declared list is kept with the implementing officers i.e. District Collector and District Police Officer for taking care of the said village and to keep keen-observation on the activities.

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

The information of sensitive villages for the year 2000 is given below :-

| Sr.No. | Name of District | Highly Sensitive | Partially Sensitive | Less Sensitive |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Sindhudurg | - | 2 | - |
| 2. | Nashik | - | - | - |
| 3. | Jalgaon | - | - | - |
| 4. | Ahmednagar | - | - | - |
| 5. | Sangli | - | - | - |
| 6. | Kolhapur | - | - | - |
| 7. | Buldhana | - | - | - |
| 8. | Akola | 44 | 6 | - |
| 9. | Amravati | - | - | - |
| 10. | Yavatmal | - | - | - |
| 11. | Nagpur | 29 | - | - |
| 12. | Bhandara | - | - | - |
| 13. | Parbhani | - | 65 | - |
| 14. | Osmanabad | - | - | - |
| 15. | Latur | 10 | 110 | - |
| 16. | Chandrapur | - | - | - |
| 17. | Gadchiroli | - | - | - |
| 18. | Aurangabad | - | 27 | - |
| 19. | Jalna | 20 | - | - |
| 20. | Nanded | - | 1 | - |
| Total | | 104 | 210 | - |

PUBLICITY

1. Parishad

The State level, Divisional level, District level, Samata Parishads are arranged at State level, Divisional level, District level with participation of youth. Discussion on the theme of equality in society is arranged through essay competitions and drawing competition on the subject matter of untouchability. Following parishads were arranged during the year.

| | | |
|----|----------------------------------|-----|
| 1. | State Level Yuwa Samata Parishad | 1 |
| 2. | Taluka Samata Parishad | 300 |

2. Fortnight Programme

The fortnight programmes on the eradication of untouchability are arranged during the Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Anniversary (14th April to 2nd May, 2000). The fortnight Programmes are arranged by the Zilla Parishad in the villages of concerned District.

3. District Wise Programme

The Film Shows, Video Shows on the subject of eradication of untouchability are shown in the untouchability prone areas. Such Video Cassettes were provided to 35 Districts and 6 Divisions.

4. Exhibition

The permanent type of exhibitions on the programme of eradication of untouchability are also arranged at the Divisional level. These exhibitions are moving exhibitions. These exhibition programmes are sponsored at the time of Mela, Religious functions, Yatras, Bazars and other important festivals.

12. ORISSA

LEGAL AID

Legal aid is provided to SC persons under the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1981 administered by the Law Department. Besides, the SC/ST litigants are also given legal aid under a separate scheme in operation by the ST & SC

Development Department. It is paid to fight out cases for establishing rights, titles and possession over the land and also for the cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

There is a budget provision of Rs.15,000/- under the Scheme for the purpose. No legal aid had been provided under the Act out of the above provision during 2000-2001 due to non-receipt of proposal from the District Authority under the Act.

However out of the funds provided by the State Govt. under Non Plan and State Plan i.e. Rs.52,000/- and Rs.10,000/- respectively for the purpose of providing legal aid, a sum of Rs.30,000/- have been sanctioned i.e. Rs.5,000 to SC litigants and Rs.25,000/- to ST litigants during 2000-2001 in civil /criminal cases.

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

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Government in Home Department have constituted District Human Rights Protection Cell while abolishing existing PCR Cell and grievance Cell, in 32 Police Districts to deal with the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and other offences. There are 32 Inspectors, 18 Sub-Inspectors, 17 Assistance Sub Inspector and 128 constables.

COMMITTEES

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

A review meeting on incidence of atrocities is also being held regularly on every quarter under the Chairmanship of Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Home Department and other agencies of the State Government associated with implementation of provisions of the PCR and POA Acts.

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

SPECIAL COURTS

The State Government have specified 52 Courts of the District & Sessions Judges/Additional District and Sessions Judges as Special Courts in 30 districts of the State for speedy trial of offences and cases of untouchability and atrocities committed against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

PERIODIC SURVEYS

No survey was conducted by State Government.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS

There is no untouchability prone area in the State .

PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES

Copies of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 translated into Oriya have been circulated amongst various Departments and functionaries. Wide publicity is given by the Information and Public Relations Department through various mass media about evil practice of untouchability and provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. The field Officers of Welfare Department also contact the villagers in course of their tours for creating awareness against the practice of untouchability through group discussions. During 2000-2001, a sum of Rs.56,000/- available under CSP scheme has been utilized by 28 districts in conducting the publicity programmes.

Leading Non – official Organisations working at the State / District level for Welfare and upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given grants to supplement their efforts in doing useful work for creating awareness against the evil practice of untouchability in bringing social harmony through posters, handbills, group discussions, staging of dramas at important public

places and helping the Scheduled Caste persons for entry into the public places like hotels, temples, and drinking water sources etc.

INTER CASTE MARRIAGES

Cash incentive @ Rs. 3,000/- per couple is provided when Inter-caste marriages are solemnized between caste Hindus & Scheduled Castes belonging to Hindu communities for social integration and removal of untouchability. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000/- was provided under C.S.P Scheme for Inter Caste marriage during 2000-2001 out of which a sum of Rs.93,000/- has been sanctioned for payment of cash incentives to 33 couples for performing such marriages during 2000-2001.

13. PUNJAB

LEGAL AID

A sum of Rs.30,66,429/- was spent on 2234 beneficiaries. No separate information for providing legal aid to Scheduled Castes was available. Under Punjab Legal Services Authority Act, 1987(12), the following are exempted from income limit to avail benefits of legal aid.

1. A member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe.
2. A victim of trafficking in human being or a beggar as referred to in article 23 of the Constitution.
3. A women or child.
4. A mentally ill or otherwise disabled person.
5. A person under circumstances of a mass diaster, ethnic violence, caste atrocity, flood drought, earthquakes or industrial disaster, or
6. An industrial workman; or
7. In custody, including custody in protective home within the meaning of clause (g) of section 2 of Immoral Traffic (prevention) Act, 1956 or in juvenile Home within the meaning of clause (j) of section 2 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 or in hospital or nursing home within the meaning of clause (g) of section of the mental Health Act, 1987.
8. Besides this a persons whose income is less than Rs.18,000/- per annum have a right for free legal aid under the Punjab State Legal Services Authority Rules 19 of 1996.

Punjab State Legal Services Authority Rule 1996 has been enforced w.e.f. 19.9.96. There is no proposal to enhance the income limit. It is also mentioned here that the Welfare Deptt. is not providing any type of Legal Aid under the PCR Act, 1955.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

No Special officer has been appointed under the Act during the year under report.

SPECIAL COURTS

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

COMMITTEES

During the year under report, no committee under PCR Act has been set up.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS

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

PUBLICITY

Wide publicity regarding clauses of the PCR Act is made by way of organising seminars, debates and mass lunch at District Headquarters by the Deptt. Publicity of welfare schemes is also made through advertisements in various newspapers. Folders, booklets are also got printed on various programmes so that majority of the people can avail the benefit of schemes.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

Under the scheme, a sum of Rs. 25,000/-is given to each couple where one of the spouse belongs to Scheduled Caste. During the year 2000-2001 a sum of Rs.28.75 lakh has been disbursed.

14. RAJASTHAN

LEGAL AID

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

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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

COMMITTEES

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

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

Besides Committee at State level, Grievances Redressal Committees have also been set up at district level under the Chairpersonship of District

Magistrate. Other Members of the Committee are District Superintendent of Police, District Social Welfare Officer, District/Divisional Tribal Welfare Officer, and five other nominated persons from among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes MLAs of the State. Addl District Magistrate is the Member Secretary of the Committee. Broad functions of the Committee are as under:-

- (a) to properly investigate the cases and to ensure their proper prosecution.
- (b) To initiate action against those found guilty of slackness in the implementation of the Act.
- (c) To ensure relief to the victims of atrocities.

15. TAMIL NADU

LEGAL AID

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

This Authority has 151 constituent units throughout Tamil Nadu. The erstwhile Legal Aid Board as well as the Authority is funded by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The funds are allotted through grants provided for in the Budget every year. The grant to the State Govt. for the financial year 2000-2001 was Rs.2,85,75,000/-.

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

The total number of applications for aid received during the year 2000 was 83249. The number of applications received from persons belonging to Scheduled Castes out of those applications was 8113 and those from Scheduled

Tribes was 7002, making a total of 15115. This works out to 5.5% of the total applications received.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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

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

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

The Additional Director-General of Police, CID., Social Justice and the Inspector-General of Police, Human Rights & Social Justice, CID, Chennai monitor the enforcement of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 cases and also supervise the functioning of the Protection of Civil Rights Mobile Squads. The Inspector-General of Police, Human Rights and Social Justice, CID., has been provided with necessary backup staff, including the post of one Economist and one Sociologist (for research and analysis), 2 Superintendents, 6 Assistants, 3 Typists, 6 Office Assistants, 2 Drive Head Constables with a car (for routine office work) and 3 Supervisory Squad: each headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police with the supporting staff of 1 Sub-Inspector of Police, 1 Head Constable, 1 Camp Junior Assistant and 1 Driver Police Constable with a Jeep with Headquarters at Chennai, Trichy and Madurai.

COMMITTEES

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

Chief Minister as the Chairperson and 24 others as the members of the Committee.

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

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

SPECIAL COURTS

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

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

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS & PERIODIC SURVEYS

The Protection of Civil Rights Wing in Tamil Nadu is pioneer in framing a scheme to identify the untouchability/atrocities prone villages. The norms were

introduced as early as in the year 1984 and subsequently modified. The following norms are in force from the year 1994.

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

As per the above norms, 194 villages have been identified as 'Atrocity Prone' and 233 Villages as Dormant Atrocity Prone Areas during the year 1999.

PUBLICITY

To educate the Public about the evils of untouchability, a mobile (publicity) Unit with staff and Audio-Visual equipment was established in 1983 (G.O.Ms.No.674, Social Welfare Department, dated 23.2.83) . This unit with headquarters at Chennai (Over 13 Districts) viz. Chennai, Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur, Vellore, Cuddalore, Thiruvannamalai, Villupuram, Salem, Namakkal, Dharmapuri, Erode, Coimbatore and Nilgries to ensure better coverage. One more unit with headquarters at Tiruchirapalli with Staff and audio visual equipments was established in 1989. This unit covers remaining 16 Districts in Southern Regions of Tamil Nadu.

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

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

- (1) Manithaneyya Varavishz' is celebrated from 24th to 30th January of every year by conducting meeting to focus the attention of the public about the evils of untouchability and the need to treat the scheduled caste equally. This opportunity is availed to propaganda concessions available to the scheduled castes. The Government are sanctioning a sum of Rs.5 lakhs every year for this purpose from 1997-98.

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

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

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

16. TRIPURA

LEGAL AID

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

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

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

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

There was since no registered incident of untouchability offence in Tripura during the year 2000, therefore the issue of sanction of legal aid to victims of untouchability did not arise.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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

COMMITTEES

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

SPECIAL COURTS

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

PERIODIC SURVEYS

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

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS

The Scheduled Castes live side by side with other communities in the State and voice of untouchability is not noticeable in Tripura. As such the need to identify of untouchability prone areas did not arise.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

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

17. UTTAR PRADESH

State Government has informed that with the increase in civil amenities in cities and towns and growth in literacy rate, practices of untouchability have been fading out.

LEGAL AID

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

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

For effective implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, a Special Investigation Cell has been set up in the State since 1973. This Cell comprises of an Additional Director General of Police, an Inspector General of Police, a D.I.G Police, an Supdt. of Police, an Additional Supdt. Of Police and nine Dy. S.Ps. Besides this Cell, a Special Investigation Cells has also been set up in all Districts of Uttar Pradesh besides Six State Railway Police sections which functions under overall supervision of Superintendent of Police. Each such Cell has one Sub Inspector, one Head Constable and two constables. Each Thana in each district in the State has a Constable from among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and 20% of Thanas have Sub Inspectors/ Inspectors from among SC/ST, so that cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act can be dealt with quickly.

COMMITTEES

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

SURVEY

Under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, no survey was got conducted during the year 2000.

UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS

There is no specific untouchability prone area in the State.

PUBLICITY

The State Social Welfare Department during 2000-2001, erected 41 holdings in 20 districts viz. namely Lucknow, Unnao, Raibareilly, Sitapur, Khiri, Faizabad, Hardoi, Ambedkar Nagar, Sultanpur, Bababanki, Fatehpur, Pratapgarh, Kanpur Rural, Kanpur Urban, Shajantapur, Bareilly, Farukhabad, Itawa, Gonda and Bahraich and also distributed 12500 pamphlets in entire State regarding the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

18. UTTARANCHAL

LEGAL AID

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

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Special Police Cell in the office of the Superintendent of Police have been set in all 13 Districts of the State.

SPECIAL COURT

Special courts have been set up in three out of thirteen districts of the State.

COMMITTEES

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

UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS

There is no specific untouchability prone area in the State.

OTHER MEASURES

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

19 WEST BENGAL

Untouchability is not in practice in the State, therefore, the State Government did not find it necessary to provide for any special arrangement in respect of Legal Aid, Appointment of Officers, Committees, Special Courts, Identification of untouchability prone areas and other measures for removal of untouchability. Survey was, however, undertaken throughout the State in the year 1981 and found that there was no case of untouchability as such in the State.

For inter-caste marriages, an amount of Rs. 1,18,000/- was incurred in the year 1999- 2000 under the scheme of removal of untouchability and 59 couples were benefited.

Publicity was given through Panchayats and leaflets.

20. CHANDIGARH

LEGAL AID

Rules for providing legal aid to Scheduled Castes have been formulated and necessary provision has been made under the plan. However, no amount has been spent during the calendar year 2000 as no requisition was received for legal aid.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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

COMMITTEES

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

SPECIAL COURTS

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

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS

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

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE

A sum of Rs.5,000/- is granted to a couple under the Inter Caste Marriage scheme. Two couples were granted this aid during the year 2000.

PUBLICITY

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

- i) The theme of untouchability, i.e. 'Untouchability is a crime against God and Man' was printed on the Diaries and table diaries of Chandigarh Administration in English, Hindi and Punjabi Languages.
- ii) Chandigarh Transport Undertaking has also given publicity to the said slogan while displaying it on the buses of Chandigarh Transport Undertaking.
- iii) A panel Discussion on the topic 'Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 was held on 5th December, 2000, in the Punjab University, Chandigarh.
- iv) Cinema slides have also been displayed in all the cinema halls containing the following messages: -Untouchability is a crime against God and Man.

21. DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

LEGAL AID

No eligible cases for legal aid under the PCR Act, 1955 from the members of SC/ST in the UT have been reported as the area is overwhelmingly tribal. However, a scheme of legal aid namely Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Legal Aid and Advice Scheme 1993 has been incorporated in the Annual Plan 1997-98 under which financial and legal aid could be provided to the victims of atrocities against SCs and STs and women to fight their cases.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

The Chief of Police/Dy.Suptd. of Police, D & N.Haveli has been appointed as the investigating Officer for the purpose of the provisions of the SCs & STs (POA) Act, 1989 and shall complete the investigations within thirty days. This U.T. has constituted a special police cell, special designated court & special public prosecutor to ensure implementation of the PCR Act & POA Act against SCs & STs, Act, 1989.

COMMITTEES

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under Chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Collector has been set up in the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli to monitor the cases of violation of PCR Act if any.

SPECIAL COURTS

The UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is predominantly a Tribal territory with over 80% population of STs. This UT has a special police Cell, a Special Designate Court and a Special Public Prosecutor to ensure implementation of PCR Act, 1955.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA

No area in the Union Territory is untouchability prone.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE

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

PERIODIC SURVEY

Cases of violation of PCR Act in the UT are negligible and hence periodic survey on the working of the said Act have not been carried out.

22. DAMAN & DIU

LEGAL AID

"Free Legal Aid and Advise Board" has been constituted in UT of Daman & Diu. As no application for Legal Aid has been received till now, no budget provision was made under the scheme of Legal Aid during the financial year 2000-2001.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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

COMMITTEES

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

SPECIAL COURTS

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

INTER CASTE MARRIAGE

The scheme for giving incentive to inter-caste married couples is not being implemented in this UT. Hence, no budget provision was made during the financial year 2000-2001.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS

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

PUBLICITY

In view of the non-reporting of any case under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, no camp was organized and no publicity measure was needed.

SURVEY

Untouchability is not in practice in U.T. of Daman & Diu. Hence no survey was conducted to find out untouchability.

23. DELHI

LEGAL AID

During the year 2000, no applications were received for financial assistance under this Act.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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

COMMITTEES

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

SPECIAL COURTS

12 courts have been designated as specified/exclusive courts under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA & SURVEY

No area has been identified in NCT of Delhi under Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 so far, and no survey has been carried out.

INTER CASTE MARRIAGE

This scheme is not implemented by Government of NCT of Delhi

24. PONDICHERRY

LEGAL AID

Regarding Legal Aid to those who have been subjected to any disability arising out of untouchability cases registered in P.C.R. Cell based on the

complainants need not engage any lawyer to conduct their cases in court for claiming compensation.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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

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

Strength of the PCR unit Pondicherry region wise:

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

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

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

COMMITTEES

A State Level Committee for the welfare of Scheduled Castes has been constituted with Hon'ble Minister incharge of 'SC' Welfare as Chairperson and the M.Ps as well as sitting MLAs belonging to Scheduled Castes are the members of the Committee.

SPECIAL COURTS

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

PERIODIC SURVEYS

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

IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS

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

PUBLICITY & OTHER MEASURES

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

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

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

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

25. OTHER STATES/UTS

The detailed write up for the year 2000 has not been received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and Chattisgarh.

The requisite information is nil in respect of following Seven States and Two Union Territories.

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

ANNEXURE - I**STATEMENT SHOWING CASES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHT ACT, 1955 DURING THE YEAR 2000**

| S.No. | State / UT | No. of cases registered during 2000 | No. of cases with police during 2000 including B.F. | No. of cases closed after investigation | No. of cases chargesheeted in courts | No. of cases pending with police at the end of 2000 |
|-------|------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 537 | 635 | 200 | 367 | 68 |
| 2. | Bihar | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 4. | Haryana | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 5. | Himachal Pradesh | 5 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| 6. | Jammu & Kashmir | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 26 | 41 | 1 | 17 | 23 |
| 8. | Kerala | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 9. | Karnataka | 98 | 1148 | 20 | 68 | 1060 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 55 | 61 | 4 | 46 | 11 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 64 | 73 | 7 | 56 | 10 |
| 12. | Orissa | 4 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| 13. | Punjab | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 38 | 41 | 6 | 31 | 4 |
| 16. | Pondicherry | 16 | 23 | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| 17. | Delhi | 5 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 3 |
| | TOTAL | 856 | 2086 | 252 | 618 | 1216 |

Note:- 1. Nil data reported by 18 States/UTs viz Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Manipur Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh Admn., Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.

ANNEXURE - II**STATEMENT SHOWING CASES WITH COURTS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING, 2000**

| S.No. | State /UT | No. of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2000 | No. of cases ended in conviction | No. of cases ended in acquittal | No. of cases pending with courts at the end of 2000 |
|-------|------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 560 | 44 | 272 | 244 |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 3. | Goa | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 298 | 3 | 144 | 151 |
| 5. | Haryana | 8 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 18 | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 8. | Kerala | 15 | 0 | 3 | 12 |
| 9. | Karnataka | 1898 | 1 | 4 | 1893 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 1637 | 2 | 16 | 1619 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 1822 | 4 | 81 | 1737 |
| 12. | Orissa | 132 | 0 | 2 | 130 |
| 13. | Punjab | 6 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 14 | 3 | 6 | 5 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 2747 | 140 | 1174 | 1433 |
| 16. | Uttar Pradesh | 735 | 74 | 587 | 74 |
| 17. | Chandigarh | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 18. | Delhi | 38 | 0 | 4 | 34 |
| 19. | Pondicherry | 15 | 0 | 3 | 12 |
| | TOTAL | 9,949 | 271 | 2,312 | 7,366 |

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

2. The information is awaited from State Government of Bihar and Jharkhand (2)

Statement showing the state-wise details of Special Component Plan outlay and expenditure during 2000-2001.

(Rs. on Crores)

| Sl.No | States/UT | % of SC Pop. | State Plan Outlay | SCP outlay | %age of SCP | *SCP expn. |
|-------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | A. P. | 15.93 | 8228.12 | 217.18 | 2.64 | |
| 2 | Assam | 7.40 | 1306.23 | 93.31 | 7.14 | |
| 3 | Bihar | 14.55 | 2510.17 | 386.13 | 15.38 | |
| 4 | Gujarat | 7.41 | 3922.07 | 309.76 | 7.90 | 218.92 |
| 5 | Goa | 2.08 | 325.00 | 3.76 | 1.16 | |
| 6 | Haryana | 19.75 | 1920.00 | 412.94 | 21.51 | |
| 7 | H. P. | 25.34 | 1720.00 | 197.88 | 11.16 | 190.80 |
| 8 | J& K | 8.30 | 224.56 | 39.66 | 17.66 | |
| 9 | Karnataka | 6.38 | 7274.00 | 442.26 | 6.12 | |
| 10 | Kerala | 9.92 | 4006.93 | 323.95 | 8.21 | |
| 11 | M. P. | 14.55 | 3085.92 | 432.73 | 14.02 | |
| 12 | Maharashtra | 11.09 | 5798.00 | 551.00 | 9.50 | |
| 13 | Manipur | 2.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 14 | Orissa | 16.20 | 3381.67 | 357.99 | 10.59 | 319.43 |
| 15 | Punjab | 28.31 | 2700.00 | 312.00 | 11.56 | 310.00 |
| 16 | Rajasthan | 17.29 | 4237.94 | 673.92 | 15.90 | 585.67 |
| 17 | Sikkim | 5.93 | 133.35 | 7.08 | 5.31 | |
| 18 | Tamil Nadu | 19.18 | 5080.63 | 985.54 | 19.40 | |
| 19 | Tripura | 16.36 | 656.50 | 63.10 | 10.07 | 53.49 |
| 20 | U. P. | 21.05 | 9025.00 | 1889.73 | 20.94 | 1094.47 |
| 21 | West Bengal | 23.62 | 6342.58 | 1504.04 | 23.71 | 317.50 |
| 22 | Chandigarh | 16.51 | 149.00 | 10.32 | 6.93 | 8.19 |
| 23 | Delhi | 19.05 | 3300.00 | 256.64 | 7.78 | 251.36 |
| 24 | Pondicherry | 16.25 | 530.00 | 42.28 | 7.98 | 41.53 |
| | Total | 16.48 | 75857.67 | 9518.20 | 12.55 | 3389.36 |

* under collection