

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**ON**  
**THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955**  
**FOR THE YEAR**  
**1986**



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**MINISTRY OF WELFARE**  
(PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS CELL)

Laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 7. 8. 1989

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## CONTENTS

I.	FOREWARD	....	i-ii
II.	INTRODUCTION	....	iii-iv
III.	CHAPTER I	....	1-5
	Measures taken by Government of India towards eradication of untouchability		
IV.	CHAPTER II	....	6
	Measures taken by various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for implementation of the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.		
	1. ANDHRA PRADESH	....	7
	2. ASSAM	....	8-9
	3. BIHAR	....	10-12
	4. GOA	....	13-14
	5. GUJARAT	....	15-18
	6. HARYANA	....	19-20
	7. HIMACHAL PRADESH	....	21-22
	8. JAMMU & KASHMIR	....	23
	9. KARNATAKA	....	24-25
	10. KERALA	....	26-27
	11. MADHYA PRADESH	....	28-30
	12. MAHARASHTRA	....	31-34
	13. ORISSA	....	35-37
	14. PUNJAB	....	38 —
	15. RAJASTHAN	....	39
	16. TAMIL NADU	....	40-41
	17. TRIPURA	....	42-43
	18. UTTAR PRADESH	....	44
	19. WEST BENGAL	....	45
	20. CHANDIGARH	....	46
	21. DELHI	....	47
	22. PONDICHERRY	....	48
V.	ANNEXURES (I TO X)	....	49-62

## FOREWARD

Nothing is more difficult in the field of social Welfare than to plan and develop the socio economic status of the poor masses, particularly the Scheduled Castes who are living mostly quite below the poverty line and who have been subjected to intolerable stresses and strains and oppressions from the immemorial past. Although we have got the freedom to manage our affairs and to see the development of the people, yet the light of the liberty is yet to reach the dark and the dingy corners where a sizeable population of the country is surviving.

2. Untouchability which is a blot on the Indian society has been abolished constitutionally. But it is still practised in different forms in some parts of the country, particularly in rural areas. The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 which came into force on the 1st June, 1955 was observed to be quite inadequate to protect the civil rights of the Scheduled Castes. This Act was, therefore, amended in 1976 to provide for stringent penal measures and also to lay down procedures for effectively dealing with the menace of untouchability. The name of the Act was also changed to the "Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955". The amended Act has been brought into operation with effect from the 19th November, 1976.

3. Keeping in view the fact that the enactment of laws alone will not bring about the desired results without ameliorating the socio-economic condition of Scheduled Castes, a new strategy for economic development of Scheduled Castes was evolved in the Sixth Plan and several measures for their development were taken up. The strategy of development adopted in the Sixth Five Year Plan has been continued in the Seventh Plan. The strategy consists of following three componets:—

- (i) Formulation of Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes by the States/UTs and the Central Ministries;
- (ii) Special Central Assistance; and
- (iii) Scheduled Castes Development Corporations in the States.

The Special Component Plan envisages quantification of outlays and benefits from general sectors in the Plans for the development of Scheduled Castes, both in physical and financial terms. The Special Central Assistance is an additive to the efforts of the States with a view to creating a multiplier effect, supplementing the Special Component Plans. The flow from State Plans to the Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes during the Sixth Plan was of the order of Rs. 3533 crores. The SCP estimated for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 6303 crores. The Special Central Assistance for Special Component Plan provided to the States/UTs during the Sixth Five Year Plan was Rs. 600 crores. Allocation of SCA for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 930 crores.

5. The States/UTs having sizeable Scheduled Castes population have setup Scheduled Castes Development Corporations to act as catalysts between the poor Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs and financial institutions in respect of bankable schemes of economic development. 18 States and 3 UTs have so far setup such Corporations. The Corporations provide margin money loan to the Scheduled Castes in order to enable them to procure the loans from the financial institutions.

Some other Centrally Sponsored Schemes are also in operation for educational and socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes. Under the Scheme of Implementation of PCR Act, in pursuance of Section 15A (2) and 15A (3) of that Act, Central Assistance is given to the States/UTs for taking up measures for eradication of untouchability, strengthening of machinery there for and

liberation of scavengers by conversion of dry latrines into water borne ones followed by rehabilitation of the liberated scavengers by providing alternative occupations or settlement in some selected trades.

The revised 20-Point Programme, 1986 also lays special emphasis on the development of Scheduled Castes. Point No. 11 deals with "Justice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes".

This Report is in pursuance of the provisions contained in Section 15A (4) of PCR Act, 1955 and copies of these are also being laid on the Table of each House of Parliament under the title "Nineth Annual Report on the Implementation of PCR Act, 1955" during the calendar year 1986". This report broadly deals with the following 2 aspects covering the year ending 31st December 1986: -

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

(DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI)  
WELFARE MINISTER

## INTRODUCTION

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

2. The Government of India has so far laid eight Reports since the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 came into force—one each for calendar years 1977 to 1980, 1983, 1984 & 1985 and one combined Report for two years 1981 and 1982. The Annual Report 1986 is Ninth Report. As for Ministry of Welfare this is the third Report that is being placed in the Parliament.

3. For enabling the Central Government to lay the Report in pursuance of Section 15A (4) of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 on the Table of each House of Parliament, every State Government/Union Territory Administration is required to furnish to the Central Government before the 15th February each year a summary of the measures taken by them during the preceding year as required under Sub-sections (1) & (2) of Section 15A of the Act and also to furnish such other information as may be required by the Central Government from time to time. Details about the number of cases registered under Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and their disposal during the years 1985 and 1986 as per information furnished by the State Governments are given in Annexures I and II, respectively.

4. A Statement showing variations in number of cases registered during 1985 and 1986 (Annexure III) reveals that the number of fresh cases registered had increased slightly in the States of Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Kerala, while in Uttar Pradesh there has been sharp increase by 80% (188 cases in 1985 to 338 in 1986) and similarly in Pondicherry by 50% (16 cases in 1985 to 24 in 1986). On the other hand, there had been decrease in the cases registered in the States of Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh & Punjab. No cases had been registered in the North Eastern States which are predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes and untouchability is reportedly not a problem in this region. Besides, Punjab, Tripura, West Bengal have reported that no untouchability cases had been reported in the State during 1985-86. Chandigarh had not reported any untouchability case during 1986.

5. A perusal of Annexure III will reveal that Tamil Nadu (1228) had registered maximum number of cases during 1986 followed by Karnataka (664), Maharashtra (501), Uttar Pradesh (338), Madhya Pradesh (254), Rajasthan (197), Andhra Pradesh (186) and Gujarat (183).

6. The position and percentage of cases disposed of at police level in different States is given in Annexure IV. It is observed that including the cases brought forward from the previous year, Tamil Nadu has the highest number (434) of cases closed during the year 1986 after investigation and also the number of cases challaned (805) in the courts. As regards the number of cases closed by Police, Tamil Nadu is followed by Rajasthan (106), Uttar Pradesh (80), Andhra Pradesh & Maharashtra (70),

Karnataka (58), Orissa (25) while in cases challaned in the courts Tamil Nadu is followed by Maharashtra (342), Andhra Pradesh (253), Madhya Pradesh (250), Uttar Pradesh (229), Gujarat (182), Karnataka (49). The number of cases pending with police was the highest in Karnataka (710) followed by Maharashtra (156), Tamil Nadu (100), Orissa (88) and Uttar Pradesh (64).

7. The details about the cases disposed of by courts State-wise during 1986 is given in Annexure V. Considering the number of cases brought forward from the previous year, the maximum number of convictions was in Madhya Pradesh (144) followed by Maharashtra (119), Uttar Pradesh (89) and Tamil Nadu (59). As regards acquittal, the highest number was in Tamil Nadu (78), followed by Maharashtra (382), Gujarat (224), Andhra Pradesh (188), Madhya Pradesh (93), Uttar Pradesh (81), Orissa (48) and Karnataka (34). The number of cases pending with the court at the end of 1986 was maximum in Maharashtra (1232) followed by Tamil Nadu (989), Madhya Pradesh (824), Andhra Pradesh (653), Uttar Pradesh (581), Rajasthan (472), Karnataka (394), Orissa (372) and Gujarat (217).

8. It will be worth-while to mention here that the above analysis gives a mixed position as to the extent of the untouchability in the country. In many States, the number of untouchability cases registered during 1986 when compared to 1985 had decreased considerably. However, increase in the number of Protection of Civil Rights Act cases in other States clearly shows that untouchability is still practised in different parts of the country, though not in its crude form. This needs prompt and effective enforcement of various provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, if need be by further strengthening the existing machinery for complete eradication of untouchability and its evils.

9. This Report has been divided into two Chapters. In Chapter I, details about the measures taken by the Central Government for the over all development of Scheduled Castes including eradication of untouchability have been given. Chapter II deals with the various measures taken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations towards eradication of untouchability.

## CHAPTER I

### Measures taken by Government of India towards eradication of untouchability

According to 1981 Census the population of Scheduled Castes in the country is 10.48 crores, constituting about 15.75% of the total population. Of the total SC population approximately 84% live in rural areas, in segregated bastis and hamlets. 75% of the total Scheduled Caste population in the country live in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Karnataka and the remaining 25% of them is spread over in the rest of the country. A large majority of them suffer from untouchability or social discrimination based on caste system. The institution of caste has been one of the exclusive characteristics of the Indian Society since early ages. In spite of great changes in the history of India, caste has remained an important factor in deciding the destiny of every Hindu in our country. With the passage of time, the classes which pursued unclean and obnoxious occupations like sweeping, scavenging, carrying night soil, flaying, tanning, etc., were treated as out castes. Even now in rural areas they are not allowed to draw water from common well, not served tea in tea shops, not allowed to pass through Caste Hindu localities wearing chappals, prohibited to ride a horse during their marriage, to quote a few examples. A breach of any of the customs dictated by the caste Hindus leads to caste conflict. In urban areas, untouchability is not practised that openly. It is thus mostly covert in its form.

2. The untouchability and other forms of social disabilities the Scheduled Castes are subjected to, attracted the attention of prominent leaders since early ages. However, the movement to eradicate the evil practice of untouchability gathered momentum during freedom struggle and received considerable support from its leaders. Gandhiji took this evil practice to heart and made it part of his mission to fight this evil. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar having suffered the indignities, did what all he could to bring home to those who mattered, the evils of the oppressive caste system, the disabilities the Scheduled Castes were subjected to, seeking measures for their redressal. Though the Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1936 specified the list of Scheduled Castes for giving some concessions to them, it was only after independence, the Scheduled Castes have been able to secure special protections, etc. The Constitution of India provides a number of socio-economic, educational and political safeguards. One such safeguard is abolition and prohibition of the practice of untouchability in any form.

3. One of the Directive Principles of State policy in the Constitution enjoins that the "State shall promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation" (Article 46 of the constitution). The directive has been reflected in the successive Five Year Plans. During the First and Second Five Year Plans, the major stress was in carrying out programmes for the Scheduled Castes on education. In the Third Plan, the stress was on some special education and training schemes in addition to the developmental programmes undertaken for the community as a whole. In the Fourth Plan, emphasis was on consolidation, improvement and expansion of the services to accelerate the progress. Funds allocated under Backward Classes Sector were considered as additive to the programmes from which Scheduled Castes derived benefits under Central Sector. In the Fifth Plan, provisions were made for educational incentives, housing, various agricultural programmes and the requirements of development corporations to some extent. The flow of funds towards Scheduled Castes development was about Rs. 687.42



1945 to end of 1979-80, from the successive five year Plans. The Sixth Five Year Plan document which records that "the development programmes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the earlier Plans intended to be formulated in an adhoc manner without any perspective and were merely in the nature of welfare scheme. The special programmes for these groups were conceived as a supplement to the total development efforts in General Sectors of development. In practice these specified programmes merely substituted the benefits available to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes under normal development Schemes. This resulted in much lower investment for their development than envisaged". The Sixth Plan document further records that "in spite of constitutional directives and legislative and executive measures taken by the Government, their situation has not improved appreciably mainly due to lack of economic support".

4. A new strategy for the development of Scheduled Castes, therefore, was devised during the Sixth Five Year Plan following the strategy adopted for the Scheduled Tribes from the beginning of the 5th Five Year Plan. The strategy evolved was the Special Component Plan of each sector of the State Plan/Central Plan, Special Central Assistance and the Scheduled Castes Development Corporations. The Special Central Assistance to the States is an additive to the Special Component Plan with the conditions that this amount is to be used for no other purpose than income generating economic development schemes/programmes so as to enable the Scheduled Castes families to cross poverty line. The policy decision was to economically assist 50% of SC families below poverty line during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the balance during the 7th Five Year Plan. This strategy continues during the Seventh Plan as well. The details regarding the outlay and expenditure on Special Component Plan, Special Central Assistance released to different States during the Sixth Plan as well as first three years of the Seventh Plan and the number of Scheduled Castes families assisted during the said period are given in Annexures VI, VII and VIII respectively.

5. Untouchability has been abolished and its practice in any form has been prohibited under Article 17 of the Constitution. The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 was enacted in furtherance of Article 17 of the Constitution. It was soon realised, however, that the Act was not meaningfully serving the purpose for which it was enacted and that the punishments awarded under the Act were too few and inadequate. Hence the Untouchability (Offences) Act (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1972 was introduced in the Lok Sabha in April, 1972. This bill with comprehensive amendments as proposed by the Joint select committee was passed by the Parliament in September 1976 with certain modifications and the amended Act came into force from 19.11.1976. By this Amendment Act the original Untouchability (Offences) Act was also renamed as "Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955". In this Act, civil right has been clearly defined as any right accruing to a person by reason of the abolition of untouchability under Article 17 of the Constitution.

6. Some of the main features of this Act are that all types of untouchability cases which were cognizable but compoundable under the old Act have been made cognizable as well as non-compoundable. The punishment for committing untouchability offences which was imprisonment extendable to 6 months or fine upto Rs. 500 or both has been quantified. For the first offence the minimum punishment will be imprisonment for one month and fine of Rs. 100 and maximum imprisonment for six months and fine of Rs. 500. For the second offence, the minimum punishment will be imprisonment for six months and fine of Rs. 200 and the maximum imprisonment of one year and fine Rs. 500. For the third and subsequent offences, the punishment may range from imprisonment for one year and fine of Rs. 500 to imprisonment for two years and fine of Rs. 1000. The public servants who wilfully show negligence in the investigation of any offence punishable under the Act are deemed to have abetted an offence punishable under the Act.

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

8. The Central Government has, for the first time, been made responsible with the task of coordinating the measures taken by the State Governments under Section 15A of the Act and to place on the Table of each House of Parliament every year, a report on the measures taken by itself and the State Governments in pursuance of Section 15A (4) of the PCR Act.

9. Towards proper implementation of PCR Act, 1955 in the country, the Government of India is coordinating the various measures taken by the State Governments by providing matching grant for setting up/continuing and for further strengthening the administrative machinery to ensure effective implementation of various provisions of PCR Act and any other measures that the State Government may feel necessary towards eradication of untouchability. During the Sixth Plan period, a sum of Rs. 15.11 crores had been released as central assistance to various State Governments/U.T. Administrations towards implementation of various measures under PCR Act. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 sums of Rs. 40.50 lakhs and Rs. 56.34 lakhs, respectively, were released as central assistance under the scheme of PCR Act implementation.

10. Guidelines have also been issued by the Central Government to the State Governments and Union Territory administrations detailing a package of precautionary, preventive, punitive rehabilitative measures for dealing effectively with cases of crime and untouchability against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Continued and sustained efforts are being made by the officials of the Ministry of Welfare to impress upon the State Governments/UT Administrations for improving and strengthening the machinery for implementation of the provisions of the PCR Act, 1955.

11. The inhuman practice of removing night soil and filth physically by scavengers is greatly responsible for perpetuating untouchability in our society. The members of Scheduled Castes engaged in this unclean occupation have customarily been assigned the lowest position in the caste hierarchy in our country. Keeping in view that liberation of scavengers from the demeaning job of scavenging is prerequisite for removing their social disabilities, the Government of India took initiative in this regard by taking up a programme on a pilot basis in 1980-81 for the liberation of scavengers as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under the Implementation of PCR Act. This programme has so far been taken up in 18 States with the help of matching assistance from the Central Government. Matching central assistance of Rs. 24.63 crores was released for conversion of dry latrines into low cost water borne ones in 116 mostly small and medium towns/municipalities in 16 States to end of 1986-87 (Annexure IX). This programme has been successfully completed in 25 towns up to 1986-87. The number of scavengers liberated is over 10,000.

12. The Ministry of Welfare has been constantly stressing the State Governments to come up with their proposals for making towns/localities scavenging free and to adopt such measures so as to prevent construction of dry latrines in new localities. Towards elimination of scavenging on a national level, the Ministry of Welfare is keeping a constant touch with the Ministry of Urban Development who had convened the conference of State Secretaries and Chief Engineers in February 1982 in which the representatives from the Ministry of Home Affairs (now Welfare) had also participated. In pursuance of the recommendation of the Conference, the Ministry of Urban Development has requested the State Governments to accord the highest priority to the scheme for conversion of dry latrines into sanitary ones in urban areas and to amend the Municipal Act/By-Laws to prohibit the construction of new latrines requiring carriage of human waste manually.

## **MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**

3. The programmes on the theme of untouchability undertaken by the different media units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting during the year 1986 are as under:

### **i. All India Radio**

The AIR stations have broadcast 4818 programmes during the year 1986 on the theme in different formats like interviews/discussions, talks, short stories, announcement, poetry recitations, songs, plays/features/documentaries/symposia/radio reports and composite items etc.

### **ii. Doordarshan**

A number of programmes on the theme of eradication of untouchability were telecast by various Doordarshan Kendras in different programme formats like talk, discussion, interview, stories, play and folk music, etc., during the year 1986. DDK, Trivandrum telecast a film on Shreenarayana Guru (Malayalam) and also a discussion on Dr. Ambedkar's Life and Mission. A dance ballet titled CHANDALIKA and a play YUG PURUSH were telecast from DDK, Ahmedabad. Rajkot Doordarshan Kendra telecast a TV Report on JAYANTHI and VARDANTHI of Dr. Ambedkar in Gujarati. A number of programmes were also telecast by Doordarshan Kendras of Bangalore, Gorakhpur, Calcutta, Srinagar, Jalandhar and Madras.

### **iii. Press Information Bureau**

The Bureau issued 27 news items/releases during the year. The titles of the releases may be seen at Annexure(x).

### **IV. Publication Division**

The different journals of the Division had published various articles/editorials on the social problem of untouchability etc. in Hindi, English and other regional languages. KURUKSHETRA (English) had published an article entitled "Role of Government in Scheduled Tribes Development". YOJANA had published many articles titled "Anusoochit Jatiyon Ke Kalyan Ke Lye Samanvit Prayas", "Welfare of SCs and STs in Seventh Plan", "Has the conditions of the ST improved?" and "Anusoochit Jatiyon Avam Janjatiyon Ka Vikas". EMPLOYMENT NEWS carried a write-up "Pre-recruitment training of SC/ST candidates".

### **V. Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity**

The Directorate organised exhibitions on the theme of 20-Point Programme which also carried visuals on removal of Untouchability. During the year 418 exhibitions were organised in different parts of the country under the titles "Ek Rashtra Ek Pran" and "Ek Jati Ek Pran Ekta". The sponsored programme of the Ministry of Welfare titled "Naya Savera" which was broadcast weekly from 11 CBS stations of AIR in Hindi also touched upon the theme of removal of untouchability.

### **VI. Directorate of Field Publicity**

The field units of the Directorate continued to focus attention on the social evil of untouchability through programmes arranged in the interior, rural and backward areas of the country. These programmes were presented through film shows, songs and drama programmes, oral communication and group discussions, print-material, inter-personal communications like debate, seminar, symposia, etc.. Besides, local fair and festivals were utilised for publicising the themes. Special occasions like

Republic Day and Martyrs Day were utilised to convey the message of human dignity, equality and brotherhood. Films like "Cry for the Justice", "The Ancient Curse", "Raidas", "Dr. Ambedkar", "Jeevan Jyoti", "Bharat Mata Ki Pukar", and "Andhere Se Ujale Main" were extensively screened. The units also utilised "Budh-Purnima" to convey the concept of human equality.

#### **VII. Song & Drama Division**

The Division organised nearly 7,400 programmes in various parts of the country which inter-alia highlighted the theme of untouchability. These programmes were executed through Private Registered Parties and Departmental Troupes through play, song, skit, folk song, folk play, dance drama, quwali, puppet show, magic show and folk and traditional recital, etc..

## CHAPTER II

### Measures taken by various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for implementation of the provisions of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

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

2. All the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations were requested to furnish the material on the measures taken by them towards eradication of untouchability during 1986. The orders regarding the cases registered under the PCR Act and their disposal during the years 1985 and 1986 in the light of the data made available by the States/UT Administrations are given in annexure I and II respectively.

3. The State-wise details about the measures taken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations towards implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act during 1986 are given in the following pages:

*[Handwritten notes and signatures, including names like 'S. P. Singh' and 'S. P. Singh', and dates like '1986' and '1987'.]*

## ANDHRA PRADESH

### 1. Legal Aid :

There is no scheme of LEGAL AID under PCR Act implemented by the State exclusively.

### 2. Appointment of Officers :

At the State level (Directorate) a post of Deputy Director (Publicity) has been created to supervise the schemes of PCR Act in the State. Another Cell set up in the Crime Branch of CID undertakes special investigation of offences under the PCR Act.

### 3. Committees :

During the calendar year 1986, a State level committee consisting of 6 official and 22 non-official members had been reconstituted under the PCR Act. The term of the Committee was 2 years w.e.f. 11.7.1986.

### 4. Special Courts :

11 Special Mobile Courts were set up in the State since October, 1972 upto 1985-86. 6 more Courts were sanctioned during 1985-86. The courts so far setup/sanctioned are given below:

Courts setup in the following districts:

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. East Godavari | 2. West Godavari |
| 3. Mahboob nagar | 4. Cuddapha      |
| 5. Chittoor      | 6. Srikakulam    |
| 7. Medak         | 8. Anantapur     |
| 9. Vizianagaram  | 10. Nellore      |
| 11. Nizamabad.   |                  |

Courts sanctioned in the following districts:

1. Prakasam
2. Vishakapatnam
3. Khammam
4. Nalkonda
5. Kurnool
6. Krishna.

### 5. Identification of untouchability prone areas:

No amount was utilised under the scheme "Identification of Untouchability prone Areas" during the period under report.

### 6. Periodic Survey:

As there is no machinery to make periodic survey on the working of the PCR Act in the State, no work of "Periodic Survey" has been taken up in the State. However, measures are proposed to be devised to tighten up the Implementation of the PCR Act, 1955.

### 7. Publicity and other measures:

Nothing specific has been reported by the State Government.

## ASSAM

### 1. Legal Aid :

There is no scheme of Legal Aid, exclusively for Scheduled Castes in the State. The Assam Legal Aid Rules 1984 (Rules I of 1984) provide legal aid to all including SCs & STs. The objective of this general scheme is to give professional and financial assistance in defending and protecting the interest of all eligible persons in any dispute before any court of law, tribunal or similar other authority and shall include any programme of legal advice at the pre-litigation stage by rendering correct and honest advice. The scheme is being implemented by the Legislative Department of the State through the State Legal Aid Board and Sub-Divisional Legal Aid Committees constituted under the provisions of Assam Legal Aid Rules, 1984. As per the Rules two non-official members i.e. one Scheduled Caste and one Scheduled Tribe member are nominated on the State Legal Aid Board by the State Govt. )

### 2. Appointment of officers

The Welfare of Plains Tribes and Backward Classes Department is creating a Special Cell under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of PCR Act, for proper implementation of the PCR Act and to do supervision over other concerned Departments relating to PCR Act.

### 3. Committees

At the State level there is an Advisory Council for the Welfare of SCs. The Council is headed by the Minister I/c of welfare of SCs and includes the MPs, MLAs and other leading persons belonging to SCs as its members. The Council is entrusted to review the measures undertaken for implementation of the PCR Act and to assist the State Govt. in formulating and implementing such special measures. The Secretary (Home) and the DIG (CID) Police, Assam are also specially invited to this Council meetings.

A State level Committee with Commissioner & Secretary of Welfare of Plain Tribes and Backward Classes Department as Chairman and Secretary (Home) and Secretary (MAD) besides the Managing Director (SCDC), etc. as members of the Committee, is also being constituted soon for review of PCR Cases.

### 4. Special Courts

No Special Courts have been constituted in the State.

### 5. Identification of untouchability prone areas

No such survey has been conducted in the State so far.

### 3. Periodic Survey

No periodic survey has been made so far.

## 7. Publicity and other measures

(i) The Department of Welfare of Plain Tribes and Backward Classes is implementing the scheme of grant-in-aid to the *inter-caste married couples* and their parents/guardians. Under the scheme financial assistance not exceeding Ps. 5000/- is given to those couples who perform/negotiate/contract, civil marriage as per religious rites and prevailing customs and Rs. 1000/- to the eligible couple who contract marriage under Special Marriage Act. to be certified by the Sub-Registrar. During the year 1986 financial assistance had been given to 127 couples and 37 parents/guardians. This assistance is available for the first marriage only and will not be available if either of the spouses is not marrying for the first time.

(ii) The State Govt. is taking steps to translate the Act into Assamese language soon.

(iii) For liberation of scavengers and making towns scavenging free, Municipal Administration Department had converted 3000 dry latrines into water borne ones during 1985-86 and 1100 during 1986-87 at a cost of Rs. 79 lakhs and Rs. 40 lakhs, respectively. Similarly for rehabilitation of scavengers, Special Central assistance, of Rs. 10 lakhs was spent during 1985-86 on 135 families and Rs. 4 lakhs during 1986-87 on 75 families.



# BIHAR

## 1. Legal Aid

Legal aid is provided to Scheduled Castes persons having annual income upto Rs. 3500 only and involved in litigation arising out of untouchability. During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 5. 44 lakhs was spent on this scheme.

## 2. Appointment of Officers

The Officers have been appointed for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecutions under PCR Act. A Harijan Cell has been established in the Home (Police) Dept., under an officer of DiG rank. Besides, a Harijan Adivasi Cell has been established at State level in the Home Department. Such cells have also been established at the division, the district, the sub-division and block levels. Eleven Harijan Adivasi thanas has been established which are located at Patna, Nalanda, Rohatas, Bhojpur, Gaya, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Munher and Ranchi. In addition to this, fourteen new Harijan thanas were proposed to be established at Nawadah, Saran, Bettiah, Muzaffarpur, Motihari, Sitamarhi, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Saharasa, Purnea, Dumka, Palamu, Hazaribagh and Dhanbad.

## 3. Committees

A Committee called Protection of Civil Rights Act Implementation Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister, Bihar reviews the progress of various schemes under PCR Act. However, no meetings of the above committee could be held during 1986. Another Committee called Bihar State Scheduled Caste Advisory Board under the Chairmanship of Minister incharge Welfare Department gives valuable suggestions to Government towards improving the conditions of Scheduled Castes. Both these Committees include MPs and MLAs as members, besides prominent social workers nominated as members and high official of the State Government.

## 4. Special Courts

Special courts have been setup at Patna, Hazaribagh, Muzaffarpur and Purnea to try the offences under the PCR Act. These courts are headed by 1st Class Judicial Magistrates. They are empowered to try the cases of atrocity involving SC & ST and the cases under the PCR Act 1955 arising within their territorial jurisdiction.

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

## 5. Identification of untouchability prone areas

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

## 6. Periodic surveys

As regards periodical survey, it is worth mentioning that the State Government in the Welfare Department is bearing expenditure of a research wing known as Harijan and Adivasi Cell in the A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna from the financial year 1985-86. This was previously under the control of Home (Police) Department.

The above Cell of the Institute has brought out the following research projects :

### Studies completed

1. Pipra Carnage
2. A study on Antyodaya (with special reference to Scheduled Castes)
3. Land Reforms and Harijans in Bihar
4. Enrolment and drop out among Harijan Students in Bihar
5. Indebtedness among Harijans in Bihar
6. Peoples perception of Harijans Atrocities in Bihar
7. Lakshmipur Carnage
8. The loss and gain of land owned by Harijans in Bihar
9. Voluntary efforts in the development of Musahar Community in Bihar
10. Samanwaya Ashram in the service of Harijans in Bihar
11. Attitude of the poors and superiors of class three Harijan and Adivasi employees in Bihar Secretariat and their own reaction to this.
12. Evaluation of the working of Harijan Thanas in Bihar
13. Treatment of Harijan children in primary schools and the problems of drop out.
14. Study of the working of the Special Component Programme for the Harijans with special reference to drinking water and rural industries.
15. Assessment of the I.R.D. programme with the Special reference to Harijans and Adivasis.
16. Migration of Harijans and Tribal labourers from rural areas to urban area in specific regions in the State of Bihar—cause of migration and its implications.
17. Problems and Implementation of Civil Rights Act in Bihar—proceeding of the seminar and
18. Social disabilities of the Harijans in Bihar.

### Projects in progress

1. Study of Harijan basties (settlements) to identify gaps in essential needs.
2. Role of SC Development Corporation in generating income of the SC families through out the year.
3. Child labour among the Harijans in Bihar.

## **7. Publicity and other measures**

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

(ii) Besides, the scheme of incentives for intercaste marriage was continued in the year 1996. A sum of Rs. 8,40 000 was spent during 1985-86. Under this scheme Rs 5000 is awarded to the inter-caste marrying couple.

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

## GOA

### 1. Legal Aid

Goa is  
No separate legal aid scheme has been formulated exclusively for Scheduled Caste persons. However, a scheme of free legal aid and advance to economically and socially backward sections of society is implemented in the State. The legal aid scheme envisages coverage of all the citizens whose annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 3600 per annum. The main objective of the scheme is to ensure that specially to those belonging to the economically and socially backward classes of the society have an understanding of their constitutional, legal and other rights. The Goa Free Legal Aid and Advice Board is entrusted with the work of disbursing the legal aid to the victims. >

### 2. Appointment of Officers

The machinery for enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 is being set up. A special Cell under the Protection of Civil Rights Act has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The investigation of cases under PCR Act is supervised by an authorised Officer and investigated personally by the Officers in charge of the Police Stations. Registration of such cases is to be immediately reported and progress of investigation/trial communicated till the conclusion of the trial.

A scheme of giving financial assistance to the victims of atrocity is implemented in this State.

### 3. Special courts

No Special court has been set up in the State of Goa as the cases registered under the PCR Act are negligible.

### 4. Committee

A State level Committee has been setup in the State since the year 1975 to assist the government in formulating the implementing measures to be taken by the Government for ensuring that the right arising from the abolition of untouchability are made available to and are availed of by the persons subjected to any disability arising out of untouchability.

### 5. Publicity and other measures

Towards eradication of untouchability an Anti-Untouchability week is being observed in the State every year from 2nd October. A Block level programme is arranged as follows :

1. Programme for entering in common public places like temples;
2. Ensuring all public places like temples, hostels/hotels, Wellsetic to throw open to Harijans.

3. Wide publicity programme of social welfare schemes of Government particularly backward classes;

4. Sports, film shows, exhibitions and special Composition in which both Harijans and others are participating;

5. Entertainment programme wherein both Harijans and others are participating;

6. Cleaning of Harijan locality;

7. Shramdan in a form suitable to Harijan localities;

8. Speeches in public meeting by Sarpanch, Primary teachers and social workers denouncing untouchability; and

9. Satyanarayan Pooja performed by Scheduled Caste and others.

Besides, an award for inter-caste marriage amounting to Rs. 2000 is given to each couple contracting inter-caste marriage involving one scheduled Caste person.

# GUJARAT

## 1. Legal Aid

A scheme of free legal aid under Centrally sponsored schemes has been under implementation at the District level by the District Backward Class Welfare Officer (Class I). The scheme of free legal aid is being implemented to help Scheduled Caste people in civil and criminal proceedings. Any person belonging to Scheduled Caste whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 7200 is entitled to have the benefits under the scheme. The scheme has been widely propagated by forming the panels of lawyers at the District and the Taluka level in order that more and more people can take advantage of this scheme. In each of these panels, two third members have to be from amongst SC/ST. Totally 18 District level and 157 Taluka level panels of advocates have been constituted. Those who want to get benefit under this scheme have to approach the Backward Class Welfare Officer of the concerned District. At the instance of Backward Class Welfare Officer, the advocate prepares the bills and gets them counter signed by the District Backward Class Welfare Officer. The benefits under the scheme are allowed in the cases under Mamlatelar Courts Act and Tenancy Acts also. The panels of pleaders are prepared by the District Social Welfare Officer in consultation with the District Government Pleader. The Director of Social Welfare gives the final sanction to the panels.

## 2. Appointment of Officers

For effective implementation of PCR Act, 1955 as well as attending to other complaints of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a PCR Cell has been set up at State, Range and District levels as mentioned below :

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of Unit	DIG	DY. SP	PI	PSI	PHC	PC	Sr. Clr.	Jr. Clr.
1.	State level in the office of the DG & IGP Ahmedabad	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1
2.	Range level	—	3	—	3	3	6	—	3
3.	Dist. level	—	—	5	14	19	—	—	—

The officers at State level work directly under the supervision of DGP & IGP and scrutinize the reports received from the officers of range level and district level. The officers at the field units perform the following duties :

- (i) To visit places/sites of incidents of atrocities against SCs & STs to assist the investigating officer in collecting evidence for taking prompt action against the accused and for providing protection to the victims.

- (ii) To inquire into applications/complaints received either directly or through the higher authorities including Government.
- (iii) To survey the villages to determine whether untouchability is being practised.
- (iv) To book cases against the Hotel keepers/Barbers and others who practice untouchability by discriminating against SCs.
- (v) To arrange meetings of the District and Taluka level workers to find their problems and to take necessary steps.
- (vi) To watch the court proceedings and to make all possible efforts to ensure success of the prosecutions launched; and
- (vii) To make efforts for the recruitment of Harijans and Adivasis in the Gram Rakshak Dals in the villages so that local Harijan problems can be easily brought to light

The result of the work done by the officers of the cell during the year 1985 are as under :

S. No.	Nature of work	No. of cases
1.	Enquiry into applications/complaints	914
2.	Trap cases against the persons indulging of untouchability :	
	Trap cases arranged	173
	Trap cases succeeded	16
3.	Survey of the villages to determine whether untouchability is being practised	1022
4.	Visit to the affected villages of Harijan problem	1424
5.	Organised meeting at Taluka level	420
6.	Visit to the incident of atrocities against SCs/STs	802
7.	Recruitment of Harijans in the Gram Rakshak Dals	292
8.	Meeting with Asst. Public prosecutors	71

### 3. Special Courts

No Special Court or Mobile Court has been set up in the State for trying PCR Act cases and atrocity cases committed on SCs & STs. This matter has been examined by the State Government in consultation with the High court of the State. The High Court is of the view that the number of pending PCR and atrocity cases do not justify establishment of special courts.

### 4. Committees

A high Level State Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister has been constituted for supervision, co-ordination and effective implementation of PCR Act, 1955. A sub-committee under the chairmanship of the Minister for Social Welfare has also been constituted to watch the progress of implementation of various suggestions and resolutions made by

the High Level Committee for the effective enforcement of the Act. A Legislative Committee has also been constituted to look after the welfare programme.

At the District level, there is a district vigilance committee with the Collector as the Chairman and the President of the District Panchayat, the Chairman, District Social Justice Committee, the Dist. Development Officer, the District Superintendent of Police, the District Government Pleader, the Police Prosecutor and five non-official Scheduled Caste workers as members of the Committee. This committee reviews the work under the PCR Act, 1955. The District Backward Class Welfare Officer acts as Member-Secretary of the Committee.

Similarly at Taluk level, Committee under the Chairmanship of the concerned Mamlatdar are also functioning in the State for the same purpose. Taluka Social Justice Committee including all the members of this committee, Taluka Development Officer, Police prosecutors and the Police Sub-Inspector are the members of this Committee.

## **5. Identification of Untouchability Prone areas**

A pilot survey has been conducted in the villages of the State by means of two criteria viz., Special Component Plan and Intensive Block method for identifying the areas where there are special problems because of the prevalence of untouchability. During 1986, the survey was conducted in 61 villages and out of this, 32 villages were found to have special problems.

## **6. Publicity and other Measures**

A special cell in the Social Welfare Dept. has been created for the effective supervision of the implementation of PCR Act. The work done by the Cell during 1986 is given below :

(i) Taluka Shibir : Out of 184 Taluka in the state, training camps were organised in 164 talukas with a view to canvass various programmes available for Scheduled Castes. The people of 30 villages including the Talati-cum-Mantry of each village, the Sarpanches, the Scheduled Castes members of villages panchayats, and the Pracharak were invited to attend the Shibir. Each Taluka Panchayat was allotted Rs. 1000 for organising such Shibir. During the year 1986 Rs. 1.64 lakhs were allotted to various taluka Panchayats for organising 164 Shibir in the State.

(ii) District Workshop : The programme of organising workshop for removal of untouchability had been undertaken. Each district panchayat had been allotted Rs. 3000 to organize the workshop. Various officials and non officials of district panchayat and institution who work for the removal of untouchability including police officers were invited to attend the workshop. During 1986, Rs. 0.54 lakhs was allotted to 18 districts of the State to organize a workshop at district level.

(iii) Seminar (Statelevel) : Every year one seminar at the State level is being held and prominent social workers, socialogists, officials connected with the removal of untouchability work and social organisations and their representatives are invited to participate and give concrete suggestions for the removal of untouchability. During the year, one State level seminar was organised on 7/8 March, 1986 for two days at Saurashtra University, Rajkot and a sum of Rs. 30,000 was incurred as expenditure for the same.



(iv) Field publicity vans : Three publicity vans fitted with projectors, films and other equipments and articles for publicity were provided and put into operation in the rural areas in the State. 106 film shows were organised in villages during the year 1986.

(v) Vigilance squads : There are three vigilance squads in the State. Each squad is headed by a Vigilance Officer, who is a class I officer from the Social Welfare Department. The Vigilance Officer and the Inspectors constantly move from place to place to find out the areas of tension and report to the district authorities concerned for immediate and suitable action. In all 18 districts of the State except the district of Dang had been covered. In each district one intensive block was selected where the problem of untouchability was rather more acute. Each intensive block would have one unit consisting of Project Officer, P.S.I., Junior Inspector, propaganda workers, etc. The units covered 1189 villages and received 100 specific complaints from Scheduled Caste persons and reported to the concerned authorities for immediate and suitable action.

(vi) Sadhu Sant Sammelan : The social behaviour of people is greatly controlled by various faiths and beliefs in our Hindu society. Organising Sadhu Sant Sammelans, making the well meaning Sadhus explain and dispel the superstitious beliefs of the orthodox and the ignorant in the society would help greatly in tackling the social problems of untouchability. Four Sadhu Sammelan were held in Junagadh, Amreli, Kaira & Sabarkantha. A sum of Rs. 40,000 was incurred as expenditure to arrange these Sammelans.

## HARYANA



### 1. Legal Aid

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

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

Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 200 is sanctioned by the District Welfare Officer and exceeding Rs. 200 is sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner of the concerned district. During the year 1986-87 sum of Rs 27,000 was provided under this scheme out of which the victims of untouchability can also avail this benefit.

### 2. Appointment of Officers

The District Welfare Officer in every district has been assigned the responsibility to identify the case of untouchability and to assist the victims under PCR Act, 1955.

### 3. Committees

A State level Cell under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister Haryana has been constituted. This Cell devotes special attention to the task of improving the performance of administrative agencies in registration, investigation and also review from time to time of the working of the PCR Act and also to recommend to the Government the action to be taken for better enforcement of the PCR Act.

### 4. Periodic Survey

The District Welfare Officers have been made mobile by providing a jeep in each district. They have been specifically assigned to have strict check and report instances of untouchability. Whenever such instances come to their notice, the District Welfare Officers personally intervene and try to resolve disputes or pursue and get the cases registered. During the calendar year 1986 the District Welfare Officers had made 1453 tours connected with the work under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

## **5. Publicity**

Intensive publicity for eradication of untouchability is launched by the State Public Relations Department by organising meetings, screening of films, dramas, bhajans, etc., 43886 public meetings and 1466 film shows were held during the year 1916 by the State Publicity Department. To encourage inter-caste marriages, the State Government have formulated a scheme under which if Non-Scheduled Caste boy marries a Scheduled Caste girl or vice versa, the couple is given a cash grant of Rs. 5000 (Rs. 2000 in cash and Rs. 3000 as fixed deposit for a minimum period of 6 years in a joint account of the married couple). During 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 30,000 was disbursed to six couples.

# HIMACHAL PRADESH



## 1. Legal Aid

There is no separate scheme of legal aid to Scheduled Castes. A Scheme of "Legal Aid to Poor" which cover Scheduled Castes beneficiaries also is being implemented by the Law Department in the State.

## 2. Appointment of Officers

The need for appointment of whole time officers for initiating supervision for the working of the provisions of the PCR Act, 1955 is said to have not arisen so far in view of the fact that the problem of untouchability is not so acute in the State. The number of cases under the PCR Act is very small. The Home Department, however, has issued instructions to the effect that all the District Magistrates or the Officers authorised shall act as Supervisory Officers for initiating and exercising supervision over prosecutions in respect of the contraventions of the PCR Act, 1955.

The creation of Special Cell at the Headquarter to look after the welfare of Scheduled Castes and to get expeditious enquiries/investigations of the complaints/cases of Scheduled Castes is reported to have had salutary effect. Similarly Cells headed by Gazetted Police Officers have been established at each District Headquarters from August, 1977 to expeditiously finalise the investigation/enquiry into the cases and complaints received from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Police Officers while on tours in their respective jurisdiction in connection with official duties are required to contact the SC population to find out their grievances, if any, and initiate action according to the law and rules.

The Officers of the Welfare, Department while on tour, provide guidance to the field agencies regarding effective implementation of the PCR Act.

## 3. Committees

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

## 4. Special Courts

In view of the low incidence of untouchability cases in the State, it has not been felt necessary to set up "Special Courts" by the State Govt.

## 5. Identification of untouchability prone areas & Periodic Surveys

A survey is being conducted to assess the magnitude of the problem of untouchability and identification of untouchability prone areas. The Punjab Institute of Public Administration

has been entrusted with the survey on dynamics of discrimination of Scheduled Castes in Himachal Pradesh. Processing of data is in progress.

#### **6. Publicity and other Measures**

A copy of the PCR Act, 1955 has been ordered to be displayed at each Police Stations Block Headquarters, so that not only the Officers in the Police Stations but also the general public are made aware of the provisions of the PCR Act, 1955.

## JAMMU & KASHMIR

### 1. Legal Aid

J&K

No separate legal aid scheme has been formulated in the State exclusively/specially for the victims of untouchability as cases under the PCR Act are few and far between in the State. However, the State Government have framed Jammu & Kashmir State Legal Aid to Poor Rules, 1984 under which every person in the State is eligible for the legal aid provided his total income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 5000/- per annum. This restriction, however, is not applicable to Scheduled Castes. This Scheme is implemented by the Jammu & Kashmir State Legal Aid and Advisory Board at the State Level and Legal Aid Committees of District Level and Tehsil level. The Law Department in the State is responsible for disbursing legal aid to the victims.

### 2. Functioning of the Boards, etc.

The Boards and the Committee set up at the State/District/Tehsil level under the Jammu & Kashmir State Legal Aid to the Poor Rules, 1984 oversee the implementation of PCR Act and act as the watch-dog machinery. The officers of the Social Welfare Department conduct regular tours and ascertain cases/receive requests for legal aid and refer them to the State Legal Aid Board or to the concerned Legal Aid and Advice committees at the District/Tehsil levels for initiating action.

### 3. Special Courts

The State Government has not considered it necessary to set up Special Courts for trial of offences under the PCR Act, 1955 in view of the fact that number of cases reported in the State is meagre.

### 4. Identification of untouchability Prone areas

Untouchability is stated to be minimal in the State.

### 5. Periodic Survey

As there have been no cases of untouchability reported on a large scale, no periodic surveys are being conducted in the State.

### 6. Publicity and other measure

No specific publicity measures are being pursued.



## KARNATAKA

### 1. Legal Aid

The Government of Karnataka have appointed advocates as Legal Advisors in each district to render free legal aid to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Apart from this, Legal Aid Advisory Boards have been set up to render free legal aid in deserving cases irrespective of caste or community of the victims. During the year 1986, free legal aid had been rendered in 1456 cases of SCs and in 514 cases to STs.

### 2. Appointment of Officers

The Government of Karnataka has established a Special Cell called CIVIL RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT CELL headed by a DIG Police in the State CID, which has been functioning from the year 1974. This Cell has been looking after the enforcement of the provisions of the PCR Act and taking effective action in cases of harassment of SCs and STs. There are four Regional offices of CRE Cell at Bangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Mysore each headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police. A proposal is reported to have been under consideration of the Government to open two more regional offices at Davanagere and Mangalore.

During the year 1986, the officers of CRE Cell and local police had undertaken 4,57,998 visits to SC colonies, met members of SCs & STs, ascertained their grievances and detected cases of untouchability and social discrimination. 817 cases of PCR Act were reported during the year 1986.

### 3. Committees

The Government of Karnataka have set up Advisory Committees of officials at district sub-division and taluk levels. These Committees are functioning under the Dy. Commissioners, the Assistant Commissioners and the Tahsildars, respectively. The Advisory Committee members meet regularly to review the progress achieved. Besides, a HIGH POWER COMMITTEE has been set up in the State under the Chairmanship of the Minister I/C of Social Welfare Deptt in this regard.

### 4. Special Courts

Two Special Mobile Courts have been created from 23.1.1987 with headquarters at Belgaum and Mysore

### 5. Identification of untouchability prone areas

The districts of Bangalore (131 cases), Bellary (98), Gulbarga (59), Mandya (82), Raichur (84), and Tumkur (54 cases) have shown high incidence of offences under the PCR Act as compared with the other districts in the State. The officers of CRE Cell and local police are reported to have been instructed to intensify their visits to SC localities and take remedial measures to bring down offences under PCR Act.

## **6. Publicity and other measures**

Copies of PCR Act, 1955 in Kannada and English have been issued to all the police stations, SC & ST Associations, etc. in the State. Proposals to give wide publicity outlining the functions of the CRE Cell, offences under the PCR Act, 1955 and the penal provisions of the said Act are reported to be under consideration. Cinema slides on these issues were prepared and exhibited on TV and Cinemas throughout the State, beside publication of a brochure in Kannada on the same subject.

The last Sunday of every month is being observed as DALITH DAY in the State. On this day, the concerned departmental & police officers devote time to check and study the grievances of SCs and to take follow up measure for their redressal.



## KERALA

### 1. Legal Aid

There is no separate legal aid scheme in the State for the victims of untouchability as such. Under the Kerala legal Aid Rules 1978 members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, however, are also eligible for legal aid along with other people. A member of SC or ST is eligible for the legal aid irrespective of his income. The Government of Kerala have also constituted a State Legal Aid and Advice Board as per G.O. 9 P 07/84/LAW dated 1.2.84.

### 2. Appointment of Officers

There is a Special Cell headed by DIG (PCR) in the Police Headquarters. For enforcement of the provisions of PCR Act two Police squads, one each in Palghat and Kasargod Districts are functioning. The Police mobile squads constituted for enforcement of PCR Act make frequent tours in the areas of their jurisdiction for effective enforcement of PCR Act. Each squad is provided with a jeep also. The police squads mentioned are functioning as special cells in the two districts which have been identified as untouchability-prone areas in the State.

### 3. Committees

There is a committee for the Protection of Civil Rights each in Kasargod and Palghat Districts, with the District Collector as Chairman of the Committee. The District Development Officer for Scheduled Castes will be the convenor. Presidents of various Panchayats, Social Workers, Scheduled Caste MLAs will be the non-official members nominated by Government. Aims and objectives of the Committee are as follows :

1. To take effective steps by giving wide publicity and other measures for eradication of untouchability.
2. To review the steps taken by the Police, to detect, to investigate and prosecute offences under the untouchability Act.
3. To see that the provisions of untouchability are strictly implemented and to make recommendation in cases where specific orders are necessary for the effective implementation.
4. To prepare a list of villages, where untouchability is prevalent and to concentrate attention to these villages.
5. To prepare a list of shops including barber shops and restaurants where discrimination is reported to be prevalent, communicate the list of panchayats concerned for issuing warning notices for cancellation of licence, etc. and follow up action thereon.

6. To prepare a list of Public temples in the area where entry to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is denied and to take effective measures to secure entry to them inside those temples without any discrimination of colour, creed or caste.

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

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

The Committee is to meet once in two months. No recommendations are reported to have been received from these Committees.

#### **4. Special Courts**

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

#### **5. Identification of untouchability prone area**

The identified untouchability prone areas are Chittur Taluk in Palghat District and Kasargod area in Kasargod District. Criteria in deciding the untouchability prone area is the nature and number of cases reported. The number of cases registered during 1986 is 32.

#### **6. Periodic Surveys**

No periodical survey has been conducted so far.

#### **7. Publicity and other measures**

Seminars, communal feasts etc. were arranged in Scheduled Caste habitats by the publicity wing of the Welfare Department. Social Solidarity Fortnight was celebrated successfully from 2.10.1986 to 16.10.1986. Two regional folk arts festivals and one State level folk arts festival were held during last year. Selected folk artists participated in these festivals. A literary workshop at Trivandrum, was conducted inviting 31 literaymen from among Scheduled Castes. A Medical Camp in Trivandrum was organised benefitting 500 Scheduled Caste persons. One colour TV set and one VCR with cassettes purchased during the year are also vested with the publicity unit attached to the department for arranging shows in the colonies etc. Apart from these, the publicity unit had organised 72 film shows and 72 corner meetings in the Scheduled castes concentrated areas during the calendar year to eradicate the caste system, particularly the practice of untouchability in any form. In the Onam festival, the department had sponsored more than 20 troupes exclusively from among Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes to present their own folk art to the public. Intercaste marriage grant has been paid @ Rs. 2000/- per couple to 741 couples where either spouse belongs to Scheduled Caste. Steps were taken for purchasing feature films and producing documentary films, in consultation with the Kerala State Film Development Corporation and those who are concerned.



## MADHYA PRADESH

### 1. Legal Aid

There is no separate legal aid scheme for PCR Act cases in the State. However, under the provisions of Madhya Pradesh Anuhuchit Jati (Vidhi Sahayata) Niyam the victims of PCR Act cases are also being provided legal aid. During 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 50,000 was distributed among 50 districts under the scheme. In addition 8 regular advocates have been appointed, one each at Bastar, Sarguja, Shahdol, Mandla, Dhar Sidhi, Jhabua and Raigarh under Vidhik Sahayata Aur Vidhik Salah Adhinyam from 1976 for providing legal advice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

### 2. Appointment of Officers

In pursuance of Clause 15A(2) of PCR Act, 1955, a Special Cell under a senior IAS officer has been established in the Department of Harijan & Tribal Welfare. The other officers of the Cell are one Assistant Inspector General of Police, one Assistant Research Officer and two Research Assistants. A Harijan Welfare Cell has also been working since 1974 in the Home Department for providing protection to Scheduled Castes against atrocities. Under this scheme Special Police Stations have been established at district headquarters in Ujjain, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Poona, Morena, Raipur and Bilaspur districts of the State.

The districts of the State have been grouped into two categories on the basis of cases registered. Group A covers 18 districts where the number of cases of atrocities on Scheduled castes are comparatively high. For each Harijan Cell in these districts, one post each of the Deputy Superintendent of police, Inspector, Sub-Inspector and Head constable and two posts of constables have been sanctioned. In remaining 27 districts of Group B, one post each of Police Inspector, Head Constable and Constable have been sanctioned.

### 3. Special Courts

For speedy disposal of cases registered under PCR Act, 4 Special Mobile courts one each at Gwalior, Bhopal, Sagar and Bilaspur have been functioning since 1983. These courts work under the administrative control of High Court and grant is given by the Directorate of Scheduled Castes Development. Proposal to set up additional seven Mobile courts is reported to have been under consideration.

### 4. Committees

A State level Committee with 29 members has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister of the State. The Committee is being reconstituted. The district Level Committees have also been working since 1979. The District Collector is the convenor and District Publicity Officer is the Member Secretary of this committee at the District level. These committees suggest and recommend various measures for implementation of the PCR Act, 1955.

## 5. Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas

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

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

## 6. Periodic Surveys

For conducting concurrent survey under Clause 15A (2) (5) of the PCR Act, a survey team consisting of one Assistant Research Officer, two Research Assistants and two Investigators has been set up in the Special Cell for PCR Act at the State level. The survey team concluded surveys in 116 villages in 11 districts upto 1986.

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

## 7. Publicity and other Measures

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

- (i) *Training camps* : For training of local Panchayat officers 8 training camps were organised in Morena, Mandsaur, Rajgarh and Indore Districts. Besides, a three day training camp was also organised in Durg District in which 105 voluntary workers were given training.
- (ii) *Lectures* : A programme of talks on eradication of untouchability has been in vogue from 1983. Under this, persons who are well-versed and adept in various subjects and even religious saints with reputation are invited to give discourses on the evil practice of untouchability. On 28.8.86 Shri Ramkinkar Upadhyaya had delivered a talk on "Bharatiya Sanskriti Mein Asprasyata-Ek Khyepak". Cassettes of his lecture are said to have been sent to the District Magistrates for wide publicity.  
*Symposia, debates & essay writing competitions* on issues relating to untouchability were also organised at district and division levels, in which students of Senior Secondary Schools and College level participated.
- (iii) *Protection of Civil Rights week* : As usual, in the year of 1986 also, one week from 26th November was observed as Protection of Civil Rights week in the whole State. For this purpose, each district was allotted a sum of Rs. 1500/-.
- (iv) *Intercaste marriages* : The cash amount under the scheme of Madhya Pradesh Asprisyata Nivaranarth Antarjatiya Vivah Protshahan Yojna Niyam, 1978 has been increased to Rs. 2000 from Rs. 1000 from the year 1985. Under this scheme 47 couples were given the cash award during 1986 and an amount of Rs. 2.20 lakhs was incurred during 1986-87.

- (v) *Award to Panchayats* : There is a provision to declare Adarsh Panchayat on the basis of commendable work done by Panchayats in the field of removal of untouchability. One such Panchayat in every district is given Rs. 5000 and at divisional level Rs. 10,000. At the State level also, there is provision to award Rs. 30000 and Rs. 20000 to the Panchayats who stand first and second respectively. For 1986-87 the expenditure under the scheme was Rs. 1.60 lakhs. During 1986, awards are been given to 31 Panchayats at District level and two panchayats at divisional level.
- (vi) *Cinema slides* : 600 cinema slides are being got prepared and sent by the Special Cell for screening in various cinema halls in the State. Anti-untouchability slogans are also being displayed in the State Transport Corporation buses plying in 8 untouchability prone districts.



## MAHARASHTRA

### 1. Legal Aid:

The scope of the scheme is restricted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and V.J & N. T. persons. The case of victims of untouchability are ordinarily not covered under the scheme of legal aid, because in all cases of victims of untouchability, cases are registered by the police and they file cases in the courts of Law. No separate financial assistance is required to be sanctioned in such cases as the State itself files the cases in the courts.

Free legal assistance to persons belonging to SC/ST/V.J.N.Ts is sanctioned by Law and Judiciary Department in order to enable them to institute civil and criminal proceedings. The only condition for sanction of assistance is that the income limit of the beneficiary should be below Rs. 6000/- per annum.

#### The modus operandi of the scheme:

So far as sanction of legal aid to Backward Classes in Civil and Criminal proceedings is concerned the District Social Welfare Officer receives the applications from the members of SC/ST & VJNT community desirous of seeking assistance in civil and criminal proceedings. He processes the application and refers the demand of legal aid to the concerned Government Pleader for his opinion. On receipt of the opinion, he sanctions the legal aid. The sanction of legal aid takes the following 2 forms:

- (a) Government Pleader himself is advised to take up the cases of legal assistance.
- (b) If the Government Pleader is not available for legal assistance for any reason, a private pleader is appointed by the Social Welfare Officer to plead the cases of beneficiaries concerned and he is paid the fees according to the "Law Officers conditions of Service Rules". The eligibility income limit for getting benefits under the scheme is Rs. 6000/- as clarified above. The Department responsible for payment of the fees to private pleader is Law & Justice Department. As regards the quantum of legal aid given to SCs during the calendar year 1986 under PCR, it is stated that no separate legal aid in monetary terms was sanctioned for cases under PCR Act.

### 2. Appointment of Officers:

The State Government has been implementing the scheme "Strengthening of Machinery for enforcement of PCR Act 1955" from the year 1978-79. At the level of the Directorate of Social Welfare, M.S. Pune a Special Cell has been created. It is proposed to create 26 posts of Social Welfare Inspectors (PCR) to monitor the PCR work. Government have also set up machinery under the Home Department by creating Special Cell at the level of Inspector General of Police. One Dy. Inspector General of Police (PCR) has been appointed and is in charge of PCR Cell at the State Level. There are 6 Regional Units in the State, each headed by a Dy. Superintendant of Police (PCR). There is no separate machinery at the District and the Taluka levels so far as the Home Department is concerned.

The SPECIAL CELL (PCR) at the level of the Directorate of Social Welfare is required to attend to the following work during the year 1986:

- (i) To conduct survey for identification of areas where persons are under any disability arising out of untouchability and adoption of suitable measures to remove disabilities:

- (ii) To review working of the provisions of PCR Act with a view to suggesting measures for better implementation of Act.
- (iii) To carry on propaganda for eradication of untouchability, and
- (iv) To provide Grant-in-aid to Vigilance Committees.

Accordingly the following work had been done by the Special Cell for the year 1986:

- (a) **Identification of sensitive areas** : Survey reports of 1438 villages were received from different Panchayat Samities and District Social Welfare Officers. These reports were prepared by the Extension Officers (S.W.) and Social Welfare Inspector (PCR) after their visits to these villages and all the reports were processed by the Special Cell. Out of these 1438 villages, of processing done, 81 villages were identified as sensitive, and 282 are identified as party sensitive villages.
- (b) **Propaganda for removal of untouchability** : A budget provision of Rs. 2.72 lakhs had been kept at the disposal of District Social Welfare Officer. Programmes of Kirtankars and Kalapathaks had been arranged by way of campaign against the social evil of untouchability. A total of 1439 Kirtans and 147 Kalapathak programmes had been arranged during 1986-87.
- (c) **Awards to villages** : Under this scheme Rs. 87000/- had been earmarked for award of prizes to villages in 29 districts for their outstanding work in the removal of untouchability. Every year first prize of Rs. 2000/- and second prize of Rs. 1000/- is awarded in every district.
- (d) **Grant of Monetary Relief to SC/ST victims of Atrocities** : The Special Cell is entrusted with the scheme of "Grant of Monetary relief to SC/ST victims of atrocities committed by persons of other communities". Accordingly when atrocities are committed on caste consideration, such victims are granted assistance by the Director of Social Welfare on the reports from the Police and the Social Welfare Officers. An expenditure of Rs. 10000/- had been incurred during the year 1986-87 to give monetary relief to such victims.
- (e) **Grant to vigilance committee** : Under Section 15 A of PCR Act it is expected that the State Government should set up committees at appropriate levels for formulating and implementing suitable measures for removal of untouchability. Accordingly, such committees have been set up since 1973. Budget provision of Rs. 0.11 lakhs was provided for payment of T.A. etc. to members of the Committee during 1986-87.
- (f) **Holding of Seminar/Shibirs** : Six Divisional Seminars were organised during the year under report.

#### Divisions :

1. Bombay To suggest the ways and means to make the effective celebration of removal of untouchability fortnight.
2. Pune untouchability fortnight.
3. Nasik Role and duties of social workers and Government Officers in the effective implementation of PCR Act.
4. Aurangabad: Identification of sensitive villages and measures to remove untouchability.
5. Amaravati
6. Nagpur

#### 3. Committee:

- (i) **State Level Committee** : State Govt. have appointed a committee known as 'State Level Committee for effective implementation of P.C.R. Act, 1955'. The committee had held 13 meetings so far. No committee meeting was, however, held during the year 1986. The composition of the committee is as follows:

1. Minister for social Welfare	Chairman
2. State Minister for Social Welfare	Vice-Chairman
3. Secretary, Home Department	Member
4. Secretary, Law & Judiciary Dept.	Member
5. Inspector General of Police	Member
6. Secretary, Education & Social Welfare Department	Member
7. Zonal Director Backward Class Welfare	Member
8. Secretary, Rural Devp, Dept.	Member
9. Director of Social Welfare	Member Secretary

(ii) **District level Committee** : Govt. have appointed District Level Vigilance Committees with a view to ensure strict watch on the offences committed in violation of PCR Act 1955 to bring the offenders to book promptly. It consists of official and non official members and it functions under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrate and the Collector. The District Social Welfare Officer is the Secretary of this Committee, and Social Welfare Officer, Zilla Parishad is the Joint Secretary.

The Committee is expected to meet, atleast, once in a month. On an average 5 meetings are held every year in every district. The Collector being the officer responsible for law and order etc., does not find enough time to call for meetings and hence, number of meeting held every year is reported to be less than expected.

#### 4. Special Courts :

The issue of establishment of Special courts is under the consideration of the State Government still.

#### 5. Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas :

Efforts have been made to identify the villages which are sensitive and partly sensitive from the point of view of the practice of untouchability. A statement of number of such villages has been prepared. The criteria for identification of sensitive/partly sensitive villages is based on Section 3, 4, 5 of the PCR Act, 1955.

#### 6. Publicity and other Measures:

The following measures have been taken by the State Government:

- (i) The Extension Officers (SW) who are appointed at the Block Level in the local sector have been entrusted with the work of publicity of provisions under PCR Act, 1955. Sixty two (62) posts of Extension Officers (SW) have been so far filled in different districts. Later on 33 posts of Social Welfare Inspectors (PCR) have been created in the State Sector by the Government of Maharashtra and 19 posts have been filled in by the Director of Social Welfare. The Social Welfare Inspectors are working under the District Social Welfare officers. They also carry on propaganda of the scheme implemented for the welfare of backward classes.
- (ii) Voluntary Agencies like Harijan Sevak Sangh and Sant Gadge Maharaj Mission also carry on propagation for removal of untouchability with the help of their social workers.
- (iii) Harijan Fortnight 1986 was also organised during the period 14.4.1986 to 1.5.1986
- (iv) On all the State Transport buses the following slogan has been printed:

"Untouchability is crime against God & Man"



(v) The Special Cell (PCR) has got the following films with the "Theme of Untouchability"

1. Sujata 2. Assha Assvyu Suna 3. Zoonj 4. Naya Savera 5. Mansala Pankh Astat
6. Prasad 7. Asheerwad 8. Shapeet 9. Devaki Nandan Gopala 10. Mahatma Phule
11. Manuskri 12. Mai. Mauli.

A total of 47 film shows had been arranged during the year 1986-87. These shows are reported to have gone a long way in bringing about desirable impact in the minds of villagers to remove their sanskars of observance of untouchability



## ORISSA

### 1. Legal Aid:

Legal aid is provided to the Scheduled Caste persons under the Orissa Legal Aid and Advice Programme 1981. The Legal Aid and Advice scheme 1981 is administered by the Law Department of the State Government. Besides, the SC & ST litigants are given legal aid under a separate scheme in operation by the Harijan & Tribal Welfare Department of the State Government. Under the scheme legal aid is paid to contest cases for establishing right, title, and possession over the land and also for the cases under the PCR Act, 1955. Legal aid is also admissible for cases under Sec. 379 and 447 of IPC and under Sec. 107, 144, 145 of Cr. P.C. involving land dispute. Although the scheme has not been formulated exclusively for the victims of untouchability under PCR Act directly, it protects the Scheduled Caste persons from harassment with attack over landed property arising out of untouchability. There is no income limit for giving assistance under the scheme which helps all the persons who are subjected to untouchability irrespective of their economic status. The District Collectors have been made responsible to implement the scheme with authorisation to sanction legal aid. Whenever a case is instituted on behalf of Scheduled Caste person or the person himself institutes a case for justice and applies for legal aid in a prescribed form giving all the details, legal aid is sanctioned in his favour and disbursed to him taking into consideration the expenditure involved. The concerned person is at liberty to select his own lawyer to fight out the case. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was paid to Scheduled Caste persons towards legal aid during the calendar year 1986.

### 2. Appointment of Officers:

Special cells have been created in Harijan & Tribal Welfare Department and Home Department for implementation of PCR Act, 1955. There is a Special Cell at State Police Headquarters with a staff of three D.S.P.s, Six Inspectors, two Sub-Inspectors for monitoring the implementation of the provisions of PCR Act and the DIG of Police, Harijan atrocity, is supervising their work. There is also special cell with a staff of one Inspector and one Sub-Inspector in each District for monitoring the implementation of the provisions of the PCR Act. The DIG of Police, the Superintendent of Police, Addl. Superintendent of Police are also supervising the work of the field staff of the District PCR Cell. The officers of PCR Cell at State Police Headquarters undertook 243 number of tours and the officers of PCR Cell at District headquarters undertook 549 number of tours during the year 1986 for effective implementation of PCR Act. During their tours the officers had visited the villages inhabited by Scheduled Castes and sabarnas and appraised them of legal consequences of practising untouchability.

### 3. Committees:

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

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

Harijan Welfare Boards are functioning at the Sub Divisional level under the Chairmanship of Sub Divisional Officers. The Sub-Divisional Police Officers, Tehsildars, Asst. District Welfare Officers and Non-Officials in each case are members of these Boards. The Board reviews the cases of untouchability and initiate suitable measures for effective enforcement of PCR Act, 1955, besides reviewing progress of implementation of development programmes for the Scheduled Castes.

The Atrocity Enquiry Committee has been constituted and functioning at the State level. The Committee consists of 5 MLAs, 2 leading non-officials belonging to Scheduled Castes communities, as its members besides the Deputy Secretary to Government, Home Department, and the Director-cum-Additional Secretary, to Government, Harijan & Tribal Welfare Department. The Committee conducts spot enquiries into the allegations of harassments and atrocities of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, ascertains cases thereof, points out slackness in dealing with the case and recommends to the State Government suitable measures to prevent continuance and recurrence of such incidence. The committee had enquired into 7 cases during 1986.

#### **4. Special Courts:**

As regards setting up of Special Courts for the trial of offences under the PCR Act and atrocity cases against Scheduled Castes, the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature, Orissa has issued instructions to the District and sessions Judges that at the District and Sub-Divisional Headquarters, the S.D.J.M. and at all other stations, the Senior most Judicial Magistrate should be entrusted with trial and expeditious disposal of cases. As this modality does not seem to have yielded the desired result the State Government is said to be contemplating to establish atleast, 4 special courts at different identified places of the State.

#### **5. Identification of Untouchability Prone areas:**

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

#### **6. Periodic survey:**

The work of conducting periodic survey with a view to suggesting measures for the better implementation of provisions of the Act as envisaged in item 5 of the Sub-section 2 of the Section 15A is being taken up by the Staff of PCR Cell of the Districts. Periodic Survey was conducted in the Districts of Koraput, Sambalpur, Cuttack (Sadar) Rourkela, Barhampur, Ganjam and Keonjhar during 1986.

#### **7. Publicity and Other measure:**

Copies of the PCR Act, 1955 translated into Oriya have been circulated amongst various Departments and field functionaries. Wide publicity is given by the Information and Public Relations Department through Cinema shows and public meetings about evil practice of untouchability and the provisions of the Act. The field officers of Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department also contact the villagers in course of their tours creating awareness against practice of untouchability through group discussions. The Scheduled Caste persons are also made conscious about their civil rights in course of such discussions. Booklets printed in local language containing slogan against untouchability, provisions of PCR Act in brief, various steps taken by the State Government to deal with atrocity cases and for the socio-economic development of scheduled Caste are distributed in large numbers. Leading non-official organisations such as Depressed Classes League, Bhubaneswar Thakkar Bapa Ashram Nimakhandi, Ganjam, Samaja Sanjok Mandal, Bhubaneswar Utkal Navajeevan Mandal, Angul Dhenkanal, Grama Seva Mandal, Angul, Smruti Parishad, Ganjam and Seva Praharajpur, Cuttack are given grant-in-aid to supplement their efforts in doing useful work creating awareness against the practice of untouchability and bringing social harmony through posters, handbills, group discussions, staging dramas at important public places and helping Scheduled Caste persons for entry into the public places like hotels and temples, and using drinking water sources etc. Seven such non-official organisations were paid grant-in-aid of Rs 1,00,000 during 1986. Some of the important works done by the non-official organisations are given below:

1. Group discussions held at different places	146
2. Meetings organised with both Scheduled Caste people and others	420

3. Pamphlets and handbills distributed	25000
4. Community Puja Jagynas performed	541
5. Cases settled by mutual discussions	12
6. Scheduled Caste persons assisted for entry into temples	25
7. SC prsons assisted for drawing water from private wells	35
8. Drama on theme of untouchability	1

The State Government is paying incentive award amounting to Rs. 3000 in each case of inter-caste marriage between members of Scheduled Castes and Caste-Hindus with a view to encourage social integration. A sum of Rs. 1,20,000 had been paid during 1986-87 towards incentives to 40 couples for inter-caste marriages.

## PUNJAB

### 1. Legal Aid:

At present no specific scheme exists in the State for providing adequate facilities including legal aid to the persons subjected to any disability arising out of the practice of untouchability and to enable them to avail themselves of the rights provided under the PCR Act, 1955. However, the Law Deptt. of the State provide free legal aid and advice to the poor persons under the *Punjab State Grant of Free Legal Services and Advice to the Poor Rules 1977*. Under these Rules, such SC persons are also entitled to legal aid to enforce their rights under PCR Act who are landless artisans or labourers or who belong to the family having income of Rs. 500 or less per month, or has specified holding of agricultural land.

### 2. Appointment of Officers:

Nothing specific has been reported in this regard.

### 3. Committees:

No information regarding constitution of any committee to oversee/review the implementation of PCR Act is available.

### 4. Special Courts:

No Special Courts have been set up in the State so far.

### 5. Identification of untouchability prone areas:

Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar and Panjabi University, Patiala have been instructed to conduct survey on untouchability in rural areas of the State. (Progress of the survey is not available).

### 6. Periodic Surveys:

No information is available.

### 7. Publicity and other measures:

Necessary instructions to all Senior Supts./Supts. of Police in the State for eradication of untouchability have been issued. Emphasis has been laid to keep vigil on hotels, public places and temples with a view to minimise the scope of untouchability and for registration of the case under the PCR Act, 1955.

The Field Officers of the Welfare Deptt. have been asked to keep a check on the cases of untouchability. Whenever such case comes to their notice, they should personally intervene and resolve the dispute.

For the publicity of the scheme of Legal Aid, the Rules framed under the scheme are being distributed among the general public in the regional language. Besides, big boards to this effect have been installed at the prominent places in the Court premises in the cities. The Law Officers posted in the Legal Aid Bureaus conduct tours covering four villages each in a month, within their jurisdiction to make the people aware of this facility of legal aid provided by the State Govt.

The State Govt. has started 120 Kalyan Centres in the State in which the girls of all castes, including those belonging to Scheduled Caste, get the training in the trades of tailoring, embroidery and other technical work. Groups have been constituted and they take their food together.

The State Govt. has introduced a scheme pertaining to the PCR Act, 1955 viz. REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY. Under the scheme, several voluntary organisations and educational institutions have been constituted for the purpose of providing help being given to the "Untouchables" and "Untouchable" and other effective measures for the eradication of untouchability. Similarly, the Government has taken various steps for the eradication of untouchability and for the welfare of the "Untouchables".

## RAJASTHAN

### 1. Legal Aid:

*Rajasthan*

There is no separate scheme of legal aid to the victims of PCR Act cases in the State. However, there is a general scheme of legal aid under which victims of PCR Act cases are also covered. At the State level, there is a Legal Aid Board under the Chairmanship of the Law Minister and one Justice of the Rajasthan High Court as Executive Head of the Board. Income ceiling under the scheme is Rs. 6000 per annum, but there is no income limit for SC/ST victims. Legal Aid Committee have also been constituted at State, District and Sub-Divisional levels which provide assistance after the scrutiny of each case. The Board is an independent body and is empowered to take decision. ✓

### 2. Appointment of Officers:

At the State level one Dy. Director (Backward Classes) in the Department of Social Welfare looks after the implementation of the PCR Act alongwith other work. Complaints received from Scheduled Caste persons are sent to the concerned Departments for necessary action. Economic assistance is also provided to the SC victims of atrocities.

### 3. Committees:

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

- (1) To review the implementation of PCR Act in the State.
- (2) To suggest ways and means for the removal of untouchability from the State.
- (3) To seek cooperation from voluntary organisations and social workers towards the eradication of untouchability.

### 4. Special Courts:

Eight Special Courts, one each at Alwar, Atru, Baharore, Baran, Itawa, Kotah, Nagpur, and Rajgarh have been established for prompt disposal of cases of SCs and STs.

### 5. Identification of untouchability prone areas:

There is reported to be no specific area or region which can be termed as specifically untouchability prone. Therefore, no survey is reported to have been conducted during the year 1986.

### 6. Periodic Survey:

No information is available.

### 7. Publicity and other measures:

During 1986 an award of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 25,000 each was given as State level Ist and IInd prize to village panchayats of Devali Kalan and Arwaigarh, respectively, for doing good work towards eradication of untouchability. At the District level the village panchayats of Beawar Kalan and Nimmana were awarded first prize of Rs. 5000 each.



### **1. Legal Aid:**

No separate scheme of legal aid has been formulated exclusively for the victims of untouchability under PCR Act. However, legal assistance to Adi-Dravidas (Scheduled Castes) and Scheduled Tribes is provided by the Tamil Nadu State Legal Aid and Advice Board in civil disputes and criminal trials, etc. The Board is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act and it functions through its committees and Legal Aid Centres which are spread over the State. The Governor of Tamil Nadu is the President of the Board.

### **2. Appontment of Officers:**

At Govt. level a Special Cell has been constituted with one Dy. Secy., one Under Secretary, one Section Officer and other staff for the work connected with the enforcement of PCR Act

One post of DIG Police (PCR) alongwith other supporting staff has also been created to monitor, support, supervise and coordinate the measures taken for implementation of the PCR Act. In order to supplement the work done by the Police Stations in enforcing the Act, 23 mobile police squads each consisting of one Inspector, one SI, One Head Constable and two grade II constables are functioning in all the 23 districts in the State. In addition, 8 prosecuting squads each consisting of one SI, one HC and one Gr II Constable are functioning in 8 selected districts.

### **3. Committees:**

The State level Committee for enforcement of the PCR Act, 1955 has been formed with Chief Minister as the Chairman and Minister for Adi-Dravidar Welfare as the Vice-Chairman. The object of the Committee is to review the working of the Act and to advise the govt. in formulating or implementing the measures to eradicate the social evil of untouchability. The Committee had not met till the close of 1986-87, however.

The Chief Secretary reviews the implementation of the PCR Act and other allied subjects during the fortnightly law & order meetings. The Special Commissioner & Home Secretary held meetings of all PCR officers on, 19.3.86, 22.7.86 & 4.12.86 and issued instructions to all concerned. DIG (PCR) conducted meetings of all PCR unit officers on 21.1.1986, 18.3.1986, 21.7.86 and 28.1 1987 to review the enforcement of the PCR Act, 1955..

The State Government have also ordered constitution of village level Committees for selected atrocity prone villages beside the district level Committees in each district of Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirapalli, South Arcot and Chingleput, to deal with and advice on all matters pertaining to the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and communal unity.

### **4. Special Courts:**

Four special courts with a First Class Judicial Magistrate each and back up staff are functioning in the State, to deal with the PCR cases. These courts are functioning since 1982 at Kumbakonam in Thanjavur District and in Tiruchirapalli, Madurai and Tirunelveli districts. Proposals are reported to be under active consideration of the Government to set up four more special courts at Panruti (South Arcot District), Coimbatore and Chinglepet districts.

## **5. Identification of untouchability prone areas:**

523 villages in the State have been identified during 1986 as untouchability prone villages. The criteria for identification is as follows:

- (i) During the last three years, there should be, atleast, 3 cases under the PCR Act or 3 IPC cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or 3 cases of conversion of Scheduled Castes into Islam.
- (ii) The Superintendent of Police may, at his discretion, include any village or hamlet as untouchability prone area even if the above yardstick is not fulfilled, after recording the reasons for the same.

## **6. Periodic Survey:**

Special posts of an Economist and a Sociologist were sanctioned in the office of the DIG Police (PCR) for research and analysis work. These posts were filled in July, 1985. These officers have studied the work of the department and started their research work.

Survey has been conducted in all the 564 untouchability prone villages identified in 1985 and 523 such villages in 1986. On the basis of the survey instructions have been issued to provide following basic amenities in these villages by the Collectors:

- (i) Drinking water
- (ii) Pathway to burial grounds
- (iii) Street lights
- (iv) Link roads and
- (v) House sites/housing facilities

## **7. Publicity and other measures:**

The week from 24-30 January of each year is celebrated as "Removal of untouchability Week" in the whole State. Meetings are conducted throughout the State to focus the attention of the general public on the evils of untouchability and its removal. Since 1978-79 the State Government have been bringing out special supplements in leading dailies on the activities of the Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Similar supplements were issued in 1986 also.

A documentary film titled "THEERTHAYATRAI" (pilgrimage) was exhibited to the public at the tourist fair run by the Government during 1986 also. A publicity van is also provided for the purpose.

In the districts, artists (villupattukuzhu) were arranged to go to the villages and organise public opinion against this evil through the medium of folk songs, etc.



# TRIPURA

## 1. Legal Aid:

The legal aid scheme in operation in the State is common for both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes providing aid in the shape of grants to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Civil, Revenue cases in which a member of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes is a party, for meeting the expense of litigation involved. No member of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be eligible for such legal assistance, if he owns or cultivates land more than four standard acres or otherwise his total income per year exceeds Rs. 4000. A member of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe will have to submit application for sanction of grant of legal assistance to the Sub-Divisional Officer/District Magistrate concerned who after examining the financial conditions and other relevant facts and in consultation with the Sub-Divisional/District Committee, will accord sanction of legal assistance. Limitations of sanction of legal aid assistance are as follows:

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

## 2. Appointment of Officers:

In pursuance of Clause (ii) A Sub-Section (2) of Section 15 (A) of Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 the State Government have appointed (i) Sub-Divisional Officer of the Sub-Division (ii) Sub-Deputy Collector (Circle Officers of Revenue Circles) and (iii) Police Officers upto the rank of Sub-Inspector for initiating and exercising supervision and prosecution under the provision of the said Act. The existing Judicial Magistrates of the 1st class have been authorised under the PCR Act to have special sittings for the trial under the said Act. The Gauhati High Court have given approval to the notification empowering the 1st class Magistrate as such. This apart, the officers of Welfare Department during their tour in the field keep close watch whether any such incidents are taking place in the field.

## 3. Committees:

At the State level Scheduled Castes Welfare Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister comprising of Scheduled Caste MLAs and prominent Scheduled Caste local leaders set up by the Government in 1978, periodically sits in meetings to supervise and evaluate implementation of Special Component Plan for Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other related matters from time to time. During 1986 the committee held one meeting on 2.12.86.

## 4. Special Courts:

Setting up of Special Court/Mobile Court in the State is not felt necessary since the social problem by way of segregation, etc. is reported to be not that acute.

## 5. Identification of untouchability prone areas:

The Sch. caste population are said to be living side by side with other communities in the State. As such identification of the untouchability prone areas may not arise.

## 6. Periodic Survey:

In Tripura, there is a separate Directorate set up since Sept. 1982 to exclusively look after the welfare activities of Scheduled Castes under the Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes. There is

said to be no situation necessitating any survey on the issue in view of the special conditions obtaining in the State with the influx of displaced persons from erstwhile east-pakistan, etc..'

**7. Publicity and other measures:**

The scheme to promote intercaste marriages between caste Hindu and persons belonging to Scheduled Castes who are engaged in scavenging profession viz., Mehtar, Musahar, Dum and leather workers (Chammar/muchi) is said to have been approved by the council of Ministers. An appreciation certificate and a cash grant of Rs. 2000 is given to every such inter-caste married couple. During 1986 no such prayer for sanction of grants for inter-caste marriage is reported have been received.

# UTTAR PRADESH

## 1. Legal Aid:

The Law Deptt. of the State is implementing the scheme of Legal Aid, which covers Scheduled Castes also.

## 2. Appointment of Officers:

A Monitoring, Research, Survey and Evaluation Cell has been set up in the Harijan & Social Welfare Deptt. of the State, to implement the PCR Act in the effective manner. The Cell consists of one Joint Director, four Research Officers, 8 Investigators and other support staff. The Cell conducts spot inquiries on individual complaints, collect the information on number of cases registered in each district of the state and conducts survey for identification of the untouchability prone areas.

At the State level, a Special Cell has been set up in the Police Deptt. under the charge of an Inspector General of Police. The strength of the Cell include one DIGP, two SPs, nine DSPs and other support staff. The function of the Cell is to make inquiries into the complaints from the members of SC/ST under PCR Act and IPC and to ensure necessary follow up action in those cases. Cells comprising of one SI, one HC and two constables are said to have been established in twenty districts so far also.

## 3. Committees:

Committees at the State, Distt. and Tehsil level have been constituted under the Chairmanship of Harijan & Social Welfare Minister, Distt. Magistrate concerned and the SDM concerned respectively, for the effective implementation of the PCR Act, 1955.

## 4. Special Courts:

No special courts have been set up in the State so far.

## 5. Identification of untouchability prone areas:

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

## 6. Periodic Surveys:

Under the Directorate of Harijan & Social Welfare a Research, Monitoring and Evaluation Cell has been set up for effective implementation of the PCR Act. This Cell is at present working independently as Scheduled Castes & Tribes Research and Training Institute, U.P. (Anusuchit Jati Evam Janati Shodh Evam Prashikshan Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh).

## 7. Publicity and other measures:

During 1986 the following important measures have been taken by the State Government for eradication of untouchability.

- (i) For eradication of untouchability a publicity and propaganda unit has been set up at the State level under the charge of a senior officer. The unit has been provided with publicity vehicles and documentary films for showing film shows, besides, publicity is made through wall stickers, posters and by distributing pamphlets and advertisements in daily and weekly newspapers and magazines. The mass media of Radio and T.V. is also assisting in this task.
- (ii) Mass gatherings are organised on the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi and community lunch is also arranged on this occasion.



## WEST BENGAL

### 1. Legal Aid:

The number of PCR Act cases in West Bengal is very insignificant. Therefore, separate legal aid scheme under PCR Act is said to have not been formulated and PCR Act cases are accommodated within the ambit of the general legal aid scheme.

### 2. Appointment of Officers:

There is no separate machinery for the administration of PCR Act in West Bengal. This is done by normal police and administrative machinery. In the State level, one Special Officer and Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary, one Assistant Secretary, One Section Officer and a few other staff are, however, there to look after PCR Act schemes in addition to some other works. The Director of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare at the headquarters has also been entrusted with the task of over seeing the implementation of the scheme from the Directorate level. Special Officer, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare and Scheduled Castes and Tribes Welfare Officers at the District and Sub-Divisional levels, respectively, and Inspectors at the Block level look after the implementation of PCR Act schemes in addition to their normal duties.

### 3. Committees:

There is an official committee at the State level to advice government on the formulation and execution of the scheme under the PCR Act. The West Bengal SC Advisory Board of which the Minister in charge is the Chairman and some M.L. As belonging to SC are members also take active interests in the matters relating to PCR Act programme.

### 4. Special Courts:

The setting up of Special Courts has not been considered necessary for the present as the offences under PCR Act in this state are meagre in number.

### 5. Identification of untouchability prone area:

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

### 6. Publicity and other measures:

The Scheduled Castes and Tribes Welfare Department of the State Government has been maintaining three publicity vans stationed at three different regions for covering all the districts in West Bengal. With the help of these vans publicity campaigns are conducted for eradicating the evils of untouchability and making the people at large conscious of the various provisions of PCR Act, Orientation training is being given to the Inspectors of SC & ST Welfare Department of the State Government posted at Block level and also to the Panchayat Sabhapatis on the provisions of the PCR Act. Besides, field level officers of other Departments are being apprised of the provisions of PCR Act in course of orientation training. Grants were sanctioned to 90 couples during the financial year 1986-87 as an incentive towards inter-caste marriages @ Rs. 2000 per couple.

## CHANDIGARH

The following publicity measures are reported to have taken by the Chandigarh Administration during 1986 for the eradication of untouchability in the Union Territory:

1. The Controller, Printing & Stationery Department had printed, slogan on the wall calendars and diaries of Chandigarh Administration, the theme of untouchability i.e. "Untouchability is a crime against God and Man" in English and Punjabi languages.
2. The General Manager, Chandigarh Transport Undertaking had given publicity to the said theme while displaying it on the buses of C.T.U against the evil practice of untouchability.
3. The General Manager, Super Bazar had also given publicity to the said slogan while printing on the envelopes being used by them in English, Hindi & Punjabi languages.
4. The following cinema slides are also being displayed in all the cinema halls in the Territory:
  - (i) We shall continue our fight against curses of untouchability and other forms of enforced inequality and shall specifically try to help those who are economically or otherwise backward

—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

- (ii) Fight against untouchability must continue... untouchability was poison for the progress of the country and anybody believing in it must be condemned irrespective of his status in social or religious life.

—SMT. INDIRA GANDHI

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

—MAHATMA GANDHI

5. A jeep is also being used for publicity purposes and for propagating the evils of untouchability in the Union Territory.

## DELHI

### 1. Legal Aid:

*Delhi*

The cases under Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 are very rare in the Union Territory of Delhi. Free legal aid is provided to the Scheduled Castes if they are dragged into litigation on account of eviction, objections and various kinds of oppression at the hands of caste Hindus. This scheme helps the poor Scheduled Castes who are not in a position to defend and plead their cases or contest in the court of law against the social injustice and oppressions through advocates. To avail legal aid under the scheme "Legal Aid to Scheduled Castes" the applicant's income should not exceed Rs. 500 p.m. The scheme is being implemented by the Directorate for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Delhi Administration.

### 2. Appointment of Officers:

The responsibility of implementation of the PCR Act lies with the Home Department, Delhi Administration. Five Revenue-cum-Police Harijan Cells at Block levels have been established. Each Cell has four officers namely a Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Asst. Police Commissioner, Block Development Officer and Naib Tehsildar. These Cells deal with the disputed castes of lands allotted to Scheduled Castes including encroachments on the lands, etc.. These Cells have been setup at Alipur Block, Kanjhawala Block, Najafgarh Block, Shahadra Block & Mehrauli Block.

### 3. Committee:

No specific Committee has been set up to deal with the problems of untouchability. Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Welfare Board is functioning in the UT of Delhi. This is an Advisory Body to the Directorate for the Welfare of SCs/STs on the matters pertaining to welfare of Scheduled Castes and it also suggests measures for eradication of untouchability. This Board held three meetings during calendar year 1986.

### 4. Special Courts:

The matter regarding setting up of special courts of sessions for the trial of offences against weaker sections including Scheduled Castes and offences against women is reported to have been considered by the Delhi High Court and they are said to be not in favour of setting up exclusive courts in Delhi for trial of these offences.

### 5. Publicity and other measures:

The work of publicity has been entrusted to the Directorate of Information and Publicity, Delhi Administration who publicise the achievements and activities of various Departments of Delhi Administration and to educate the public about the social evils like untouchability through different medias. During 1986, four small exhibitions were organised in which some photographs were displayed highlighting the distribution of house sites and the schemes of financial assistance taken up for enhancing the income earnings of Scheduled Castes.

# PONDICHERRY

## 1. Legal Aid:

There is no legal aid scheme exclusively for Scheduled Caste victims under PCR Act. Such cases are taken up by the Police department itself. However, if the SC person is in need of any civil remedy or any other legal aid, the Pondicherry Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1983 adequately provides for the same and there is no income limit for availing this assistance. The Legal Aid to the Poor Accused Rules framed by the High Court, Madras also provides for giving legal aid to the poor SC accused involved in criminal cases.

## 2. Appointment of Officers:

There is a PCR Cell at Pondicherry directly supervised by SP (CID) Pondicherry. The strength of the Cell is one Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 8 Head Constables and 4 constables. Separate Cells at Karaikal and Yanam have, however, been set up during 1987.

## 3. Committee:

A State level Committee for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes was constituted with Minister in-charge of Scheduled Castes Welfare as Chairman and MPs, MLAs, other non-officials and certain officials as members. The aims and objective of the committee *inter-alia* include:

1. To review the implementation of PCR Act, 1955.
2. To review the action taken by the administration on the grievances of the complaints received from the SC persons, and
3. To review the functioning of the Revenue-cum-police Scheduled Castes Welfare Cells

A high level Cell under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Welfare) has also been constituted on the above lines. The Cell held few sittings during the year, 1986.

## 4. Special Courts:

The cases under the PCR Act in the UT are not so much as to setup a special court. However, the cases under PCR Act and the cases relating to atrocities on SC and ST are specially tried by the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Pondicherry. Therefore, no special courts have been setup in the Union Territory.

## 5. Identification of untouchability prone areas:

Cases under PCR Act are very rare in the Union Territory. Untouchability is reported to be not prevalent in any virulent form.

## 6. Periodic Surveys:

At present there is no Institute/Department in the UT Administration for conducting periodic surveys on the working of the PCR Act.

## 7. Publicity and other measures:

During the year 1986 the PCR Cell helped to constitute Peace Committees, during law and order disturbances, in the following villages of the Union Territory:

1. Katterikuppam
2. Purana Singupalayam and
3. Madukarai

The Cell also enquired nearly 24 petitions alleging civil and communal disturbances. All the petitions were disposed amicably without prejudice to the Scheduled Castes.

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE CASES REGISTERED UNDER  
THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND  
THEIR DISPOSAL DURING THE CALENDER YEAR 1985**

S. No.	State/UT	Cases brought forward from previous year with		No. of fresh cases regd. by Police during the year	Cases closed by Police after investigation in the year	No. of cases off by challan- ned in the Court during the year	No. of cases disposed off by the court during the year and ending in			No. of cases still pending at the end of the year with	
		Police	Court				conviction	acqui- tal	Total	Police	Court
1.	Andhra Pradesh	213	478	237	61	162	7	25	32	227	608
2.	Assam				NA						
3.	Bihar				NA						
4.	Goa	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
5.	Gujarat	11	259	169	15	153	15	128	143	12	269
6.	Haryana	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	8	8	4	3	0	3	3	1	8
8.	Jammu & Kashmir				NA						
9.	Karnataka	296	22	363	67	417	2	55	57	175	382
10.	Kerala	3	57	27	4	24	1	30	31	2	50
11.	Madhya Pradesh	35	1066	262	18	250	66	126	192	29	1124
12.	Maharashtra	54	1351	442	186	281	104	461	565	29	1067
13.	Orissa	33	327	88	26	66	2	30	32	29	361
14.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Rajasthan	9	338	207	70	108	38	17	55	38	391
16.	Tamil Nadu	113	1112	1280	338	944	50	982	1032	111	1024
17.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	33	500	188	64	122	41	59	100	35	522
19.	West Bengal				NA						
20.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Delhi	4	22	3	0	7	1	3	4	0	25
22.	Pondicherry	5	1	16	10	11	2	6	8	0	4
GRAND TOTAL		810	5543	3292	863	2551	329	1926	2255	688	5839



**STATEMENT SHOWING THE CASES REGISTERED UNDER  
THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND  
THEIR DISPOSAL DURING THE CALENDER YEAR 1986**

S. No.	State/UT	Cases brought forward from previous year with		No. of fresh cases by regd. Police during the year	Cases closed by Police after investigation	No. of cases off by challan in the Court during the year	No. of cases disposed off by the court during the year and ending in		No. of cases still pending at the end of the year with		
		Police	Court				conviction	acquittal	Police	Court	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	227	608	186	70	253	20	188	208	90	653
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Bihar			NA							
4.	Goa	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
5.	Gujarat	12	269	183	9	182	10	224	234	4	217
6.	Haryana	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	8	7	2	3	0	3	3	3	8
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	5	5	1	4	0	2	2	0	7
9.	Karnataka	153	382	664	58	49	3	34	37	70	394
10.	Kerala	2	50	32	5	22	3	17	20	7	52
11.	Madhya Pradesh*	22	811	254	20	250	144	93	237	6	824
12.	Maharashtra	67	1391	501	70	342	119	382	501	156	1232
13.	Orissa	29	361	84	25	64	5	48	53	24	372
14.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Rajasthan	29	391	197	106	100	5	14	19	20	472
16.	Tamil Nadu	111	1024	1228	434	805	59	781	840	100	989
17.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	35	522	1338	80	229	89	81	170	64	581
19.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21.	Delhi	0	25	3	0	1	0	8	8	2	18
22.	Pondicherry	0	4	24	4	18	0	5	5	2	17
	GRAND TOTAL	688	5855	3709	885	2323	457	1880	2337	1189	5841

Note: \* Information is not complete. It relates to 41 districts only.

**STATEMENT SHOWING VARIATION IN THE CASES REGISTERED  
UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 DURING THE  
YEAR 1986 OVER THE YEAR 1985 IN VARIOUS STATES AND UTS.**

S.No.	STATE/UT	No. of cases regd. with Police during		Variation Percentage	
		1985	1986	(+) incr.	(-) decr.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	237	186	-51	-21.52
2.	Assam	0	0	0	
3.	Bihar	NA			
4.	Goa	1	2	1	100.00
5.	Gujarat	169	183	14	8.28
6.	Haryana	1	1	0	0.00
7.	Himacha Pradesh	8	7	-1	-12.50
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	5	2	66.67
9.	Karnataka	659	664	5	0.76
10.	Kerala	27	32	5	18.52
11.	Madhya Pradesh	262	254	-8	-3.05
12.	Mahrasthra	442	501	59	13.35
13.	Orissa	88	84	-4	-4.55
14.	Punjab	2	0	-2	-100.00
15.	Rajasthan	207	206	-1	0.48
16.	Tamil Nadu	1280	1228	-52	4.06
17.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	188	338	150	79.79
19.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
20.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
21.	Delhi	3	3	0	0.00
22.	Pondicherry	6	24	18	50.00

1. Assam .
  2. Bihar
  3. Goa .
  4. Gujarat.
  5. Haryana .
  6. J & K
  7. Karnataka .
  8. Kerala .
  9. M. P
  10. Maharashtra
  11. Orissa
  12. Punjab .
  13. Rajasthan .
  - 14. T. Nadu .
  15. Tripura
  16. Delhi
  17. Pondicherry
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**STATEMENT SHOWING ANALYSIS OF CASES DISPOSED BY THE POLICE  
DURING 1986  
(UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955)**

S.No. STATE/UT	Total no. of cases with the Police in 1986	No. of cases closed after investigation	Percent- age of cases closed to total cases	No. of cases challaned in the court in 1986	Percent- age of cases challaned to total cases	No. of cases pending for in-vestigation	Percent- age of pending cases to total cases
1. Andhra Pradesh	413	70	16.95	253	61.26	90	21.79
2. Assam	NOT AVAILABLE						
3. Bihar	NOT AVAILABLE						
4. Goa	2	1	50.00	1	50.00	0	0.00
5. Gujarat	195	9	4.62	182	93.33	4	2.05
6. Haryana	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
7. Himachal Pradesh	8	2	25.00	3	37.50	3	37.50
8. Jammu & Kashmir	5	1	20.00	4	80.00	0	0.00
9. Karnataka	817	58	7.10	49	6.00	710	86.90
10. Kerala	84	5	5.95	22	26.19	57	67.86
11. Madhya Pradesh	276	20	7.25	250	90.58	6	2.17
12. Maharashtra	568	70	12.32	342	60.21	156	27.46
13. Orissa	113	25	64.00	64	56.6	88	77.88
14. Punjab	0	0		0		0	
15. Rajasthan	226	106	46.90	100	44.25	20	8.85
16. Tamil Nadu	1339	434	32.41	805	60.12	100	7.47
17. Tripura	0	0		0		0	0
18. Uttar Pradesh	373	80	21.45	229	61.39	64	17.16
19. West Bengal	0	0		0		0	0
20. Chandigarh	0	0		0		0	0
21. Delhi	3	0	0.00	1	33.33	2	66.67
22. Pondicherry	24	4	16.67	18	75.00	2	8.33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4447</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>19.90</b>	<b>2259</b>	<b>50.80</b>	<b>13.03</b>	<b>29.30</b>

**STATEMENT SHOWING ANALYSIS OF CASES DISPOSED OF BY THE  
COURTS DURING 1986  
(UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955)**

S.No.	STATE/UT	Total no. of cases with court in 1986	No. of cases ending in conviction	Percentage to total cases	No. of cases ending in acquittal	Percentage to total cases	No. of cases pending with the Court	Percentage of pending cases to total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	861	20	2.32	188	27.83	653	75.84
2.	Assam	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3.	Bihar	NOT AVAILABLE						
4.	Goa	4	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	100.00
5.	Gujarat	451	10	2.22	224	49.67	217	48.12
6.	Haryana	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	11	0	0.00	3	27.27	8	72.73
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	9	0	0.00	2	22.22	7	77.78
9.	Karnataka	431	3	0.70	34	7.89	394	91.42
10.	Kerala	72	3	4.17	17	23.61	52	72.22
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1061	144	13.57	93	8.77	824	77.66
12.	Maharashtra	1733	119	6.87	382	22.04	1232	71.09
13.	Orissa	425	5	1.18	48	11.29	372	87.53
14.	Punjab	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
15.	Rajasthan	491	5	1.02	14	2.85	472	96.13
16.	Tamil Nadu	1829	59	3.23	781	42.70	989	54.07
17.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	751	89	11.85	81	10.79	581	77.36
19.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Delhi	26	0	0.00	8	30.77	18	69.23
22.	Pondicherry	22	0	0.00	5.00	22.73	17	77.27
TOTAL		8179	457	5.59	1880	22.99	5842	71.43

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE  
OF SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN DURING SIXTH PLAN  
1985-86 AND 1986-87**

Rs. in lakhs

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	Exp. on SCP during 1980-85	Allocation made in 1985-90	1985-86		1986-87	
				Outlay	Expdr.	Outlay	Expdr.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	334.61	800.41	120.64	109.43	154.30	135.00
2.	Assam	22.52	66.92	10.44	10.91	13.95	15.03
3.	Bihar	190.75	330.56	67.27	54.28	103.59	76.01
4.	Gujarat	102.20	178.09	25.87	24.93	29.83	28.96
5.	Haryana	121.15	179.29	30.34	16.16	32.33	35.30
6.	Himachal Pradesh	59.03	115.50	19.49	16.42	22.56	22.56
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	9.25	47.84	9.56	9.56	10.90	10.90
8.	Karnataka	266.20	452.86	76.22	67.17	104.13	87.69
9.	Kerala	88.36	210.19	29.58	29.58	35.81	35.01
10.	Madhya Pradesh	217.67	414.88	63.32	64.85	76.66	74.65
11.	Maharashtra	153.45	247.89	42.87	63.55	37.38	71.04
12.	Manipur	3.02	6.45	1.42	0.87	1.08	1.08
13.	Orissa	128.48	201.42	36.51	36.01	47.07	44.92
14.	Punjab	103.71	181.44	21.87	18.24	24.76	28.59
15.	Rajasthan	184.94	377.00	52.00	43.83	69.28	37.60
16.	Sikkim	0.30	2.37	0.39	0.19	0.41	0.16
17.	Tamil Nadu	264.27	686.26	126.16	113.73	128.04	140.07
18.	Tripura	22.79	42.54	7.55	6.86	10.71	10.45
19.	Uttar Pradesh	488.81	1075.00	172.67	175.82	199.44	196.40
20.	West Bengal	121.10	438.81	65.41	61.33	71.91	71.14
21.	Chandigarh	4.14	8.90	2.35	1.57	1.83	1.88
22.	Delhi	78.30	110.42	13.09	18.02	18.50	20.90
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.95	3.43	0.81	0.63	0.62	0.71
24.	Pondicherry	12.90	27.21	5.20	4.76	6.24	5.58
Total		2978.90	6205.67	1001.03	959.17	1201.62	1151.63

**STATEMENT SHOWING SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE  
RELEASED UNDER SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR  
SCHEDULED CASTES DURING SIXTH PLAN 1980-85 AND  
ANNUAL PLANS 1985-86 and 1986-87**

S.No.	State/UT	Released during 6th Plan (1980-85)	Tentative allocation 7th Plan (1985-90)	S.C.A. released during	
				1985-86	1986-87
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4842.35	6645.78	1444.42	1340.42
2.	Assam	575.82	1071.36	183.89	160.55
3.	Bihar	5659.11	9314.88	1787.86	1611.10
4.	Goa	5.34	16.74	5.69	5.18
5.	Gujarat	1251.24	1943.70	319.35	346.75
6.	Haryana	1237.95	1906.50	345.10	297.55
7.	Himachal Pradesh	616.39	876.06	177.54	155.63
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	127.13	414.78	79.29	58.37
9.	Karnataka	3554.60	4687.20	902.89	1215.87
10.	Kerala	1395.39	2125.98	347.97	342.31
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3824.85	6483.96	1110.54	1179.30
12.	Maharashtra	3562.43	6673.68	862.21	1139.49
13.	Manipur	13.46	18.60	2.72	4.89
14.	Orissa	2487.93	3364.74	645.08	661.30
15.	Punjab	2425.85	3388.92	588.48	509.05
16.	Rajasthan	3263.41	5061.06	1098.49	1342.26
17.	Sikkim	6.74	16.74	3.78	4.02
18.	Tamil Nadu	4900.65	7477.20	1338.98	1344.26
19.	Tripura	147.58	260.40	40.01	43.67
20.	Uttar Pradesh	14055.23	20517.66	3334.15	3720.36
21.	West Bengal	5629.74	9768.72	1839.58	1883.62
22.	Chandigarh	11	48	6	38
23.	Delhi	352	843	122	81
24.	Pondicherry	54	74	14	15
GRAND TOTAL		60000	93000	16600	17500



**STATEMENT SHOWING STATE/UT-WISE SCHEDULED CASTE  
FAMILIES ECONOMICALLY ASSISTED TO ENABLE THEM TO  
CROSS THE POVERTY LINE UNDER POINT 7(a) OF THE 20 POINT  
PROGRAMME DURING 1985-86 AND 1986-87**

S.No.	State/UT	1985-86			1986-87			
		Target	Achieve- ment	%age to target	Target	Achieve- ment	%age to target	variation over 1985-86
1.	Andhra Pradesh	230000	288242	125.32	230000	304513	132.40	16271
2.	Assam	23000	13604	59.15	24000	14967	62.36	1363
3.	Bihar	300000	258549	86.18	180000	245572	136.43	-12977
4.	Goa	1500	1409	93.93	1300	1607	123.62	198
5.	Gujarat	51700	51550	99.71	39300	45823	116.60	-5727
6.	Haryana	37600	46054	122.48	30000	46278	154.26	224
7.	Himachal Pradesh	24000	27042	112.68	24000	32087	133.70	5045
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	3500	4297	122.77	4450	1998	44.90	-2299
9.	Karnataka	100000	102960	102.96	100000	114089	114.09	11129
10.	Kerala	45000	37741	83.87	45000	60783	135.07	23042
11.	Madhya Pradesh	197000	187203	95.03	200000	191513	95.76	4310
12.	Maharashtra	89876	111058	123.57	88988	117059	131.54	6001
13.	Manipur	400	300	75.00	317	360	113.56	60
14.	Orissa	62000	78658	126.87	63000	103511	164.30	24853
15.	Punjab	49395	61044	123.58	41700	64799	155.39	3755
16.	Rajasthan	120000	120607	100.51	100000	124802	124.80	4195
17.	Sikkim	1000	1168	116.80	1030	1065	103.40	-103
18.	Tamil Nadu	200000	208206	104.10	200000	216243	108.12	8037
19.	Tripura	4300	4367	101.56	4650	5421	116.58	1054
20.	Uttar Pradesh	300000	379639	126.55	300000	380769	126.92	1130
21.	West Bengal	289600	278054	96.01	243980	266218	109.11	-11836
22.	Chandigarh	400	488	122.00	400	533	133.25	45
23.	Delhi	9000	8346	92.73	8000	8029	100.36	-317
24.	Pondicherry	2000	2344	117.20	2000	2714	135.70	370
GRAND TOTAL		2141271	2272930	106.15	1932115	2350753	121.67	77823

**NAME OF THE TOWNS TAKEN UP UNDER THE CENTRALLY  
SPONSORED SCHEME OF LIBERATION OF SCAVENGERS  
PROGRAMME UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE  
FROM 1980-81 TO 1986-87.**

S.NO.	Name of the State	Name of the town/ Municipality	Year of Selection
1	2	3	4
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	1. Warangal 2. Eluru 3. Rajamundry 4. Siddipet 5. Kurnool 6. Hyderabad 7. Yemiganaur 8. Jagtial	1981-82  1984-85  1985-86  1986-87
2	ASSAM	9. Nalbari 10. Mangaldoi 11. Karimganj 12. Hailakandi	1981-82  1983-84
3.	BIHAR	13. Biharshariff 14. Purnea 15. Madhubani 16. Daltanganj 17. Chaibasa 18. Bhagalpur 19. Gaya 20. Chapra 21. Muzaffarpur 22. Hazaribagh 23. Motihari 24. Bettiah 25. Arrah	1980-81  1981-82  1982-83  1983-84  1985-86

1	2	3	4
		26. Darbhanga	
		27. Sitmarhi	1986-87
		28. Katihar	
4.	HARYANA	29. Hodal	
		30. Gharaunda	1982-83
		31. Bawal	
		32. Bawankhere	1984-85
5.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	33. Shimla	1983-84
		34. Mandi	1984-85
		35. Nahan	
		36. Chamba	
		37. Sundernagar	
		38. Kullu	1986-87
		39. Dharamsala	
6.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	40. Jammu	
		41. Udhampur	1985-86
		42. Srinager	
7.	KARNATAKA	43. Basavakalyan	
		44. Nanjangud	1983-84
		45. Kushalnager	
		46. Tiptur	
8.	KERALA	47. Calicut	
		48. Cochin	1981-82
		49. Palghat	
9.	MADHYA PRADESH	50. Raipur	
		51. Shajapur	1982-83
		52. Bilaspur	
		53. Durg	
		54. Satna	1983-84
		55. Jabalpur	
		56. Datia	
		57. Burhanpur	1984-85
		58. Khandwa	
		59. Katni	
		60. Sehore	1985-86
		61. Rewa	
		62. Ujjain	1986-87
		63. Gwalior	
10.	MAHARASHTRA	64. Khamgaon	
		65. Udgir	1981-82
		66. Malkapur	1983-84
		67. Kamptee	

1	2	3	4
		68. Nasik	1985-86
		69. Wardha	1986-87
		70. Kolhapur	
11.	ORISSA	71. Bhubaneshwar	1982-83
		72. Cuttack	1983-84
		73. Bhadrak	1985-86
		74. Jarsuguda	
		75. Puri	
		76. Khurda	1986-87
		77. Talchar	
12.	RAJASTHAN	78. Bhilwara	1981-82
		79. Makrana	1982-83
		80. Bharatpur	
		81. Nagaur	
		82. Pali	1984-85
		83. Sirohi	
		84. Hanumangarh	
		85. Chittorgarh	1985-86
		86. Sikkar	
		87. Tonk	
		88. Behror	1986-87
13.	TAMIL NADU	89. Udumalpet	1981-82
		90. Ambattur	
		91. Nagarcoil	1984-85
		92. Villupuram	
		93. Tiruchendur	
		94. Thirukkalukaundrm	1985-86
		95. Veerapanchatram	
14.	TRIPURA	96. Agartala (Phase I)	1981-82
		97. Agartala (Phase II)	1983-84
		98. Dharamnagar	
		99. Udaipur	1984-85
15.	UTTAR PRADESH	100. Barabanki	1981-82
		101. Badaun	1985-86
		102. Sitapur	
		103. Jalaun	1986-87
		104. Mirganj	
16.	WEST BENGAL	105. Sonamukhi	
		106. Murshidabad	1982-83

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1	2	3	4
		107. Shantipur	
		108. Ghatal	1983-84
		109. Bolpur	
		110. Rampurhat	
		111. Mekliganj	1985-86
		112. Alipurduar	
		113. Burdwan	
		114. Asansole	1986-87
		115. Taki	
		116. Mathbhanga	

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**LIST OF NEWS ITEMS/SPECIAL FEATURES RELEASED BY PRESS  
INFORMATION BUREAU DURING 1986**

1. Welfare Ministers meet to review the progress of SC/ST programmes.
2. Parliamentary Committee on SC/ST to visit.
3. President Giani Zail Singh's speech in Calcutta on Shri Chaitanya
4. Anusuchit Jati avam janjati ayog ke chhati varsh ik report prestut.
5. Pahar janjatiya chhetron mein pani ke kam.
6. Committee to review the progress in the recruitment of SC/ST candidates reconstituted.
7. Sixth Annual Report of the Commission for SC/ST presented to the Minister of Welfare.
8. Marked improvement in representation of SC/ST.
9. Promotion of tribal education.
10. Jan Jatiye Kshetron mein shiksha ko protshahan.
11. Madhya Pradesh mein avas vikas kendra ki sthapana.
12. SC/ST ke logo ko nagrik adhikar adhiniyan ke tehat saraksham.
13. Janjatiya vikas par 60 aram rupaya adhik kharch kiye jayegein.
14. Janjatiye vikas ke liye aur adhik dhan.
15. Vikas gati vidr. yon mein alp sankhaykon ko smuchit sthan dene par bal
16. Supply of ration at subsidised rates to SC/ST.
17. Revision of lists of SCs/STs.
18. Greater education facilities to student of weaker sections.
19. Training of SC/ST.
20. Better facilities for SC students.
21. Call for betterment of socio economic status of fisherman.
22. Scheme to rehabilitate scavengers.
23. Tribal Welfare through forestry.
24. Educating SC/ST girls.
25. Welfare of the weaker sections.
26. Big boost to SC/ST welfare.
27. Slum clearance for cities.