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**ANNUAL REPORT
ON
THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955
FOR THE YEARS
1987 & 1988**



सत्यमेव जयते

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

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FOREWORD

Untouchability is the outcome of practice of casteism, carried on from generation to generation with the communities concerned not making conscious efforts to root out the problem. Despite the contemporary public opinion and a determined effort to eradicate the problem, by making 'untouchability' an offence punishable under the law; the problem still remains, particularly in the rural areas where the masses are illiterate and where feudalism still persists.

2. Untouchability stood abolished by Article 17 of the Constitution and despite this even today after 40 years of the Constitution coming into force, we come across frequently caste offences committed in different parts of the country and some of these offences make the nation feel ashamed. Certain sections of our community still continue to retain in them a feeling of superiority and do not want to treat human-beings as human-beings.

3. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 came into force on 1st June, 1955 and this Act was comprehensively amended by the Amendment Act, 1976. Even though the penal measures provided under this Act are not that stringent viewed in today's context, it is a sad reflection on the administration that no effective measures are taken for enforcing this Act.

Further the cases registered under this Act are almost negligible compared to the various offences that get reported in various newspapers all over the country.

Under the law, the persons who commit caste offences could be detained by the police authorities and they cannot be given bail and special courts could be constituted for trying them for the offences.

Despite these stringent provisions under the Law, the perpetrators of the offences are not arrested and even those who are charge-sheeted are finally let off without any meaningful punishment. Cases remain pending also in the courts for a long time. The ineffective enforcement of the law encourages certain sections of the community, to feel that they are a superior lot and the other sections of the community, could continue to be oppressed and exploited.

4. This trend has to be reversed and the implementing authorities everywhere should realise this aspect and in this year of social justice, make sure that both preventive and punitive actions are taken so that caste offences substantially decline and are ultimately wiped out.

5. Bharat Ratna late Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the greatest ever champion of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, had observed as under on untouchability:

"Untouchability is the notion of defilement, pollution, contamination and the ways and means of getting rid of that defilement. It is a case of permanent, hereditary stain which nothing can cleanse."

6. Unfortunately, what late great 'Ambedkar' had observed remains true even today and it is a disgrace for the people of the country as a whole that we continue to practise untouchability against

unfortunate brethren of our own.

7. During the year 1990, a number of positive steps have been taken by the Government to ensure that the Scheduled Castes get protection and encouragement for their socio-economic uplift. The strategy for development of Scheduled Castes includes meaningful formulation of Special Component Plans, making available larger quantum of Special Central Assistance and providing all facilities and encouragements to the Scheduled Castes Development Corporations in the States so that in a co-ordinated manner the programmes for the socio-economic upliftment of the Sch. Castes may take place.

8. Government have brought into force the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, w.e.f. 30th January, 1990. Government had also taken up with the State governments to set up Special Courts in each districts and wherever possible exclusive Special Courts in districts which are prone to atrocities and the State Governments have also been advised to draw up appropriate schemes for the socio-economic upliftment and rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities.

9. Government have given the status of Scheduled Castes to Neo-Budhists. The National Commission for SCs and STs has been given constitutional status with vast powers and the Chairman has the status of a Cabinet Minister. One of the statutory powers given to the Commission relates to inquiry into specific complaints in respect of deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Castes as laid down in the Constitution.

10. This report is for the two years i.e. 1987 and 1988 and it gives in detail the position as exists in the various States/UTs on the aspect of implementation of the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and also gives statistical data on the work done by the State Governments and U.T Administrations. The report also lists the various measures Central Government had taken for co-ordinating the efforts of the States for ensuring implementation of the Act and the measures taken for giving wide publicity to the contents and philosophy of working in a caste free society. The report also lists the machinery available with States and UTs, the authorities to be contacted, the courts where cases are to be filed and the measures by way of legal aid, etc. that are available for the Scheduled Castes living in different corners of this country.

New Delhi

Dated :

(RAMJI LAL SUMAN)
MINISTER FOR LABOUR AND WELFARE

INTRODUCTION

Within five years of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of India, Parliament set to work on a statute to spell out the practical details and application of the principles embodied in the Fundamental Rights. The result was the Untouchability (Offences) Act of 1955. For enlarging the scope and making its penal provisions more stringent, the Act was comprehensively amended in November 1976, with penal provisions and new features to curb the practice of untouchability. With this amendment, the name of the Act was also changed to The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. 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 nine reports since the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 came into force - one each for calendar years 1977 to 1980, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and one combined Report for the two years 1981 and 1982. This combined Annual Report the years 1987 and 1988 is the Govts. tenth Report. As for the Ministry of Welfare is concerned this is the fourth Report that is being placed in the parliament.

3. For enabling the Central Government to lay the Report in pursuance of Section 15(A) of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 on the Table of each House of Parliament, every State Govt and UT Admn. 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 1986, 1987 and 1988 as per information furnished by the State Governments are given in Annexures I, II and III respectively.

4. A statement showing variations in number of cases registered during 1987 and 1988 (Annexure IV) reveals that the number of fresh cases registered had increased sharply in Madhya Pradesh (254 in 1986 to 480 in 1987) U.P.(338 in 1986 to 442 in 1987) and Andhra Pradesh (186 in 1986 to 330 in 1987) and slightly in the States of Goa, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi. On the other hand, there had been decrease in the cases registered in the States of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Pondicherry. No cases had been registered in the North Eastern States which are predominatly inhabited by S. Ts and untouchability is reported to be not a problem in that region. Tripura and West Bengal have also reported that there had been no untouchability cases in their States during 1987. The variations in the number of cases registered during 1988 over 1987 is given in Annexure V. It is seen from the same that there had been sharp increase of cases registered in Rajasthan, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh and slight increase in the States of H.P., Goa, Kerala and the UTs of Pondicherry and Chandigarh. On the other hand, there had been decrease in the number of cases registered in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, J & K, Maharashtra, M.P., Punjab and Tamil Nadu and the U.T. of Delhi. The State Government of Tripura & West Bengal have reported that no untouchability cases had been reported in their States during 1988. A perusal of Annexure IV will reveal that Tamil Nadu (1016)

had registered maximum number of cases during 1987 followed by Karnataka (658), U.P. (442), Maharashtra (318), Madhya Pradesh (480), Andhra Pradesh (330), Rajasthan (211) and Gujarat (179). During 1988, the States which had registered maximum number of cases are Tamil Nadu (886), Karnataka (833), M.P. (444), A.P. (393), U.P. (386) Maharashtra (306), Rajasthan (230) and Gujarat (107).

The position and percentage of cases disposed of at police level in different States for 1987 and 1988 is given in Annexures VI & VII. It is observed that including the cases brought forward from the previous years Tamil Nadu has the highest number (294) of cases closed during the year 1987 after investigation and also the number of cases challaned (708) in the courts. As regards the number of cases closed by police, Tamil Nadu is followed by A.P. (293), Karnataka (255), U.P. (104) Rajasthan (114) and Maharashtra (85), while in cases challaned in the Courts Tamil Nadu is followed by M.P. (502), Karnataka (487), U.P. (336), A.P. (295), Maharashtra (294), Gujarat (166). During the year 1988 the cases including brought forward from the previous years, Andhra Pradesh has the highest number (435) of cases closed after investigation, the highest number of cases challaned in the Courts (614) is in Tamil Nadu. As regards the number of cases closed by the police, Andhra Pradesh (435) is followed by Karnataka (275), Tamil Nadu (238) Rajasthan (106) and U.P. (84).

The details about the cases disposed of by courts State-wise during 1987 and 1988 is given in Annexures VIII & IX. Considering the number of cases brought forward from the previous year during 1987 the maximum number of convictions was in U.P. (123) followed by Andhra Pradesh (116) Tamil Nadu (57) Madhya Pradesh (19), Rajasthan (16) & Kerala (16). As regards acquittal, the highest number was in Andhra Pradesh (785) followed by Tamil Nadu (610), Karnataka (322), U.P. (176), Gujarat (97) & M.P. (49). The number of cases pending with the court at the end of 1987 was maximum in M.P. (1442), Maharashtra (1031), Tamil Nadu (1030), Karnataka (879), U.P. (618), Rajasthan (540), A.P. (375), Gujarat (350), & Kerala (67).

During 1988, the maximum number of conviction was in U.P. (109) followed by A.P. (69), Tamil Nadu (51), Kerala (31), and Karnataka (16). Regarding acquittal, the highest number was in Tamil Nadu (456), Karnataka (361), A.P. (283), U.P. (128), Gujarat (106), M.P. (50) and Orissa (35). The number of cases pending with the courts at the end of 1988 was maximum in M.P. (1836), followed by Tamil Nadu (1137), Karnataka (990), Maharashtra (956), U.P. (668) Rajasthan (634), A.P. (443), Orissa (381) and Gujarat (329).

In many States, the number of untouchability cases registered during 1988 when compared to 1987 has decreased considerably. However, increase in the number of Protection of Civil Rights Act cases in other States clearly shows that untouchability is still practiced in different parts of the country, though not in its crude form. This calls for 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.

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

The population of Scheduled Castes in the country according to 1981 census is 10.48 crores. which constitutes 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 the rest of the country. The institution of caste has been one of the exclusive characteristics of the Indian Society since early ages. As a result a large majority of them suffer from the social discrimination called untouchability. 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 evil of the oppressive caste system, the disabilities the Scheduled Castes were subjected to, seeking measures for their redressal.

3. When India got Independence and adopted a constitution for it, Article 17 clearly spelt-out that untouchability was abolished and its practice in any form was prohibited. The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 was enacted in furtherance of that Article. It was soon realised, 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 rights have been clearly defined as any right accruing to a person by reason of the abolition of untouchability under Article 17 of the Constitution.

4. 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.

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

6. 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 Tables 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.

7. For 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 the 7th Five Year Plan, 1985-86 to 1989-90 a sum of Rs. 4,600 lakhs were released as central assistance under the scheme of PCR Act implementation.

8. 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 19 States with the help of matching assistance from the Central Government. Matching central assistance of Rs. 42.97 crores was released for conversion of dry latrines into low cost water borne ones in 224 towns mostly small and medium towns/municipalities in 19 States up to end of 1988-89 (Annexure X).

9. 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. The State Govts. and Administration of Union Territories are being advised that children of scavengers are given facilities to learn other skills and are rehabilitated in other jobs. Towards elimination of scavenging on a national level, the Ministry of Welfare, is keeping a constant touch with the Ministry of Urban Development. Highest priority is given to the schemes 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.

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 and 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 Ministry of Welfare had entrusted the National Commission for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes, the "Study on Problems of Untouchability" in the States and to report to Government their recommendations thereon as well as their advice and suggestions on the measures to be taken for effective enforcement of the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights, Act, 1955. The Commission after conducting a study in the States of Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh has submitted its report. The main recommendations of the Commission (listed in Annexure XII) were sent to all the State Govts./UT Admns., with the objective of ensuring that the practice of untouchability and other offences relating to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, as identified in the report, are appropriately dealt with and remedial measures are taken so that there is total check on commission of such offences.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

During the years 1987 and 1988, various media units functioning under this Ministry were actively engaged in publicising the theme of removal of untouchability and the details are as under:-

ALL INDIA RADIO

Programmes on Eradication of Untouchability is a continuous and regular feature on All India Radio. Almost all the stations of AIR are broadcasting programmes on the theme. These programmes are depicting the upliftment and development of weaker sections of the society. The AIR Stations broadcasted about 2986 programmes in 1987 and 3000 programmes during the year 1988 on the theme in different formats like talks, interviews, discussions, features/plays, songs, radio reports, poetry recitations and composite items.

DOORDARSHAN

All Doordarshan Kendras telecast programmes on the theme and publicised the schemes and projects for the development of SCs and STs. The National and Regional news bulletins covered policy decisions as well as developmental schemes for SCs/STs. The impact of developmental schemes on the people are featured in National Programme. During 1987 and 1988, all the Doordarshan Kendras telecast 129 and 112 programmes in different formats like quickies, discussions, documentaries, talks, TV reports, interviews, songs, slogans, feature films and news inserts.

DIRECTORATE OF ADVERTISING AND VISUAL PUBLICITY

During the year 1988, DAVP displayed 130 exhibitions on '*Ek Rashtra Ek Pran*' and 110 exhibitions on '*40 years of Independence*'. Both these exhibitions carried panels on removal of untouchability. Some wall paintings carrying messages on 'Eradication of Untouchability' continued to be on display in the rural areas in different regions. On behalf of the Ministry of Welfare, DAVP continued to broadcast a 10 minutes weekly sponsored programme in Hindi titled '*Aao Hath Badhaen*' which also covered the theme of untouchability.

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

The different journals of the Division published the theme through articles/editorials in Hindi, English and other regional languages. Yojana group of journals published various articles titled 'Housing for SCs and the measures for their Economic Development', 'Welfare of SCs, Welfare of Minorities', 'A New approach in the welfare of backward classes, Reservation for SCs/STs in Central Services, Anusuchit Jatiyon Ke Kalyan Ke Hetu Anusandhan', 'Welfare of SCs in Andhra Pradesh', 'Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' (news item), 'Reservation is necessary', 'Search of the man, Govt. Services for Scs & Sts in India. 'Bank assistance to weaker sections', 'poverty eradication'. The Employment News issues dated 9.4.1988, 23.4.1988 and 27.7.1988 carried news items under the headings 'Free coaching to Scheduled Casts/Scheduled Tribes candidates for viva-voice', 'Policy on Reservation for SC/ST to continue, PM and Overseas scholarships to SC/ST candidates' respectively. Kurukshetra (Hindi) published an article entitled '*Kamjor Vargo Ka Uthan Tatha Bima Yojna*'.

DIRECTORATE OF FIELD PUBLICITY

Eradication of untouchability is one of the National themes on which Directorate of Field

Publicity (DFP) conducts multi-media campaigns all over India throughout the year. DFP continued to publicise the ill effects of untouchability on society through different formats like film shows, photo-exhibitions 'slide-shows, seminars, poetic symposia, group discussions' debates and essays, elecution, calligraphy and rural sports competitions. During the year 1988, the field units of the Directorates used both modern media and traditional media to publicise the steps taken by the Government to eradicate the age-old social evil from the Indian society. The field publicity units also utilised important occasions like Republic Day, Independence Day, Birth and Death Anniversaries of Gandhiji, Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Ravi Das, 40th Anniversary of India's Independence as well as local fairs and festivals to convey the message of equality and dignity of man. Films like 'Sant Ravi Das', 'Ancient Curse', 'Bharat Mata Ki Pukar', 'Dr. Ambedkar', 'Andhere se Ujale Main', 'Ram Hari of Champapur', 'Chandalika', etc. which depict evils of Untouchability, were screened extensively in the field programmes during the year 1988.

SONG AND DRAMA DIVISION

The private registered parties and Departmental Troupes of the Division organised a number of programmes in various parts of the country highlighting the theme of 'Untouchability'. These programmes were executed in different programme formats like Dance-drama, song, skit, Chorus song, Action song, play etc. During the year 1988 the Song and Drama Division presented more than 31,000 performances in the rural, semi-urban and urban areas.

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 the 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 off such rights, appointment of Officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecution for the controvention of the provisions of the Act, setting up of committees of appropriate levels as the State Government may think if 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.

All the State Governments/UT Administrations were requested to furnish the material on the measures taken by them towards eradication of untouchability during 1987 and 1988. The details regarding the cases registered under the PCR Act and their disposal during the years 1987 and 1988 in the light of the data made available by the States/UT Administrations are given in Annexures II & III respectively.

The State-wise details about the measures taken by the State Governments/UT Administrations towards implementation of PCR Act during 1987 and 1988 are given in the following pages.

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. LEGAL AID :

On the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs, the question of grant of free legal aid had been considered by Government and orders were issued during the year 1976 providing free legal aid to the victims of atrocities and this continues.

2.. APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS :

Apart from the SCs and STs functioning in the Social Welfare Deptt. at Secretariat, the Government have also established a special Cell in Police Department during the year 1980-81 in the office of Crime Branch, CID headed by Special Inspector General of Police (CID) now called as IGP, CID (PCR Cell) to ensure prompt investigation, prosecution and disposal of PCR Act offences and cases of atrocities on SCs and STs, with a special staff to assist the Mobile Courts.

The Dist. Collectors were also made responsible for the strict enforcement of PCR Act in the districts. They shall initiate and exercise supervision over prosecution for the contravention of the provisions of PCR Act, 1955. They are also empowered to sanction monetary relief and rehabilitation to the members of SCs and STs who become victims of atrocities. Similarly the Dist. Supdts. of Police are also made responsible for the strict enforcement of PCR Act and initiate and exercise supervision of the prosecution of contravention of the provisions of the said Act.

3. SPECIAL COURTS :

On the basis of the statistical information furnished by the then DIG of Police (Crimes) and in consultation with the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Government have constituted 5 Special Mobile Courts in 5 district Headquarters presided over by a judicial Magistrate of 1st Class in the cadre of Dist. Magistrate. The said 5 courts are functioning from January, 1980 onwards. Subsequently the State level Committee of PCR Act, 1955 in its meeting held on 10-8-81 resolved to establish Special Mobile Courts in all the districts of the State in a phased manner, to deal with the offences committed against SCs/STs. Accordingly 12 more Special Mobile Courts were established during 1982-83, 1986-87 and 1987-88. Thus at present there are 17 Special Mobile Courts functioning in the State.

4. COMMITTEES :

The Government have constituted a State Level Committee for implementation of PCR ACT, 1955 during the year 1978 with official and non-official members Principal Secretary to Government, Social Welfare Deptt. is the Member-Secretary of the Committee. The said Committee was also reconstituted during the year 1986. The term of the Committee has expired and the Govt. is now considering to reconstitute the State Level Committee for implementation of the PCR ACT, 1955. With Officials, non-Officials as Members, the SC/ST Cell at District level to review the working of the provisions of the Act are constituted. The Collectors and Superintendents of Police are undertaking quarterly review of all cases of atrocities, untouchability offences and other cases of harassment of members of SCs/STs.

Government have also issued orders directing that a person shall be disqualified from becoming a member of Board of Management of any Cooperative Institution, Board of Director of any Public Sector Undertaking, Government Company and Office of Village Officers, if he is convicted of an offence under PCR Act, 1955.

5. PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES

There is a publicity wing in the Commissionerate of Social Welfare for conducting propaganda for removal of untouchability and Social disability inflicted upon Sch. Castes and giving wide publicity to the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and for welfare schemes. The following are the Publicity measures :-

- i. Publicity through Departmental Magazine "Sanghika Samkesham Samacharam" highlighting the departmental activities.
- ii. Purchase of literature on removal of untouchability for distribution to hostels and members of the public.
- iii. Enactment of dramas on cultural programmes on the theme of eradication of untouchability throughout the State.
- iv. Commercial broad-casting through AIR on eradication of untouchability.
- v. Commercial Advertisement (Sponsored Programmes) through TV on eradication of untouchability.
- vi. Purchase of films on the theme of removal of untouchability like "Balipeetham", Kalam Marindi, Sapatpadi, Mar Malupu, Agni Samkaram and Ambedkar Documentary Film.
- vii. Opening of Department stalls in All India Exhibition and presentation of tableau on the occasions of National Festivals viz., Independence Day and Republic Day for exhibiting the programme of achievements of Schemes of Department.
- viii. **Inter Caste Marriages** : Government have also been encouraging intercaste marriages for social integration and social reforms with a view to allowing the caste system to fade-out in the long run. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 3,000/- would be given to each couple of inter-caste marriages, if either spouse belongs to a Scheduled Caste. In addition to this, the inter-caste couples were also being sponsored from employment exchange on priority basis for better employment.

ASSAM

1. LEGAL AID

The Government of Assam has framed the Assam Legal Aid Rules, 1987 which are administered by the Legislative Department of the State Government. Free legal aid under these rules is admissible to any Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe or Other Backward Class, if his annual income does not exceed Rs.15,000/- and to any other person belonging to general caste, if his annual income does not exceed Rs.10,000/- Under these Rules, there is Assam State Legal Aid Board, headed by the Minister, Legislative Department, Assam and it includes one representative of Scheduled Caste to be nominated by the State Govt. There is also Assam State Legal Aid Advisory Council under these rules headed by the Chief Justice of Gauhati High Court and it advises the Assam State Legal Aid Board in the establishment, administration and implementation of the Legal Aid Programmes in the State. Further, there are Sub-Divisional Committees, one for each Sub-Division, headed by the local Deputy Commissioner in case of Sadar Sub-Division and Sub-Divisional Officer in case of outlying Sub-Division. Each Sub-Divisional Board includes one representative of the Scheduled Caste as member of it.

2. APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

The implementation of the PCR Act is monitored by senior officers in the Deptt. of W.P.T.& B.C. The Commissioner & Secretary of the Deptt. also reviews the same.

3. COMMITTEES

There is Assam State Level Advisory Council for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes, headed by the Minister-in-charge of Welfare of Plains Tribes & Backward Classes, Assam including all Scheduled Caste MLAs and MPs of Assam as Members. It also includes the President of Assam Anusuchit Jati Parishad as a Member. This Council advises the State Govt. on all matters concerning the welfare and development of the Scheduled Castes in the State.

Further, there is Sub-Divisional Welfare Board for the welfare of the Scheduled Caste for every Sub-Division in the Plains Districts of Assam. It has Scheduled Caste representatives as the Non-official Members and one of them is appointed as Chairman of it. This Sub-divisional Board advises matters concerning the welfare and development of the Scheduled Castes in the Sub-Division. In addition, the Council advises various Development Departments of the State Govt. in the selection of beneficiary individuals or beneficiary institutions under various developmental schemes under the State Govt. which are implemented within the ambit of Special Component Plan and also in the location of sites of infrastructural institutions in the implementation of various developmental schemes under the Special Component Plan.

4. SPECIAL COURTS

No Special Court has been constituted in the State under the PCR Act, 1955.

5. IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY-PRONE AREAS

There are no instances of practice of untouchability in the State of Assam.

6. PERIODIC SURVEY :

The vigilance of the Police, the District Administration and the State Government continues, although there are no reports of practice of untouchability in any form in the State.

7. PUBLICITY & OTHER MEASURES :

With a view to social integration, there is a scheme under implementation of the State Govt. for giving financial incentives by way of grants-in-aid to the married couples and their parents involving in marriages, in which, one spouse belongs to the Scheduled Caste. Under the scheme, financial assistance, not exceeding Rs.5000/- is given to those couples who perform/negotiate/contract civil marriages as per religious rites and prevailing customs and Rs.1000/- to the eligible couples who contract marriage under Special Marriage Act to be certified by Sub-Registrar. During 1987-88, 123 nos. of married couples and 64 nos. of parents were given financial incentives under the scheme.

The Municipal Administration Department of the State Government is implementing the scheme for conversion of dry latrines into Low Cost Sanitation latrines in the urban areas of the State. Schemes are also under implementation by the State Government for the rehabilitation of the liberated scavengers and also for paying scholarships/stipends to the children of the families, engaged in so called 'unclean' occupations.

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BIHAR

1. LEGAL AID

Legal aid is provided to Scheduled Castes who are involved in litigation arising out of untouchability. Persons having annual income of Rs.3,500/- are eligible to get legal aid. During 1986-87 and 1987-88, a sum of Rs.12.00 lakh was spent on it.

2. APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Officers appointed for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecutions continued to work during 1987 and 1988.

A Harijan Cell has been established in Home (Police) Department under an officer of Deputy Inspector General rank. Besides Harijan-Adivasi Cell has been established at State level in Home Department. Such Cells have also been established at Divisional, District, Sub-division to block levels. Eleven Harijan Adivasi Thanas have been established which are located at Patna, Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhojpur, Gaya, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Munger & Ranchi. In addition, fourteen new Harijan Thanas are being contemplated which are likely to be established at Nawadah, Saran, Bettiah, Muzaffarpur, Motihari, Sitamarhi, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Saharsa, Purnea, Dumka, Palamu, Hazaribagh and Dhanbad.

To facilitate the monitoring a Harijan Cell has been created in the office of the Welfare Department.

3. COMMITTEES :

A committee called Protection of Civil Right Act Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister, Bihar remains constituted which reviews the progress of various schemes under P.C.R Act. 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 lot of Sch. Castes These Committees have Members of Parliament, Members of Legislature and prominent Social workers as nominated members besides high officials of the State Government.

4. SPECIAL COURTS :

Special Courts continue to function at Patna, Hazaribagh, Muzaffarpur and Purnea to try offences under the PCR Act. Besides these Special Courts, the Honourable Patna High Court vide their notification dated 18th Nov. 1987 empowered the courts of the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrates at each of the district headquarters, by designation, except at Patna, Muzaffarpur, Purnea and Hazaribagh, where the presiding officers of the Special Court have already been appointed, to try the cases concerning atrocities committed on Sch. Castes and Sch. Tribes and the cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, arising within the territorial jurisdiction of their respective districts.

5. IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS :

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

6. PERIODIC SURVEYS

As regards periodic 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.

7. RESEARCH PROJECTS

The following research projects, have been brought out by the Harijan Cell of A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna :-

STUDIES COMPLETED

1. Pipra Carnage
2. A study on Antyodya (with special reference to Sch. Castes)
3. Land Reforms and Harijans in Bihar.
4. Enrolment and drop out amongst Harijan Students in Bihar.
5. Indebtedness among Harijan in Bihar.
6. People's perception of Harijan 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. Samonwaya Ashram in the Service of Harijan in Bihar.
11. Attitude of the poors and superior 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 Plan Programme for the Harijan with special reference to drinking water and rural industries.
15. Assessment of the I.R.D. Programme with special reference to Harijans and Adivasis.
16. Migration of Harijan and Tribal labourers from rural areas to urban areas in specific regions in the State of Bihar; causes of migration and its implications.
17. Problems and Implementation of Civil Rights Act in Bihar; proceedings of the Seminar.
18. Social disabilities of the Harijan in Bihar.

8. PUBLICITY

Besides, the scheme of incentives for Inter-caste marriage continued in the year 1987 and 1988. A sum of Rs.12.00 lakh was spent during the last two financial years under which Rs.5000/- is awarded to the persons Contracting Inter-caste marriage. One of the parties in such marriage has essentially to come from S.C. Community. About 2,40,000 persons have benefitted from the scheme.

(ii) The State Government are very keen to eradicate this social evil and an allocation of Rs.100 lakhs has been made during the 7th Five Year Plan for continuance of several schemes under the PCR Act on 50:50 basis. An amount of Rs.20 lakhs had been earmarked under aboth State and Central Sector during 1987-88 and 1988-89. Similar provision continue to be made during each year of the Seventy Five Year Plan.

GOA

1. LEGAL AID

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 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 officer in charge of the Police Station. Registration of such cases is to be immediately reported and progress of investigation/trial communicated till 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 and implementing measures to be taken by the Government for ensuring that the rights arising from the abolition of untouchability are made available to and are availed of by the persons subjected to any disability arising out of untouchability.

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, to throw open to Scheduled Castes.
3. Wide publicity programme of social welfare schemes of Government particularly backward classes;
4. Sports, film shows, exhibitions and special composition in which both Sch. Castes and others are participating;
5. Entertainment programme wherein both Sch. Castes and others are participating;
6. Cleaning of Sch. Castes localities;
7. Shramdan in a form suitable to Sch. Caste localities;
8. Speeches in public meeting by Sarpanch, Primary teachers and social workers de-

nouncing 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 :

The Gujarat State has made the free legal aid scheme Under this scheme financial assistance of Rs. 500/- in civil cases and Rs. 500/- to Rs. 3000/- in criminal cases is given to the SC & ST. The income limit has also been raised from Rs. 7200/- to Rs. 12000/- P.A. under this Scheme. The beneficiary can choose advocate at his own choice instead of advocates panels. The provision has also been made for advance payment to the lawyer under this scheme.

SEMINAR : For effective implementation of the PCR Act 1955 every year one seminar at State level is being held through different universities in which prominent social workers, sociologists with the background of removal of untouchability work and social organisations and their representatives are invited to participate and give concrete suggestions for making enforcement of PCR Act more effective. Such seminars were held at following place.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1. 1980-81 | Gujarat University, Ahmedabad. |
| 2. 1981-82 | South Gujarat University, Surat. |
| 3. 1983-84 | Sardar Patel University, Anand. |
| 4. 1984-85 | South Gujarat University, Surat. |
| 5. 1985-86 | 1. Saurashtra University, Rajkot.
2. Tribal Research and Training Institute,
Gujarat Vidyapath, Ahmedabad. |
| 6. 1986-87 | Saurashtra University, Rajkot. |
| 7. 1987-88 | Nil |

DISTRICT LEVEL WORKSHOP: In the Workshop District Collector, District Development Officer, Social Welfare Officer, Judicial Officers, Public Prosecutor, Chairman of District/Taluka Social Justice Committee, Bank Officers etc. are invited to attend the workshop to discuss different aspects for effective enforcement of the Act and to suggest the future plan with ways and means for making the Government Officers more successful in this regard.

For each District Panchayat, the grant of Rs. 3000 was allocated to organise the workshop in the State.

TALUKA SHIBIRS : With the provision of the P.C.R. Act 1955 training camps are organised at taluka level. The Sarpanch, Taluka Officials and prominent social workers such as Chairman of Village, Taluka and District Social Justice Committee and Scheduled Castse Members of the Village panchayat are invited to attend are shibir, they are acquainted about the various provisions of the Act and measures taken by the Government for effective enforcement of the Act as well as programmes and schemes undertaken for speedy development of Scheduled Castes.

2. COMMITTEES :

High Level Committee has been set up under the Charimanship of C.M. at the State level for founulating and implementing various measures under the Act. Besides, the Home Minister,

Minister of Social Welfare, some of M.Ps./MLAs, representatives of the voluntary organisations prominent Social Workers, Senior Govt. Officials etc. are also member of the Committee.

High Level Sub-Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Ministers of Social Welfare. Its composition is also on the above lines on small form.

At the District level there is a District Vigilance Committee under the Chairmanship of the Collectors consisting the President of the District Panchayat, Chairman Social Justice Committee, District Development Officer, D.S.P. District Govt. Pleader, Police Prosecutor and non-Officials scheduled castes workers as well as S.T. workers as members of the Committee for implementation of the Act and for reviewing the work relating to the offences of untouchability in their respective districts.

Similarly, Committee under the Chairmanship of the concerned Mamlatdar are also functioning at Taluka level for the same purpose. The Chairman Taluka Social Justice Committee, T.D.O. Public Prosecutors and P.S.I. are the members of the Committee.

Periodical meetings of the leading Sch. caste workers at district level and taluka level are held by the District Supdt. of Police, regarding their various problems that help to redress grievances.

The State Govt. has entrusted the responsibility to investigate cases of atrocities and to give protection to the affected S.Cs. to an Officer of Deputy I.G.P. Rank. The cases of atrocities are reviewed by the Secretary of Social Welfare every month and quarterly.

3. PERIODIC SURVEYS

To check the evils of the incidence of untouchability survey are conducted regarding the practice of untouchability in the affected areas.

4. PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES

A Special Cell has been created in the Directorate of Social Welfare, which carry out different schemes for eradication of untouchability, and to look after the atrocity cases of SC and ST.

Three Vigilance squads with staff of vigilance officers and vigilance inspectors have been created to look after six districts. They are constantly moving from place to place to find out the areas where the tension prevails between SC and other caste persons and study the cases of tensions, and report to Local District authorities concerned and also to take immediate suitable action to remove the situation.

In the regional district of Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Baroda, three publicity vans fitted with projector with films of untouchability showing in the rural areas. Round about 300 film shows has been done in the State. Every year "Removal of untouchability" week is celebrated from 2nd October to (Mahatma Gandhiji's Birth date) 8th Oct. Programme for Social Economic upliftment is given more emphasis as well during celebration of the week. District and Taluka level Shibir and a workshop are organised for the removal of untouchability. State level Seminar

is also organised every year for the effective implementation of PCR Act. The State Govt. has made scheme of financial assistance in cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes.

In the rural areas due to illiterate and orthodox mind of village people the practice of untouchability is existing, so it is necessary to change their mind and also to work for social change. Consequently, the State Govt. has selected five talukas and started there the Prayogic Kendras. A prayogic kendra Sanchalak (Class II) Officer is working with the village people and is arranging the programme for removal of untouchability.

Intensive Blocks have been created and one Project Officer, post has been created in 18 districts of the State at Taluka level. These Blocks are intended to make masses aware about the urgent need to eradicate untouchability by intensive publicity as well as surveys about the practice of untouchability in various forms in the village and take up the matter with District Officials to stop it. In case of incident of atrocities the P.O. and P.S.I. of intensive Block will have to visit and get the detailed report of such incidence and help the District authority in dealing with such cases.

5. IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY-PRONE AREAS

On the basis of the incidence of atrocities and the cases made under the PCR Act 1955 the State Govt. has declared Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Junagadh, Banakantha, Kheda, Amreli, Rajkot (Rural), Kutch, Surendrenagar, Vadodara (Rural) as sensitive areas.

HARYANA

1. LEGAL AID

Legal Aid is being provided by the State Govt. to the members of Scheduled Castes and Vimukat Jatis to enable them to fight cases in courts involving :

- i) Criminal cases on private complaints including Security proceedings.
- ii) Harassment caused on account of observance of untouchability, denial of drinking water or denial of entry into a temple or hotel etc.
- iii) Ejectment from land and other immovable property.
- iv) Recovery of rent by landlords.
- v) Cases pertaining to correcting of Khasra Girdawaris.
- vi) Deposit of rent.
- vii) Claim to right of way of usage.
- viii) Forcible removal of Dung-heeps.
- ix) Share of Saries, Sanjees or Seepidars in the agriculture produce.
- x) Claim of damages under the law of torts instituted by the husbands or parents of women or girls abducted or enticed away.
- xi) Cases involving reservation in services either filed by the Sch. Castes/Vimukat Jatis/Tapriwas employees or filed against him by non-scheduled castes employees in the court.

Under the scheme a sum of Rs. 500/- is sanctioned by the District Welfare Officer and exceeding Rs. 500/- is sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner of the concerned District. During the year 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 0.40 lakhs was provided in the budget of this Department under this scheme out of which victims of untouchability can also avail this benefit. However, it is added that the untouchability cases are registered by Police itself and are conducted by the Govt. Pleaders.

2. APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

District Welfare Officer in every District have been assigned responsibility to identify such cases and assist victims under the P.C.R. Act.

3. COMMITTEES

A State level Cell under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister, Haryana has been constituted. According to the terms of reference the Cell will devote special attention to the task of improving the performance of Administrative agencies in registration, investigation and also review from time to time the working of the Act and also recommend to Govt. action to be taken for better enforcement of the Act. No meeting was held during the year 1987. Anyhow, there is no acute problem of untouchability in the State. Only a very few cases come to the notice.

4. PERIODIC SURVEYS

The District welfare Officers have been made mobile by providing a jeep in each district. They

have been specifically assigned to have a strict check and make reports of instances of untouchability, whenever such instances come to their notice. They personally intervene and try to resolve disputes or to persue to get the case registered. In this connection, the District welfare Officer made 622 tours during the calender year 1987 under the PCR Act. To encourage Inter-Caste marriages, the State Govt. have formulated a scheme. Under this scheme if an non-scheduled Caste boy, marries a Scheduled Caste girl or vice--versa the couple is given a cash grant of Rs. 5,000/- (Rs. 2,000/- in cash and Rs. 3,000/- as fixed deposit for a minimum period of 6 years in joint account of the married couple). During the year 1987-88 an amount of Rs. 15,000/- for 3 couples have been granted.

5. PUBLICITY

Intensive publicity for eradication of untouchability is launched by the State Public Relations Deptt. by organising meetings, screening, of Films, Dramas, Bhajans etc. During the calender year 1987, 1346 films, 1819 Dramas were shown, 23662 Meetings were held and 3825 oral communi-cations were made.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. LEGAL AID

At present no separate legal aid scheme is being implemented by welfare department in the Pradesh. However, a scheme of 'legal aid to Pooors' which includes Scheduled Castes also is being implemented by the Law Department. The Welfare Department has a scheme of providing assistance to Scheduled Caste victims of atrocities.

2.. APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

As per provisions contained in Section 15-A (2) (ii) of the PCR Act, 1955, due to very low incidence of untouchability in the Pradesh, no need has been felt to appoint full time officers for initiating and supervising the PCR cases. However, a special cell has been created at the State Headquarters by the Police Department to look after the welfare of Scheduled Castes and to ensure inquiries into complaints and expeditious investigations into the cases pertaining to Scheduled Castes. Similarly cells headed by Gazetted Police Officers have been set up in each District Headquarter since August, 1977 to finalise the investigation/enquiry of the cases and complaints from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The Police Officers while on tour on normal duties contact the Scheduled Caste population to find out their grievances and initiate action according to law and rules.

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

3. SETTING UP OF SPECIAL COURTS :

In view of the low incidents of untouchability in the Pradesh, it has not been felt necessary to set up special courts, as required under section 15-A(2)(iii) of the Act.

4. COMMITTEES

In pursuance of sub-section 2(iv) of the Section 15-A of the PCR Act, a State level Committee has already been constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister-in-Charge during 1984.

5. SURVEY :

The required survey has been got undertaken through the Punjab Institution of Public Administration, Chandigarh and their survey report is being examined.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

1. LEGAL AID

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 SURVEYS

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 MEASURES

No specific publicity measures are being pursued.

KARNATAKA

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.

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.

3. SPECIAL COURTS

Government in their order No. LAW 232 LCE 84 dated 23-1-87 sanctioned the establishment of Three Addl. district and Sessions Courts, Belgaum and two Addl. district and Sessions Courts, Mysore to try cases arising out of communal incidents and atrocities on SCs/STs for the period of 2 years w.e.f. 16-2-87. The Court at Mysore, started functioning from 16-2-87 and the court at Belgaum started functioning from 12-3-87. 51 cases were transferred to the Mysore court during 1987 of which one case was convicted, 28 cases were acquitted and 22 cases are pending trial. So also 28 cases were transferred to the Belgaum court during the year 1987 of which one case was convicted 15 cases were acquitted and 12 cases are pending trial. During the year 1988, 25 cases were transferred to the Mysore court of which 10 cases were acquitted and 15 cases are pending trial.

(I) CASES UNDER PCR ACT ARE TREATED AS GRAVE CRIMES

In Karnataka all offences under the Protection of Civil Rights Act are treated as Grave Crimes to differentiate them from ordinary offences. As soon as a Grave Crime is registered express reports are sent by the quickest possible means by the Station House Officer to the Circle Inspector of Police, Sub-Divisional Police Officer and the District Superintendent of Police. Immediately on receipt of these express reports the Circle Inspector of Police and Sub-Divisional Police Officer visit the scene of offence and personally supervise the investigation of the case. In important cases the investigation is taken over by the Circle Inspector of Police. The Sub. Divisional Police Officer submits a Grave Crime Report which also contains detailed instructions to the I.O. regarding the further investigation to be carried out in the case. The Superintendent of Police of the district visits and supervises the investigation of serious, cases and monitors the investigation.

(II) VILLAGE VISITATION BY POLICE OFFICERS

During the year 1987, Gazetted Police Officers visited 30,976 SC Colonies, met members of SCs/STs, ascertained their grievances and problems and took remedial measures. So also Police Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors have visited Harijan Colonies 1,12,266 times and Head Constable and Police Constables have visited SC Colonies 3,25,217 times. During the year

1988, Gazetted Officers visited 23,366 SC Colonies. Police Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors visited SC Colonies 1,08,762 times and Head Constables and Police Constables visited SC colonies 3,08,527 times. During their visits the Officers enquired about the welfare and problems of SC/ST persons.

(iii) VILLAGE VISITATION BY C.R.E. CELL OFFICERS

During the year 1987, Gazetted Officers of the C.R.E. Cell visited 1,423 Sch. Caste colonies. Police Sub-Inspectors visited SC colonies 1,364 times and Head Constables and Police Constables visited SC colonies 1,421 times to enquire into the problems of SC/ST persons. During the year 1988, Gazetted Officers visited SC colonies 1,646 times to conduct enquiries about the welfare and problems of SCs/STs. Similarly, Police Sub-Inspector visited 1,747 times and Head Constables and Police Constables visited 1,972 times.

KERALA

1. LEGAL AID

At present there is no scheme to provide legal aid to the victims of offences of PCR Act. Astd. Public Prosecutors are conducting the cases charged by Police under the PCR Act alongwith the other cases. The incidents of offences under the PCR Act coming to notice are very rare. When an offence of PCR is reported or comes to knowledge of a police station the same is registered as a case under PCR Act and investigation of each case is conducted atleast by a Circle Inspector of Police. The Public Prosecutors appear for the victims in Courts.

2. APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

There is a PCR Cell in the Police Headquarters to deal with the matters related to PCR Act under the control of Dy. Inspector central of Police (PCR). A Superintendent of Police is also posted in the Special Cell to assist DIG of Police (PCR). The PCR Act cases are mostly reported from Palghat and Kasaragode Districts. There are two Special Mobile squads each at Palghat and Kasaragode consisting of one Circle Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, Two Headconstables and two Police Constables. Squads are under the direct control of concerned district Superintendents of Police. The PCR Act cases registered by the local police are investigated by the Squads on the direction of Superintendents of Police concerned.

The PCR Cell at Police Headquarters is supervising the overall work and Special attention is given for the speedy investigation and disposal of PCR cases. In some cases, if necessary, personal investigation is conducted by Superintendent of Police, Special Cell, or DIG of Police (PCR). The progress of investigation of the cases are being watched by the Cell and strict instructions have been given to the investigation officer. The progress of disposal of cases in Court are also watched by the PCR Cell.

3. COMMITTEES

Government have formulated the Advisory Committee at the State, District and Project are a levels for discussing the matters related to SCs/STs. All SC and ST MPs, MLAs, District officers and non-officials nominated by the State Government are members of the Committees. The Committee is intended for the effective implementation of various Welfare Schemes and to chalk out measures for the effective implementation of the rules and orders intended to safe guard the interest of SCs/STs.

4 SPECIAL COURTS

Recently, Government have set up Special Courts in the Districts for the Speedy disposal of cases related to SCs/STs and offences under PCR Act vide G.O Rt. 622/90/Home dated 29-1-90.

5. PUBLICITY & OTHER MEASURES

The Public Relations Department and the Directors of SCs/Sts Department are giving adequate and wide publicity on the various measures adopted for the Welfare of SCs/STs. Also, communal feasts and seminars etc. are conducted by the District Welfare Officers.

MADHYA PRADESH

1. APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

The work relating to PCR Act and the abolition of Untouchability and the matters related there to, are handled by PCR Cell set-up under the Department of Welfare for SCs/STs and other backward classes. In the above cell in addition to a senior-time scale IAS Officer of the level of Additional Director and a senior scale IPS Officer of the level of Asstt. Inspector General of Police, there are posts of Deputy Director (Admn.) and other supporting staff. Since 1984, a research team headed by Assistant Research Officer has been set-up to conduct surveys regarding the problem of untouchability in the areas having majority of SC population. In the year 1987, while on one side this cell had been running the current scheme, on the other hand, such a new scheme of publicity and propaganda was initiated.

2. SPECIAL MOBILE COURTS

For speedy disposal of cases registered under the PCR Act four new Special Mobile Courts were set-up in the Year 1983 one each in Bhopal, Bilaspur, Sagar & Gwalior. The area of operation of these Courts was averaged at 10-12 Districts and they were under the administrative control of the High Court. In the year 1986-87, a review of the working of these Courts was conducted and it was found that keeping in view the vast areas of the State, the number of Special Courts was very less and in some of the Districts, these Courts could not hold meetings even once in Six months. With the result, the cases were delayed. Therefore, the State Administration in the year 1987-88 has sanctioned 5 more Special Mobile Courts each at Indore, Jabalpur, Ujjain, Raipur and Riwa.

3. SURVEY

Under Section 15(A)(2) of the PCR Act, the survey teams conducted surveys of different districts regarding untouchability. In every district, 10 villages were selected depending on the cases of atrocities. Information was collected from the villages on the basis of a questionnaire. So far the survey has been completed in 130 villages and 13 districts.

4. SCHEME OF PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA

In addition to the above schemes, the PCR Cell is implementing the following schemes for publicising the provisions of the Act.

(i) **PCR WING** : Like every year, this year also instructions were issued to the District Collectors to celebrate this week w.e.f. 26th November, 1988. In accordance with this, this week was celebrated on the level of ten divisions. For this purpose, the divisional headquarters were given an amount of Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. one lakh.

(ii) **SCHEMES OF INCENTIVES FOR INTER--CASTE MARRIAGES** : With a view to abolition of untouchability since 1978 the State has instituted a scheme of cash reward of Rs. 2,000/-, a gold medal and a recommendation letter to model couples for encouraging inter-caste

marriages. One of the members of the couple should be a Scheduled Caste. During the year 1987-88 a provision of Rs. 2.80 lakhs was made for this scheme. During the year 1987-88, 37 couples were selected for award under this Scheme.

(iii) **AWARDS TO MODEL GRAM PANCHAYATS** : To ensure participation of local bodies in the field of abolition of untouchability awards to Gram Panchayats are also given.

MAHARASHTRA

(1) APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

The State Government implements the scheme 'Machinery for enforcement of PCR Act 1955, since the year 1978-79. At the level of the Directorate of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State, Pune a Special Cell has been created with the following staff.

1. Deputy Director (PCR)	1
2. Research Officers	2
3. Senior Clerk	3
4. Typist	2
5. Peon-cum-Messengers	3
6. Operator for Projector	1
7. Driver	1
8. Steno	1

Besides, 90 posts of Extension Officer (Social Welfare) were sanctioned in the Local Sector. The posts are filled in by Zilla Parishads. Out of these posts, 62 posts have been filled in so far. Later on the Government have sanctioned 33 posts of Social Welfare Inspectors in state sector and out of these 24 posts have been so far filled in by the Director of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State, Pune. They are now working under the administrative control of the District Social Welfare Officer of the concerned district.

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 incharge of PCR Cell at the State level. There are Six Regional Units in the State each headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police (PCR) who is assisted by a Police Inspector, Hawaldar and Constables. There is no separate Machinery at the District and the Taluka Levels, so far as the Home Department is concerned.

(2) APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

The Special Cell (PCR) at the level of Directorate of Social Welfare is assigned the following Work :

- 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 the Act.
- iii) To carry on propaganda for eradication of untouchability.
- iv) Grant-in-aid to vigilance committee.
- v) Organisation of shibirs.

Accordingly the following work has been done by the Special Cell for the year 1988.

(a) Identification of sensitive areas : During the year 1987 Survey reports of 1812 villages have been received from different panchayat samities and Distt. Social Welfare Officers. These reports are prepared by the extension officer (SW) and Social Welfare Inspector (PCR) after their visits to the villages. 1651 reports have been processed by the Special Cell, out of the work of processing done 53 villages have identified as sensitive, 519 identified as partly sensitive & 1079 are identified as non-sensitive. The District Social Welfare Officers have already been instructed to arrange Kirtan & Kalapathak Programmes in these villages for eradication of untouchability. During the year 1988, Survey reports of 2127 villages have been received, from different Panchayat Samities and District Social Welfare Officers. These reports are prepared by the Extension Officer (SW) and Social Welfare Inspector (PCR) after their visits to the villages. 2112 reports have been processed by the Special Cell. Out of the work of processing done 17 villages have been identified as sensitive 809 identified as partly sensitive & 1286 are indentified as non-sensitive. The District Social Welfare Officers have already been instructed to arrange Kirtan & Kalapathak Programmes in these villages for eradication of untouchability.

(b) Propoganda for removal of untouchability : A budget provision of Rs. 2.72 lakhs has been kept at the disposal of Distt. Social Welfare Officer during the year 1987. Programmes of Kirtan and, Kalapathaks have been arranged by way of compaign against the social evil of untouchability. A total 1439 Kirtan and 147 Kalapathaks Programmes have been arranged during 1987-88. A budget provisions of Rs. 1.88 lakhs has been kept at the disposal of District Social Welfare Officers during the year 1988. Programmes of Kirtan and Kalapathaks have been arranged by way of compaign against the Social evil of untouchability. A total 1439 Kirtan and 157 Kalapathaks Programmes have been arranged during 1988-89.

(c) Award of Prizes to Villages : Under this scheme Rs. 0.84 lakh were earmarked for award of prizes to villages in 28 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) The Special Cell is entrusted with the scheme of "Grant of monetary relief to SC/ST victims of the atrocities committed by persons of the other communities". Accordingly, when the atrocities are committed on caste consideration, such victims are granted assistance by the Director of Social Welfare on the report from the Police and the District Social Welfare Officers. An Expenditure of Rs. 2.11 lakhs in 1987 and Rs. 0.317 lakhs in 1988 has been made during the year to give monetary relief to such victims.

(e) Grants to Vigilance Committee : Under section 15(A) of PCR Act it is expected that the State Government Should set up committee at appropriate levels for formulating and implementing suitable measures for removal of untouchability. Accordingly, such committees have been set up at District Level since 1973. Budget provisions of Rs. 0.155 lakhs in 1987 and Rs. 0.152 lakhs in 1988 has been provided for payment of T.A. etc. to members of the committee.

(f) Holding of seminar/shibir at Divisional level.

DIVISIONS

SUBJECT

1. Bombay	} How to identify the sensitive villages & what measures be adopted for removal of untouchability. Six shibirs have been held accordingly during 1988-89.
2. Pune	
3. Nasik	
4. Aurangabad	
5. Amravati	
6. Nagpur	

(g) **Purchase of Video Cassettes** : Colour TVs and VCPs have already been purchased during the year 87-88. Therefore Video Cassettes on the theme of untouchability are taken on hired basis T.V. & VCP have been placed at the Divisional level for propaganda of removal of untouchability. The District Social Welfare Officers are given T.V. & Cassettes for publicity in their district.

(3) COMMITTEE :

i) **State Level Committee** : State Government have appointed a committee known as "State Level" committee for effective implementation of PCR Act 1955. This committee formerly known as State Level Committee for effective implementation of untouchability (Offences) Act 1955, was appointed in September, 1969. It has been redesignated as clarified above. The committee has held 13 meeting so far. No Committee meeting is however held during the year 1987 and 1988.

ii) **District Level Committee** : Government have appointed District Level Vigilance Committee 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 officials and non-officials 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 a month. On an average 5 meetings are held every year in every District. The Collector being the Officer responsible for Law and Order does not find enough time to call for meeting every month & hence number of meetings held every year is less than expected.

(4) 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 practice of untouchability. A statement of number of such villages is enclosed. The criteria for identification of sensitive/Partly sensitive villages is based on section 3, 4 & 5 of the PCR Act, as regards the statistics of PCR offences in these villages. The cases are dealt by the Police.

Efforts are also made to remove the practice of untouchability in the sensitive or partly sensitive villages by adoption of the following measures.

- i) To arrange Kirtan & Kalapathak Programme in these Villages, which are oriented to bring about an impact on the minds of the villagers to remove their sanskar regarding observation of untouchability.
- ii) Exhibition of the films with theme of untouchability.
- iii) The District Social Welfare Officers have been instructed to adopt the above measures in these villages. Every year 1439 Kirtans and 147 Kalapathaks programme are arranged in the State. Kirtankars of the Voluntary agencies under take these programmes and they are paid for their Kirtan and Bhajans, Rs. 100/- is paid as honorarium for each Kirtan and Rs. 300/- is paid for each programme of kalapathak. Lastly the state also implements the scheme of award of prizes to villages which have done outstanding work for removal of untouchability. Every year two prizes are awarded in each district 1st Prize of Rs. 2000/- and second of Rs. 1000/-. This scheme motivates the other villages for making required efforts to remove the practice of untouchability.

(5) PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES

The following measures have been taken by the State Government.

- i) The extension officer (SW) who are appointed at block level in the local sector have been entrusted with the work of publicity of the provisions under PCR Act. 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, Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports & Tourism Department, Bombay-32 vide G.R. No. UTA/2185/18656/45/BCW-2, dated 28-8-1985 & No. UTA-2185/18656/45/BCW-2, dated 3-12-1985 and 24 posts have been filled in by the Director of Social Welfare. The Social Welfare Inspectors appointed are working under the District Social Welfare Officers at District Office at present. They also carry on propoganda of the schemes implemented for the welfare of backward classes.
- ii) Voluntary Agencies like Harijan Sevak Sangha. Sant Gadge Maharaj Mission etc. also carry on propogation for removal of untouchability with the help of their Social Workers.
- iii) Harijan fortnight 1987 & 1988 was also organised during the period 14-4-88 to 1-5-1988. The following programme were organised during the fortnight:

1. Public meetings	-	6446
2. Cases of Temple entry	-	3523
3. Opening of public wells	-	3648
4. Bhajan/Powada programme	-	4742
5. Satyanarayan Puja	-	1858
6. Sahabhojan	-	3117

7. Melawas	-	6078
8. Prabhat Feri	-	5192
9. Haldi Kumkum	-	3593
10. Competitive Sports meet	-	1565
11. Harijan Basti Safai	-	3688
12. Other--wise programme	-	17092

iv) On all the State Transport Buses the following slogan has been printed "Untouchability is crime against God & Men".

v) The special cell (PCR) has got the following films with the "Theme of untouchability".

(1) Sujata, (2) Asha Asavya Suna, (3) Zoonj, (4) Naya Saveram, (5) Mansala Pankha Astat, (6) Prasad, (7) Ashirwad, (8) Shappet, (9) Devkinandan Gopala, (10) Mahatma Phule, (11) Manuski, (12) Maimauli.

A Total of 45 film shows have been arranged during the year 1987-88 and 50 film shows have been arranged in 1988-89. These shows have gone a long way on bringing about desirable impact on the minds of villagers to remove their sanskar of observance of untouchability.

ORISSA

1. LEGAL AID

Prosecution in cases of offences under the P.C.R. Act. are usually conducted by the State Counsels and supervised by the Director, Public Prosecution, Orissa in general. The cases involving the points of law or public importance or where the accused persons are affluent and can secure the services of competent lawyers are entrusted to special public prosecutors appointed by the State Government.

Legal aid is given to the Sch. Caste persons under the Legal aid and advice programme 1981 and legal aid and Advice scheme 1981 administered by the Law Department. Besides, the SC/ST litigants are also given legal aid under the separate scheme in operation by H&TW. Deptt. The legal aid is paid to fight out cases for establishing right, title and possession over the land and also for the cases under the PCR Act 1955 under the scheme. Under this scheme legal aid is admissible for establishing, enforcing or maintaining rights, titles and possession of landed property in all Civil and Revenue code and also for cases under sections 379 and 447 of IPC and under Section 107, 144, 145 of Cr PC involving land disputes. Although the scheme has not been formulated exclusively for victims of untouchability under PCR Act directly, it protects the S.C. persons from harassments with attack over landed property arising out of untouchability. There is no income limits prescribed for giving assistance under the scheme which helps all the persons who are subjected to untouchability irrespective of their economic status. Wherever the case is instituted against the S.C. persons or the person himself institute a case for justice and he applies for legal aid in a prescribed form giving all the details, legal aid 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. The district Collectors have been made responsible to implement the scheme with authorisation to sanction legal aid. Legal aid has been paid to S.C. persons who applied for the scheme. A sum of Rs. 20,000/- has been paid to S.C. persons towards legal aid during the calender year 1988. As regards the cases under the P.C.R. Act 1955 challenged in the court by the accused persons special Public Prosecutors are appointed by the State Government as has been mentioned earlier.

2. APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

- (i) The officials are appointed at different levels by the Home Department and H & T.W. Department for implementation of P.C.R. Act.
- (ii) The Officer of P.C.R. Cell at State Police Headquarters under took 213 no. of tours and officers of PCR Cell at District Headquarters 755 no. of tours during the year 1988 for effective enforcement of PCR Act. During the tours they visited the villages inhabited by Sch. Caste people and sabarnas and apprised them about the consequences of practising untouchability and the rights of Sch. Caste people in the Society.
- (iii) The concerned officers initiated action for prosecution for the contravention of the provisions of PCR Act in 7 cases.

- (iv) There is a special cell at State Police Headquarters with a staff strength of 3 D.S.Ps., 6 Inspectors, 2 S.Is. for monitoring the implementation of the provisions of PCR Act and the D.I.G. of Police Harijan atrocity is supervising the work of the field staff. There is also a special cell with a staff of one Inspector and one S.I. in each district headquarter for monitoring the implementation of the provisions of PCR Act. The S.Ps., Additional S.P. and D.S.P. of the district are supervising the work of the field staff.

3. COMMITTEES

At the State level, there is a Harijan Welfare Advisory Board under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister. The Board consists of 21 members who are mostly non-officials i.e. M.L.As. and M.Ps. In the meetings of Board matters relating to removal of impediments and bottlenecks for smooth execution of the scheme for the development of Sch. Castes and steps to be taken for quick eradication of the evil practice of untouchability are discussed.

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

The Atrocity Enquiry Committee has been constituted and functioning at the State level. The members of the committee are as follows :

- a) 5 M.L.As.
- b) 2 Leading non-officials belonging to Sch. Caste community.
- c) One officer representing Home Department.
- d) Director-cum-Addl. Secretary to Govt. H & T.W. Deptt.

The Committee conducts spot enquiry into the allegations of harassments and atrocities on SCs/STs, ascertain thereof, points out slackness in dealing with the case and recommend to the State Govt. for suitable measures to prevent continuance and recurrence of such incidents. The Committee has enquired into 15 cases during 1988.

4. IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS

There is no untouchability prone area in the State. The incidents are sporadic in nature and not concentrated in any particular area. No criterion has been fixed by the Govt. for identifying the untouchability prone area. However, taking into account the cases under PCR Act of a particular area for last three years, the untouchability prone area is being identified. Since there is no untouchability prone area, no special efforts have been made to combat the untouchability.

5. PERIODIC SURVEY

The work of conducting periodic survey of the working of the provisions of PCR Act with a view to suggesting measures for better implementation of the provisions of the Act as envisaged in item-5 of Sub-section-2 of Section 15-A is being taken up by the staff of PCR Cell of the districts.

The periodic survey was conducted in this State during the last seven years i.e. from 1981 to 1987.

6. PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES

Copies of the PCR Act 1955 translated into Oriya have been circulated amongst various Deptts. and functionaries. Wide publicity is given by the Information & Public Relation Deptt. through Cinema shows and public meetings about evil practice of untouchability and provisions of PCR Act. The field officers of Harijan & Tribal Welfare Department also contact the villagers in course of their tours, creating awareness against the practice of untouchability through group discussions. The Sch. Caste persons are also made conscious of 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 Govt. to deal with atrocity cases and for socio-economic development of Sch. Caste and distributed in large number among the public for creating awareness.

Leading non-official organisation such as Depressed Classes League, Bhubaneswar, Samaj Sanjojak Mandali, Bhubaneswar, Utkal Navajeevan Mandal, Angul, Dhenkanal, Gram Seva Mandal, Angul, Dhenkanal and Seva Samiti, Haridaspur, Cuttack are given grant-in-aid to supplement their effort in doing useful work in creating awareness against the practice of untouchability and bringing social harmony through posters, handbills, group discussions Staging drama at important public places and helping Sch. Caste persons for entry into public places like Hotels, Temples, Drinking Water sources etc. 5 such non-official organisations were paid grant-in-aid of Rs.1,00,000/- during the year under report.

As regards other schemes the State Govt. are paying incentive award amounting to Rs.3000/- in each case of inter-caste marriage between the members of Sch. Castes and Caste Hindus with a view to encourage such inter-caste marriage for social integration. A sum of Rs.1,50,000/- has been paid during 1988-89 towards incentives to 50 couples for intercaste-marriages.

A scheme for monetary relief for victims of atrocities belonging to the Sch. Caste continued to remain in force. During 1988-89 Rs. 15,400 has been paid to 9 Sch. Caste victims of atrocities on caste consideration. This scheme is encouraging to Sch. Caste to be bold enough to fight for their civil rights.

PUNJAB

1. LEGAL AID

Untouchability does not exist in the State of Punjab in a visible form. There are hardly any complaints of untouchability and as such no specific scheme has been framed for assisting the victims of untouchability. However, Law Department of the State Govt. provides free legal aid and advice to the poor persons under the scheme enshrined in the Punjab State Grant of Free Legal Service and Advice to the Poor Rules, 1977. Under these rules such Scheduled Castes are entitled to legal aid to enforce their rights under the Protection of Civil Rights acts, 1955, as are landless artisans or labourers, or have family income upto Rs. 500/- per month or hold one hectare of irrigated land or two hectares of unirrigated land and the family has no other sources of income. To give wide publicity to the scheme, these Rules are being distributed among the general Public in regional languages. Big boards/hoardings indicating salient features of the Scheme are displayed at conspicuous places in court premises in the cities. The Law Officers posted in Legal Aid Bureaux are required to undertake tour of at least four villages in a month within their jurisdiction to make the people aware of the provisions of free legal aid being provided by the State Government.

2. APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

As untouchability does not exist in the State in a visible form, no officer has been appointed under Clause (ii) of Sub-section (2) of section 15A of the Act *ibid*. However, a Special Cell headed by a Supdt. of Police has been set up in the Department of Home Affairs, Punjab, to look into the cases of untouchability against, and atrocities on, Scheduled Castes. Strict action is taken against culprits on the basis of information received in this Cell.

3. SPECIAL COURTS

As the evil of untouchability does not prevail in a visible form and nor in acute form, there is no need to set up Special Courts in the State for this purpose.

4. COMMITTEE

The State Government does not feel the necessity of setting up the Committee.

5. IDENTIFICATION OF AREAS PRONE TO THE PRACTICE OF UNTOUCHABILITY

There are no areas prone to untouchability in the State.

6. PERIODIC SURVEY

To survey the form and extent of untouchability in the State, the work has been entrusted to the Universities located in the State.

7. PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES

- (i) Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, in the State, is already having a publicity van with a cinema projector. These resources are utilized for propaganda against untouchability. A television film on the theme of removal of untouchability is under preparation.

- (ii) Following measures are being taken to enlist cooperation of voluntary agencies and general public for removal of untouchability in whatever form it may exist :-
- (a) Copies of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, translated into Punjabi and Hindi, have been distributed in the State.
 - (b) Under the Scheme 'Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 -Removal of Untouchability' a sum of Rs. 20,000/- has been provided to each of the four Universities in the State-Punjab University, Chandigarh Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana, and Guru Nanak University, Amritsar.
 - (c) An incentive of Rs. 1,000/- is given to a writer who produces literature against untouchability.
 - (d) Grant-in-aid of Rs.5,000/- is given to a gram Panchayat which protects the Scheduled Castes and works for eradication of untouchability.
 - (e) An incentive of Rs. 4,000/- is given to couple (one of the spouses belonging to Scheduled Castes) who contracts an inter-caste marriage.
 - (f) Seminars/debates on untouchability are conducted at District and Tehsil level.
 - (g) Special programme has been undertaken for liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers. Dry latrines are being converted into water-borne latrines in the State. work in two towns, Kurali and Shahkot, has already been undertaken by Sulabh International. Work in four towns, namely, Barnala, Samrala, Patti and Dera Bassi, is being taken up during the current financial year (1989-90). A sum of Rs.136 lac has been provided under the scheme.

It is proposed to rehabilitate scavengers by providing booths to the males and training to females in various trades.

RAJASTHAN

1. LEGAL ASSISTANCE

A legal Assistance Board has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister, the working President of this Board, is a judge of the Rajasthan High Court.

- (ii) Under this scheme, legal assistance will be provided to the poor people not only under the provisions of PCR Act, but also for other crimes. Therefore, there is no scheme for setting up Special Courts under PCR Act.
- (iii) Any person whose income is less than Rs. 6000/- per annum will be eligible for legal assistance. For members of SCs/STs there is no limit of income.
- (iv) Under the above scheme, legal assistance Committees will be set up at the sub-divisional level, district level and at the level of Board of Revenue, which will decide the amount of legal assistance to the applicants after initial scrutiny and in case of further need, services of SP/PP will be provided.
- (v) Legal Assistance Board is completely independent body and the President and the Members of the Board are free to hold meetings from time to time and take decisions. The State Governments allocate budget every Year Which is under the control of the Board.

2. APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

At the State level, one Deputy Director in the Department of Social Welfare looks after the scheme of PCR Act in additions to other duties. He helps complainants belonging to SC/ST community by sending their representations to different Departments. For publicity purposes, a post of Assistance Director (Publicity) has been created in this Department.

- (ii) Financial assistance is provided to SCs in connection with atrocities. During the financial year 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 2.72 lakhs & in 1988-89 and amount of Rs. 3.82 lakhs has been provided for this purpose. Rewards of Rs. 85000 during 1987-88 & Rs. 1.15 lakhs during 1988-89 have been distributed to Gram Panchayats doing best work in the field of abolition of untouchability.

3. COMMITTEES

High level committee was set up in the year 1975 in order to coordinate the activities of Home Department and the Department of Social Welfare for the implementation of PCR Act.

- (ii) The constitution of the above committee is as under :-

Chief Minister	-	President
Minister of Social Welfare	-	Vice-President
Minister Local Bodies	-	Member
Minister for Education	-	Member
Chief Secretary	-	Member
Commissioner (Home)	-	Member
Secretary (Social Welfare)	-	Member
Spl Secretary (Deptt. of Personnel)	-	Member
IG (Police)	-	Member
Director (Social Welfare)	-	Member

Chairman (State Social Welfare Board)
Social Scientist & Psychiatrist
from University of Rajasthan

- Member
- Member

The functions of the Committee are as under :-

Effective implementation of PCR Act and review of its working to suggest measures for the abolition of untouchability to take the assistance of voluntary organisations and social workers regarding abolition of untouchability and the matters relating thereto.

No meeting of the committee was held during the year 1987 and 1988.

4. SPECIAL COURTS

For speedy disposal of cases relating to SCs/STs, 8 special Courts have been constituted in the State with their Headquarters at the following States :-

Nagaur, Alwar, Rajgarh, Kota, Baharore, Bara, Itawa and Atru.

These courts in addition to their Headquarters held their sittings at other places also under the area of their jurisdiction.

As per the information received from police department, there have been no organised cases of atrocities against SCs/STs under the PCR Act.

TAMIL NADU

1. LEGAL AID

The legal aid to Adi-Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes are being rendered through the Tamil Nadu State Legal Aid and Advice Board. No separate scheme of legal aid has been formulated exclusively for the victims of untouchability under PCR Act. However, legal assistance to Adi-Dravidars (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. APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

The Protection of Civil Rights Act is being enforced by all the Police Stations. In order to supplement their work and for effective enforcement of the Protection of Civil Rights Act at Govt. level Special Cell has been constituted with one Dy. Secy., one Under Secretary, one Section Officer and other staff. 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. 34 mobile police squads each consisting of one Inspector, one SI, two Head Constables and two grade II constables are functioning in all the 24 districts in the State. In addition 8 prosecuting squads each consisting of one SI, one HC & one Gr. II constable in 8 selected districts are functioning.

3. COMMITTEES :-

The State Level Committee for enforcement of the provisions of the PCR Act has been formed under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the Hon'ble Minister for Adi-Dravidar Welfare as its Vice-Chairman and 5 other official members including the Chief Secretary and other non-official members. The object of the Committee is to review the working of the provisions of the Act and advice on measures to ensure proper implementation of the Act and generally to advice and assist State Government in formulating and implementing measures to eradicate the social evil of untouchability.

The State Level Committee has not met so far. However, the Chief Secretary to Government reviews the implementation of the PCR Act and other allied subjects during the fortnightly Law and Order meeting presided over by him and issues suitable instructions. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, PCR is regularly invited for the meeting.

At the district level, the District Collector, District Adi-Dravidar Welfare Officer, Superintendent of Police, Inspector of Police of the P.C.R. Unit etc., are meeting periodically (bi-monthly) to review the enforcement of P.C.R. Act.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, PCR conducted periodical meeting of all PCR Unit, Inspectors and Statistical Inspectors reviewed the enforcement of PCR Act and gave suitable instructions.

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 Chinglepet 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 1987 and 414 villages in 1988 in this State were identified as untouchability prone villages. The criteria for identifying untouchability prone areas/villages adopted by this State is given below :-

- (i) The villages with two and more offences or conversion/theat of conversion of Adi-dravidars in the last three years :-
- (ii) Any other village which warrant inclusion in the list of untouchability prone villages in view of its special nature though the above norms are not fulfilled.

Deputy Inspector General of Police, PCR, Madras had issued the standing instructions to the field staff to combat the evils of untouchability/communal clashes in the untouchability prone areas/villages and in other areas.

- (i) to collect advance intelligence and act swiftly to curb the situation instead of allowing it to develop into major communal problem :-
- (ii) to register "suo-moto" cases of social/religious disabilities practiced by the Caste Hindus against the Adi-Dravidars and
- (iii) to have weekly visits by the police staff to untouchability prone villages to create an obvious impact among the villagers.

Intelligence collected, villages visited and cases registered by the PCR staff in the districts are reviewed by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, PCR every month and instructions issued. Practice of untouchability against the Adi-Dravidars and reasons for the same are also assessed during the periodical survey of untouchability prone villages. For eliciting the required information from the Adi-Dravidars in the untouchability prone villages, a proforma containing 19 pages has been specially designed by the Economist. The proforma consist of Part A: General Information, Part-B: Social and Religious Disabilities and Part-C: Grievances of Adi-Dravidars.

6. PERIODIC SURVEY

Survey has been conducted in 564 untouchability prone villages in the year 1984/1985, 523 untouchability prone villages in the year 1986/1987 and 414 untouchability prone villages in the year 1988. On the basis of survey, Government have also issued instructions to the Collectors that atleast the following basic amenities have to be provided in these villages.

- i) Drinking water
- ii) Burial ground /pathway to burial ground
- iii) Street lights
- iv) Link roads and
- v) House sites/Housing facility.

7. PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES

In the last week of January i.e. 24th to 30th January of each year' Removal of Untouchability week is celebrated on a State wide basis. During this week meetings are conducted throughout the State to focus the attention of the General public on the evils of untouchability and its removal. From 1978-79 the 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 special supplements were also published in the current year.

During the year 1987-88 and 1988-89 with a view to propagate the evils of untouchability and rouse the peoples conscience against untouchability, the Government have produced a documentary film titled "Theertha Yathra (Pilgrimage) at a cost of Rs. 3.10 lakhs. This film has been exhibited to the public at the Tourist fair run by the Government. Thousands of people have seen it and got enlightened. A publicity van at a cost of Rs. 2.17 lakhs to go to the villages to exhibit the documentary film to the Public with an aim of building up public opinions against the evils of untouchability, has been provided.

For the above purpose, a cinematographic Projector at a cost of Rs.0.11 lakh is also utilised.

In addition to this a new proposal to initiate another new unit regionally having Trichy as Headquarters also has been accepted by Government of India under Central Assistance.

In the Districts artists (Villupatti Kuzu) are being engaged to go to the villages and organise public opinion against this evil through the medium of folk songs accompanied by the musical instruments. This scheme is continuing during this current year also.

TRIPURA

1. LEGAL AID

1. Scheme for providing legal aid to the Scheduled Castes is in force in the State. This is in the shape of grants to the members of SC involved in Civil/Revenue cases for meeting the expenses of litigation. No member of SC 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 rupees 4000. A member of SC will submit application for sanction of grant of legal assistance to the Sub-Divisional Officer/District Magistrate & Collector concerned for examining the financial condition and other relevant facts and in consultation with the Sub-Divisional/District Committee will accord sanction of legal assistance to eligible SC petitioners. Limitations of sanction of legal assistance are as follows :-

i) Sub-Divisional Officer	Up to Rs. 250/-
ii) District Magistrate	Up to Rs. 500/-
iii) Director, SC/ST	Beyond Rs. 500/- with the approval of the Govt.

There is no reported incidents of untouchability of fences in Tripura till now and such question of sanction of legal aid to victims of untouchability did not arise.

2. APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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

The Judicial Magistrates of the 1st Class have been authorised under PCR Act, to hold Special court for the trial of offences under the said Act. The Hon'ble Guwahati 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. Till now, no such incident took place.

3. SPECIAL COURTS

Setting up of Special Court/Mobile Courts in Tripura is not necessary in so far as there is no problem of untouchability as an evil social phenomenon. This was further discouraged due to influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) of which large number belong to Scheduled Castes. Their rehabilitation was dispersed all over the State they intermingled with other communities of the society and this made an impact on removing caste consciousness in the mixed society of the State.

Atrocities upon SC and untouchability are Virtually non-existent in the State.
No case of atrocities have been reported in Tripura during the year 1987 and 1988.

4. COMMITTEE

At the State level, there is a high power Scheduled Caste Welfare Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. The Committee consists of SC MLAs/and other prominent SC leaders. This Committee sits periodically in meeting to review and evaluate implementation of Special Component Plan Schemes for Welfare of SCs and other related matters.

5. IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE-AREAS

There is no identified SC bastis and separate SC localities in the State as in the rest of the country. The SC population live side by side with other communities in the State. As such identification of untouchability prone area does not arise. The vice of untouchability is not noticeable in Tripura.

6. PERIODIC SURVEY

In this State there is a separate Directorate set up since September, 1982 to exclusively look after the welfare of Scheduled Castes under the Department of Welfare for SCs. As stated above, till now, there appeared no situation necessitating any survey on the issue. The existing arrangement for exercising supervision and initiating prosecution for contravention of the provision of P.C.R. Act is considered appropriate to deal with future eventualities, if any.

7. PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES

There is a scheme to promote inter caste marriage between a Caste Hindu and person belonging to SCs who is engaged in scavenging profession, viz. Mathee, Mushar, Dum and leather Workers (Chamar/Muchi). An appreciation certificate and a cash grant of Rs. 2000/- is given to every couple of such inter-caste marriage. During the years 1987 and 1988, no such prayer for sanction of grant for inter caste marriage was received.

8. LIBERATION OF SCAVENGERS AND THEIR REHABILITATION

Agartala Municipality has been able to complete conversion of all 787 dry latrines into water borne sanitary latrines by 31st March, 1984 and thereby 97 scavengers who were engaged in the job of carrying night soil by headload, had been liberated. The liberated scavengers are now regular employees of Agartala Municipality and as such they will continue in their services till their superannuation.

9. The Govt. of Tripura have been implementing a number of schemes for imparting training to the SCs in different trades, such as blacksmithy, Motor Mechanism, Driver, Welding, Sheet making, Tailoring etc. The interested members of the families of the scavenger can avail themselves of such training facilities without any difficulty, provided they had acquired minimum educational qualifications required for the particular trade.

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 an effective manner. The Cell consists of Joint Director, Research Officers, 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

There is a proposal to establish Special Courts.

5. IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS

Twenty districts have been declared as untouchability prone areas. Another Proposal is underway to declare 20 more districts as untouchability prone areas.

6. PERIODIC SURVERYS

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 Janjati Shodh Evam Prashikshan Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh).

7. PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES

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 dally 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 not being recorded either in the police stations or directly in the court, the State Govt. did not feel it necessary to introduce any separate Legal Aid Scheme under this Act.

2. APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

There is no separate machinery for the administration of PCR Act in West Bengal. For this purpose the normal administrative machinery including the state police is considered sufficient in the State of West Bengal. However, at the State level, one Special Officer and ex-officio Deputy Secretary, one Assistant Secretary, one Section Officer and a few other staff are there to look after PCR Act Schemes in addition to other works. The Director, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare at the State Headquarters and Special Officer, SC/ST Welfare at the district level with Inspectors at the block level look after the implementation of the PCR Act schemes in addition to their normal duties.

3. COMMITTEES

There is an official committee at the State level to advise the Government on the formulation and execution of the schemes under the PCR Act.

4. SPECIAL COURTS

The setting up of special courts is not considered necessary by the State as the offences under PCR Act are hardly reported, even there be any.

5. IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS

No area in the State has been specifically identified as untouchability prone area due to the fact that the untouchability practices in any form is almost non-existent in this State.

6. PUBLICITY MEASURES

The Department of SCTW has been maintaining three publicity vans stationed at three different regions for covering all the districts in West Bengal for the purpose of publicity campaigns for eradicating the events of untouchability and communicating various provisions of the PCR Act.

An expenditure of Rs. 2,36,235/- in 1987-88 and Rs. 3,47,520/- in 1988-89 were incurred towards NGOs running 16 adult education centres.

An expenditure of Rs. 1,68,000/- in 1987-88 and Rs. 2,66,000/- in 1988-89 were incurred towards providing financial incentives to 16 and 21 couples having inter-caste marriage.

7. TRAINING

Orientation training is given from time to time to the Inspectors of SCTW Department posted at the block level and also to the panchayat sabhadhipatis on the provisions of the PCR Act.

DELHI

Delhi is a cosmopolitan city and being the capital of India and in view of the general awareness and educational development, the problem of untouchability is not acute. Whenever, any complaint in this regard is received, prompt action is taken by the Police Department and other agencies connected with the removal of untouchability in the Union Territory of Delhi. Therefore, from all points of view the problem of untouchability is almost non-existent and in case of any happening, prompt action is taken by the Police Department and other agencies.

In Delhi, policemen are stationed in different parts of the city, in order to facilitate the people to have an easy access and lodge their complaints instantly in the event of their happening. The presence of policemen at important points in the city ensures proper control and check over such happenings and the cases relating to untouchability and PCR Act are also covered under this programme. The Police Department in Delhi keeps a special check over such happenings under the PCR Act. The presence of PCR Vans provides easy access to the people living in the area, who have assistance in the event of any such happening in that area and presence of these Vans is a source of assistance to the persons affected by such cases/happenings.

1. LEGAL AID

Delhi Administration has already formulated a scheme viz. Legal aid to the members of Scheduled Castes. The scheme aims to provide financial assistance to the members of Scheduled Castes for defending against the cases of eviction and other kinds of oppression by caste Hindus in the Courts of Law. Although, applications for availing of the assistance under this scheme are yet to be received by the Administration, publicity is being made to make the people aware of the facility. The administration is also implementing a scheme for providing Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations engaged in the implementation of various programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The programmes under the Scheme includes the following :-

1. Adult Education.
2. Cutting & Tailoring.
3. Nursery/Balwadi Classes.
4. Library & Reading Rooms, and
5. Removal of Untouchability.

While considering the case for Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisation, effort is always made to give preference to those organisations which are engaged in providing facilities to SC/ST in the matter of Socio-economic development.

2. COMMITTEE

The administration has also formulated a scheme viz. Comprehensive Rehabilitation of SC Victims of Atrocities under which the victims of rape, arson, murder, etc. would be considered for grant of financial assistance. For the implementation of the scheme, a committee has been constituted to consider the cases of atrocities against scheduled castes.

PONDICHERRY

The Police Department of this Administration is implementing effectively the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 through the widespread network of Police Stations, which are easily accessible to the public. Besides, the Police personnel of PCR-Cell, unit are periodically visiting rural and urban areas to take preventive measures and to restore a feeling of security among the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

2. During 1987-88, communal disturbances between Harijan and Caste Hindus were noticed in the following villages of this Union Territory :-

Pondicherry region :

- (1) Katterikuppam
- (2) Setharapet
- (3) Keezhasathamangalan
- (4) Uruvaiyar
- (5) Kaikalapet
- (6) Nettapakkam
- (7) Karikalampakkam

Karaikal region :

- (1) Akkaravattam
- (2) thiruvettakudy

3. The PCR-Cell unit enquired into 25 petitions of alleged disputes of civil and criminal nature. All the petitions were disposed off without prejudice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes people in the urban and rural areas are being taught various regulations embodied in the Act in order to protect their rights from the offenders. The PCR-Cell unit is enforcing the Act effectively in such a way that every Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe would get the services of the Cell. Moreover, the cases registered under this Act are investigated and disposed in the least possible time.

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

S. No.	State/U.T.	Cases brought forward from previous year with		No. of fresh cases by regd. Police during the year	Cases closed by Police after investigation during the year	No. of cases challan- ed 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 the end of the year with	
		Police	Court				convic- tion	acqui- tal	Total	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	710	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
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 :		668	5855	3709	885	2323	457	1880	2337	1189	5841

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

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE CASES REGISTERED UNDER
THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND
THEIR DISPOSAL DURING THE CALENDER YEAR 1987**

S. No.	State/U.T.	Cases brought forward from previous year with		No. of fresh cases regd. by Police during the year	No. of cases closed by Police after investigation	No. of cases 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 end of the year with	
		Police	Court				convic- tion	acqui- tal	Total	Police	Court
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98	981	330	293	295	116	785	901	145	375
2.	Assam					NA					
3.	Bihar	6	2	8	2	1	0	1	1	7	6
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	4	289	179	14	166	8	97	105	3	350
6.	Haryana	1	1	2	0	3	1	2	3	0	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3	8	6	3	5	0	1	1	1	12
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	7	8	1	7	0	1	1	0	13
9.	Karnataka	149	729	658	255	487	15	322	337	65	879
10.	Kerala	12	72	21	8	11	16	0	0	14	67
11.	Madhya Pradesh	103	1008	480	1	502	19	49	68	80	1442
12.	Maharashtra	156	1232	318	85	294	-	-	495	95	1031
13.	Orissa	24	372	69	17	66	12	44	46	10	382
14.	Punjab	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
15.	Rajasthan	20	472	211	114	93	16	9	25	24	540
16.	Tamil Nadu	100	989	1016	294	708	57	610	667	114	1030
17.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	64	581	442	104	336	123	176	299	66	618
19.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
21.	Delhi	2	18	4	0	4	0	3	3	2	19
22.	Pondicherry	2	17	20	9	13	2	23	25	0	5

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE CASES REGISTERED UNDER
THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND
THEIR DISPOSAL DURING THE CALENDER YEAR 1988**

S. No.	State/U.T.	Cases brought forward from previous year with		No. of fresh cases regd. by Police during the year	No. of cases closed by Police after investigation	No. of cases challan- ed 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 end of the year with	
		Police	Court				convic- tion	acqui- tal	Total	Police	Court
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	145	375	393	435	420	69	238	352	103	443
2.	Assam				NIL						
3.	Bihar	7	6	2	2	0	0	3	3	7	5
4.	Goa	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
5.	Gujarat	3	350	107	12	93	8	106	114	7	329
6.	Haryana	0	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	0	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	12	8	2	6	0	5	5	1	13
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	13	5	0	4	0	4	4	1	13
9.	Karnataka	65	879	833	275	488	16	361	377	135	990
10.	Kerala	14	67	26	4	25	31	0	0	4	61
11.	Madhya Pradesh	80	1442	444	0	454	10	50	60	70	1836
12.	Maharashtra	95	1031	306	56	267	0	0	342	78	956
13.	Orissa	10	382	56	11	37	3	35	38	18	381
14.	Punjab	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
15.	Rajasthan	24	540	230	106	103	3	6	9	45	634
16.	Tamil Nadu	114	1030	886	238	614	51	456	507	148	1137
17.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	66	618	386	84	287	109	128	237	81	668
19.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Chandigarh	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
21.	Delhi	2	19	0	0	2	1	2	3	0	18
22.	Pondicherry	0	5	22	7	15	1	7	8	0	12

**STATEMENT SHOWING VARIATION IN THE CASES REGISTERED
UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 DURING THE
YEAR 1987 OVER THE YEAR 1986 IN VARIOUS STATES AND U.TS.**

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of cases regd. with Police during the Calender year		betwenth year 1986-87	%age Variation
		1986	1987		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	186	330	+144	+77.4
2.	Assam		NIL		
3.	Bihar	NA	8	-	-
4.	Goa	2	0	+2	+200
5.	Gujarat	183	179	-4	-2.18
6.	Haryana	1	2	+1	+100
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7	6	-1	-14.28
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	8	+3	+60
9.	Karnataka	664	658	-6	-0.90
10.	Kerala	32	21	-11	-34.37
11.	Madhya Pradesh	254	480	+226	+88.97
12.	Maharashtra	501	318	-183	-36.52
13.	Orissa	84	69	-15	-17.85
14.	Punjab	0	3	+3	+300
15.	Rajasthan	206	211	+5	+2.42
16.	Tamil Nadu	1228	1016	-212	-17.26
17.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	338	442	104	+30.76
19.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
20.	Chandigarh	0	1	+1	+100
21.	Delhi	3	4	+1	+33.33
22.	Pondicherry	24	20	-4	-16.66

STATEMENT SHOWING VARIATION IN THE CASES REGISTERED UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 DURING THE YEAR 1988 OVER THE YEAR 1987 IN VARIOUS STATES AND U.TS.

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of cases regd. with Police during the Calender year		Variation betwenth year 1986-87	%age Variation
		1986	1987		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	330	393	+63	+19.09
2.	Assam		NIL		
3.	Bihar	8	2	(-)6	-75
4.	Goa	0	3	+3	+300
5.	Gujarat	179	107	(-)72	-40.22
6.	Haryana	2	2	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	6	8	+2	+33.33
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	5	(-)3	-37.50
9.	Karnataka	685	833	+148	+21.60
10.	Kerala	21	26	+5	23.80
11.	Madhya Pradesh	480	444	(-)36	-7.5
12.	Maharashtra	318	306	(-)12	-3.77
13.	Orissa	69	56	(-)13	-18.84
14.	Punjab	3	1	(-)2	-66.66
15.	Rajasthan	211	230	+19	+9.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	1016	886	(-)130	-12.79
17.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	442	386	(-)56	-12.66
19.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
20.	Chandigarh	1	2	+1	+100
21.	Delhi	4	0	(-)4	-400
22.	Pondicherry	20	22	+2	+10

**STATEMENT ANALYSIS OF CASES DISPOSED BY THE POLICE DURING 1987
(UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955)**

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Total No. of cases with the police in 1987	No. of cases closed after investigation	Percentage of cases closed to total cases	No. of cases challaned in the Court in 1987	Percentage of cases challaned to total cases	No. of cases pending for investigation	Percentage of pending cases to total cases
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	428	293	68.45	295	68.92	145	33.87
2.	Assam			NIL				
3.	Bihar	14	2	14.28	1	7.14	7	50
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	183	14	7.65	166	90.71	3	1.63
6.	Haryana	3	0	0	3	100	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9	3	33.33	5	55.55	1	11.11
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	1	12.5	7	87.5	0	0
9.	Karnataka	807	255	31.59	487	60.34	65	8.05
10.	Kerala	33	8	24.24	11	33.33	14	42.42
11.	Madhya Pradesh	583	1	7.17	502	6.10	80	13.74
12.	Maharashtra	474	85	17.93	294	62.02	95	20.04
13.	Orissa	93	17	18.27	66	70.96	10	10.75
14.	Punjab	3	1	33.33	1	33.33	1	33.33
15.	Rajasthan	231	114	49.35	93	40.25	24	10.38
16.	Tamil Nadu	1116	294	26.34	708	63.44	114	10.21
17.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	506	104	20.55	336	66.40	66	13.04
19.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	1	100	0	0
21.	Delhi	6	0	0	4	66.66	2	33.33
22.	Pondicherry	20	20	100	12	60	0	0

**STATEMENT ANALYSIS OF CASES DISPOSED BY THE POLICE DURING 1988
(UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955)**

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Total No. of cases with the police in 1988	No. of cases closed after investigation	Percentage of cases closed to total cases	No. of cases challaned in the Court in 1988	Percentage of cases challaned to total cases	No. of cases pending for investigation	Percentage of pending cases to total cases
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	538	435	80.85	420	78.06	103	19.14
2.	Assam			NIL				
3.	Bihar	9	2	15.38	0	0	7	53.84
4.	Goa	3	0	0	3	100	0	0
5.	Gujarat	110	12	10.90	93	84.54	7	6.36
6.	Haryana	2	0	0	2	100	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9	2	22.22	6	66.66	1	11.11
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	0	0	4	80	1	20
9.	Karnataka	898	275	30.62	488	54.34	135	15.03
10.	Kerala	40	4	10	25	62.5	4	10
11.	Madhya Pradesh	524	0	0	454	86.64	70	13.35
12.	Maharashtra	401	56	13.96	267	66.58	78	19.45
13.	Orissa	66	11	16.66	37	56.06	18	27.27
14.	Punjab	2	0	0	1	50	1	50
15.	Rajasthan	254	106	41.73	103	40.55	45	17.71
16.	Tamil Nadu	1000	238	23.8	614	61.4	148	14.8
17.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	452	84	18.58	287	63.49	81	17.92
19.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Chandigarh	2	1	50	1	50	1	50
21.	Delhi	2	0	0	2	100	0	0
22.	Pondicherry	22	22	100	15	68.18	0	0

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANALYSIS OF CASES DISPOSED BY
THE COURT DURING 1987 (UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955)**

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Total No. of cases with court in 1987	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.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1276	116	9.09	785	61.52	375	29.38
2.	Assam		NIL					
3.	Bihar	3	0	0	1	33.33	6	200
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	455	8	1.75	97	21.31	350	76.92
6.	Haryana	4	1	25	2	50	1	25
7.	Himachal Pradesh	13	0	0	1	7.69	12	92.30
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	0	0	1	7.14	13	92.85
9.	Karnataka	1216	15	1.23	322	26.48	879	72.28
10.	Kerala	83	16	19.27	0	0	67	80.72
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1510	19	1.25	49	3.24	1442	95.49
12.	Maharashtra	1526	NA	NA	NA	NA	1031	67.56
13.	Orissa	428	12	2.73	44	10.04	382	87.21
14.	Punjab	1	0	0	0	0	1	100
15.	Rajasthan	565	16	2.83	9	1.59	540	95.57
16.	Tamil Nadu	1697	57	3.35	610	35.94	1030	60.69
17.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	917	123	13.41	176	19.19	618	67.39
19.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	1	100
21.	Delhi	22	0	0	3	13.63	19	86.36
22.	Pondicherry	15	1	6.66	7	46.66	5	33.33

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANALYSIS OF CASES DISPOSED BY
THE COURT DURING 1988 (UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955)**

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Total No. of cases with court in 1988	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.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	795	69	8.67	283	35.59	443	55.72
2.	Assam			NIL				
3.	Bihar	6	0	0	3	50	5	83.33
4.	Goa	3	0	0	0	0	3	100
5.	Gujarat	443	8	1.80	106	23.92	329	74.26
6.	Haryana	3	1	33.33	1	33.33	1	33.33
7.	Himachal Pradesh	18	0	0	5	27.77	13	72.22
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	17	0	0	4	23.52	13	76.47
9.	Karnataka	1367	16	1.17	361	26.40	990	71.94
10.	Kerala	92	31	33.69	0	0	61	66.30
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1896	10	0.52	50	2.63	1836	96.83
12.	Maharashtra	1298	NA	NA	NA	NA	956	73.65
13.	Orissa	419	3	0.71	35	8.35	381	90.93
14.	Punjab	2	0	0	0	0	2	100
15.	Rajasthan	643	3	0.46	6	0.93	634	98.60
16.	Tamil Nadu	1644	51	3.10	456	27.73	1137	69.16
17.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	905	109	12.04	128	14.14	668	73.81
19.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	1	100
21.	Delhi	21	1	4.76	2	9.52	18	85.71
22.	Pondicherry	20	1	5	5	25	17	85
Total :		8688	194	2.23	1317	15.16	6840	78.73

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 1988-89

S. No.	Name of the State	Name of the towns/ municipality	Year of section
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Warangal	1981-82
		2. Eluru	
		3. Rajamundry	1984-85
		4. Siddipet	
		5. Kurnool	1985-86
		6. Hyderabad	
		7. Yemiganaur	1986-87
		8. Jagtial	
		9. Bobbli	1987-88
		10. Adoni	
		11. Mandapet	
		12. Jangaon	1988-89
		13. Pithapuram	
		14. Kothagudem (NAC)	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15. Itanagar	1987-88
		16. Pasighat	
		17. Alang	
3.	Assam	18. Nalbari	1981-82
		19. Mangaldoi	
		20. Karimganj	1983-84
		21. hailakandi	
		22. Sapatgram	
4.	Bihar	23. Purnea	1980-82
		24. Madhubani	1981-82
		25. Daltanganj	
		26. Chaibasa	1982-83
		27. Bhawalpur	
		28. Gaya	1983-84
		29. Chapra	
		30. Muzaffarpur	
		31. Hazaribagh	
		32. Motihari	

1.	2.	3.	4.
		33. Bettiah	1985-86
		34. Arrah	
		35. Darbhanga	
		36. Sitamarhi	1986-87
		37. Katihar	
		38. Monghyr, Distt. Modhyr.	
5.	Haryana	39. Hodal	1982-83
		40. Gharaunda	
		41. Bawal	
		42. Bawanikhera	1984-85
		43. Taraori	
		44. Pundri	
		45. Julana	
		46. Barwala	
		47. Taoru	1988-89
		48. Indri 35. Naraingarh	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	49. Shimla	1983-84
		50. Mandi	
		51. Nahan	1984-85
		52. Chamba	
		53. Sundernagar	1986-87
		54. Kullu	
		55. Dharmasala	
		56. Paonta	
		57. Dalhousie	
		58. Rampur	1987-88
		59. Jwalamukhi	
		60. Dehra	
		61. Palampur	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	62. Jammu	
		63. Udhampur	1985-86
		64. Srinagar	
		65. Reasi	
		66. Anantnag	1987-88
8.	Karnataka	67. Basavakalya	
		68. Nanjangud	
		69. Kushalnagar	1983-84
		70. Tiptur	
		71. Gadag Betanguri	
		72. Bagalkote	1987-88

1.	2.	3.	4.
		73. Atnani	
9.	Kerala	74. Calicut	
		75. Cochin	1981-82
		76. Palghat	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	77. Raipur	
		78. Shajapur	
		79. Bilaspur	1982-83
		80. Durg	
		81. Satna	
		82. Jabalpur	1983-84
		83. Datia	
		84. Burhanpur	1984-85
		85. Khandwa	
		86. Katni	
		87. Usehore	
		88. Rewa	
		89. Ujjain	1980-87
		90. Gwalior	
		91. Ratlam	
		92. Sagar	
		93. Narsinghagarh	1987-88
		94. Itarsi	
		95. Tikangara	1988-89
		96. Chindwaraj	
		97. Begumganj	
		98. Kharagon	
		99. Siwani	
		100. Rajhadagaw	
		101. Chhatarpur	
		102. Hoshnagabad	do
		103. Sornopur	
		104. Murana	
		105. Dewas	
		106. Guna	
		107. Shivpuri	
		108. Shapurkala	
		109. Nagda	
		110. Phipperia	
11.	Maharashtra	111. Khamgaon	1981-82
		112. Udair	
		113. Malkhpur	1983-84
		114. Kamptee	

1.	2.	3.	4.
		115. Nasik	1985-86
		116. Wardha	
		117. Kolhapur	1986-87
		118. Barchi	1988-89
		119. Akot	
		120. Achalpur	
		121. Washim	
		122. Nandurbar	
		123. Hingoli	
		124. Kotoli	
		125. Tumsar	
		126. Bhandara	
		127. Chalisgarh	do
		128. Chopda	
		129. Yeala	
		130. Amalner	
		131. Arivi	
		132. Hingaghat	
		133. Ramtek	
		134. Shagaon	
		135. Yeotmal	
12.	Manipur	136. Bishnupur	1987-88
		137. Nambal	
		138. Thoubal	
13.	Orissa	139. Bhubaneshwar	1982-83
		140. Cuttack	1983-84
		141. Bhadrak	1985-86
		142. Jarugunda	
		143. Puri	
		144. Khurda	
		145. Talchar	1986-87
		146. Bohampur	1987-88
		147. Sambelpur	
		148. Jatni	
14.	Punjab	149. Kurali	1987-88
		150. Shankot	
15.	Rajasthan	151. Bhelwara	1981-82
		152. Makrana	1982-83
		153. Bharatpur	

1.	2.	3.	4.
		154. Nagaur	1984-85
		155. Pali	
		156. Sir ohi	
		157. Hanumangarh	1987-86
		158. Chittorgarh	
		159. Sikkar	
		160. Tonk	1986-87
		161. Behror	
		162. Beawar	1987-88
		163. Deogarh	
		164. Bilara	
		165. Ajmer	1988-89
		166. Churu	
		167. Pushkar	
		168. Jhalawar	
16.	Tamil Nadu	169. Udumipet	1981-82
		170. Ambattur	1984-85
		171. Nagarcoil	
		172. Villupuram	
		173. Tiruchendur	
		174. Thirukkalukundram	1985-86
		175. Veerapanchatram	
		176. Harur	
		177. Tirupparamkundram	1987-88
		178. Tiruvaiyaru	
		179. Tirupattur	
		180. Kattumannarkoil	1988-89
		181. Pallipalyam	
		182. Perambalaour	
		183. Komayagounderapatti	
		184. Suleeswaranpatti	
		185. Thiruthangal	
17.	Tripura	186. Agartala (Phase I)	1981-82
		187. Agarthala (Phase II)	1983-84
		188. Dharamnagar	
		189. Udaipur	1984-85
		190. Kalashar	1987-88
		191. Kumarghat	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	192. Barabanki	1981-82
		193. Badaun	1985-86
		194. Sitapur	1986-87
		195. Jalaun	

1.	2.	3.	4.
		196. Miraganj	
		197. Muzaffarnagar	
		198. Allahabad	1987-88
		199. Faizabad	
		200. Varanasi	
		201. Haridwar	
		202. Nagiana	1988-89
		203. Bhadohid	
		204. Ghaziabad	
19.	West Bengal	205. Sonamukhi	1982-83
		206. Murashalabad	
		207. Shantipur	1983-84
		208. Ghatal	
		209. Bolpur	
		210. Rampurhat	1985-86
		211. Mekliganj	
		212. Alipurduar	
		213. Burdwaan	1986-87
		214. Asansole	
		215. Taki	
		216. Mathbhanga	
		217. Englishbazar	1987-88
		218. Jalpaiguri	
		219. Kalna	
		220. Chakda	1988-89
		221. Jharagram	
		222. Tamluk	
		223. Durajpur	
		224. Dhuliah	

LIST OF NEWS ITEMS/SPECIAL FEATURES RELEASED BY PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU DURING 1987 :

1. Progress in leprosy eradication programme.
2. Grant for construction of Hostel for SC/ST girls raised.
3. 150th birth anniversary of Shri. Ramakrishnan.
4. Guru Ravi Das's Birth Anniversary.
5. Free CFSI film shows for tribal children.
6. Philosophy of Guru Ravidas.
7. SC/ST Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts.
8. Scheduled Castes Development Corporations Meet Accelerate Pace of Economic Development.
9. Call to ensure upward social mobility of Scheduled Castes.
10. Stringent measures against atrocities on SCs/STs.
11. Welfare Ministry helps Scheduled Castes and Tribes girls education.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION

On the basis of the study conducted by the National Commission for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes on the "Study on problems of untouchability" in the States of Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, submitted their recommendations which is enumerated below :-

1. The Central Government as also the State Governments should ensure wide publicity of the PCR Act so as to bring awareness about the provisions of the Act among the Scheduled Castes as also non-Scheduled Castes. Publicity and related activities both of the Central and State Governments should be carefully reviewed to make them impact-oriented and capable of reaching effectively the far-flung and remote habitations.
2. The Central Government should review the kind of facilities, including legal aid, being provided by the State Governments to the victims of untouchability and issue guidelines to ensure proper implementation of this provision of the PCR Act. Further the nature and extent of facilities should periodically be evaluated so that these eventually become purposive instruments for combating the practice of untouchability.
3. The Central Government should impress upon the State Governments to ensure that the officers appointed under this provision are utilized for initiating and exercising supervision over prosecution of all cases registered under the provision of the Act. The State Governments also need to ensure that special public prosecutors are appointed or earmarked to deal exclusively with the cases under the PCR Act in States where there is no such arrangement. These public prosecutors should be carefully selected and trained and brought under a scheme of reward and admonition for the success or otherwise of their labours.
4. The Central Government should take up the issue of Special Court with the concerned State Governments which have not yet set up Special Courts. Further the performance of the Special Courts should be carefully and critically watched in terms of mobility and timely disposal of cases.
5. The Central Government should request the State Governments to ensure periodical holding of meetings of such committees so as to make them functional and effective.
6. The Central Government should draw the attention of the State Governments towards this matter and request them to ensure that the working of the provisions of this Act are periodically evaluated and measures adopted for better implementation of the provisions of the PCR Act.
7. The Central Government should request the defaulting States to take up this work in hand without further delay and identification of untouchability-prone areas on a time-bound basis. So far as the States which have been able to identify such areas or are in the process of completing this work, the Central Government should call upon them to make special efforts under other provisions

generating programmes so as to foster awareness and accelerate economic progress.

8. The Central Government should, instead of merely collecting the information received from the State Governments in its annual report, get such information critically examined and follow-up action taken simultaneously.

9. The Central Government should prepare a compendium of guidelines issued to the State Governments/UT Administrations on matters relating to removal of untouchability and circulate them to the concerned quarters.

10. The Central Government should take a fresh look at the grants released and also assess the impact of the scheme of liberation of scavengers on removal of untouchability.

11. The State Governments should give wide publicity to Inter-Caste Marriage scheme through mass media in order to encourage larger number of youths for inter-caste marriage.

12. The State Governments which have not yet launched scheme of rewarding villages/Gram-panchayats for outstanding work towards removal of untouchability may also fall in line so as to bring about an environment of healthy competition at the village/Gram Sabha level.

13. The Central Government should review the impact of work being done by voluntary organisations keeping in view their constraint in matter of resources. There is also a need to draw up a long term phased programme for eradication of untouchability at the national level in consultation with the State Governments and the voluntary organisations. In order to bring about a feeling of healthy competition among the social workers, the State Governments should also consider launching a scheme of giving rewards along with commendation certificates to select social workers for their outstanding contribution towards eradication of untouchability.

14. The Government of India should have these twin institutions of 'Harijan Thanas' and 'special courts' investigated thoroughly in terms of the concrete results that they have produced so far.