

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**ON**  
**THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS**  
**ACT, 1955 FOR THE YEAR 2002**  
**(TWENTY SECOND REPORT)**



सत्यमेव जयते

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

Laid on the Table of  
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## **FOREWORD**

Untouchability stands abolished in view of Article 17 of the Constitution of India. The practice of untouchability in any form is unlawful and the Protection of the Civil Rights Act, 1955 prescribes punishment for untouchability offences.

2. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 is implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is also being implemented for providing central assistance to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for effective implementation of the Act.

3. While the practice of untouchability is unconstitutional and an offence in the eyes of the law, incidents of caste based violence and discrimination continue to occur. It should be realized that the ideas of dignity and inviolability of the individual cannot materialize in the existing caste based Indian society. The society must, therefore, introspect and bring about an attitudinal change within itself for the law to be truly effective. All such dogmas, which propagate the concept of caste based inferiority or superiority and the resultant practice of untouchability, should be discarded. For a democracy to be strong, it is necessary that all sections of the citizens feel that they are equal partners in a common enterprise. The very idea of higher castes and lower castes is repugnant to the basic principles of democracy. Caste is the most extreme form of institutionalized exploitation. I urge upon the elected representatives and our society at large to bring in a sense of equality and dignity amongst all and reject discrimination on the grounds of caste.

4. I take this opportunity to place the 22<sup>nd</sup> report on the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 for the year 2002 in Parliament.



**(MEIRA KUMAR)**

**Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment**

New Delhi.

Dated: 10<sup>th</sup> June, 2004

# **CHAPTER-1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Constitution of India has specific provisions aiming at over all development of the weaker sections of the society. Article 17 abolishes the practice of untouchability. The Protection of Civil Rights Act was enacted by the Parliament in the year 1955. The Act provides for punishment for untouchability offences. The provisions of the Act extend to all over the country and are implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations concerned and coordinated by the Central Government.

2. Caste prejudices and the feeling of repulsion associated with certain occupations like manual scavenging, flaying and tanning put the concerned persons to a disadvantaged situation. Lack of assets, a low level of literacy, poverty and other social and economic backwardness compound the position further. Governments, both at the State and Central levels, have been implementing a number of plans and programmes for enabling the weaker sections to improve their socio-economic status and achieve equality of status with others. With this objective, the implementation of the Special Component Plan (SCP) by the State Governments and Central Ministries was introduced as a strategy during 1979-80 for ensuring flow of adequate resources and giving specific attention to development of Scheduled Castes. Special Central Assistance is also provided by the Central Government to the State Governments as an additive to the State Government's effort for development of the Scheduled Castes. Introduction of special scheme namely the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their dependents as well as setting up an exclusive Corporation namely the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation was made to assist the scavengers for taking up alternate occupations. Assistance for training for skill upgradation and taking up alternate economically viable occupations are being provided under these schemes. Besides, a number of schemes are being implemented like provision of

scholarship, grant for purchase of books, special coaching, upgradation of merit etc. for benefit of the Scheduled Castes. A certain percentage of posts in the Government and Government assisted sector have been kept reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.

3. With these steps, the developmental level of Scheduled Castes has considerably improved. These measures, along with implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, are gradually helping in reduction of untouchability offences.

4. In accordance with the provision under Section 15(4) of the Act, the 22<sup>nd</sup> Report on implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 for the year 2002 has been prepared based on the information received from various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

5. The progress of cases registered under the Act and their disposal during the year 2002 has been discussed in chapter II of the Report. Details of measures taken by the Central Government in this regard are given in Chapter III of the Report. Measures undertaken by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are mentioned in Chapter IV of the Report.

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# CHAPTER-2

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

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

During the year 2002, Five hundred and twenty six (526) cases were reportedly registered under the Act. The largest number of cases were reported in Andhra Pradesh (343) followed by Karnataka (101), Maharashtra (41) and Pondicherry (18) and the least in Rajasthan & Delhi (1). State wise details of the cases registered under the Act during the year 2002 in descending order are as mentioned in the table below: -

**TABLE NO.1**

### CASES REGISTERED DURING 2002

S.No.	State/UTs	No of Cases registered during the year 2002	Percentage
1.	Andhra Pradesh	343	65.21
2.	Karnataka	101	19.20

3.	Maharashtra	41	07.80
4.	Pondicherry	18	03.42
5.	Madhya Pradesh	7	01.33
6.	Orissa	7	01.33
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3	00.57
8.	Jharkhand	2	00.38
9.	Tamil Nadu	2	00.38
10.	Rajasthan	1	00.19
11.	Delhi	1	00.19
	<b>Total</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>100</b>

- No cases were registered in 24 States/UTs.

**STATES / UTS WHEREIN NO CASE OF UNTOUCHABILITY WAS REGISTERED IN THE YEAR 2002**

**(a) NORTH EASTERN REGION**

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

**(b) EASTERN REGION**

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
2. West Bengal

**(c) REST OF INDIA**

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

**STATES REGISTERING 1 TO 10 CASES**

Number of cases registered under the Act during the year 2002 in seven States/UTs, indicated in the table below has been negligible.

**TABLE NO.2**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>State/UTs</b>	<b>No. of cases reported during 2002</b>
1.	Madhya Pradesh	7
2.	Orissa	7
3.	Himachal Pradesh	3
4.	Jharkhand	2
5.	Tamil Nadu	2
6.	Rajasthan	1
7.	Delhi	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>

### **STATES REGISTERING 10 TO 50 CASES**

In two States/UTs number of cases registered during the year 2002 has been marginal. The following table gives details.

**TABLE NO.3**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>State/UTs</b>	<b>No. of cases reported during 2002</b>
1.	Maharashtra	41
2.	Pondicherry	18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>

### **STATES REGISTERING OVER 100 CASES**

In two States as indicated in the table below, number of cases registered has been the highest.

**TABLE NO.4**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>State/UTs</b>	<b>No. of cases reported during 2002</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	343
2.	Karnataka	101
	<b>Total</b>	<b>444</b>

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

Progress of investigation of cases by the Police during the year 2002 has been shown in the following Table.

**TABLE NO.5**

S. No.	Item	No. of Cases	
		No.	Percentage of total
1	2	3	4
1.	<b>Total No. of cases (including brought forward)</b>	1773	100%
2.	No. of cases in which investigation was refused	1	00.06%
3.	No. of cases closed after investigation	274	15.45%
4.	No. of cases charge sheeted in courts	337	19.01%
5.	No. of cases pending with the police at the end of the year	1161	65.48%

The State-wise details of cases registered with the Police and their disposal during 2002 indicates that 526 fresh cases were registered in 11 States/UTs. The total number of cases including those brought forward from the previous years was 1773. A large number of cases were reported from Andhra Pradesh (343), Karnataka (101), Maharashtra (41) and Pondicherry (18). 15.45% of cases (274) were closed by the Police after investigation, 19.01% (337) were chargesheeted in the courts and 65.48% (1161) of the cases were pending with the Police at the end of the year 2002. The pendency was substantial in the State of Karnataka (1111). States/ UTs- wise details are at **Annexure- I.**

## **DISPOSAL OF CASES BY COURTS**

The details of disposal of cases by courts during the year 2002 are given in the Table given below.

**TABLE NO.6**

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

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b><u>No. of Cases</u></b>	
		<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage of Total</b>
1	2	3	4
1.	<b>Total No. of cases (including brought forward)</b>	9,011	
2.	Number of cases withdrawn by Government	13	00.14%
3.	Number of cases compounded or withdrawn	70	00.78%
4.	Number of cases disposed of by Courts	1,181	13.11%
(a)	Number of cases ending in conviction	150	12.70%
(b)	Number of cases ending in acquittal	1,031	87.30%
5.	Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of year	7,747	85.97%

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

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# **CHAPTER-3**

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

3.1 Development of the Scheduled Castes is the collective responsibility of the Central as well as the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. In the Central Government, various Ministries/Departments deal with sectoral issues relating to development of Scheduled Castes and are also required to formulate Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment deals with overall policy and co-ordination of matters relating to development of Scheduled Castes. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment supplements through special programmes to provide a fillip and augment the schemes implemented by other Central Ministries/Departments. During the year 2002, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment took the following steps for development of Scheduled Castes.

### **3.2 ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT**

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

The strategy of a Special Component Plan (SCP) was introduced in 1979-80 by the Planning Commission with a view to achieve the overall development of Scheduled Castes. The SCP is designed to channelise the flow of outlays and benefits from the general sector in the Plan of States/UTs and Central Ministries for the development of Scheduled Castes. It is an umbrella programme under which all schemes implemented by the State and Central Government are dovetailed for addressing the different needs of the Scheduled Castes. 27 States/UTs having a sizeable SC population formulated SCP during 2002 - 2003. A statement indicating the State wise SCP outlay and expenditure is at **Annexure-III**.

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

Special Central Assistance is provided as 100% grant to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations as an additive to the Special Component Plan implemented by them. Central Assistance under the scheme is allocated among the States/UTs based on the SC population, relative backwardness, and size of SCP to the State Plan and SC families covered under composite schemes. Rs.434.04 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2002-2003 (April 2002-March 2003).

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

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

Under the scheme, 100% grant is provided to States/UTs for training and rehabilitation of scavengers in alternate occupations. Besides, matching institutional finance at concessional rate of interest is provided under the schemes of NSKFDC and NSFDC. Rs.40.95 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2002-2003 (April 2002 - March 2003).

### **3.2.4 ASSISTANCE TO STATE SCHEDULED CASTES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS (SCDC)**

Under the scheme, 49% central share is released against 51% share released by the State Government/UT Administration to the State SC Development Corporations (SCDC), provided the recovery percentage of loan by SCDC from the beneficiaries is not less than 60%. Rs.25.00 crores was provided as central share under the scheme during the year 2002-2003 (April 2002 - March 2003).

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

The National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) was set up as a non- profit company under the aegis of the then Ministry of Welfare on 8<sup>th</sup> February 1989. The Corporation has an authorized

share capital of Rs. 1000 crores against which Rs. 451.10 crores has been paid up by 2002 - 2003.

With formulation of separate Ministry of Tribal Affairs looking after the development of Scheduled Tribes, the Corporation has been bifurcated into two Corporations, National SC Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) for Scheduled Castes and National ST Finance & Development Corporation (NSTFDC) for Scheduled Tribes. NSFDC is, therefore, looking after Scheduled Castes target group from 2002 - 2003.

**The NSFDC provides: -**

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

Rs. 15.10 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2002 - 2003 (April 2002 - March 2003).

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

NSKFDC was incorporated on 24-1-1997 under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, by the Government of India to act as an Apex Institution for all round socio-economic upliftment of the Safai Karamcharis and their dependents by extending concessional loan and other assistance for taking up income generation activities in a viable manner. Against an authorized share capital of Rs.200 crores, Central Government has paid Rs.101.75 crores to the Corporation by 2002 - 2003.

**The Corporation provides: -**

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

Rs.20.00 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2002 - 2003 (April 2002 - March 2003)

### **3.3 EDUCATIONAL EMPOWERMENT**

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

This is the major scheme of the Ministry for assisting students belonging to Scheduled Castes for pursuing studies at the post matric level. Under the scheme, 100% central assistance is provided to the States/UTs implementing the scheme, over and above their respective committed liability, which they are required to bear during every year of the Plan period from their own resources (except the North Eastern States). Rs. 153.05 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2002 – 2003 ( April 2002 – March 2003).

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

The scholarship under the scheme is provided to the students of families, who are engaged in unclean occupations. Under this Scheme, Central assistance is provided to the State Governments on 50:50 basis and 100% to Union Territory Administrations over and above their respective Committed Liability. Rs. 5.13 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2002 – 2003 (April 2002 - March 2003).

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

Under the scheme, 50% of the cost of construction in case of States, 100% in case of UTs, 45% in case of Non-Governmental Organization (grant-in – aid provided only for expansion of existing hostels on (45 by State & 10 by the NGO), 90% in case of Central Universities (10% by the Univ.) & 45% in case of other Universities (45 by State & 10 by the Univ.) is provided by the Central Government. Land for construction is required to be provided by the State Government/UT Administration. Proposal for construction along with the site plan, approved estimate, certificate of availability of land are required to be submitted along with the proposal. Rs. 41.99 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2002 – 2003 (April 2002 - March 2003)

#### **3.3.4 BOOK BANKS**

Under the scheme, a set of books costing between Rs.2,400/- to Rs.7,500/-, depending upon the courses, is provided to SC students. The provision of such sets of books also includes braille books and talking books/cassettes for visually handicapped students. Towards storage of these

books, a grant is also provided for almirahs. The Scheme provides for sharing of textbooks by two students in respect of graduate level courses and separate set of books is provided to individual students at Post-Graduate level and for those pursuing Chartered Accountancy. 50% of the total assistance is released to State Governments, 100% in case of UTs. Rs. 4.47 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2002 – 2003 (April 2002 - March 2003).

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

A Scheme for providing coaching facilities to Scheduled Caste students through pre-examination training centers, to help them to compete in various competitive examinations with an all India recruitment character such as the Civil Services Examination (Preliminary & Main), Entrance Examination for Professional Courses, Subordinate Services and Lower Services, Banking Recruitment Service and Railway Board etc. is being implemented.

1. The scheme aims at providing coaching for admission to the institutions imparting technical, vocational courses covering engineering, medical, agricultural, management, information technology and service related courses both in private and public sector. The scheme also provides for coaching for recruitment to services under Group 'A' and "B" under the Central and State Government, Public Sector undertaking, Banks as well as in Private Sector.

2. The Scheme provides for a stipend of Rs.700/- per month to the outstation students and Rs.225/- per month for local students for the Civil Services Examinations, CDS.NDA and Defence related services including Group 'A' or equivalent services in Central/State Governments, PSU's and private sector. For Group 'B' or equivalent services in Central/State Government, PSU's and private sector, the monthly rate of stipend is Rs.375/- and Rs.125/- for outstation and local candidates respectively. Similarly for all entrance examinations for professional courses and other service sector courses including private sector, the rate of monthly stipend is Rs.375 (outstation candidates) and Rs.125 (local candidates).

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

4. The selected institutions are paid on the basis of course and number of students per course. The funding pattern is 90:10 basis with Central Government

bearing 90% of the expenditure in case of courses run by NGOs, Universities and institution running coaching programmes. In case of institutions run by State Government, funding pattern is on 50:50 basis, while in case of UTs, it is 100%.

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

Rs. 5.47 crores was provided as a central assistance under the scheme during the year 2002 - 2003 (April 2002 - March 2003).

### **3.3.6 UPGRADATION OF MERIT**

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

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

Besides, Special allowances like readers allowance, transport allowance, escorts allowance etc. are provided to students with disabilities. Rs. 3.05 crores was provided as central assistance under the scheme during the year 2002 - 2003 (April 2002 - March 2003).

### **3.4 SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT**

#### **3.4.1 CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES ( PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES ACTS, 1989.**

Under the scheme, 50% assistance to States and 100% assistance to Union Territories is sanctioned for strengthening administrative and enforcement

machinery, other related measures, such as assistance for special cells, special Courts, legal aid, relief to victims, inter-caste marriage, publicity measures, survey of untouchability/ atrocity prone areas related measures. During the financial year 2002-2003, central assistance of Rs. 40.18 crores was provided as assistance to the States/UTs towards effective implementations of these two Acts.

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

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

All Stations of AIR have been mounting programmes for the 'Eradication of Untouchability' in their Special Audience Programmes (SAP) like Rural, Women, Youth and Children's programmes apart from the general broadcasts. These programmes have been in the form of Talks, Plays, Features, Discussions, Interviews, Comparing and Slogans etc. The total number of programmes broadcasted on publicity for the 'Eradication of Untouchability' in different dialects/regional languages from various All India Radio Stations during the calendar year 2002 were 6768 in numbers.

#### **3.5.2 DOORDARSHAN**

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

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

Publicity on 'Eradication of Untouchability' is part of DFP's normal publicity programmes. 268 Field Publicity Units of the Directorate are disseminating information on the theme of 'Eradication of Untouchability' by organising film shows, oral communication programmes and holding special interactive programmes in the form of essay competitions, debates, rural sports, rallies, mothers meets, seminars, symposia, drawing / painting competitions and

cleanliness competitions. In addition to day-to-day publicity work, short duration campaigns are also undertaken by the field publicity units to focus the theme by using the software available with the units. The theme is also highlighted on the birthday of Dr. B.R.Ambedkar.

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

DAVP issued an advertisement on the Republic Day (26.1.2002) on behalf of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment which highlighted the Constitutional provision on "Abolition of Untouchability". One folder of the schemes & programmes of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment was brought out in Hindi, English, Telugu and Kannada. A booklet, " Reaching the Unreached ", was also printed in English and Hindi. This printed material contained scheme under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. One video and one audio spot was also produced for Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The audio spot was broadcast by various radio stations including National Channel, FM and CBS. DAVP held exhibition on the themes concerning Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment at various places.

### **3.5.5 PUBLICATION DIVISION**

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

Name of the Journal	Articles
Yojana ( English)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Liberation of Scavengers-A National Concern ( October,2002)</li> <li>2. Harijan Sevak Sangh – The Crusade for Social Justice ( October, 2002)</li> </ol>
Yojana (Hindi)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bhangiyon Ka utthan-Ek Rashtriya Jarrorat ( October, 2002)</li> <li>2. Mahatma Gandhi Aur Samajik Samata ( October,2002)</li> <li>3. Pichari Jatiyon Main Samajik Gatishilta ( June, 2002)</li> </ol>
Yojana (Urdu)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sulabh International: Based on Gandhi's Ideology ( April,2002)</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Safai Mazdooron Ki Azadi : Ek Quami Sarokar ( October,2002)</li> <li>3. Dr. Bheem Rao Ambedkar ( December, 2002)</li> </ol>
Yojana (Punjai)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mahatma Gandhi and Social Equality ( October, 2002)</li> <li>2. Gandhi, The Man of Ages ( October, 2002)</li> <li>3. Economic Policies of Gandhi and their Significance ( October,2002)</li> <li>4. Human Rights in the world ( December,2002)</li> </ol>
Yojana (Oriya)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Balmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana ( September,2002)</li> <li>2. Mahatma Gandhi on Untouchability and Social Justice ( October, 2002)</li> <li>3. Empowerment of Scheduled Caste and Tribe Women of Orissa ( November,2002)</li> </ol>
Kurukshetra ( Hindi)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Aadim Jati Kshetron Main Manav Sansadhan Vikas ( January, 2002)</li> <li>2. Garibi Rekha Se Niche Ke Pariwaron Ke Liye Khadhyana Jari (January, 2002)</li> <li>3. Chhatisgarh Prasang: Adiwasi Ladkiyon Ke Madhyamik Shiksha Ke Chhunauti ( February, 2002)</li> <li>4. Chhatisgarh Prasang : Gramin Vikas Se Hi Hoga palayan Ka Ilaaj (February, 2002)</li> <li>5. Panchayton main Kamjore Vargon Ki Stithi: Ek Samiksha ( March, 2002)</li> <li>6. Janjatiya Kshtron main Panchayton Aur Gair-Sarkari Sangthano Ki bhumika ( April, 2002)</li> <li>7. Gaon, gali Aur Ganeshiya ( May, 2002)</li> <li>8. Abhawagrast Aur Bihad Gaono Ka Chehra Badalti Aurten ( July, 2002)</li> <li>9. Maa ( Kahani), August, 2002</li> <li>10. Goasta ( Kahani), September, 2002</li> <li>11. Mahatma Gandhi Ka Udharan</li> </ol>

	(October, 2002) 12. Indra Awas Yojana Ke Tahat Orissa Aur Jharkhand Ko 13.13 Crore Rupees Ki Dhanrasi Jari (November, 2002) 13. Vikash Ke Dorahe Par Khari Janjatiya Mahillan ( December, 2002)
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Besides the above articles, the Kurukshetra ( English ) Journal during the last year published articles to enlighten the people about the various initiatives by the Government to remove poverty.

### **3.5.6 SONG & DRAMA DIVISION**

The Song & Drama Division presented 432 programmes mainly on " Untouchability" in 8 States like Bihar, Rajasthan, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. In addition to other themes, the programmes were mainly on " Anti-Untouchability".

### **3.5.7 PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU**

The Press information Bureau publicised the efforts of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment in this regard by way of press notes, backgrounders and features for publication in print and electronic media. Moreover, several press conferences were organised which were addressed by the Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment and other senior officials. Regional / Branch offices of PIB also covered various functions organised by the Ministry in various parts of the country to create awareness against untouchability.

## **3.6 OTHER CENTRAL MINISTRIES**

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

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# CHAPTER-4

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

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

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

## **1. ANDHRA PRADESH**

### **LEGAL AID, TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION**

During the year 2002, an amount of Rs. 223.04 lakhs was incurred to provide monetary relief, legal aid, relief and rehabilitation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes victims/ dependents of victims of atrocities, including traveling allowance, medical etc., to 473 persons. The Andhra Pradesh State Scheduled Caste Cooperative Finance Corporation Limited is also providing economic and social rehabilitation to the victims.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS AND WORKING OF PCR CELL**

The Police Department has been given strict instructions to work effectively for eradication of untouchability and proper implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in the State and to register cases on priority. At present 12 DSPs have been appointed exclusively for investigation of cases of atrocities and the DSPs, CID in the remaining districts also investigate the cases of atrocities. In order to strengthen the PCR Cell, the proposal for designating Inspector General of Police, PCR as Head of the Department for administrative and financial control of the Cell with an independent office and creation of special mobile squads to every district and stationing of special police pickets in areas where serious crimes against Scheduled Castes have occurred, is under consideration of the Government.

### **COMMITTEES**

Under this Act, the High Power State Level Review Committee on atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been constituted in G.O. Ms. No. 49 SW (POA.1) Department, dated 21.05.2001 and the Committee will have its meeting once in every six months to review atrocities against Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been constituted vide G.O. Ms. No. 232, SW (H1) Department, dated 26.11.1991 which should have its meeting once in three months.

## **SPECIAL COURTS**

8 Special Session Courts were set up exclusively for speedy disposal of atrocity cases in the atrocity prone areas in Guntur, Chittoor, Secunderabad, Prakasam, Nellore, Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar and Medak. The State Government have also sanctioned another 4 session courts in the Districts, Cuddapah, Nizamabad, Krishna and Karimnagar. The proposal for conversion of Special Courts into exclusive Special Session Courts in the State is also under consideration of the Government.

## **IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

At the State level, DIG PCR Cell is working. Under this Cell, 12 DSPs have been appointed exclusively for investigation of cases and in the remaining districts, the DSPs, CID are investigating the cases. A massive programme for eradication of untouchability has been launched w.e.f. 1-11.2001 and the same had been included in the Janmaboomi programme giving wide publicity through media. On recommendations of Dr. Justice K.Punnayya Commission, Peace Committees have been constituted in the areas where large scale atrocities take place. Mandal level Committees with public representatives, officials, non-officials and SC,ST organizations with MRO as Member-Convenor have also been constituted. Non-official Advisory Committee to assist and advise the District incharge Minister on the problems of SCs and STs in the villages has also been constituted.

## **INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE**

During the year 2002-2003, as an incentive for inter-caste marriages, an amount of Rs. 79.14 lakhs has been spent on 791 inter-caste married couples.

## **PERIODICAL SURVEY**

Justice Punnaiah Commission recognized 12 districts viz., Prakasam, Guntur, West Godavari, Nellore, Vizianagaram, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Mahabubnagar, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Khammam and Adilabad as atrocity prone areas.

## **PUBLICITY MEASURES**

In order to curb the evil practice of untouchability and creating a proper awareness among the general public, circulars, pamphlets and other instructions have already been issued from time to time to launch an awareness campaign from IX th round Janmabhoomi 2000 to XVI th round of Janmabhoomi 2002 which was also observed as Weaker Sections janmabhoomi mainly on eradication of untouchability, removal of two glasses system, organizing temple entries, arrangement of community dinners, Dhobi and Barber services provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, access to Scheduled Castes to take water from common wells of the village etc., and eliminate any form of discrimination on caste basis with a particular reference to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

## **WEEKLY VISITS TO VILLAGES**

In G.O.Ms.No.105 SW (POA) Department , dated 31.10.2001, it has been ordered that all Mandal Level officials and non-officials including representatives of the Endowment Department and NGOs along with a Police officials not below the rank of S.I., would visit one village in a week in every Mandal on a fixed day. This team will interact with all sections of the people in the village including Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and convince and persuade upper caste people against evils of untouchability in its various forms and in whatever manner it is being practiced and also against atrocities. The team should lead the SCs and STs into the Village temple, provide access to the public water sources and get the separate glass for SCs system removed from the hotels. The team should also tackle any other village level social evils or superstitions like jogins, Basavis, Banamathi, Potharaju, Bonded labour, manual scavenging etc.,

Accordingly, all the District Collectors have been requested to prepare monthly action plan for the visit of the teams to the villages every week and to give advance intimation to the villages selected and also to involve all elected representatives, gram sarpanches, ward members and all villagers in the programme. They have also been requested to tackle the issues in a persuasive and positive manner in a congenial atmosphere avoiding eruption of any social confrontation, give wide publicity about the visits and send a comprehensive report covering all Mandals after completion of programme every week in the prescribed format.

## **CELEBRATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS DAY**

In G.O.Ms.No. 128, SW (POA) Department Dated 21.11.2001 it has been ordered that the 30<sup>th</sup> of every month (28<sup>th</sup> in February) should be celebrated as

Civil Rights Day in one village in each Mandal and all officials would be associated with oath on eradication of untouchability and the message of the Hon'ble Chief Minister would be read out. Cultural programmes like dramas, burrakathas on the theme of eradication of untouchability and prevention of atrocities on SCs and STs would also be conducted. Phamplets and other publicity material would be used for educating people on the evils of untouchability.

Accordingly, the District Collectors organized the weekly visits to the Villages during the 1<sup>st</sup> three weeks in January, February and March, 2002 and also the Civil Rights Day on 30.11.2002.

## **2. ARUNACHAL PRADESH**

Arunachal Pradesh is predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes only and so far cases of untouchability have not been received from any corner in the State.

## **3. ASSAM**

### **LEGAL AID**

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

### **COMMITTEES**

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

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

#### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

Police vigilance continued throughout the State alongwith the District Administration. The Sub-Divisional Welfare Officers are Vigilance Officers in respect of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 in the Sub-Divisions. The Sub-Divisional Welfare Officers are looking after the supervision and prosecution of cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

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

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

### **4. BIHAR**

#### **LEGAL AID**

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

#### **PUBLICITY**

For creating awareness amongst the public, the task has been entrusted to Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samities and Village Panchayats as per three tier Panchayati Raj System.

## **APPOINTMENT OF NODAL OFFICERS**

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

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

At State level, a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cell has been functioning under the Director General of Police (CID) at Headquarters.

## **COMMITTEES**

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

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

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

## **SPECIAL COURTS**

No separate Special Court has, however, been set up under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

## **APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

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

## **5. CHHATTISGARH**

### **LEGAL AID**

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

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

No untouchability prone areas have been identified in the State.

### **PERIODIC SURVEY**

During the year 2002, no case was registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and as such there was no need of a separate survey to be conducted.

### **PUBLICITY**

For wide publicity, an amount of Rs. 3.30 lakhs was incurred during the year 2002-2003. 61 Sadhavana Shibirs were also held in the districts during the year.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

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

### **INTER CASTE MARRIAGES**

With a view to eradicate the evil practice of untouchability, the State Government is implementing inter-caste marriage scheme to promote and support the couples whose marriages are performed with non-Scheduled Castes.

Towards Incentive for inter - caste marriages, 92 couples were provided incentive of Rs. 3.52 lakhs during 2002-2003.

Likewise for promoting community marriages an expenditure of Rs. 1.24 lakhs was incurred during 2002-2003 benefiting 125 persons.

## **6. GOA**

### **LEGAL AID**

No beneficiaries have been covered under this scheme in the year.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

The State Government has already notified the Session Courts in North Goa and South Goa as Special Courts to deal with the cases under the Act. Government has also specified appointment of Special Public Prosecutors under the Act. The cases registered under the Act are negligible and existing arrangement of trial of atrocities cases is adequate.

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

There are no vulnerable and untouchability prone areas in the State of Goa.

### **INTER CASTE MARRIAGES**

During the year 2002, a budget provision Rs 1.00 lakh was made. In all 5 couples were benefited and an expenditure of Rs. 50,000/- was incurred.

### **COMMITTEES**

The State Government has appointed two Committees under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare for the welfare and benefit

of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. The meeting takes place oftenly.

## **7. GUJARAT**

### **LEGAL AID**

The budget provision for legal aid is made under BCK 57, "Nagrik Cell". The scheme is in implementation as prescribed under Government resolution No SCW/1088/3955/B/J dated 25.1.1989. The prescribed income limit is of Rs. 12,000/- p.a. The rate of financial assistance is Rs. 3000/- for a criminal case and Rs. 500/- for a civil case.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

At the Secretariat level, the Principal Secretary, assisted by the Deputy Secretary and the Under Secretary of the Social Justice and Empowerment Department looks after the work while at Directorate level, the Director is looking after the work. A special Cell viz "Nagrik Cell" has been created in the Directorate and a Deputy Director has been appointed to look after the Cell. Three Regional Vigilance Officers are working at Vadodara, Ahmedabad and Rajkot for looking after incidents of atrocities within their jurisdiction.

The Secretary Social Justice & Empowerment Department has been nominated as the Nodal Officer under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. Three Regional Vigilance officers have also been nominated as Special Officer under Rule 9 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

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

- Law officers have been instructed to deal with the cases of atrocities effectively in court particularly cases under Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

### **INTER –CASTE MARRIAGE**

The State Government of Gujarat has been implementing a scheme namely Dr. Savitaben Ambedkar inter-cast Marriage scheme. The inter-caste marriages between the non-Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Castes have proved to be effective in breaking the caste barrier. An incentive of Rs. 50,000/- is provided, i.e. Rs. 25,000/- in the form of National Savings Certificate and Rs. 25,000/- in cash for the purchase of household kit for the marriage between non- Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Castes. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs had been provided in the budget for covering 100 couples.

During the year 2002-2003, 124 such couple were covered and an amount of Rs. 59.85 lakhs had been disbursed.

### **COMMITTEES**

#### **HIGH LEVEL COMMITTEE**

A High Level Committee has been set up under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister for effective implementation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. Besides the Finance Minister, the Revenue Minister, the Social Welfare Minister and some of Members of Parliament and State Legislatures and Senior Government officers are also the members of the Committee.

#### **State Level Committee:**

A State Level Committee has been working under the Chairpersonship of the Secretary in charge of Social Welfare for reviewing the reports of Vigilance Officers of Vigilance Squads. This Committee constitutes of Home Secretary, Legal Secretary, Special Inspector General of Police etc. The Committee reviews the cases of atrocities and other points regarding land, trial of cases and rehabilitation of victims under the State, contingency plan etc.

In the year 2002, three meetings of State level committee were held on 24.1.2002, 18.4.2002 and 10.7.2002 and reviewed the cases of atrocities and other related aspects.

### **District Level Committee:**

At District level, the District Vigilance Committees have been constituted under the Chairpersonship of District Collector of the respective District. Such Committees consist of District Panchayat President, Chairman of District Social Justice Committee, District Development Officer, District Superintendents of Police District Government Public Prosecutor, Members of Parliament/Members of Legislative Assembly and prominent Social Workers of respective Districts. This Committee looks after the effective implementation of the Act. The District Committees meet regularly every quarter and in the year 2002. 75 meetings of such Committees were held.

### **Taluka Level Committee :**

Taluka level Committees have been set up in every Taluka under the Chairpersonship of Taluka Mamlatdar for the same purpose. The Chairperson of the Taluka Social Justice Committee, Public Prosecutor, Police Inspector and Sub-Inspector of Taluka are the Members of the Committee.

### **City level Committees:**

Under the Chairpersonship of the Police Commissioner, City level Committees have also been set up. Government Public Prosecutor, Municipality Commissioner and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Members of Municipal Corporation are members of these committees. These committees review the cases of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

## **IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

No Untouchability prone area has been identified in the State

## **PERIODICAL SURVEY**

No periodical survey has been carried out during the year 2002.

## **SPECIAL COURTS**

No special courts have been set up for trial of offences under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

## **PUBLICITY**

For wide publicity of the said Act, printed booklets both in Gujarati and English were circulated among Authorities / Non officials, villages panchayats, Social Workers and Voluntary Organizations.

## **State Level Seminar**

The State level seminar was held during 2002 at Surat. Prominent Social Workers, Professors and Heads of the different Non-Government Organizations and High level Officials had participated in the seminar. Center for Social Studies, Surat organized this seminar and an expenditure of Rs. 30000/- was incurred for the same. This seminar was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment. The booklet containing various schemes and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was distributed to all participants. It was discussed that the Social Workers and Non-Government Organization had suggested various steps to curb atrocities such as to establish more awareness centers, legal education to victims and wide publicity of various safeguards and the Act.

## **Efforts for Involving Non-Government Organization**

Non-Government Organizations, Voluntary Agencies and prominent leaders in the field are invited for active participation in the District level shibirs, State level seminars and workshops.

## **8. HARYANA**

### **LEGAL AID**

Assistance for legal aid is provided for cases pertaining to practice of untouchability, non entry into temples/drinking water, wells and other public

places, mutation of land records, abduction and kidnapping of girls and women and cases pertaining to reservations meant for Scheduled Castes. Expenses towards witnesses and court fees are also met under the scheme. During the calendar year 2002, an amount of Rs.1000/- was utilized benefiting two persons. There is no income ceiling to avail of the scheme of legal aid.

### **INTER CASTE MARRIAGE**

Financial assistance of Rs.25, 000 (60% in the form of fixed deposit for six years and 40% in cash) is provided to a couple, one of whom belongs to Scheduled Caste Community, contracting inter-caste marriage. During the calendar year 2002, an expenditure of Rs.4.00 lakhs was incurred for the benefit of sixteen such couples.

### **ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

There is no atrocity prone area in the State.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

District Welfare Officers have been entrusted with the responsibility of effective implementation of the Act.

### **SURVEY**

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

### **COMMITTEES**

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

### **AWARD TO PANCHAYATS**

During the calendar year 2002, an amount of Rs. 40,000/- was given towards distribution of awards to 8 Panchayats @ Rs.5000/- (per Panchayat) as

an encouragement for the work in field of construction of roads in villages and promoting admission of girls in schools.

### **ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY**

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

## **9. HIMACHAL PRADESH**

### **LEGAL AID**

Assistance for legal matters is provided free of cost by the State Legal Aid Board to a person whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 25,000/-. There is, however, no income ceiling for SCs/STs, women and children. Free legal aid scheme includes expenses towards litigation as well as TA/DA to witnesses. During the year 2002, 45 Scheduled Castes and 7 Scheduled Tribes persons were benefited. Under the scheme, Rs. 1200/- at Sub-Divisional level, Rs.1600/- at District level and Rs. 4000/- at High Court level are paid to a lawyer as fees per case as assistance. Rs. 6,60,428/- was incurred upto 31.12.2002 under the scheme.

### **INTER CASTE MARRIAGES**

Financial assistance @ Rs.25, 000/- per couple is provided to those high caste who marry Scheduled Caste. In the year, 2002-2003, an expenditure of Rs. 41.66 lakhs was incurred.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

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

## **UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

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

## **PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS CELL**

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

## **COMMITTEES**

In pursuance of sub-section (4) of Section 15A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, a State level Committee has been constituted.

## **10. JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

### **COMMITTEES**

The State level vigilance Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Add. Director General of Police, CID, Police Headquarters, Jammu & Kashmir.

### **LEGAL AID**

The Scheduled Castes are provided / entitled to free legal services without any restriction on income, in the State.

## **11. JHARKHAND**

### **LEGAL AID**

There is a provision of giving legal aid upto Rs. 1000/- to the affected persons under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 by the Deputy

Commissioners of the District. The State share as provided in the Annual Budget for this purpose was sanctioned during the financial year 2002-2003 to all the Districts.

### **INTER-CASTES MARRIAGES**

In order to get rid of the practice of untouchability in the State, a provision of giving Rs.25, 000/- as grant to couples of inter caste marriages have been made by the Government. The budget provision of Rs. 22,00,000/- was made during the year 2002-2003 and also allotted.

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

No case has been reported in the State under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. However, Government is committed to take stringent measures to eradicate the practice of untouchability.

### **PCR CELL**

A special Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cell has been constituted under the crime investigation branch of the Police Department. The Cell is headed by the Director General of Police, a Superintendent of Police, a Deputy Superintendent of Police and other officers and staff. Vigilance of cases is maintained by the Cell and review of the progress of investigation of crimes is made from time to time.

### **COMMITTEES**

Under the provisions of the Act, a State level Vigilance Committee has been set up under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister.

### **PUBLICITY**

Steps are being taken for publicity of the measures taken under the Act and instructions have been issued to the Tribal Welfare Commissioner to ensure publicity through the Deputy Commissioners.

## **SURVEY**

Periodical surveys on impact of measures taken under the Act is done by the Jharkhand Tribal Research Institute, Ranchi.

## **12. KARNATAKA**

### **LEGAL AID**

The Karnataka Legal Aid Services Authority provides free legal assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons without prescribing any income limit. The expenses of the legal aid are being met out of the general funds provided to the Legal Services Authority by the Government of Karnataka. During the year 2002, 303 Scheduled Castes and 89 Scheduled Tribes were given legal aid.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

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

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

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

## **COMMITTEES**

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

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

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

## **IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

Periodic surveys are conducted to identify untouchability prone areas and action is taken to remove irritants which lead to tensions between caste Hindus on one hand and members of the Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes on the other.

During 2002-2003, the Department of Social Welfare has conducted a survey in all the villages of the State to find out as to what extent untouchability is still prevalent

## **INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES**

Financial assistance to inter-caste married couples is sanctioned under a centrally sponsored scheme (at the rate of Rs. 25,000/- per couple). An amount of Rs. 240.00 lakhs was spent for payment of incentive to 960 inter-caste married couples.

## **SURVEY**

During the year 1993-94, a survey of the status of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 in Karnataka was conducted by the Centre for Research and

Development of Dalits under a scheme sponsored by DCRE, Government of Karnataka.

### **PUBLICITY MEASURES**

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

## **13. KERALA**

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

A Special Cell is functioning in the Police Headquarters of the State, under the supervision of the Inspector General of Police (PCR). The Special Cell was initially formed at the State Police Headquarters as per G.O.(RT) No.71/79/Home, dated 5.1.1979. Three Special Mobile Squads (SMS) are functioning in the Districts of Palakkad, Kasargode and Wayanad. Each squad consists of 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1 Sub-Inspector of Police and 2 Head Constables/ Police Constables and 1 Driver.

The Squad at Kasargode has jurisdiction over Kannur District also. These squads are working directly under the control of District Superintendent of Police concerned. As per the State Police Headquarters Circular No. 44/94 dated 29.9.94, the Director General of Police has ordered that all cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 will also be investigated by the Special Mobile Squad.

The Inspectors of the squad maintain close liaison with the District Advisory Committee dealing with problems affecting the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in their respective Districts.

The Special Cell at State Police Headquarters keeps a watch over the handling of matters relating to cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The Special Cell also monitors criminal cases registered in the State and petitions presented by the members of SCs/STs. In some cases when it is found necessary, enquiries are conducted by the Superintendent of Police (Special Cell). Information on commission of offences under the Protection

of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is collected from all the Commissioners of Police and the District Superintendents of Police concerned and action is pursued on the basis of such intelligence. The FIRS/GCRS and progress reports of the cases are also being obtained from the Districts and scrutinised and instructions are given for completing investigation quickly and to submit chargesheet to the Courts as early as possible without giving room to the culprits to escape from the clutches of law. Strict directions have been given to all the District Superintendents of Police and the Commissioner of Police to arrest the accused within 24 hours of the commission of the crime and to oppose their bail. Strict instructions have also been given to the Public Prosecutors also to oppose bail. In this connection, it may be noted that all offences under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 are treated as grave crimes and investigated by the Dy. Superintendents of Police.

The District Superintendents of Police/Commissioners of Police are also conducting mass contact programmes and receiving petitions by visiting SC/ST colonies within their Districts.

The District Women Cell functions under the Chairpersonship of the District Superintendent of Police/Commissioner of Police with lady MPs/MLAs and lady Social Workers as members.

Immediately on registering a case under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, information and express report is sent to the District Superintendent of Police / Commissioners of Police concerned. No untouchability prone area or atrocity prone area has come to notice so far in the State.

### **COMMITTEES**

Government has constituted an Advisory Committee at the State and District levels for dealing with matters relating to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All SC/ST MPs, MLAs, District Officers and Non-Officials nominated by the State Government are members of the Committee. The Committee is intended for monitoring effective implementation of various schemes and measures for the effective implementation of the rules and orders intended to safeguard the interests of SCs and STs. The Government of Kerala have also constituted a District Level Committee in each district under the Chairpersonship of District Collectors and District Superintendents of Police/Commissioners of Police as members for the review and effective implementation of the provisions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention

of Atrocities) Act, 1989 as per G.O.(RT)No.1052/92/Home dated 29.2.1992. The Legislative Committee also monitors and assesses the implementation of the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and other measures intended for the welfare of the members of the SCs/STs.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

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

### **IDENTIFICATION OF THE AREAS**

The State Government has already identified areas where incidents / crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are more than in other parts. Three special Mobile Squads are functioning in Palakkad, Kasargode and Wayanad Districts for preventing offences against the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including offences under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

### **PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES**

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

## **14. MADHYA PRADESH**

### **LEGAL AID**

During the year 2002-2003, a provision of Rs.9.60 lakhs was made for providing legal aid through Legal Aid and Legal Advice Board. Assistance of

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

### **INTER CASTE MARRIAGES**

For eradication of untouchability and to promote inter-caste marriages, the State Government has implemented a scheme of inter-caste marriage. In accordance with the provision of the scheme, financial grant of Rs.10000/- and a certificate is given to a couple, one of whom belongs to a Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. During the year 2002-2003, an expenditure of Rs.06.89 lakhs was incurred out of a provision of Rs.16.00 lakhs and 61 couples were covered.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

(a) A Protection Civil Rights Cell has been set up by the State Government to oversee the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and in particular to ensure that relief is provided to the victims. The Additional Director, Additional Director General of Police, Joint Director and other staff are posted in the Cell. During the year 2002-2003, a budget provision of Rs.54.50 lakhs was made for this Cell out of which, Rs.20.03 lakhs were utilized.

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

### **COMMITTEES**

#### **A) STATE LEVEL COMMITTEE**

A State level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister of the State has been constituted with Members of Legislative Assembly, non officials, Social Workers, Secretaries of Department of Home, Scheduled Tribes Development, Scheduled Castes Development and the Director General of Police as members, to review the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. The committee meeting was held on 8.8.2002.

#### **B) DISTRICT LEVEL COMMITTEE**

District Level Committees under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrates have also been set up. The members of the District Level

Committee are elected Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly, Superintendent of Police, three gazetted officers of the State, five non official members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 3 persons representing NGOs.

## **SURVEYS**

Untouchability prone areas have been surveyed in the State.

## **UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

The State Government has identified the untouchability prone areas. Identification of survey was based on the cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The details of identified districts are given below: -

<b><u>S.No.</u></b>	<b><u>Name of District</u></b>	<b><u>No. of villages/area identified as Untouchability/atrocitiy prone</u></b>
1.	Indore	1
2.	Tikamgarh	6
3.	Chhatarpur	4
4.	Khandwa	6
5.	Ujjain	18
6.	Dewas	9
7.	Ratlam	9
8.	Guna	23
9.	Morena	4
10.	Shahdol	7
11.	Gwalior	7
12.	Shivpuri	8
13.	Satna	4
14.	Mandsaur	9
15.	Shajapur	12
16.	Balaghat	10
17.	Seoni	3
18.	Dhar	5
19.	Khargone	2
20.	Narsinghpur	8
21.	Mandla	2

22.	Nimach	3
23.	Sagar	15
24.	Damoh	8
25.	Datia	3
26.	Bhopal	4
27.	Sehore	8
28.	Betul	9
29.	Rajgarh	12
30.	Raisen	6
31.	Vidisha	18
32.	Chhindwara	16
33.	Jabalpur	7
34.	Rewa	29
35.	Bind	2
36.	Sheopur	1
37.	Harda	3
38.	Katni	7
39.	Umaria	1
40.	Dindori	4
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Total		313

### **SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS**

38 Scheduled Caste Welfare Thanas have been set up for registering cases relating to atrocities and untouchability offences. Such Thanas have been set up in Morena, Bhind, Ujjain, Rajgarh, Panna, Vidisha, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Bhopal, Mandla, Gwalior, Ratlam, Indore, Chhindwara, Khargone, Balaghat, Dhar, Seoni, Dewas, Datia, Mandasour, Damoh, Shajapur, Tikamgarh, Narsinghpur, Sidhi, Sagar, Shivpuri, Chhatarpur, Rewa, Sehore, Satna, Hoshangabad, Shahdol, Raisen, Betul, Guna and Khandwa.

During the year 2002-2003, a budget provision of Rs. 1226.55 lakhs was made for this Police Stations out of which an amount of Rs. 693.00 lakhs has been incurred during the year.

### **PUBLICITY**

#### **A. Sadbhawana Shivirs**

Sadbhawana Shivirs were organized in all the districts of the State for eradication of untouchability. During the year 2002-2003, an amount of Rs. 10.00

lakhs was disbursed to districts. The Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly, Chairperson of Zilla Panchayat and Members, Members of Nagar Panchayat and Gram Panchayat and Members of Scheduled Castes and non-members of Scheduled Castes also participated in the Shivirs. The publicity was also made to the provisions of schemes of Welfare of SCs / STs and the Act. The community lunch were also organized amongst members of Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Castes during the Shivar.

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

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

During the year 2002-2003, an amount of Rs. 2.10 lakhs was disbursed to districts for awards to panchayats.

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

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

## **15. MAHARASHTRA**

### **LEGAL AID**

Legal aid committees are existing at every district and taluka places to help the persons from the categories of economically weaker section of the society by providing free legal aid and persons with the annual income below Rs. 6,000/- are entitled to get the benefit of the said scheme. There are no separate legal aid centers constituted for the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons. They can get the benefit of the free legal aid from these centers.

## **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 is implemented in the State of Maharashtra since enactment. The special machinery under Social Welfare Department has been created in addition to regular Department set up. A Dy. Director is heading the Cell which proper following actions: -

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

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

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

## **COMMITTEES**

The Vigilance Committees have been created at District, Divisional and State level. District level vigilance Committee is headed by District Magistrate. Divisional level vigilance committee is headed by the Divisional Commissioner and State level vigilance Committee is headed by the Chief Minister. The Committee reviews the offences, investigation and rehabilitation.

## **INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES**

To eradicate the caste element, inter-caste marriages are promoted under the scheme. The scheme is extended to the marriages between advanced community and backward classes. Such a marriage is encouraged by giving financial assistance to extent of Rs. 15,000/-. During the year 2002-2003, 164 inter-caste married couples were encouraged with financial assistance of Rs. 24.67 lakhs.

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

The surveys of villages are exercised by the Social Welfare Inspectors of District Social Welfare Officer appointed under the Protection of

Civil Rights Act schemes. The report of survey of the village is submitted to District vigilance and control Committee under the chairpersonship of District Collector. District vigilance committee reviews the reports submitted by the inspector and declare the village as: -

- a) Sensitive
- b) Non-Sensitive
- c) Partially Sensitive

The declared list is kept with the implementing officers i.e. District Collector, District Police officer for taking care of the said village and to keep keen observation on activities.

The Police Department keeps keen observation on the untouchability prone areas. The State-wise information of sensitive village for the calendar year 2002 is mentioned in the table given below.

S.No.	Name of District	Highly Sensitive	Partially Sensitive	Less Sensitive	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bombay	-	-	-	-
2.	Sindhudurg	19	-	-	19
3.	Thane	59	-	-	59
4.	Raigad	-	-	-	-
5.	Ratnagiri	11	-	-	11
6.	Nasik	-	-	-	-
7.	Dhule	24	-	-	24
8.	Jalgaon	8	15	-	23
9.	Nandurbar	10	-	-	10
10.	Ahmednagar	2	4	-	6
11.	Pune	21	3	-	24
12.	Satara	-	2	-	2
13.	Sangli	15	2	-	17
14.	Solapur	17	2	-	19
15.	Kolapur	6	5	-	11
16.	Amravati	166	23	-	189
17.	Yeotmal	48	14	-	62
18.	Buldhana	-	21	-	21
19.	Akola	13	11	-	24
20.	Nagpur	31	-	-	31

21.	Wardha	9	7	-	16
22.	Bhandara	65	-	-	65
23.	Gondia	36	-	-	36
24.	Chandrapur	35	-	-	35
25.	Aurangabad	13	14	-	27
26.	Jalana	-	8	-	8
27.	Beed	31	-	-	31
28.	Parbhani	67	-	-	67
29.	Hingoli	81	-	-	81
30.	Nanded	20	-	-	20
31.	Osmanabad	5	13	-	18
32.	Latur	-	21	-	21

## **PUBLICITY**

### **1. Parishads**

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

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

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

For involving students in the movement of eradicating social evils, various schemes have been formulated.

### **3. Elocation Competition**

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

### **4. Essay Competition**

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

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

During the year 2002-2003, a programme of sensitization of village level workers and officers was undertaken. Under the scheme, one-day workshop was organized at 352 Panchayat Samittee level. 35,2000 participants attended the said workshop. Amongst them were the Sarpanch, Secretary and Members of Grampanchayat, Talathi & Police Patil of village and Police employees of Police Stations. Expenditure to the extent of Rs. 39,35, 360/- was incurred on organization of 352 workshops during the year.

## **16. MEGHALAYA**

The problem of untouchability does not exist in Meghalaya since it is primarily inhabited by the Tribal people. Hence, the information in this regard may be treated as Nil.

## **17. MIZORAM**

Almost all inhabitants of the people living in Mizoram are Scheduled Tribes and there is no practice of untouchability / atrocity against the Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

## **18. NAGALAND**

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

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

## **19. ORISSA**

### **LEGAL AID**

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

Out of the funds provided by the State Government under Non Plan and State Plan, a sum of Rs. 32,119/- in favour of 14 Scheduled Castes beneficiaries and Rs. 500/- in favour of one Scheduled Tribes beneficiary have been allotted for sanction during 2002-2003 under Legal Aid Scheme.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

Government have constituted District Human Rights Protection Cell in 32 Police Districts to deal with the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and other Acts also. Specifically no separate set of officers have been appointed for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. The existing staff of the Cell is managing the work.

The work of the above officers is closely monitored and supervised by the Additional Director General of Police HRPC, Cuttack, Orissa.

### **COMMITTEES**

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

Review meetings on incidents of atrocities are being held regularly in every quarter under the Chairpersonship of the Principal Secretary, Home Department. Other agencies of the State Government associated with

implementation of provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, also participate in such meetings.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

There is no exclusive special court constituted for trial of offences under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 in the State.

### **PERIODIC SURVEYS**

Atrocity prone areas have been identified by the District Magistrates and the Superintendents of Police.

The ST & SC Development Department have appointed the concerned Additional District Magistrate as Special Officer. The District Magistrates / Superintendents of Police are being instructed to conduct periodic survey and submit report.

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

Recently atrocity prone areas have been identified by District Magistrates / Superintendents of Police which have been notified by the State Government vide Notification No. 1802 dated 12.1.2003 of the ST & SC Development Department.

### **PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES**

Copies of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 translated into Oriya have been circulated amongst various Departments and functionaries. Wide publicity is also given by the Information and Public Relations Department through various mass media about evil practice of untouchability and provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. The field Officers of ST & SC Development Department usually contact the villagers in course of their tour for creating awareness against the practice of untouchability through group discussions. During 2002-2003, a sum of Rs.1,30,000/- available under CSP scheme has been utilized by the districts in conducting the publicity programmes.

Leading Non – official Organizations working at the State / District level for Welfare and upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given

grants to supplement their efforts in doing useful work for creating awareness against the evil practice of untouchability in bringing social harmony through posters, handbills, group discussions, staging of dramas at important public places and helping the Scheduled Caste persons for entry into the public places like hotels, temples, and drinking water sources etc.

### **INTER CASTE MARRIAGES**

Cash incentive @ Rs. 3,000/- per couple is provided for inter-caste marriages between caste Hindus & Scheduled Castes for social integration and removal of untouchability. A sum of Rs.33,000/- was provided under scheme for Inter Caste marriage during 2002 - 2003 to 11 couples.

### **OTHERS**

1. The Superintendents of Police of all districts have been instructed to submit preventive proceedings U/s 107/116/177 Cr. P.C. where there is apprehension of commission of such offences by sabarns ( Higher Caste people) on S.Cs.
2. Public order and tranquility in atrocity prone area is maintained.
3. Sense of Security is ensured among the members of SC / ST by proper enquiry / investigation, wherever necessary.
3. Joint enquiry is conducted promptly.
4. District level vigilance and monitoring committee have been formend.
5. Advance intelligence is collected about likely atrocity on SC/ST and preventive steps are taken.
6. Efforts are made to create awareness among the SC / ST Community about their constitutional rights.

## **20. PUNJAB**

### **LEGAL AID**

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

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

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

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

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

### **COMMITTEES**

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

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

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

### **PUBLICITY**

Wide publicity to the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 is made by way of organizing seminars, debates at District & State Headquarters. Publicity of welfare schemes is also done through advertisements in various newspapers. Folders, booklets are got printed on various programmes and distributed free of cost among the masses so that majority of the people can avail benefits of schemes. Boards and Hoardings are also being installed in the State highlighting the provisions of this Act.

### **INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES**

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

## **21. RAJASTHAN**

### **LEGAL AID**

The Legal Services are provided under that Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, Rajasthan State Legal Service Authority Rules, 1995 to the persons entitled under the above referred Act and Rules.

During the year 2002, the persons benefited of legal services in the State are as under: -

<b>Period</b>	<b>Scheduled Castes</b>	<b>Scheduled Tribes</b>
1.1.2002 to 31.12.2002	692	1010

### **INTER CASTE MARRIASE**

Financial assistance of Rs. 5000/- has been provided to the inter caste marriage couples through Social Welfare Department, in which one belongs to Scheduled Castes Community, contracting inter-caste marriage. No amount has been sanctioned during the year 2002 – 2003.

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

A Civil Rights Cell exists in the Police Headquarters under the supervision of Inspector General of Police CID (CB) with supporting staff at State level to review the cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

Apart from this Cell, 21 Special Cells have also been set up in the State under the supervision of Deputy Superintendent of Police for prompt and immediate investigation of cases registered under the Act.

### **COMMITTEES**

A State level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister has been constituted which includes the State Minister of Social Welfare

Department as Vice Chairperson and Chairperson, Scheduled Castes Committee, Members of Legislative Assembly, Secretaries of Home, Law, Revenue, Urban & Rural, Social Welfare Departments, Director General of Police, Managing Director of Rajasthan Scheduled Castes Development Co-operative Corporation, Director, Local Body Department and Director, Social Welfare Department as Members of the Committee.

The main functions of the Committee are as under:-

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

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

### **PERIODIC SURVEY**

No survey has been carried out during the year 2002 under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

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

No separate untouchability prone area has been identified. As and when such case has been brought to the notice, immediate action has been initiated.

## **22. TAMIL NADU**

### **LEGAL AID**

The State Legal Services Authority is not dealing with the cases pertaining to the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

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

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Name of the headquarters</b>	<b>Jurisdiction over the Districts</b>
1.	Madurai	Madurai Commissionerate, Madurai Dindigul Theni, Ramanthapuram, Sivagangai and Virudhu Nagar Districts.
2.	Trichy	Trichy Commissionerate, Trichy, Perambalur, Karur and Pudukottai Districts.
3.	Thanjavur	Thanjavur, Nagapattinam and Thiruvarur Districts.
4.	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli Commissionerate, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Kanniyakumari Districts.

The cases are being disposed of expeditiously in all the 4 Special Courts. Another proposal for formation of 2 more courts is under consideration of Government. (In addition, there are 11 designated courts to try offences under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 as well as the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

### **COMMITTEES**

The State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee and District vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been formed. The State Vigilance and

Monitoring Committee is chaired by the Hon' ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu whereas the District Vigilance and Monitoring committees are functioning under the Chairpersonship of the District Collectors concerned.

### **PCR CELL**

The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, is being enforced not only by all the Police Stations in Tamil Nadu but also by 34 Special PCR Mobile Squads located at each of 34 District headquarters. For effective enforcement, each mobile squad headed by an Inspector of Police, 1 Sub-inspector of Police, 3 head constables, 2 Police Constables is functioning for prevention and detection of cases.

2. For collection of statistical information concerning the Act, a statistical unit consisting of 1 Statistical inspector is attached to each mobile squad and assisted by the Staff of PCR units.

3. The Additional Director General of Police, Social Justice CID and the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Human Rights, Social Justice CID Chennai monitor the enforcement of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 cases and also supervise the functioning of the PCR Mobile squads. The Additional Director General of Police, Social Justice CID has been provided with necessary back up staff including the post of one Economist and one Sociologist (for research and analysis) 2 Superintendents, 6 assistants, 3 typists, 6 office assistants and 2 driver head constables, seven supervisory squads also exist, each headed by a deputy Superintendent of Police with the supporting staff 1 driver police constable with a jeep with headquarters at Chennai, Trichy, Madurai, Villupuram, Thanjavur, Ramanthapuram and Thirunelveli.

### **SURVEYS**

Survey has been a regular feature in Tamil Nadu. A post of Statistical Inspector has been specially created in the PCR Units in all the Districts / Commissionerates for this purpose. To supervise the survey works, two posts (an Economist and a Sociologist) exist in the office of the Additional Director General of Police, Social Justice CID, Chennai.

2. 406 Villages have been identified as atrocity / dormant atrocity prone Villages. In these Villages, every year, a survey is conducted to check availability of basic amenities like.

- a) Link Road
- b) Street lights

- c) Pathway to burial grounds
- d) Drinking Water

In addition, the officers also enquire with regard to any social disability arising on the ground of untouchability and general grievances if any.

3. Whenever any petitions are received from any Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe alleging discrimination, an enquiry report is called for. If the enquiry reveals any discrimination, it is ensured that not only by registration of cases but also a survey of those villages is conducted.

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

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

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

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

As per the above norms, 174 villages have been identified as atrocity prone and 232 villages as dormat atrocity prone during the year 2002. These villages are surveyed by the staff of PCR units in the Districts and bring it to the notice of Superintendent of Police and Collector for taking precautionary and preventive measures to avoid any untoward incidents / clashes between the Scheduled Castes and non Scheduled Castes.

## **PUBLICITY**

To educate the public, two mobile publicity units with staff and audio visual equipment have been established which cover all the districts in the State.

To create awareness among the public feature film captioned "Pudhiya Sarithiram" "Vazhu Vazhavidu" and "Kallam Maridichu" are screened in villages. Every year the Adi- Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department participates in the Republic Day pageantry float depicting new schemes introduced.

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is sanctioned from State Budget for 1 Village in each District where untouchability is not followed and people live harmoniously. The funds are used for provisions of basic amenities such as supply of drinking water, pathway, construction of school building, child welfare, center for repair works, construction of water tub for cattles, provisions of street lights or for any other purpose useful to the village, as decided by the Panchayat.

In addition, funds are provided on 50:50 sharing basis between Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu for:

- a) Manithaneya Vara vizha is celebrated in all the Districts from 24<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> January by conducting meetings to focus the attention of the public at a cost of Rs.5.00 lakhs every year.
- b) Villupattu Kuzhu artists are engaged to focus public attention.
- c) Community feasts are arranged every year on 26<sup>th</sup> January, 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2<sup>nd</sup> October or any other local importance day of the District.
- d) Voluntary organizations are involved in arranging sama bandhi bojanam / community feasts.
- e) During 2002-2003 a sum of Rs. 19.07 lakhs was spent for this purpose.

## **23. TRIPURA**

### **LEGAL AID**

In the State of Tripura, legal aid to Scheduled Castes is provided under the legal services authorities Act, 1987. The Tripura State legal services authority was constituted on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1998 by a notification issued by the Law Department of the Government of Tripura. District legal services authority and Sub-Divisional legal services committees were also formed by Government notification on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1998 and 9<sup>th</sup> July, 1998 respectively. The Commissioner & Secretary to the

Government of Tripura is also an ex-officio Member of the Tripura State Legal Services Authority.

2. According to the provisions of the Tripura State Legal Services Authority Rules, 1998 legal aid is provided in the following manner:-
- (a) A person whose annual income from all sources does not exceed eighteen thousand rupees is entitled to legal services, if the case is before a Court other than the Supreme Court.
  - (b) In cases where the High Court or the Supreme Court provides legal service under any order, legal service shall be deemed to have been provided by an authority of a Committee in relaxation of all the conditions laid down in the Rules, 1988.
  - (c) Legal aid is also provided in all matters aimed at:-
    - (i). Amicable settlement of dispute between the disputing; and
    - (ii) rendering assistance for complying with various legal requirements in order to secure the benefits under various schemes sponsored by or on behalf of the Central Government or the Government of Tripura or any other public authority or for the welfare of the general public or any section thereof.
  - (d) Legal aid is provided in any one or more of the following modes:-
    - i) by payment of court fee, processing fee, expenses of witnesses, preparation of the paper book, lawyers fee and all other charges payable or incurred in connection with any legal proceedings;
    - ii) through representation by a legal practitioner in legal proceedings;
    - iii) by supplying certified copies of judgement orders, notes or evidence and other documents in legal proceedings;
    - iv) by preparation of appeal paper book, including printing, typing and translation of documents in legal documents;
    - v) by drafting of legal documents;
    - vi) by giving legal advice on any legal matter; and
    - vii) through Mediation Centres or Family Counselling centres.
  - (e) A person willing to have legal aid has to furnish an application cum-affidavit to the Member-Secretary of the State Legal Services Authority and after scrutiny, the application is either accepted or rejected. If the application is accepted the applicant gets the legal aid.
  - (f) According to the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 and the Tripura State Legal Services Authorities Rules, 1998 special consideration is given to persons who belong to weaker section of the society, particularly, SCs & STs.

There is no reported incident of untouchability offences in Tripura till date and as such question of sanction of legal aid to victims of untouchability does not arise.

## **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

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

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

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

## **COMMITTEES**

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

## **PERIODIC SURVEYS**

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

## **IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

There are no identified Scheduled Castes Bastis and separate Scheduled Castes localities in the State as the Scheduled Castes live side by side with other communities in the State.

## **PUBLICITY**

Organising of camps is not yet necessiated as there has been no problem of untouchability and atrocities in the State. However, the State wise publicity on the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 was made through Hoardings during 2002-2003.

## **24. UTTARANCHAL**

### **LEGAL AID**

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

### **SPECIAL CELL**

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

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

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

### **COMMITTEES**

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

### **UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

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

### **INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES**

Under the scheme, Rs. 10,000/- in cash per couple along with medal, certificate and priority to give loans without interest for establishing small scale industry and purchase of land is provided.

## **OTHER MEASURES**

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

## **25. UTTAR PRADESH**

### **LEGAL AID**

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

### **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

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

### **COMMITTEES**

A Committee has been set up in each District to review monitoring and progress of the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The review meetings are regularly held under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate in which the process of cases of relief to victims of atrocities is being granted and payment made to them. The matters relating to FIR of concerned cases, prosecution and trial of cases etc are also discussed in the meeting. A

monthly meeting is also held in the Directorate of Social Welfare to review the monitoring of cases under the Act. The Principal Secretary and Secretary, Social Welfare Department also participates in the meeting in which detailed discussions are held to review the implementation on the Act. In Addition, a monthly State level Review Meeting is also held under the Chairpersonship. of the Principal Secretary, Social Welfare Department, where in the Secretary, Social Welfare and other officers of State participates.

### **SURVEY**

For effective implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, a center of monitoring, research, survey and evaluation has been set up in the Directorate of Social Welfare in the State. No survey has, however, been conducted during the year 2002.

### **UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

There is no specific untouchability prone area in the State.

### **PUBLICITY**

Towards wide publicity for eradication of untouchability, hoardings were displayed in the important places of every district indicating the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

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

### **INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES**

Under the scheme, Rs. 10,000/- in cash per couple along with medal, certificate and priority to give loans without interest for establishing small scale industry and purchase of land is provided. A sum of Rs. 2.40 lakhs has been incurred out of the budget provision of Rs. 2.60 lakhs during the year to provide incentive to 24 couples.

## **26. WEST BENGAL**

Untouchability is not in practice in the State. From 1996 onwards there was not a single case under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. As such, the State Government did not find it necessary to provide for any Special arrangement. However, publicity was given through Panchayats and leaflets.

## **27. ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS**

There is no Scheduled Castes Community notified in respect of UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

## **28. CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION**

### **LEGAL AID**

Rules for providing legal aid to Scheduled Castes have been formulated and necessary provision has also been made under the Plan side. However, no amount has been spent during the calendar year 2002 as no application was received for legal aid.

### **INTER CASTE MARRIAGES**

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

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

The Court of Additional Session Judge, Chandigarh has been specified as Special Court to try the offences under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 in Chandigarh. No case has been registered during the year 2002.

## **PCR CELL**

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

## **COMMITTEES**

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

## **IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

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

## **SURVEY**

No survey has been conducted.

## **PUBLICITY**

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

1. The theme of untouchability i.e. "untouchability is a crime against God and Man" was printed on the Diaries of Chandigarh Administration in English, Hindi and Punjabi languages.
2. Chandigarh Transport undertaking has also given publicity to the said slogan while displaying it on its buses.
3. Cinema slides have also been displayed in all the cinema halls containing the following message: -
  - (a) Untouchability is a crime against God and Man.
  - (b) Untouchability is legally abolished and its practice in any form is a cognizable offence under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, punishable with imprisonment upto six months.

## **29. DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI**

### **LEGAL AID**

There was no eligible case for legal aid under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 from the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years in Dadra & Nagar Haveli. However, there is a scheme in the Union Territory to provide legal aid to the victims of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as Women, to fight their cases.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

No Special Court has been set up in the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli for trial of offences under the Act since the UT is small and that no case under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 has so far been reported.

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

There are no such areas which are prone to the practice of untouchability in the Union Territory.

### **INTER CASTE MARRIAGES**

No such scheme is being implemented by the Union Territory Administration.

### **PCR CELL**

Working on the Protection of Civil Rights, 1955 in UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is being looked after by the Police Personnel appointed under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

### **COMMITTEES**

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Collector has been set up in the Union Territory of Dadra

and Nagar Haveli to monitor the cases of violation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 in the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

### **PERIODIC SURVEY**

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

## **30. DAMAN & DIU**

### **LEGAL AID**

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

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

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

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

There are no such areas in UT of Daman and Diu

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

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

S.No.	Name of Post	Number of Posts	
		Daman	Diu
1.	Extension Officer	1	-

2.	Gram Sevak	1	1
3.	Driver	1	-

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### **COMMITTEES**

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

### **PUBLICITY**

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

### **SURVEY**

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

## **31. DELHI**

### **LEGAL AID**

During the calendar year 2002, no applications were received for financial assistance under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

12 Courts have been designated as special courts under the Act.

### **INDETIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREA**

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

## **PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS CELL**

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

## **COMMITTEES**

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

## **32. LAKSHADWEEP**

The practice of untouchability does not exist in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep where the local population (around 96% of total population) is of Muslims and is classified as Scheduled Tribes.

## **33. PONDICHERRY**

### **LEGAL AID**

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

### **SPECIAL COURTS**

No Special Courts exclusively for trying the cases under the Act have been constituted in the UT of Pondicherry. However, the second Additional Sessions Court Pondicherry has been designated as a Special Court for the whole UT of Pondicherry to try offences under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The Judicial Magistrates of three Regions of the UT namely Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam try the offence under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

## **APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

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

### **Strength of the PCR unit Pondicherry Region wise:**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Region wise</b>	<b>SP.</b>	<b>INSPR</b>	<b>SIs.</b>	<b>ASIs.</b>	<b>HCS.</b>	<b>PCs.</b>
1.	Pondicherry Region	1	1	2	-	8	4
2.	Karaikal Region	-	-	1	1	2	2
3.	Yanam Region	-	-	1	1	1	2

The cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, are investigated by Inspector and Sub-Inspector of Police under the supervision of the Supdt. of Police ( PCR Cell), Pondicherry. The Assistant Public Prosecutor conducts the cases in the appropriate Courts in all the above Regions.

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

## **COMMITTEES**

A State Level Committee for the welfare of Scheduled Castes has been constituted with Hon'ble Minister in charge of SC Welfare as Chairperson and the M.Ps as well as sitting MLAs belonging to Scheduled Castes are the members of the Committee. Whenever the situation requires conducting meeting, the meeting of the Committee is held. In the year, 2002, however, no such situation arose to conduct meeting at various levels.

## **PERIODIC SURVEYS**

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

## **IDENTIFICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS**

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

## **PUBLICITY & OTHER MEASURES**

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

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

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

## **34. OTHER STATES**

The requisite information is "nil" in respect of following two States.

1. Manipur
2. Sikkim

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**STATEMENT SHOWING CASES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHT ACT, 1955 DURING THE YEAR 2002**

S. No.	State / UT	No. of cases registered during 2002	No. of cases with police during 2002 including B.F.	No. of cases in which investigation was refused	No. of cases closed by Police after investigation		No. of cases chargesheeted in courts	No. of cases pending with police at the end of 2002
					Charge found false/mistake of factor law	Final report true submitted		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	343	469	0	134	111	203	21
2.	Himachal Pradesh	3	3	0	1	0	1	1
3.	Jharkhand	2	2	0	0	0	2	0
4.	Karnataka	101	1190	0	14	1	64	1111
5.	Maharashtra	41	55	0	5	0	43	7
6.	Madhya Pradesh	7	14	0	0	0	7	7
7.	Orissa	7	11	0	2	0	2	7
8.	Rajasthan	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
9.	Tamil Nadu	2	2	0	1	0	1	0
10.	Delhi	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
11.	Pondicherry	18	25	1	4	0	13	7
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>1773</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>1161</b>

**Note:** - 1. Nil data reported by 24 States / UTs viz Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep

**ANNEXURE - II****STATEMENT SHOWING CASES WITH COURTS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHT ACT, 1955 AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING THE YEAR 2002**

S. No.	State / UT	No. of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2002	No. of cases with drawn by Govt.	No. of cases compounded or withdrawn	No. of cases in which trials competed		No. of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2002
					Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	506	0	0	5	207	294
2.	Bihar	131	0	0	0	0	131
3.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	0	0	0	2
4.	Gujarat	133	0	0	0	48	85
5.	Haryana	6	0	0	0	2	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12	0	0	1	3	8
7.	Karnataka	2038	0	70	2	49	1917
8.	Kerala	6	0	0	0	3	3
9.	Maharashtra	1630	12	0	2	115	1501
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1637	0	0	0	6	1631
11.	Orissa	132	0	0	0	2	130
12.	Punjab	5	0	0	0	1	4
13.	Rajasthan	1	0	0	0	0	1
14.	Tamil Nadu	2716	0	0	137	582	1997
15.	Uttar Pradesh	4	0	0	2	2	0
16.	Delhi	20	1	0	0	2	17
17.	Pondicherry	32	0	0	1	9	22
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,011</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1031</b>	<b>7747</b>

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

**ANNEXURE – III**

**STATEMENT IS SHOWING THE STATE –WISE DETAILS OF SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE DURING 2002-2003.**

(Rs. on Crores)

S.No.	States/UTs	% of SC Pop.	State Plan	SCP	% age of SCP	SCP expenditure
			Outlay	Outlay		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.93	10082.75	870.00	8.63	*
2.	Assam	7.40	1507.35	69.78	4.63	*
3.	Bihar	14.55	2724.13	572.48	21.02	*
4.	Chhattisgarh	22.32	2025.73	150.99	7.45	
5.	Gujarat	7.41	7600.00	421.42	5.55	*
6.	Goa #	2.08				
7.	Haryana	19.75	2034.00	404.82	19.90	371.95
8.	Himachal Pradesh	25.34	1900.00	187.00	9.84	*
9.	Jammu & Kashmir #	8.30				
10.	Jharkhand #	12				
11.	Karnataka	6.38	8610.61	667.40	7.75	*
12.	Kerala	9.92	4326.00	402.55	9.31	*
13.	Madhya Pradesh	14.55	4821.00	611.79	12.69	*
14.	Maharashtra	11.09	4150.00	530.27	12.78	267.27
15.	Manipur #	2.02				
16.	Orissa	16.20	3100.00	276.25	8.91	295.33
17.	Punjab	28.31	2793.00	392.33	14.05	*
18.	Rajasthan	17.29	4370.78	698.34	15.98	689.33
19.	Sikkim	5.93	133.35	9.49	7.12	*
20.	Tamil Nadu	19.18	5751.52	1103.73	19.19	2253.00
21.	Tripura	16.36	631.93	65.36	10.34	*
22.	Uttar Pradesh	21.05	7250.00	1540.00	21.24	*
23.	Uttaranchal	17.5	1533.63	262.42	17.11	
24.	West Bengal	23.62	6307.00	586.89	9.31	*
25.	Chandigarh	16.51	165.42	10.07	6.09	*
26.	Delhi	19.05	4700.00	250.67	5.33	*
27.	Pondicherry	16.25	412.05	43.47	10.55	*
	<b>Total</b>		<b>86930.25</b>	<b>10127.52</b>	<b>11.65</b>	<b>3876.88</b>

1. \* Under collection. 2. # 4 States not reported.