

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

**ANNUAL REPORT
ON
THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955
FOR THE YEAR 1993
(FOURTEENTH REPORT)**

LAI D ON THE TABLE OF RAJYA SABHA ON 5.5.97.
LAI D ON THE TABLE OF LOK SABHA ON 6.5.97.



सत्यमेव जयते

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WELFARE
NEW DELHI**

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

**ANNUAL REPORT
ON
THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955
FOR THE YEAR 1993
(FOURTEENTH REPORT)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WELFARE
NEW DELHI**

CONTENTS

	Page No.
Foreword	iii-iv
Chapter I	1-4
Introduction	
Chapter II	5-9
Measures taken by Government of India towards eradication of Untouchability	
Chapter III	10-11
Measures taken by State Governments/UT Administrations for implementation of the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.	
STATES/UTs	11-30
1. Andhra Pradesh	11-12
2. Assam	12-13
3. Bihar	13-14
4. Goa	14-15
5. Gujarat	15-16
6. Haryana	16-17
7. Himachal Pradesh	17-18
8. Jammu & Kashmir	18-19
9. Karnataka	19-20
10. Kerala	20

11. Madhya Pradesh	20-21
12. Maharashtra	21-22
13. Orissa	22-24
14. Punjab	24-25
15. Rajasthan	25-26
16. Tamil Nadu	26
17. Tripura	27
18. Uttar Pradesh	27-28
19. West Bengal	28-29
UNION TERRITORIES	29-30
20. Chandigarh	29
21. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29
22. Delhi	30
23. Pondicherry	30
ANNEXURES I - VI	31-36
I. Cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and their disposal during the calendar year 1993.	31
II. Analysis of cases with Police during 1993.	32
III. Analysis of cases with Courts during 1993.	33
IV. Variation in the cases registered under the PCR Act during the year 1992 and 1993 in different States/UTs	34
V. Releases made under the PCR Act, 1955 during the financial year 1993-94	35
VI. Untouchability prone areas	36

FOREWORD

Untouchability and other forms of social disabilities which the Scheduled Castes are subjected to, have attracted the attention of many reformers over the ages. However, the movement to eradicate this evil practice gathered momentum during the freedom struggle.

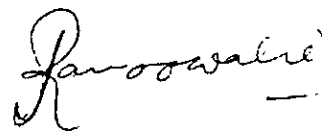
Article 17 of the Constitution abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form. The Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 (earlier known as the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955) was enacted in furtherance of Article 17. It defines the term 'civil rights' as "any right accruing to a person by reason of the abolition of untouchability", and obliges the State, "to ensure that the rights arising from abolition of 'untouchability' are not only made available to, but are also availed of by the persons subjected to any disability arising out of untouchability." With the enactment of the PCR Act, 1955 on 19.11.1976, 21 enactments specified in the Schedule under Section 17 of the Act were repealed, and the Act prescribing punishment for preaching and practising untouchability and for the enforcement of any disability arising therefrom, and for matters connected therewith, came into effect.

Section 15A(4) of the PCR Act directs the Central Government to coordinate various measures taken by the State Governments to further the objectives and effectively implement the provisions of the Act.

In pursuance of this mandate, the Government of India provide financial assistance to the State Governments on a matching basis (100% to the Union Territories) for strengthening the machinery and undertaking various measures for implementation of the Act.

The Ministry of Welfare have enhanced the assistance provided to the States and Union Territories under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the implementation of PCR Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 taken together from Rs.5.00 crores in 1992-93 to Rs.7.03 crores during 1993-94 and to Rs.9.74 crores in 1994-95. In 1995-96 Central assistance of Rs.15.37 crores was provided to the States and Union Territories under the scheme.

I am happy to place the Fourteenth Report on the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 for the year 1993 on the Tables of Parliament.



(B.S. RAMOOWALIA)
WELFARE MINISTER

NEW DELHI
DATED

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Disabilities arising from the preaching and practice of untouchability broadly relate to religious, social and economic restrictions, manifested in refusal to admit persons to hospitals and other public places, declining to sell goods or render services, extracting forced labour, and various other grossly humiliating ways all of which constitute grave assaults on civil rights.

In recent years, the registration of cases under the PCR Act, 1955 has been declining, as will be seen from the following:

Year	No. of cases registered under PCR Act (Reported by States/UTs)
1990	3730
1991	3406
1992	3086
1993	1581

Four categories of States/UTs can be discerned in terms of the prevalence of untouchability on the basis of the data for 1993:

A. Untouchability- free areas

1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Manipur
4. Meghalaya
5. Mizoram

6. Nagaland
7. Tripura
8. Sikkim
9. West Bengal
10. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
11. Chandigarh
12. Daman & Diu
13. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
14. Lakshadweep

B. Areas of insignificant incidence (1 to 10 cases)

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. Bihar | 3 |
| 2. Goa | 5 |
| 3. Haryana | 5 |
| 4. Himachal Pradesh | 10 |
| 5. Jammu & Kashmir | 2 |
| 6. Punjab | (1 in Court) |
| 7. Delhi | 3 |

C. Low-incidence areas (11 to 100 cases)

- | | |
|--------------|----|
| 1. Gujarat | 60 |
| 2. Kerala | 28 |
| 3. Orissa | 34 |
| 4. Rajasthan | 17 |

5. Pondicherry 12

D. High-incidence areas (more than 100 cases)

1. Andhra Pradesh 208

2. Karnataka 345

3. Madhya Pradesh 156

4. Maharashtra 425

5. Tamil Nadu 132

6. Uttar Pradesh 136

However, the reporting of cases is not necessarily a determining criterion for assessing the prevalence of untouchability. Lack of awareness and fear of reprisals may prevent people affected by untouchability from approaching law-enforcement agencies. It may also be mentioned that some offences under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 are also punishable under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 which was enacted subsequently. Since the penalties and other provisions of the latter Act are more stringent, such offences tend to be registered under that Act rather than the PCR Act. This may also partly explain the relatively small number of cases registered under the PCR Act.

PCR CASES REPORTED TO MINISTRY OF WELFARE

The position of live cases in 1993 was as follows:

(i) Cases with the Police authorities:

Cases brought forward 676

Fresh cases 1581

TOTAL 2257

Cases closed after investigation 485 (21.49%)

Cases chargesheeted 1311 (58.08%)

Cases pending with Police 461 (20.43%)

Pendency of cases with the Police authorities was large in the States of Gujarat (58.33%) and Kerala (52.94%) (Annexures I & II).

(ii) **Cases in the Courts:**

Cases brought forward 6751

Fresh cases 1311

TOTAL 8062

Convictions 158 (1.96%)

Acquittals 812 (10.07%)

Cases pending 7092 (87.97%)

The percentage of cases which resulted in conviction was 5.07% in Madhya Pradesh, followed by Rajasthan (5.00%), Delhi (4.54%) and Tamil Nadu (3.48%). In other States/UTs, the conviction rate was even less. The performance can not be termed as satisfactory, either in terms of conviction as compared to acquittals, or in terms of pendency of cases with the Courts.

Pendency of cases was heavy in the Courts of Maharashtra (1524), followed by Madhya Pradesh (1379), Andhra Pradesh (1128), Uttar Pradesh (911), Tamil Nadu (581), Karnataka (484), Orissa (441) and Gujrat (403). These States would need to consider setting up additional Special Courts for expediting trials. State-wise details are at Annexure-III.

CHAPTER II

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

A. Measures taken by Ministry of Welfare

Under Section 15(A)(3) of the PCR Act, the Central Government is required to take such steps as may be necessary to co-ordinate the various measures taken by the State Governments in furtherance of the provisions of the Act.

These measures would aim at ensuring that the rights arising from the abolition of "untouchability" are made available to and are availed of by persons subjected to any disability arising out of "untouchability", and include:

- i) the provision of adequate facilities, including legal aid;
- ii) the appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecutions for the contravention of the provisions of the Act;
- iii) the setting up of Special Courts for the trial of offences under the Act;
- iv) the setting up of Committees to assist the State Government in formulating or implementing such measures;
- v) periodic surveys of the working of the provisions of the Act with a view to suggesting measures for their better implementation;
- vi) the identification of areas where persons are under any disability arising out of untouchability, and adoption of measures to remove such disability from these areas.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Implementation of PCR Act, 1955 was initiated in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Under this Scheme, Central assistance is provided to the State Governments on a matching basis (100% to the UT Administrations) for strengthening the administrative machinery and implementing measures to further the objects of the Act.

In 1992-93, Rs.216.54 lakhs and in 1993-94, Rs.440.05 lakhs were provided as Central assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations under the scheme. This substantial increase indicates greater attention by the State Governments to the strengthening of the machinery and measures for implementation of the Act.

Central assistance is also provided for publicity and other measures, including incentive awards to couples contracting inter-caste marriages. The publicity measures include translation of the Act into regional languages, holding of seminars and exhibitions, celebration of Untouchability Week and screening of films on the theme of removal of untouchability.

As part of the system of monitoring of the implementation of the Act, the Ministry of Welfare has been sponsoring evaluative research studies through Non-Governmental Organisations and reputed research institutes. In November, 1993, the Govind Ballabh Pant Social Science Institute, Jhusi, Allahabad (U.P) surveyed the position in 10 Districts of Uttar Pradesh namely, Banda, Jhansi, Sitapur, Kanpur Nagar, Varanasi, Faizabad, Dehradun, Nainital, Aligarh and Saharanpur with regard to the implementation of the PCR Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The study found that:

- i) In rural areas, rights and interests in land are a continuing source of tension. Land distributed to SCs is often not in their possession.
- ii) Most SCs and non-SCs are not aware of the provisions of the PCR Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
- iii) Money and muscle power of the upper castes, and the poverty of the SCs are major factors responsible for perpetration of atrocities. Other factors which aid and abet this process are:
 - a) Ineffective implementation of both the Acts by the administrative machinery and, in particular, by local police officials;
 - b) Delayed trials and very low rate of (and in many places, virtually no) convictions;
 - c) Refusal by police authorities in many places to register cases, or demands for illegal gratification before such registration.
- iv) Most people are not aware of the existence of Special Courts for trial of atrocity/PCR Cases.

- v) Legal aid and compensation/monetary relief have been given in a few cases, and very late.

The study made the following recommendations:

1. The amount of compensation/monetary relief towards rehabilitation may be raised and disbursed timely.
2. Scheduled Castes Police Stations may be set up in untouchability/atrocity-prone Blocks.
3. Central share in the assistance provided to the States should be enhanced from its present level of 50%.
4. NGOs may be associated in the rehabilitation of victims. The SCs should have increased participation in NGOs, Panchayats and Village-level bodies.
5. Awareness of the provisions of the two Acts should be raised in the rural areas.
6. Land Tribunals may be set up to dispose of land-related litigation. Land records may be updated.
7. A thorough review of the judicial process is required so that excessive litigation and manipulation of legal procedures are minimised.
8. Atrocity/untouchability-prone areas should be identified by the Government in consultation with the affected SC population, and Action Plans drawn up to check atrocities.
9. Income-generating activities should be promoted among the SCs to enhance their bargaining power vis-a-vis non - SCs.
10. The administrative machinery to deal with atrocities needs to be strengthened in the rural areas.

The study report has been sent to the Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh on 7th June, 1994 for appropriate corrective action to improve the implementation of the two Acts.

B. Measures taken by Ministry of Information & Broadcasting

As part of the Government's overall efforts towards the eradication of

untouchability, various media units of the Ministry of I & B took the following steps in 1993:

i) **All-India Radio**

All-India Radio regularly broadcast programmes on the theme of eradication of untouchability. The Programmes included talks, interviews, plays and features. 1528 such programmes were broadcast on Jifferent stations of All-India Radio in 1993.

ii) **Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP)**

DAVP produces a weekly radio programme entitled 'AAO HAATH BADHAEN' which, among other themes, also deals with eradication of untouchability. The programme is broadcast in Hindi and all the regional languages through 30 commercial broadcasting service channels, and has been sponsored by Ministry of Welfare.

iii) **Song & Drama Division**

In 1993, the Song and Drama Division presented more than 34,000 performances in rural, semi-rural and urban areas to spread in an innovative manner the message of eradication of untouchability.

iv) **Publication Division**

The Division has published a number of articles on the subject in their various journals, for instance:

Yojana (Gujarati)	Eradication of untouchability and the country's prevailing situation.
Yojana (Hindi)	Kamzor Vargon Ke Liye Yojanayain, Uttar Pradesh Mein Anusuchit Jati Vikas Karyakram.
Yojana (English)	Abolition of untouchability and removal of social disability-An Appraisal.

v) **Films Division**

The Films Division produced the following films on the subject in 1993:

a) 16 mm featurette entitled 'Madhav', which deals with protests against man-made divisions of caste and creed.

- b) 16 mm featurette film entitled 'Mehtaron Ki Basti Mein Karna-Kunti Samvad'
- c) The production of a 16 mm featurette film entitled 'Dehati samaj' was also taken in hand during the year under report.

vi) **Press Information Bureau**

The Regional and Branch Offices of the Press Information Bureau issued 41 releases on the subject and related matters, including:

1. Maila Dhone Se Mukti aur Punarvas Hetu Kendriya Nigrani Samiti Ki Baithak
2. Coaching-cum-guidance Centre for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes
3. Low cost sanitation and liberation of scavengers
4. Samajik Kranti Ke Agradut - Dr. Ambedkar
5. Sir Par-Maila dhone Se Mukti Ke Liye 464 crore rupayon ka aambantan
6. Financial aid to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes
7. Scheme for abolition of scavenging
8. Development schemes for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

vii) **Directorate of Field Publicity**

Eradication of untouchability was one of the main themes publicised by the 258 field publicity units and 22 regional offices of the Directorate. Efforts were also made to create awareness among the SCs about the policies and programmes of the Government for their welfare.

The Birth anniversary of Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was celebrated by all field units of the Directorate. His contributions to the cause of social justice and upliftment of the oppressed were highlighted during these celebrations.

Field units in Maharashtra also organised film shows, exhibitions, etc. focusing on eradication of untouchability. In Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Jammu & Kashmir, the field units publicised the theme through special programmes.

CHAPTER III

MEASURES TAKEN BY STATE GOVERNMENTS/UT ADMINISTRATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955

Section 15(A) of the PCR Act enjoins on the State Governments/UT Administrations to take various measures to ensure that the rights accruing from the abolition of untouchability are availed of.

The status of various measures taken by the State Governments/UT Administrations is as follows:

A. Legal Aid

Under Section 15A(1) of the PCR Act, the State Governments are required to provide legal aid to the persons subjected to any disability arising out of untouchability, and to those who are victims of harassment on caste grounds. Legal aid includes expenditure in connection with Court fees, attendance in the Courts, filing of legal documents, payment of fees to lawyers, etc. Legal aid is disbursed through Legal Aid Committees/Advisory Boards/Cells and, in some States, by Government Departments. Whereas in some States such as Assam, Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, there is no income ceiling for eligibility of SCs to receive this aid, in other States it ranges from Rs.2400 per annum to Rs.20,000 per annum.

Incentive awards are also provided for intercaste marriages.

B. Appointment of Officers

The Act provides that the States/UTs appoint officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecutions under the Act. In pursuance of this provision, Special Cells have been set up in several States in the Home Department, the State Police Headquarters and the Department concerned with SC Welfare.

C. Special Courts

Section 15(A) (2) (iii) of the PCR Act provides for the establishment of Special Courts by the States/UTs for the trial of offences under the Act. Special Courts have been set up exclusively for such cases in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka,

Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. In some other States, regular Courts have been designated for trying these cases. Goa, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir,

Punjab, Tripura and West Bengal have not found it necessary to set up Special Courts as the number of cases registered under the PCR Act there are negligible.

D. Committees

Under the Act, the States/UTs are to set up Committees at appropriate levels to assist the State Governments in formulating measures for implementation of the Act. In Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tripura, these Committees are headed by Chief Ministers, whereas in Assam, Bihar and Goa they are chaired by the Minister-in-charge of Scheduled Caste Welfare.

In some States, committees also function under the Chairmanship of State and District-level officers. Committees at Sub-Divisional/Taluka level have also been formed in Assam, Gujarat and Orissa.

E. Surveys and Identification of Untouchability-Prone areas

Surveys and identification of untouchability-prone areas have been carried out by the Police/PCR Cell in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan, by the Directorate of Social Welfare in Uttar Pradesh and by the Institute of Public Administration in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

It is reported by the respective State Governments that untouchability is prevalent in one form or the other through out the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. In other States, it is prevalent only in some parts, i.e. in 11 Districts of Gujarat, 6 Districts of Karnataka, coastal districts of Orissa and 2,306 villages of Tamil Nadu. The details are at Annexure-VI.

STATE WISE MEASURES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Legal Aid

Legal Aid is provided by the District Collector suomotu or on application by members of SCs who are harrassed on caste consideration, and where civil or criminal prosecutions are launched by members of other communities against the SCs and vice-versa. The income limit for eligibility for legal aid is Rs.6,000/- per annum.

Special Mobile Courts

22 Special Mobile Courts have been set up under the PCR Act, 1955. One Asstt. Public Prosecutor with supporting staff has been sanctioned for each of these Courts.

Special Cell

The State Government have established a PCR Cell in the Crime Branch, CID to ensure prompt investigation, efficient conduct of prosecution and quick disposal of cases. The Cell is manned by an Addl. DGP.

Committees

A State-level Review Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister monitors implementation of the Act. District Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been constituted.

Publicity and other Measures

The Publicity Wing of the Directorate of Social Welfare publicises the provisions for removal of untouchability and social disabilities suffered by SCs and STs arising from its practice. This Wing creates awareness about welfare schemes launched for SCs/STs.

A Departmental magazine (Sanghika Samkshema Samacharam) is also being published by the Directorate of Social Welfare, which highlights the problems of Scheduled Castes and measures taken by the Government.

Inter-caste Marriages

The State Government encourages inter-caste marriages by sanctioning incentive awards to the couples.

Periodic Surveys

The Addl. DGP (CID) in-charge of the PCR Cell keeps vigil over atrocities against SCs and STs, and violations of the provisions of the PCR Act, 1955.

ASSAM

Legal Aid

Free legal aid committees are functioning in all the Districts of the State. These committees have representation of members from SCs/STs/OBCs also. The State-level Legal Aid Advisory Council is headed by the Chief Justice of the Guwahati High Court.

Committees

The implementation of the PCR Act is monitored by the Department for Welfare of Plains Tribes and Backward Classes.

The State-level Advisory Council for SCs/STs headed by the Minister-in-charge, Welfare of SCs and STs also looks into violations of civil rights in respect of these groups. All SC/ST MLAs and MPs are members of the Council, along with representatives of prominent voluntary organisations working for SCs/STs.

At the Sub-Divisional level, Welfare Boards comprising non-officials oversee the development programmes for SCs/STs.

BIHAR

Legal Aid

SCs and STs with incomes upto Rs.3,500 per annum are eligible for free legal aid.

Special Cells

A Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Cell has been established in the Home (Police Department) under an officer of the rank of DIG of Police. A Cell also functions in the Welfare Department. SC/ST Cells have also been established at the Divisional, District, Sub-Divisional and Block levels.

Eleven Police Stations exclusively for registering complaints of SCs/STs have been established at Patna, Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhojpur, Gaya, Vaishalli, Samastipur, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Munger and Ranchi. Establishment of 14 additional Police Stations is being considered at Nawadah, Saran, Bethiah, Muzaffarpur, Motihari, Sitamarhi, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Saharsa, Purnea, Dumka, Palāmu, Hazaribagh and Dhanbad.

Committees

A Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, which reviews the progress of implementation of the PCR Act.

A State SC Advisory Board under the Chairmanship of the Minister-in-charge, Welfare Department advises the State Government on Welfare measures for SCs.

Committees have also been constituted at Divisional and district levels. These include Members of Parliament, Members of the Legislative Assembly and Social workers, besides State officials.

Special Courts

Four Special Courts have been set up at Patna, Hazaribagh, Muzaffarpur, and Purnea. Besides, the Patna High Court has also empowered, since 1987, the Courts of the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate at each of the District Headquarters (except the above four places) to try cases under the PCR Act.

GOA

Legal Aid

A Scheme of free legal aid and advice to economically and socially backward sections is in operation, although no separate scheme has been formulated exclusively for the SCs or in the context of the PCR Act. There is no income limit for SC/ST persons for obtaining free legal aid under the scheme.

Appointment of Officers

No separate machinery for the enforcement of the PCR Act, 1955 has been set up as the number of cases registered is insignificant. Investigation of cases under the PCR Act is supervised by Officers of the rank of Dy. Superintendent of Police and investigated by the Officers-in-charge of Police Stations. Registration of cases is immediately reported, and progress of investigation and trials is monitored till their conclusion.

Special Courts

The Special Courts set up under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 at North Goa and South Goa districts also deal with cases under the PCR Act, 1955.

Committees

A State-level Committee has been constituted for the implementation of the PCR Act under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Social Welfare. This Committee assists the Government in formulating and reviewing implementation of various measures under the Act.

Identification of Areas

The incidence of untouchability in the State of Goa is negligible and, therefore, no area has been identified as untouchability-prone.

Publicity

"Untouchability Week" is observed each year from 2nd to 8th October. Block-level programmes are also organised. These include:

- i) Programmes for entering public places, such as temples, hostels, hotels, etc.
- ii) Wide publicity to welfare programmes
- iii) Cleaning of SC localities
- iv) Sports, film shows and exhibitions
- v) Entertainment programmes with participation of both SCs and others
- vi) Shramdan in SC localities.
- vii) Lectures by Sarpanchas, teachers and social workers on the evils of untouchability.
- viii) Satyanarayan poojas performed by Scheduled Castes and others

Inter- Caste Marriages

An amount of Rs.5,000/- is given for each inter- caste marriage.

GUJARAT

Legal Aid

A scheme of legal aid has been in operation with an income limit of Rs.12,000/- per annum, as eligibility criterion.

Committees

Committees have been set up at State, District and Taluka levels for the quarterly review of cases registered under the PCR Act, 1955. The State-level Committee includes officials from the Home, Revenue, Panchayat and Social Welfare Departments. The District and Taluka-level committees are chaired by the District Collectors and Mamlatdars respectively, and include local leaders and social workers.

Special Courts

The Sessions Court are specified as Special Court in each District, and Special Public Prosecutors have been designated for conducting cases in the Special Courts.

Identification of Untouchability-Prone Areas

Eleven Districts in the State have been identified as sensitive under the PCR Act, namely, Mehsana, Ahmedabad-Rural, Junagarh, Banaskantha, Kheda, Amreli, Rajkot Rural, Katchh, Surendranagar, Vadodara-rural and Bharuch.

The State Government have decided to appoint a Station House Officer belonging to SCs/STs in these sensitive areas.

In serious offences, an officer of the rank of Circle Police Inspector conducts inquiry and is required to file a chargesheet within 14 days.

Immediate action is taken in cases involving land disputes. The State Government have also decided to prefer appeals in cases of acquittal of the accused.

Inter- Caste Marriage

Incentives are given to couples contracting intercaste marriages. During 1993-94, Rs.9.50 lakhs were spent on this account.

Publicity

The three vigilance squads at Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Vadodara have been provided with publicity vans fitted with projectors to screen films on the theme of untouchability in rural areas. "Removal of Untouchability Week" is celebrated each year from 2nd to 8th October. District and Taluka level "Shibirs" and workshops were organised for the removal of untouchability.

HARYANA

Legal Aid

Legal aid and assistance is provided to persons belonging to the SCs in cases relating to denial of entry into temples and other institutions, denial of right to draw water from common wells, correction of khasra girdavari numbers, abduction of women, reservation in services, etc. In addition to expenses on witnesses, the scheme also provides for payment of Court fees and other legal expenses. There is no income limit for eligibility for SCs/STs. An expenditure of Rs.26,930/- was incurred under the scheme in 1993, and legal assistance was provided in 42 cases.

Appointment of Officers

The District Welfare Officers are responsible for implementation of the PCR Act, 1955 in their respective jurisdictions.

Committees

A State level Committee chaired by the Chief Minister has been constituted to monitor cases under the Act. The Committee includes Ministers, the Chief Secretary and non-official members. District-level Consultative Committees have

also been constituted under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrates. The Senior Superintendent of Police, MLAs belonging to SCs/STs and 2 non-officials are other members of these Committees.

Special Courts

Special Courts for trying cases under the PCR Act have not been set up as the number of cases is small.

Inter-caste Marriages

An incentive award of Rs.5,000/- is given to every couple which contracts an inter-caste marriage. Of this amount, Rs.2,000/- are given in cash and Rs.3,000/- in the form of fixed deposit certificates in the joint account of the couple. During 1993-94, only one couple availed of the incentive. Enhancement of the incentive amount is under consideration.

Publicity

In 1993, the Public Relations Department of the State Government held 1737 film shows at different places. 54,839 meetings were also arranged on the theme of untouchability.

Awards to Village Panchayats

Those Village Panchayats with outstanding contribution to the abolition of untouchability and promotion of education for girls were awarded Rs.5,000/- each in recognition of their efforts. Rs.5.15 lakhs were spent for this purpose in 1993.

'Janodaya Sammelan'

In order to motivate the public against the practice of untouchability and to draw in Non-Governmental Organisations to this end, a State level "Janodaya Sammelan" was held at Hissar in 1993.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Legal Aid

A Legal Aid and Advisory Board has been constituted to render legal assistance, with a budget provision of Rs. 6 lakhs in 1993.

Appointment of Officers

In view of the low incidence of untouchability in the State, it has not been felt necessary to appoint any officer under the PCR Act, 1955. However, a Special Cell has been established at the State level to look into cases of untouchability

and to expedite disposal of cases registered under the Act. Such Cells have also been set up at the District Headquarters under the supervision of Gazetted Police Officers.

Special Courts

Special Courts have not been established as the cases of untouchability reported in the State are negligible.

Untouchability-prone Areas

The need for identifying untouchability-prone areas has not been felt so far.

Surveys

Surveys conducted by the Punjab Institute of Public Administration, Chandigarh have revealed that untouchability is still practised in some parts of the State. However, in view of the negligible number of cases registered under the Act, it has not been considered necessary to conduct a separate survey.

Committees

A State-level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister has been constituted. Districts -level Committees have also been set up.

Publicity

Awareness-camps were held periodically to create public opinion against untouchability. Copies of the PCR Act were distributed to Panchayats and Police Stations to spread awareness of the provisions of the Act.

Inter-caste Marriages

Rs.1.47 lakhs were provided as incentive to 30 couples who have contracted inter-caste marriages.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Appointment of Officers

In view of the small number of cases relating to untouchability and infringement of civil rights of Scheduled Castes in the State, no separate cell has been constituted. The Home Department has, however, been monitoring offences against SCs.

Special Courts

No need has been felt for setting up separate Courts because the number of cases pending trial are negligible. However, it has been decided to request the

High Court to instruct District Courts to dispose of cases of offences under the PCR Act expeditiously.

Committees

Boards/Committees have been formed at various levels under the J & K State Legal Aid Rules which oversee aid and legal assistance in respect of cases under the PCR Act.

KARNATAKA

Legal Aid

Legal Aid Committees have been established in all Districts and Taluka Headquarters. Legal aid is provided to SCs/STs irrespective of their income. A proposal to sanction pension to the victims of atrocities who are permanently incapacitated is also under consideration.

Special Courts

Special Courts have been established in Gulbarga, Bijapur, Kolar and Raichur to try offences relating to atrocities committed on SC/ST persons as well as cases under the PCR Act, 1955. Special Courts have also now been established at Mysore and Belgaum.

Appointment of Officers

The Civil Rights Enforcement Directorate appoints Special Investigation Officers to supervise prosecutions under the Act.

Identification of Untouchability-Prone Areas

Six Districts in the State have been identified as untouchability-prone areas, namely Bijapur, Raichur, Gulbarga, Mysore, Mandya and Tumkur. It is proposed to establish police out-posts and to organise effective Peace Committees in these areas. Proposals to establish 6 mobile squads and to place executive staff in the Regional Offices of Civil Rights Enforcement Directorate are under consideration of the State Government.

Inter-Caste Marriages

The State Government is operating a scheme of incentive awards to couples who have contracted inter-caste marriage. In 1993-94, Rs.15.14 lakhs were awarded as incentives to 223 such couples.

Publicity and other Measures

Quarterly seminars are held under the auspices of the Directorate of Civil

Rights Enforcement and the Inspector General of Police. Training is imparted to sensitise police officers on matters relating to the PCR Act. Eminent public figures are invited to address these seminars.

KERALA

Legal Aid

Legal aid is provided to SC/ST victims.

Such aid includes travelling and maintenance allowances for witnesses, victims and escorts of female victims, and compensation for loss of wages.

Appointment of Officers

A Special Cell has been set up in the Police Headquarters under the IG of Police (PCR). Special Mobile Squads are functioning in Districts of Palakkad, Kasargod and Wynad where the practice of untouchability is prevalent.

Committees

Advisory Committees have been set up at State and District levels. SC/ST MPs and MLAs and District Officers are members of the Committees. At District level, the Committees are chaired by the Collectors.

Special Courts

Special Courts have been specified to try offences against SCs/STs and Public Prosecutors in all Districts have been nominated as Special Prosecutors for conducting cases in the Special Courts.

Publicity

Wide publicity is given to the various measures for the welfare of SCs/STs. Community meals, seminars, etc. are also organised by the District Welfare Officers.

MADHYA PRADESH

Legal Aid

Legal aid is provided to persons belonging to the weaker sections, including SCs/STs, for payment of Court fees, expenditure in connection with witnesses and other matters connected with the litigation.

The income limit for eligibility for legal aid is Rs.200 per month, or ownership of not more than one hectare of irrigated land or two hectares of non-irrigated land in case of those who have no other source of income.

Appointment of Officers

The PCR Cell headed by an Assistant Inspector-General of Police has been functioning since 1979.

A separate SC Welfare Cell has been set up in the Home Department under the Addl. Director General of Police.

Special Mobile Courts

Four Special Courts have been functioning at Bhopal, Bilaspur, Sagar and Gwalior since 1983. Each Court covers 10-12 Districts.

Inter-Caste Marriages

Incentive awards were provided to 110 couples who contracted inter-caste marriage in 1993-94, at a total cost of Rs.7.34 lakhs. As a result of a survey, 65 couples who had married in the previous years were also identified.

Awards to Village Panchayats

Village Panchayats with outstanding contributions to the abolition of untouchability are awarded an amount of Rs.5,000/- at the District level, Rs.10,000/- at the Divisional level and Rs.30,000/- at the State level.

'Sadbhavana Shibirs' for Removal of Untouchability

On 2nd October, 1993, 'Sadbhavana Shibirs' were organised at the District-level to propagate the abolition of untouchability. In these shibirs, community lunch, essay competition and cultural programmes on the subject of untouchability were organised. During 1993-94, 45 Districts were provided Rs.7,000/- each for organising such shibirs.

MAHARASHTRA

Legal Aid

A scheme of free legal aid and advice is operated through the Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Board, with an income limit for eligibility of Rs.20,000/- per year. However, this ceiling is not applicable to SCs and STs.

Appointment of Officers

A Special Cell has been created in the Directorate of Social Welfare. The Home department have also set up a Cell under an Inspector General of Police at Bombay. The Cell has six Regional units headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police (PCR).

Committees

A State level Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister since 1969.

District level Vigilance Committees have also been constituted for keeping a watch on the offences relating to violations of the PCR Act, 1955. The Committee consists of official and non-official members and functions under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrate.

Identification of Untouchability-Prone Areas

Sensitive villages where untouchability is still practised have been identified.

In these villages, 'kirtans' and 'kalapathak' programmes are organised to bring about a change in attitudes. Around 1500 kirtans and 140 kalapathak programmes are arranged each year through voluntary organisations.

Films are also screened on the theme of removal of untouchability.

Publicity and Other Measures

Block-level Extension Officers (Social Welfare) are entrusted with the work of publicising the provisions of the PCR Act. 62 posts of Extension Officers have so far been filled. Another 33 posts of Social Welfare Inspectors (PCR) have also been created.

Voluntary agencies, such as the Maharashtra Harijan Sevak Sangh, also promote the eradication of untouchability.

'Harijan fortnights' were also organised from 14th April to 1st May, 1993. Activities during the fortnight included public meetings, bhajans, Satyanarayan pooja, Sehbhoj, Prabhat pheries, sports meets and cleaning of SC bastis.

Awards to Village Panchayats

Rs.87,000/- have been earmarked for awards to two villages in each District for outstanding contributions in the sphere of removal of untouchability. The villages are identified by the District Vigilance Committees.

ORISSA

Legal Aid

Legal aid is provided to Scheduled Caste persons under the Legal aid and Advice Scheme. SC/ST litigants are also provided legal aid under a separate

scheme operated by the Harijan Welfare and Tribal Welfare Department. Such aid is also provided in land related cases. No income limit has been prescribed for eligibility under the scheme. Aggrieved SC persons can choose their own lawyers to represent them. Collectors are responsible for implementing the scheme. During 1993, Rs.20,000/- were provided to SC persons towards legal aid.

Appointment of Officers

The Officers appointed to the PCR Cell at State Police Headquarters have enquired into 41 petitions and undertook 290 visits in 1993 for the effective enforcement of the PCR Act. The Special Cell at State Police Headquarters has a staff of 3 Dy. Superintendents of Police, 6 Inspectors and 2 Sub-Inspectors.

Special Courts

19 Courts of District and Sessions Judges/Addl. District and Sessions Judges have been specified as Special Courts for speedy trial of offences under the PCR Act.

Committees

A Harijan Welfare Advisory Board has been set up at the State-level under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. The Board mostly comprises non-officials, i.e. MLAs and MPs. It considers matters relating to removal of impediments in the execution of schemes for the development of Scheduled Castes, and the steps required for the eradication of untouchability. District Welfare Committees function under the Collectors, with both official and non-official members.

Harijan Welfare Boards have also been set up at the sub-divisional level under the Sub-Collectors.

Identification of Untouchability-Prone Areas

There is no particularly untouchability-prone area in the State. Instances of untouchability are sporadic in nature, and have been more noticeable in the coastal areas.

Periodic Survey

Surveys were conducted in the State from 1981 to 1990, and were followed by surveys in the Districts of Dhenkanal, Nayagarh and Sambalpur in 1993.

Inter-Caste Marriages

Incentive award of Rs.3,000/- each is given for inter-caste marriages. Rs.2.10 lakhs were provided in 1993-94 as incentive to 70 such couples.

Publicity and other Measures

Oriya version of the PCR Act, 1955 has been widely circulated. The evils of untouchability and the provisions of the PCR Act are publicised through cinema shows and public meetings. Field officers of the Harijan Welfare and Tribal Welfare Department also create awareness against the practice of untouchability and the rights of SC persons through group discussions during their tours.

In 1993, several Non-Governmental Organisations, such as the Depressed Classes League, Bhubaneswar, Samaj Sanjojak Mandali, Bhubaneswar, Utkal Navajeevan Mandali, Angul, Gramaseva mandal, Angul and the Gadadhar Dumpha Sangit Parishad, Khandapra have been provided grants-in-aid totalling Rs.1 lakh to support their efforts to create awareness against untouchability.

PUNJAB

Legal Aid

During 1992-93, Rs.16.55 lakhs were provided under the legal aid scheme and 9753 cases were assisted.

Committees

A High Power Committee headed by the Chief Minister reviews policies and programmes for the development of SCs.

Special Courts

No Special Court has been set up under the PCR Act, 1955 by the State Government of Punjab as the number of cases is small.

Identification of Untouchability-Prone Area

No area in the State has been identified as untouchability-prone in view of the small number of cases reported in the State. Nevertheless, surveys are being conducted through Universities and educational institutions.

Award to Gram Panchayats

Gram Panchayats which have contributed to the all-round development of Scheduled Castes are given financial assistance of Rs.5,000/-

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations

Rs.10,000/- are provided to voluntary organisations working for the welfare and development of Scheduled Castes in general, and sweepers and scavengers in particular.

Publicity

Seminars are held in each District with the participation of the District authorities, educationists, and other public figures with a view to motivating the public against manifestations of untouchability.

The PCR Act has been widely distributed in the regional language.

Inter -Caste Marriages

Incentive award of Rs.11,000/- is given to each couple contracting inter-caste marriage. Rs.4.90 lakhs were provided in 1993 in respect of 70 such couples.

RAJASTHAN

Legal Aid

Legal aid is provided to SC/ST persons irrespective of their income.

Appointment of Officers

Social Welfare Department is the nodal department. However, implementation of the Act is carried out primarily through the Home (Police) and Law Department. There is no separate organisation in the State exclusively for the implementation of the PCR Act.

Committees

A State-level Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, with the Social Welfare Minister as Vice-Chairman, to oversee the implementation of the provisions of the Act and assess its impact.

Special Courts

Six Special Courts have been established under the PCR Act. In addition, two Courts (at Bahrar and Ettawa) have also been designated to try cases registered under the PCR Act.

Inter-Caste Marriages

An incentive of Rs.5,000/- is provided for inter-caste marriages. During the year under report, only one couple availed of the incentive amount.

Untouchability-Prone Areas

There are no areas which are particularly prone to untouchability in the State. However, the Police Department keeps a watch on sporadic incidents.

Award to Gram Panchayats

The two village Panchayats in the State with the best contribution to the eradication of untouchability and for upliftment of persons engaged in unclean occupations are given awards of Rs.50,000/- and Rs.25,000/-. At the District-level, the Panchayat with the best performance is awarded Rs.5,000/-.

TAMIL NADU

Legal Aid

Legal aid is provided to SCs/STs irrespective of their income through the State Legal Aid and Advice Board.

Appointment of Officers

The Inspector General of Police (PCR) monitors the enforcement of PCR Act, 1955, and also supervises the functioning of the PCR Squads. The IGP's staff includes a Deputy Inspector General of Police, an Economist and a Sociologist for research and analysis, as well as 3 supervisory squads, each headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police with supporting staff, at Madras, Tiruchirapalli and Madurai.

Special Courts

Four Special Courts have been set up in Kumbakonam, Trichy, Madurai and Nellai Kattabommen Districts. It has been accepted that these courts require to be upgraded as Special Session Mobile Courts to deal with cases under the PCR Act as well as under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. It has also been agreed in principle to constitute four more Special Sessions Mobile Courts at Panruti, Chengalpattu, Erode and Coimbatore.

Identification of Untouchability-Prone Areas

2306 villages under the PCR Act have been identified as incident-prone or sensitive. The survey work is in progress, and is monitored by the IG of Police (PCR).

Publicity

From 24th to 30th January each year, 'Removal of Untouchability Week' is observed throughout the State. Public awareness meetings are organised during the week and the staff of the District PCR Mobile squads visit the untouchability-prone villages.

TRIPURA

Legal Aid

Legal aid is provided to SC persons involved in civil/revenue cases, subject to an income ceiling of Rs.4,000/- per annum, or ownership or cultivation of land not exceeding four standard acres.

Appointment of Officers

Sub-Divisional Officers, Sub Deputy Collectors (Revenue Circle Officers) and Police Officers upto the rank of Sub-Inspector have been specified for supervising prosecutions.

Special Courts

It has not been considered necessary to establish Mobile Courts since there were no reported cases of untouchability.

Committees

A High Power Scheduled Castes Welfare Advisory Committee functions under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, and includes prominent Scheduled Caste leaders. The Committee meets to review the implementation of the Special Component Plan and other related matters, including the PCR Act.

Periodic Survey

Uptil now, the situation has not necessitated any survey. The arrangements to deal with contraventions of the provisions of the PCR Act, should they occur, is considered appropriate to deal with any future eventualities.

Identification of Untouchability-Prone Areas

There are no separate Scheduled Castes bastis in the State, and the Scheduled Castes live along with other communities. There are no untouchability-prone areas.

Inter-Caste Marriages

Incentive awards of Rs.5,000/- are given for inter-caste marriages. During 1992-93, there was no reported case of inter-caste marriage. In 1993-94, a budget provision of Rs.50 lakhs was made under the scheme.

UTTAR PRADESH

Legal Aid

Free legal aid is provided to SC/ST persons.

Appointment of Officers

A Special Investigation Cell has been in existence since 1973 in the Police Department for effectively dealing with the problem of untouchability. It is now headed by an Inspector General of Police. Officers at various levels in the State Social Welfare Department also monitor the working of the PCR Act. Special Cells have also been established at the Janpad level under the Superintendent of Police.

Special Courts

Special Courts have been specified in all the Janpadas of the State. Special Public Prosecutors have also been appointed.

Committees

Committees set up in each Janpad for the redressal of grievances of SC/ST persons also review the working of the PCR Act.

Surveys

A monitoring, research, survey and evaluation Centre has been set up in the Directorate of Social Welfare

Untouchability-Prone Areas

No area has been found to be particularly untouchability prone. Cases of untouchability have been occurring throughout the State.

WEST BENGAL

Appointment of Officers

The regular administrative machinery of the State deals with matters relating to the PCR Act. At the State level, a Special Officer, who is ex-officio Dy. Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, a Section Officer and supporting staff deal with work under the PCR Act in addition to other duties. Similar responsibilities have been assigned to the Director, Scheduled Caste and Tribal Welfare at the State level, the Special Officers under him at the District level, and Inspectors at the Block level.

Special Courts

Special Courts have not been considered necessary as offences under the PCR Act are negligible.

Untouchability -Prone Areas

No area has been identified as untouchability-prone.

Publicity Measures

Three publicity vans have been stationed in different regions of the State to conduct campaigns in the Districts.

CHANDIGARH

Legal Aid

In 1993-94, Rs.2.00 lakhs were budgeted under the scheme of legal aid under the PCR Act, 1955. This provision was not utilised during 1993 in the absence of any request for such aid.

Identification of Untouchability-Prone Area

No area has been found to be untouchability-prone.

Publicity

Slogans against the practice of untouchability have been printed on the official diaries, displayed on the Chandigarh Transport Undertaking buses, and the packing material by the Super Bazar. Slides on the theme are also being screened in cinema theatres.

Inter-Caste Marriages

In 1993-94, Rs.15,000/- were awarded as incentive for inter-caste marriages.

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

Legal Aid

Under the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1993, legal aid is provided to any person subjected to any disability arising out of untouchability.

Special Courts

No Special Court has been set up for trial of offences under the Act since no cases have been reported.

Identification of Untouchability-Prone Area

No area has been identified as untouchability prone.

Inter-Caste Marriages

An appreciation certificate and cash grant of Rs.5,000/- is given to every couple who contracts inter-caste marriage. However, during the year 1993, no such case was reported.

DELHI

Special Courts

No Special Court has been specified under PCR Act in view of the small number of cases.

Appointment of Officers

Responsibilities under the PCR Act; 1955 are discharged by the regular police and other official machinery.

The District Dy. Commissioners and Superintendents of Police have been instructed to emphasise the need at their monthly meetings with their officers to familiarise all police and other concerned officers about the provisions of the Act and generate greater awareness of its provisions.

Identification of Untouchability-Prone Areas

No area has been identified as untouchability prone.

PONDICHERRY

Appointment of Officers

The PCR Cell functions under the supervision of the Superintendent of Police (PCR Cell), Pondicherry.

PCR Cell staff regularly visits all villages and takes preventive measures as and when required in coordination with the local police.

Survey and Identification of Untouchability-Prone Areas

Untouchability is not practised in a virulent form in Pondicherry, although stray cases of harassment arising out of the practice of untouchability have been reported.

ANNEXURE - I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CASES REGISTERED UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1993 AS REPORTED BY STATE GOVERNMENTS/UT ADMNS.

S.No.	State/UT	Cases brought forward from previous year with		No. of fresh cases registered by police during the year	No. of cases closed by police after investigation	No. of cases challenged in the courts during the year	No. of cases disposed off by the courts during the year and ending in			No. of cases still pending at the end of the year with	
		Police	Court				conviction	acquittal	total	Police	Court
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	965	208	15	169	1	5	6	24	1128
2.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-Nil	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Bihar*	0	7	3	3	0	-	-	-	0	7
4.	Goa	3	9	5	3	3	-	5	5	2	7
5.	Gujarat	61	385	60	3	48	7	23	30	70	403
6.	Haryana	-	4	5	1	4	-	-	-	0	8
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2	15	10	3	4	-	7	7	5	12
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	10	2	1	1	-	5	5	-	6
9.	Karnataka	-	310	345	98	305	2	129	131	2	484
10.	Kerala	23	49	28	6	18	-	12	12	27	55
11.	Madhya Pradesh	109	1415	156	17	142	79	99	178	106	1379
12.	Maharashtra	27	1171	425	42	385	4	28	32	25	1524
13.	Orissa	28	399	34	12	43	-	1	1	7	441
14.	Punjab	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15.	Rajasthan	77	139	17	44	21	8	39	47	29	113
16.	Tamil Nadu	335	930	132	269	45	34	360	394	153	581
17.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-Nil	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	7	912	136	18	117	22	96	118	8	911
19.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-Nil	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Chandigarh	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
21.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-Nil	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Delhi	-	20	3	-	2	1	1	2	1	20
23.	Pondicherry	4	8	12	10	4	-	1	1	2	12
Total		676	6751	1581	485	1311	158	812	970	461	7092

*Clarification has been sought from the State Government regarding cases B.F.

ANNEXURE - II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANALYSIS OF CASES WITH POLICE DURING 1993 (UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955)

S.No.	State/UT	Total No. of cases with the Police 1993	No. of cases closed after investigation	Percentage of cases closed to total cases	No. of cases challaned in the courts 1993	Percentage of challaned cases to total cases (Col.6 to Col.3)	No. of cases pending for investigation	Percentage of pending cases to total cases (Co..8 to col.3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	208	15	7.21	169	81.25	24	11.53
2.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	3	3	100	-	-	-	-
4.	Goa	8	3	37.50	3	37.50	2	25.00
5.	Gujarat	121	3	2.47	48	39.66	70	58.33
6.	Haryana	5	1	20.00	4	80.00	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	12	3	25.00	4	33.33	5	41.66
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	1	50.00	1	50.00	-	-
9.	Karnataka	345	38	11.01	305	88.40	2	0.57
10.	Kerala	51	6	11.76	18	35.29	27	52.94
11.	Madhya Pradesh	265	17	6.42	142	53.58	106	40.00
12.	Maharashtra	452	42	9.29	385	85.17	25	5.53
13.	Orissa	62	12	19.35	43	69.35	7	11.29
14.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Rajasthan	94	44	46.80	21	22.34	29	30.35
16.	Tamil Nadu	467	269	57.60	45	9.63	153	32.76
17.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	143	18	12.58	117	81.81	8	5.59
19.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Delhi	3	-	-	2	66.66	1	33.33
23.	Pondicherry	16	10	62.50	4	25.00	2	12.50
Total		2257	485	21.49	1311	58.08	461	20.43

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANALYSIS OF CASES WITH COURTS DURING 1993 (UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT,1955)

S.No.	State/UT	Total No. of cases with the courts 1993	Total No. of cases decided by courts	No. of cases ending in conviction	Percentage of conviction to total cases	No. of cases ending in acquittal	percentage of acquittal to total	No. of cases pending with courts cases	Percentage of cases pending to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1134	6	1	0.08	5	0.44	1128	99.47
2.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	100
4.	Goa	12	5	-	-	5	41.66	7	58.33
5.	Gujarat	433	30	7	1.61	23	5.31	403	93.07
6.	Haryana	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	100
7.	Himachal Pradesh	19	7	-	-	7	36.84	12	63.15
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	11	5	-	-	5	45.45	6	54.54
9.	Karnataka	615	131	2	0.32	129	20.97	484	78.69
10.	Kerala	67	12	-	-	12	17.91	55	82.08
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1557	178	79	5.07	99	6.36	1379	88.67
12.	Maharashtra	1556	32	4	0.25	28	1.79	1524	97.94
13.	Orissa	442	1	-	-	1	0.22	441	99.77
14.	Punjab	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	100
15.	Rajasthan	160	47	8	5.00	39	24.37	113	70.62
16.	Tamil Nadu	975	394	34	3.48	360	36.92	581	59.58
17.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1029	118	22	2.13	96	9.32	911	88.53
19.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	1	100	-	-
21.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Delhi	22	2	1	4.54	1	4.54	20	90.90
23.	Pondicherry	13	1	-	-	1	7.69	12	92.30
Total		8062	970	158	1.96	812	10.07	7092	87.97

STATEMENT SHOWING VARIATION IN THE CASES REGISTERED UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 DURING THE YEAR 1992 & 1993 IN VARIOUS STATES/UTS

S.No.	State/UT	No. of fresh cases registered with Police during the calender year		variation between 1992 and 1993	Percentage variation
		1992	1993		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	188	208	+20	+10.60
2.	Assam	Nil	-	.	-
3.	Bihar	-	3	+3	+300
4.	Goa	4	5	+1	+25
5.	Gujarat	95	60	-35	-36.84
6.	Haryana	3	5	+2	+66.60
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5	10	+5	+100
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	2	+2	+200
9.	Karnataka	456	345	-111	-24.34
10.	Kerala	28	28	0	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	123	156	+33	+26.82
12.	Maharashtra	957	425	-532	-55.59
13.	Orissa	36	34	-2	-5.55
14.	Punjab	1	-	-1	-100
15.	Rajasthan	28	17	-11	-29.28
16.	Tamil Nadu	961	132	-829	-86.26
17.	Tripura	-	-	-	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	178	136	-42	-23.59
19.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-
20.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
21.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
22.	Delhi	4	3	-1	-25
23.	Pondicherry	19	12	-7	-36.84
	Total	3086	1581	-1505	-48.76

Statement showing the amount released to the State Govts./UT Administrations under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 during 1993-94

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Released Central Assistance
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61,82,000
2.	Bihar	6,50,000
3.	Goa	5,000
4.	Gujarat	36,65,500
5.	Haryana	4,69,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,00,000
7.	Karnataka	1,12,10,800
8.	Kerala	5,03,100
9.	Madhya Pradesh	16,75,000
10.	Maharashtra	
	(1993-94)	1,92,000
	Inter caste marriage	49,18,500
	(1992-93 Rs.24.185+Rs.25.00 lakhs 1993-94)	
	1993-94	42,54,184
11.	Orissa	2,00,000
12.	Punjab	13,40,000
13.	Tamil Nadu	
	1992-93	2,00,000
	1993-94	67,36,500
14.	West Bengal	3,90,000
15.	Pondicherry	13,14,000
	Total	4,40,05,584

UNTOUCHABILITY PRONE AREAS

1. Gujarat

Districts:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Junagarh | (2) Mehsana |
| (3) Bharuch | (4) Ahmedabad Rural |
| (5) Banaskantha | (6) Sabar kantha |
| (7) Kheda | (8) Amreli |
| (9) Rajkot Rural | (10) Kutchh |
| (11) Baroda Rural | |

2. Karnataka

Districts:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) Bijapur | (2) Raichur |
| (3) Mysore | (4) Mandya |
| (5) Tumkur | (6) Gulbarga |

3. Maharashtra

Sensitive villages have been identified.

4. Orissa

Coastal districts

5. Tamil Nadu

2306 villages have been identified.

States where untouchability is widely prevalent are:

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.