

A STUDY ON

VIOLENCE AGAINST DALIT WOMEN
IN RAJASTHAN

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Project supported by:



National Commission for Women
New Delhi

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Women in India, particularly in a state with long feudal history like Rajasthan discrimination just not on the basis of gender but on numerous other factors like caste, community, religion etc. is widespread. Most of the dalit girls are still dropping out of schools owing to poverty but more to escape humiliation, bullying and isolation by classmates, society and even the teachers. There is still the danger of molestation if the school is away from the dalit habitation. The overall crime rate against SCs is concerned, Rajasthan stands second at a rate of 6.2 against a national average of 2.4 in 2005.

In spite of all the Constitutional safeguards as well as different laws meant to support women's honor and dignity, the strong impact of caste even on the judicial system has been witnessed in Rajasthan like that in the case of Bhanwari Devi. A look at the implementation of laws on reforms like the PCR Act and the SC/ST Act for dalits shows that there are many laws to bring about social equality but they have hardly made an impact on the mindset of the upper castes. As per the directions of the state government, the district collectors have been authorized to provide monetary compensation to the victims as per their wisdom but the total amount distributed is very small compared to the number of offences.

This called for an objective assessment of violence against Dalit women in Rajasthan and the impact of the actions taken by the state government and the administration to improve the situation and to save them from continued violence against both their bodies and minds. The objectives of the study included the type and extent of physical and social atrocities on dalit women, the role of the society and the government in preventing the atrocity, the exertions of rights of dalit women on their lands and the difficulties faced by them in getting justice. Six districts with the highest number of cases of violence against Dalit Women were selected and from each district detailed case studies were made in 15 cases. The districts were Sriganganagar, Kota, Jodhpur, Bharatpur, Pali and Tonk.

Secondary sources like newspaper reports, magazines, reports of other governmental and non governmental agencies addressing these issues of violence against the *dalits* etc were used for situational analysis. Key informant interviews with the administrative officials, judges, NGOs and other members of the public groups including dalit

organization were conducted to analyze the process of giving justice to the dalit women.

It was revealed that the dalit woman is far weaker than not only an upper caste woman but also higher sub castes of Scheduled Castes and, therefore, prone to all forms of atrocities. There is constant pressure of the upper castes on the dalit family and there is hardly much support by the dalit society to the dalit victim. The discrimination starts at an early age when the dalit girl has to leave school because they are teased on caste based names. There is a widespread practice of untouchability, strongest in rural areas, where majority of the population resides. The dalits cannot enter temples and the dalit Panchas are not allowed to sit on chairs. The upper caste always interferes with the work of dalit elected representatives.

The dalit women are castigated as sex workers. The most vulnerable is the single, divorced, widow who is poor and is from a dalit caste. She is tagged as a 'Dayan' and is ostracized from the larger society. In many cases even her own family starts hating her. The result is that the woman becomes so weak that she is helpless when her land is being grabbed and she either lives in the village in utter poverty or goes away from the village.

The study reveals that the police routinely demands bribes, intimidates witnesses, covers up evidence, and beats up the women's husbands. Little or nothing is done to prevent attacks on rape victims by gangs of upper-caste villagers trying to prevent a case from being lodged or pursued. Police often refuses to register FIRs. The case registration is delayed due to indifference of police officials and the accused prevent them from going to police stations. The Police do not investigate cases fairly. The victim herself changes her statement sometimes due to social pressures. Some cases are withdrawn as some of the victims register a false case because of the male politics in village and their families have a grudge against the alleged accused. In few cases the accused get arrested but released on bail by the court which is against SC/ST Act. The victims during the course of the case go through a lot of mental, economic, social and financial trauma.

The study of the cases of violence in the six districts have brought out very clearly that the enforcement of laws designed to protect Dalits is lax in Rajasthan. Although legislation exists, measures to ensure its full implementation -- including communicating

provisions to the public, training officials responsible for administering the legislation, providing legal support services to enable beneficiaries to invoke legislation, monitoring implementation and ensuring further development of legislation in response to the reality on the ground -- have not been sufficient. The machinery consisting of commissions like the SC/ST Commission, the Human Rights Commission, etc have not been able to achieve the goals. The attempts by dalit women to seek justice through the criminal justice system are regularly forestalled. The study concluded that this legislation is not being fully implemented

The study suggests that powers should be granted to the National Human Rights Institutions to establish an independent complaints and monitoring mechanism to address the discrimination and violence against Dalit women. The machinery should effectively enforce provisions of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 it needs to be made more stringent at grassroots level i.e. Police Stations by creating a separate cell to be manned by SC/ST officials for dealing with such cases and Section 4 of the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989, which relates to 'Punishment for neglect of duties' needs to be amended to include public servants belongs to SCs & STs.

RAJASTHAN



Map not to Scale

	State Capital
	State Boundary

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

Dalit Woman raped in Jodhpur

HT Correspondent
Jodhpur, May 14, 2006

A Hardcore criminal of Jodhpur rural district raped a Dalit woman in the village Rajsagar under Dechu police station on the intervening night of Friday and Saturday.

The police arrested the accused on Sunday following a protest and demonstration by villagers before the police station, sources said.

The incident of rape took place when the victim was sleeping with her child. Her mother-in-law was sleeping in another room of the house, while other members of the family were not at home.

Taking the opportunity, criminal and resident of the village, Rawal Ram, son of Bhura Ram Jat entered the house of victim and raped her at gunpoint. The victim tried to cry for help, but her mouth was gagged. He also threatened her not to tell anyone about the incident.

According to sources, the victim told the story to other family members on their arrival on Saturday morning. Incensed, they lodged a first information report (FIR) in the Dechu police station but it made no impact on the police, who took the case lightly.

This angered the villagers and they staged a protest demonstration opposite the police station demanding police action against the accused.

The police raided the places normally visited by the accused and took him into police custody for further interrogation, but did not arrest him.

The frustrated villagers had to stage a dharna again on Sunday, demanding immediate action against the culprit, before the police arrested the accused. Later, a medical check-up of the victim was carried out and a case was registered against Rawal Ram, the police said.

Do not get shocked. This is not an isolated incident. It is repeated *ad nauseam* in almost all the villages in Rajasthan with regularity. In this case at least the police intervened after the public agitated. Mostly there is no police. No FIRs. No public or Dalit support to the raped victim. She fights alone. For sometime there is parental or husband's support. Then every thing is forgotten. Some money passes hands. Some liquor is consumed by the victim's family. The

incident, however, remains etched within her, many a time haunting her when she is alone, through out her life, For the Constitution, the various general or specific laws of the country, she is no more a human being violated, but an FIR number ultimately consigned to records and moth eaten.

The Hindustan Times report does not end where the reporter has ended it. The rapist, however hardcore he may be ultimately gets his way through and is acquitted by an honourable court of law.

There is another very serious case of murder when the Rajputs kill a Meghwal dalit in Pali district for affectionately calling his daughter “Bai Sa”. The village is not having a very large population of non-dalits but their fear and feudal influence can be seen everywhere. The incident occurred on 7th July 2000 when the victim Chunnilal Meghwal was bringing water on his bicycle in the morning. In front of a house of a Rajput he was struck by a few Rajput men and women who started beating him up with swords, lathis and knives. He tried to run but was forcibly taken inside the house of the Rajput, Bharon Singh, where he was again beaten up and his limbs broken. The injured victim kept on lying on the floor for more than two hours. In the meanwhile, the police was informed but it did not come for a long time. It reached only when he was dying but his dying declaration was not recorded.

The Rajputs were annoyed because the victim used to pass by their houses without getting off his bicycle and used to call his 8-year old daughter ‘Bai Sa’. ‘Bai Sa’ is a form of addressing a women by the Rajputs who would not allow any one else, especially the dalits to use it. Therefore, the Rajputs were looking for an opportunity to kill the victim. Earlier, the victim had been fined by the village panchayat for Rs. 11,500 for the ‘offence’. Although the police official of the area at that time got the fine refunded, he did not register a police case, in spite of knowing that the life of the victim was in danger. Before this incident of 7th July the accused had tried to kill the victim but they could not succeed because they were seen by the villagers. Even then the police did not act against the accused and registered a case of “breach of the peace” only.

The matter is still pending in a court of law. The accused were released on bail within a couple of months of their arrest and they are now terrorizing the dalits.

When the writer discussed the cases of violence against dalit women in a meeting in Jodhpur, which was attended by the District Magistrate, the two Police Superintendents-Rural and Urban- the Prosecution, the NGOs, etc, he was told by the Superintendent of Police that the real gruesome cases never came to light because the aggressors were so powerful that they could nip the reaction in the bud by terrorizing the dalit community. With most of the police station

personnel now getting posted at the recommendation of the local upper caste politicians, the cases could never be registered against those who got them posted at the place of their choice. He also narrated an incident when he wanted to help a dalit.

In most of the villages the dalits cannot wear chappals if they are passing through a lane where the upper castes are residing. On a visit to a village, he found that a man was walking down a lane with his chappals in hand. He was asked the reason and was given the explanation. When he insisted that the dalit should wear the chappal and that he would ensure his safety, he found that the dalit would not agree. The reason was simple. Protection given on this occasion will lead to much more trouble for him later. The poor official gave up.

Nearly 90 percent of all the poor Indians and 95 percent of all the illiterate Indians are Dalits, according to figures presented at the International Dalit Conference that took place May 16 to 18, 2006 in Vancouver, Canada. Out of 200 million Dalit women in India. (= former Untouchables), nearly 50% are women, often referred to a 'thrice Dalit', as they suffer from the triple oppressions of *poverty*, being *female* and being female *Dalits*. They are frequently let down by both the Dalit movement itself as well as the women's movement in India that focuses more on social problems like dowry deaths—more relevant for caste women and not those outside the caste system. Many Dalit women are denied access to education, to meaningful employment, health provision and are the first to suffer the negative effects of globalization. Access to upper caste wells is forbidden. Worst of all, Dalit women are exposed to many forms of violence (including temple prostitution) and are frequently raped as a way to humiliate Dalit men. The degrading work of 'scavenging'—removing human excrement—falls mostly on Dalit women, since men are more likely to be 'upwardly-mobile'.

Women in India, particularly in states with feudal background like Rajasthan, are subject to discrimination not just on the basis of gender but on numerous other factors such as caste, community, religion etc.

In such a society, at the lowest rung are the dalit women. A dalit woman faces violence and humility not only from non-dalits but also from her own community.

Provisions in the Indian Constitution

The right of equality is a fundamental one. However, the institutional forces arraigned against it are more powerful and exert control and shape people's mindsets. Factors like caste, class, community, religion, locality, family, occupation all combine to affect dalit women and

men alike, making them accept caste inequality as something given without the need for questioning.

Art 14 of the Constitution provides that “ the State shall not deny to any person equality before law or the equal protection of the laws”. Art 15 states that “ State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.” However, in spite of all the Constitutional safeguards and the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code safeguards for women as well as different laws meant to support women’s honour and dignity, the strong impact of caste even on the judicial system has been witnessed in Rajasthan in the case of **Bhanwari Devi**. It is a typical case of rape of a lower caste woman as a weapon of retaliation used to punish and silence women’s rights activists. After the rape, when Bhanwari approached the police, she was told that she was too old to be attractive to a man and no one would like to rape her. When there was furore and the case was registered the trial judge held that as all the accused were middle-aged they could not have penetrated her. Also no upper caste man would defile himself by raping a lower caste woman! This is also not an isolated case. There are many reported from all over the country. There is a strong prejudice which women, especially, dalit women face all the way to the top of the judicial system.

The Indian Caste System

The Indian caste system is not a “ divine proclamation” and the Vedas do not refer to any mandated caste system as a part of the Hindu religion. Moreover, other religions like Muslims, Sikhs and Christians also practice it in some manner. Broadly speaking, the caste system can be viewed as a system of exploitation of the poor, low ranking groups by more prosperous high-ranking groups. For ages, land has been largely held by dominant castes, high ranking owners of property that economically have been exploiting the low ranking, landless labour and poor artisans, simultaneously looking down upon them with ritual emphasis on their “ god-given inferior status”.

Human Rights Violations

It is widely held in India as well as the rest of the world that most of the human rights violations are against the dalits or the untouchables who suffer substantial discrimination. Custodial violence and killings continue unabated.

Dalits

The word dalit comes from the Marathi root *dal* and means ‘held under check’. ‘suppressed’ or ‘crushed’ or ‘oppressed’.

Violence Against Women

Let us begin with the definition of the word ‘violence’ for our purpose. Violence is an act of aggression and abuse that causes or intends to cause injury, harm to persons. It also connotes an aggressive tendency to act out destructive behaviour. Violence can be both random as well as coordinated, which includes actions carried out by sanctioned or unsanctioned violent groups. Aggression is behaviour that is intended to cause not only harm but also pain. Aggression can be physical as well as verbal. Abuse causes harm. In the context of a dalit woman it can be sexual, physical and verbal. It can inflict harm to the body and can also injure feelings. An atrocity describes crimes or excesses ranging from an act committed against a single person to one committed against an ethnic group. When we are talking about violence or atrocities against dalit women, we have to take into consideration all these aspects.

Violence against women is a term used to collectively refer to violent acts that are primarily or exclusively committed against women. Victim’s gender is the primary motive for the violence. The United Nations General Assembly defines “violence against women” as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

Crimes Against Women

Although women may be victims of any of the general crimes such as murder, robbery, cheating, etc, crimes that are directed specifically against women are characterized as crimes against women.

These crimes are broadly classified under two categories:

- 1) Crimes under the IPC like Rape (Sec 376IPC), Kidnapping and Abduction (Sec 363-373IPC), Homicide for dowry, dowry deaths or their attempts (Sec 302/304-B IPC), Torture- both mental and physical(Sec 498A IPC), Molestation (Sec 354 IPC), Sexual Harassment (Sec 509IPC), Importation of Girls(Sec 366B IPC)
- 2) Crimes under the Special and Local Laws like Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956, Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, Child Marriage (Restraint) Act 1979, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act 1986 and Commission of Sati(Prevention) Act 1987.

National figures from 2001 to 2005 show that the proportion of IPC crimes committed against women has increased continuously between 2001 and 2005 from 7.4% to 7.9%. in different categories The following is the increase in different categories under the IPC.

Rape	14.2%
Kidnapping and Abduction	7.5%
Torture	18.5%
Molestation	0.1%
Sexual harassment	2.4%
Importation of girls	30.7%
Indecent Rep of Women	177.3%

In other crimes the situation in 2005 was better than in 2001 but in the intervening years the crime rates went up and down.

Details of the figures of crimes against women in various states in the country are given in Annexure – 1.

Status of Dalit Women

According to Ruth Manorama, an active member of the National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights and the National Alliance of Women, “Dalit women face a triple burden of caste, class and gender.” Dalit women, therefore, need to be distinguished from both “women” and “dalits”.

According to Manusmriti, a brahmin, kshatriya or vaishya could sexually exploit any shudra woman. Even the killing of a shudra woman was justified as a minor offence for the brahmins. It was equal in gravity to the killing of an animal.

Most of the dalit girls are still dropping out of schools owing to poverty but more to escape humiliation, bullying and isolation by classmates, society and even the teachers. There is still the danger of molestation if the school is some distance away from the dalit habitation which itself is far outside the main village.

According to the Ministry of Labour, 85% of the dalit women work as agricultural labourers, scavengers, sweepers and disposers of human waste.

Human Rights Watch is on record that sexual abuse and other forms of violence against dalit women are frequently used as tools by landlords and the police to inflict “political “ lessons and to crush individual or collective dissent within dalit communities. They are arrested and raped in custody as a means of punishing their male relatives who are hiding from the police. There is a pattern of impunity in attacks on women. In most cases there is no investigation even, let alone conviction. The atrocities are much more vulgar and parading in the naked, gang rapes, eating human excreta are common. Sexual violence is even linked with debt bondage.

Situation in Rajasthan

CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN BELONGING TO SC/STs

Two major legal enactments have been made at the national level to protect the SC/STs :

- 1) Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955; and
- 2) SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989.

The PCR Act was enacted in furtherance of Art 17 of the Constitution to abolish untouchability and its practice in any form. The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was brought into force to check and deter crimes against SC/STs by persons belonging to other communities.

Crimes against women belonging to SC/STs can be broadly categorized under two major heads:

- 1) Under the IPC like murder, hurt, rape, kidnapping and abduction
- 2) Under Special Laws like the PCR Act and SC/ST Act

The comparative statement for crime in year 2004, 2005 and 2006 on SC and ST is given below:

**Table: 1.1 Comparative statement for crime on S.C.
Year 2004, 2005 and 2006 (Till December)**

S. N.	Heading	Entry till December			Increase/ Decrease		%	
		2004	2005	2006	2004 to 2006	2005 to 2006	2004 to 2006	2005 to 2006
1.	Murder	45	56	60	15	4	33.33	7.14
2.	Major injury	86	69	75	-11	6	-12.79	8.70
3.	Rape	126	136	132	6	-4	4.76	-2.94
4.	Major loss	41	32	39	-2	7	-4.88	21.88
5.	P.C.R. act	0	1	0	0	-1	0.00	-100.00
6.	Other I.P.C.	3922	3402	3485	-437	83	-11.14	2.44
7.	3 S.C./S.T. act	140	99	119	-21	20	-15.00	20.20
8.	Total	4360	3795	3910	-450	115	-10.32	3.03

**Table: 1.2 Comparative statement for crime on S.T.
Year 2004, 2005 and 2006 (Till December)**

S. N.	Heading	Entry till December			Increase/ Decrease		%	
		2004	2005	2006	2004 to 2006	2005 to 2006	2004 to 2006	2005 to 2006
1.	Murder	15	11	20	5	9	33.33	81.82
2.	Major injury	36	27	32	-4	5	-11.11	18.52
3.	Rape	25	29	32	7	3	28.00	10.34
4.	Major loss	8	5	6	-2	1	-25.00	20.00
5.	P.C.R. act	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
6.	Other I.P.C.	914	768	851	-63	83	-6.89	10.81
7.	3 S.C./S.T. act	33	23	26	-7	3	-21.21	13.04
8.	Total	1031	863	967	-64	104	-6.21	12.05

As far as the overall crime rate against SCs is concerned , Madhya Pradesh reported the highest crime rate of 6.6 with Rajasthan coming a close second at 6.2 against a national average of 2.4 in 2005.

As far as rape and kidnapping are concerned, there has been a slight increase in the number of cases in 2005 over 2004 in the country.

Analysis of crimes against STs shows that there has been an increase of 13.1% in the cases of rapes and 8.9% in kidnapping and abduction cases between 2004 and 2005, which is alarming. Under PCR Act, there was an increase of 1372.7% and under the SC/ST Act 9.2% between 2004 and 2005.

This trend also shows that the STs are more alert about their rights under the protection of Civil Rights Act than the SCs and are more organized. The country needs to do much more for SCs to give them a safe life.

The Position of Cases under the PCR Act and SC/ ST Act in Rajasthan.

The Protection of Civil Rights Act is an Act for which the the Social Welfare department has been made the nodal department by the State Government but the implementation of the Act is with the Home department, Police, Law and various judicial courts.

After the SC/ST Act came into force, cases under the PCR Act are gradually declining in number. As per the directions of the state government, the district collectors have been authorized to provide monetary compensation to the victims as per their wisdom. As per the provisions of the scheme, the state and the central government share the burden of this compensation equally.

The following is the position of cases pending in the courts in the Prevention of Atrocities Act, the SC/ST Act, the Protection of Civil Rights Act and the compensation provided by the Government.

Table: 1.3 Position of Cases under the Atrocity Act

Year	Registered cases	Chalan	FIR	Pending Police (1/1/07)
2002	5465	2624	2840	1
2003	5241	2634	2604	3
2004	5391	2657	2723	11
2005	4658	2289	2347	22
2006	4877	2151	2417	309

The position of cases in courts under the SC/ST Act, PCR Act is given below:

Table: 1.4 Yearly position of cases in courts under the SC/ST Act, 1989

Year	Due at the starting of the year	Registered	Total	Classification of justified cases				Pending at the end of year	% of punished	% of decision
				Punishment	Acquittal	Other 228 CRPC	Total			
2000	5750	2583	8333	293	1866	243	2402	5931	13.6	29.2
2001	5931	2496	8427	290	1326	325	1968	6459	17.9	23.4
2002	6459	2009	8468	540	2021	677	3238	5230	21.4	38.2
2003	5230	2097	7327	713	2030	599	3342	3985	26.8	45.6
2004	3985	2211	6196	517	1578	269	2364	3832	24.7	38.2
2005	3832	1972	5804	484	1682	346	2512	3292	22.3	43.3
2006 (upto 30.6.06)	3292	868	4160	248	645	182	1075	3085		

Table: 1.5 Position of Cases under the PCR Act, 1955

Year	No. of cases pending at the starting of the year	Registered	Total	Punishment	Acquittal	Others	Total	Due	% of punished
2000	9	5	14	3	5	1	9	5	37.5
2001	5	-	5	-	2	2	4	1	-
2002	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
2003	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
2004	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-
2005	1	1	2	-	1	-	1	1	-
2006	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-

Table: 1.6 Cases Under SC/ST Act of Violence Against Dalit Women By Non-Dalits in the Special Courts For SC/ST (Preventing Atrocities) 2004-2005

District	Year	Pending Cases under SC/ST Act	No of Covictions	No of Acquittals	No of Appeals by Prosecution against acquittal	No of Cases where compensation given
Pali	2004	38	6	8	1	4
	2005	43	3	10	1	2
Kota	2004	3	3	25	Nil	NA
	2005	8	Nil	17	3	NA
Ganganagar	2004	3	1	8	1	Nil
	2005	50	1	33	2	Nil
Jodhpur	2004	26	3	16	22	Nil
	2005	23	2	8	1	Nil
Tonk	2004	Nil	1	6	Nil	Nil
	2005	Nil	1	13	1	Nil

Table: 1.7 Some additional Information from Tonk Distt is given below:

Year	No of FIRs by Police	FIRs Ordered by Courts	No of FR put up by Prosecution
2004	25	5	14
2005	28	12	20

Cases under IPC

Table: 1.8 Details of amount received from Central and State Governments

Rs In Lakhs

Year	Plan	Received from Central Government	Amount of expenditure			No. of beneficiaries	
			Rule 12(4)	Rule 11	Publicity	Rule 12(4)	Rule 11
2001-02	34.90	35.00	40.57	-	-	92	-
2002-03	34.00	19.28	48.29	-	-	131	-
2003-04	85.00	33.68	108.51	0.06		305	49
2004-05	225.00	200.00	165.05	0.01	3.59	797	9
2005-06	215.00	87.00	239.22	0.34	16.17	1078	150
2006-07	250.00	Adhoc	143.78	0.02	-	647	12
Dec. 06		21.00					

Table: 1.9 Progress of Distribution of Compensation in Past Years

Rs in Lakhs

Year	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribes		Total	
	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure
2001-02	70	32.20	22	8.37	92	40.57
2002-03	89	31.05	42	17.24	131	48.29
2003-04	251	88.94	54	19.57	305	108.51
2004-05	640	131.01	157	34.04	797	165.05
2005-06	898	192.53	180	46.69	1078	239.22

Sources of all the Tables above: Government of Rajasthan.

In 2006-07 amount of Rs. 4 crores has been kept for the compensation for Scheduled Castes victims and about 1 crores for the Scheduled Tribes. In the financial year 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 107.80 lakhs has been spent for 519 SC victims till December 2006 under rule 12(4) and under rule 11 an amount of Rs. 1180 has been spent on 12 victims. A proposal for a telephone helpline is under consideration. At the state level a Secretary level officer has been appointed as the nodal officer. A state level vigilance and monitoring committee has also been set up. At the district level also such committees have been established. 17 special courts have been set up in the following districts: -

1. Jaipur
2. Jodhpur.
3. Udaipur
4. Bikaner
5. Kota
6. Ajmer
7. Pali
8. Medta (Nagaur)
9. Alwar
10. Pratapgarh (Chittorgarh)
11. Dausa
12. Jhalawar
13. Sawai Madhopur
14. Baran
15. Tonk
16. Shriganganagar
17. Bhilwara

A special public prosecutor has been appointed in them. An IG rank officer looks after the atrocities against SC and ST population. Investigation in each case is done by a deputy SP and the case has to be challaned within a fortnight. All these cases are registered as special FIRs. In 17 districts the district police headquarters have set up SC and ST cells under a deputy SP for monitoring the progress.

A look at the implementation of laws on reforms like the PCR Act and the SC/ST Act for dalits shows that there are many laws to bring about social equality but they have hardly made an impact on the mindset of the upper castes. The figures given earlier are an ample proof.

CHAPTER II

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Scope of the study

The status of dalit women in Rajasthan is one of the worst in the country. There is no doubt that violence both mental and physical has increased during the last few years but neither the police nor the prosecution have become sensitive to the cause of the dalit women. Various studies have shown that most of the cases have ended with a final report duly accepted by the court in which the accused have been let off because the incident ‘ never took place’.

In absence of any objective assessment on status of Dalit women recently in Rajasthan it was necessary to assess the impact of the action taken by the state government and the administration to improve the status of dalit women and to prevent them from total marginalization.

Statistics show that there is a huge difference in the literacy and health indicators between the general caste women and the dalit women. It may take decades for a dalit woman to reach the level of general caste women.

The study is also going to look into the background of violence. The sheer helplessness in getting to police, the delay in getting justice if the hurdle of the police is crossed, the weaknesses of the legal procedures, the feudal mindset and the torture when asking for justice is also going to be studied. Whether the fear of violence has any impact on dalit women exercising their social, economic and political rights will also be examined.

Objectives of the study

1. Study of the physical and social atrocities on dalit women
2. Study of the types of atrocities on dalit women
3. The role of the society and the government in preventing the atrocity
4. Do the exertions of rights of dalit women on their lands cause them more trouble-politically, socially and economically.
5. Difficulties faced by dalit women in getting justice

Research Design and the Methodology of the study

Analysis of the situation of dalit women is a very sensitive subject. Therefore, we have adopted a participatory procedure for research. Before the study was started a meeting was organized with various academic institutions, voluntary organizations and individuals working on violence against women and violation of human rights of dalits. The meeting was attended by social workers, lawyers, college teachers, journalists and representatives of the all India 'Janwadi Mahila Samiti'. The basic purpose of the meeting was

(a) to decide a definition of the word 'dalit' for the study so that it could be clear as to which category of women have to be studied for finding the different problems faced by them.

(b) to decide the methodology of research and to define the type of cases of violence to be studied.

On (a), the group felt that as the worst kind of violence amongst the dalits is faced by the 'untouchable' women, we should generally include the cases of violence against the untouchable dalit women. However if there are serious cases of violence against other dalit women, they may also be studied.

On (b), it was decided to use the existing secondary data and to use interviews and the case study method.

As it was not possible to cover the cases of atrocities throughout the state and to include all the 32 districts, it was decided to take up six districts and to select 15 cases of violence against dalit women in each district.

The selection of the districts was done on the basis of dalit population in the districts, their geographical dispersal in the state and the number of registered cases of violence against dalit women for the last five years. After using the criteria decided for selection, the following six districts were identified:

1. Sriganganagar
2. Jodhpur
3. Pali
4. Kota
5. Bharatpur
6. Tonk

Table: 2.1 Population of SCs in the Selected Districts

S.N.	District	Total Population	Percentage of SC Population
1	Sriganganagar	1,788487	33.7
2.	Bharatpur	2101142	21.7
3.	Jodhpur	2886505	15.8
4.	Pali	1819201	17.8
5.	Tonk	1211671	19.2
6.	Kota	1568525	19.2

Geographical Distribution in the State

Pali, Jodhpur and Ganganagar as are in western Rajasthan in the desert zone; Bharatpur and Kota are in the eastern Rajasthan which is agriculture based; and Tonk is in central Rajasthan which is predominantly an SC district near Jaipur, the capital of the state.

No district was selected from southern Rajasthan because it has high tribal population and there are not many scheduled castes.

Tools and Methods of Data Collection

The study has gathered data from the various sources like newspaper reports, magazines, reports of other governmental and non governmental agencies addressing these issues of violence against the *dalits* etc.

It was decided to prepare a profile of each district which would contain demographic, geographic, economic, social, historical and religious features. It would also be explored whether some of more gruesome cases of violence against dalit women could be collected. It was also decided to request the police department to provide 15 representative cases of violence against the dalit women in each selected district since the year 2001 to 2005 and a case study of those cases was conducted. The case studies would be a source of qualitative information and was expected to impart an insight in to the issue to violence against dalit women. Cases were also collected of rape, sexual exploitation and murder which involved influential people and which had taken place only to satisfy their ego.

Some cases in which F.R.s had been put up by the police leading to the acquittal of the accused, were also to be studied.

It was also decided to hold interviews in each district with government officers, lawyers, judges, public prosecutors, women public representatives, voluntary organizations and human rights organizations to find their views on the subject.

Proper tools and methods were designed for these consultations. These consultations were based on questionnaires and guidelines for interviews. The Interview Guide was drafted on the basis of major variables, parameters and objectives of the study.

Data Processing

The interview guidelines were to be edited, codified and tabulated. The data analysis would be planned in such a way that possible errors during data processing would be excluded.

CHAPTER III

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE SELECTED DISTRICTS

According to the Census of India 2001, the population of Rajasthan went up to 5.65 crores from 4.4 crores in 1991. The sex wise break up shows 2.94 crore men and 2.71 crore women now living in Rajasthan showing a **decadal growth rate** of 28.33% between 1991 and 2001, a slight improvement from 28.44% in 1981-91. The **sex ratio** showed a slight improvement to 922 from 910 in 1991.

Table: 3.1

Census 2001

S.N.	State/ District	Population	Decadal growth rate	Sex Ratio	Population density per sq.km.	Literacy Rate			Population 0-6 years			Literacy Rate				
						Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Rural		Urban	
													Male	Female	Male	Female
	Rajasthan	56473122	28.33	922	165	61.03	74.46	44.34	18.51	18.63	18.37	61.03	72.96	37.74	87.1	65.42
1	Ganganagar	1788487	27.53	873	224	64.84	75.49	52.69	16.26	16.44	16.06	64.84	72	47.27	85.34	68.54
2	Bharatpur	2098323	27.05	857	414	64.24	81.39	44.12	19.99	19.8	20.21	64.24	79.95	39.62	87.08	61.47
3	Jodhpur	2880777	33.77	908	126	57.38	73.86	39.18	18.93	18.81	19.06	57.38	66.94	25.1	86.12	65.28
4	Pali	1819201	22.39	983	147	54.92	73.06	36.7	18.19	18.72	17.65	54.92	69.39	31.76	85.4	55.27
5	Tonk	1211343	24.24	936	168	52.39	71.25	32.3	18.09	18.22	17.95	52.39	68.48	25.62	81.65	56.89
6	Kota	1568580	28.52	895	288	74.45	86.25	61.25	15.64	15.58	15.7	74.45	82.56	50.6	89.29	70.3

The following Table gives the **District wise data for Population and Decadal Growth Rate** in Rajasthan as per the 2001 Census of India

Table : 3.2

	Population 2001			Decadal growth rate	
	Persons	Males	Females	1981-1991	1991-2001
Rajasthan	56,473,122	29,381,657	27,091,465	28.44	28.33
Ganganagar	1,788,487	955,027	833,460	18.25	27.53
Bharatpur	2,098,323	1,130,010	968,313	27.14	27.05
Jodhpur	2,880,777	1,509,563	1,371,214	29.12	33.77
Pali	1,819,201	917,320	901,881	16.63	22.39
Tonk	1,211,343	625,719	585,624	24.42	24.24
Kota	1,568,580	827,647	740,933	35.88	28.52

The following Table gives the **Urban- Rural break up of gender disaggregated population** as well as the **No of Literates in the selected districts** in 2001.

Table: 3.3 Population and Literates

		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Rajasthan	Total	56,473,122	29,381,657	27,091,465	28,086,101	18,279,511	9,806,590
	Rural	43,267,678	22,394,479	20,873,199	19,471,423	13,117,682	6,353,741
	Urban	13,205,444	6,987,178	6,218,266	8,614,678	5,161,829	3,452,849
Ganganagar	Total	1,788,487	955,027	833,460	971,073	602,408	368,665
	Rural	1,336,407	710,436	625,971	670,461	424,093	246,368
	Urban	452,080	244,591	207,489	300,612	178,315	122,297
Bharatpur	Total	2,098,323	1,130,010	968,313	1,078,484	737,620	340,864
	Rural	1,689,783	911,224	778,559	821,307	578,194	243,113
	Urban	408,540	218,786	189,754	257,177	159,426	97,751
Jodhpur	Total	2,880,777	1,509,563	1,371,214	1,340,097	905,259	434,838
	Rural	1,908,518	993,204	915,314	705,171	524,231	180,940
	Urban	972,259	516,359	455,900	634,926	381,028	253,898
Pali	Total	1,819,201	917,320	901,881	817,333	544,748	272,585
	Rural	1,428,473	713,225	715,248	585,164	398,887	186,277
	Urban	390,728	204,095	186,633	232,169	145,861	86,308
Tonk	Total	1,211,343	625,719	585,624	519,814	364,595	155,219
	Rural	958,230	495,602	462,628	373,450	276,654	96,796
	Urban	253,113	130,117	122,996	146,364	87,941	58,423
Kota	Total	1,568,580	827,647	740,933	985,197	602,593	382,604
	Rural	730,667	382,829	347,838	405,592	260,422	145,170
	Urban	837,913	444,818	393,095	579,605	342,171	237,434

Health Indicators

Early Marriages

Women in Rajasthan still marry early. 49% in age group 15-19 are already married, including 11% who are married but the *gauna* has not been performed. Rural- urban break up in this age group shows that 57% rural girls are already married compared to 27% in urban areas

Table: 3.4 Rural: Percentage

Age	Currently Married	Married without Gauna
6-12	0.1	5.4
13-14	1.5	17.1
15-19	43.1	13.5

Source: National Family Health Survey 1998-99. Rajasthan

It may be seen that the mean age at marriage for rural girls is still below 18 years. Also girls between the ages 6 to 14 are getting married but are waiting at their parents' place because they have not reached menarche' to start their reproductive role

Table: 3.5 District wise Percentage of Girls by Age at Marriage and at Gauna (less than 15 years) and the Mean age at Marriage and Gauna in 1996-97

District	Age at Marriage Percentage		Age at Gauna Percentage	
	Less than 15 years	Mean Age	Less than 15 years	Mean Age
Bharatpur	37.8	15.8	21.7	16.6
Ganganagar	5.2	17.0	4.2	17.4
Jodhpur	65.3	11.7	2.1	16.9
Kota	65.0	14.3	37.6	16.3
Pali	23.4	16.4	2.2	17.8
Tonk	44.0	16.4	7.6	16.8

Table: 3.6 District wise Total Fertility Rates in selected Districts (DLHS, 2002)

Bharatpur	3.87
Ganganagar	2.10
Jodhpur	3.25
Kota	2.49
Pali	2.75
Tonk	2.78

The Desired and the Actual Fertility Rates in Rajasthan

It is not true that women in Rajasthan do not want to limit their family size. The survey by the National Family Health Survey India 1998-99 looked into the wanted and the actual fertility rates in Rajasthan in the various categories:

Table: 3.7

Background	Wanted Rate	Actual Rate
Caste/Tribe		
S.C.	2.95	4.34
S.T.	2.69	4.31
OBC	2.59	3.80

Districts with Child Birth Rate between 32.19 and 35 among the selected Districts

Bharatpur 34.76, Kota 34.1, Jodhpur 34.01

Tonk 33.24

District with CBR between 30 and 32.19 among the selected Districts

Pali 30.79

District with CBR less than 30 among the selected Districts

Ganganagar 28.94

The Child Birth Rate in the State is

It is seen that most of the districts covered under our study have high Child Birth rates

Table: 3.8 Infant Mortality Rate in the Selected Districts (DLHS, 2002)

Bharatpur	64.57
Jodhpur	74.54
Kota	74.94
Pali	72.21
Ganganagar	42.79
Tonk	87.37

The figure for Rajasthan in 2002 was 65.8.

Table: 3.9 General Reproductive Status

Background	Neonatal	Post neonatal	IMR	CMR	Under 5
Urban	45.6	23.3	68.9	26.2	93.3
Rural	56.3	36.8	93.1	44.3	133.2
Caste/Tribe					
S.C.	60.3	38.6	98.9	46.4	140.7
S.T.	58.0	36.7	94.7	66.6	155.0

Antenatal Check ups

As per the NFHS India 1998-99 Rajasthan, the following Table gives the data for antenatal check ups

Table: 3.10**in Percent**

Background	Check up at home by Health Worker	Check up Out side Home			
		Doctor	Other prog	TBA	No Checkup
Age					
Less than 20	6.8	28.5	12.3	0.1	52.3
20-34	8.9	26.8	12.0	0.5	51.8
35-49	11.8	18.4	7.5	0.0	61.7
Caste/Tribe					
SC	11.1	20.1	10.6	0.2	58.1
ST	11.3	17.7	12.2	0.9	57.9

Source: National Family Health Survey India 1998-99. Rajasthan

TT Injections and IFA

Table: 3.11

Background	No of TT Injections			IFA %
	None	One	Two	
Age				
Less 20	37.6	9.0	52.5	40.4
20-34	37.2	9.3	53.1	39.7
35-49	52.1	8.5	38.1	30.0
Caste/Tribe				
SC	38.1	11.2	50.1	33.7
ST	50.2	7.3	42.1	35.8

Literacy Indicators

Drop out Rate

The following Table gives the Drop out Rate in various years at different levels

Table: 3.12

YEAR	PRIMARY		MIDDLE		IX-XII	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
1970-71	76.5	66.8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1980-81	63.38	56.66	23.04	22.18	58.88	55.68
1990-91	66.79	59.21	20.48	28.62	54.53	59.8
2000-01	68.45	N.A.	19.27	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Drop out Rates for SC/ST at Primary Level

The following Table gives the drop out rates for SC/ST students at Primary Level

Table: 3.13

YEAR	90-91			96-97		
	B	G	T	B	G	T
SC	61.6	73.2	64.9	56.7	60.3	57.9
ST	71.1	82.8	74.3	63.2	71.0	65.6
ALL	59.0	66.8	61.6	54.7	59.9	56.6

Table: 3.14 Enrolment (6-11 Years) Class I to V in 2002-03

Category	Details	Enrolment (in lacs)
All	Boys	48.06
	Girls	39.16
	Total	87.22
SC	Boys	10.24
	Girls	07.90
	Total	18.14
ST	Boys	7.31
	Girls	5.38
	Total	12.69

Table: 3.15 Enrolment (11-14 years) Class VI- VIII in 2002-03

Category	Details	Enrolment (lacs)
All	Boys	14.74
	Girls	8.38
	Total	23.12
SC	Boys	2.31
	Girls	1.24
	Total	3.55
ST	Boys	1.84
	Girls	0.95
	Total	2.79

All the indicators show the prooper states of the dalit women both in health and literacy sections.

Labour Status

The following Table gives the District wise composition of women workers in the rural areas and their division percentage as cultivator/ agriculture labour/household industries:

Table: 3.16

District	Cultivators	Agricultural Labour	Household Industries
Ganganagar	42.45	34.4	2.0
Bharatpur	70.6	21.4	1.2
Pali	40.3	37.8	3.7
Tonk	70.8	17.9	1.8
Kota	42.8	42.4	2.4
Jodhpur	75.0	17.4	1.5

Source: Census of India 2001 Rajasthan

The following Table gives the **District wise Female Work Participation Rates** in 1991 and 2001. It also gives the rank in each year of the district

Table: 3.17

District	WPR 2001	WPR 1991	Rank 1991	Rank 2001
Tonk	38.30	32.12	9	11
Bharatpur	32.99	21.56	25	17
Pali	30.70	27.55	17	23
Jodhpur	27.06	23.63	22	29
Ganganagar	24.84	18.39	29	30
Kota	19.14	17.39	31	32

Source: Census of India Rajasthan 2001.

Welfare Measures

Hostels for S.C. and S.T. Girls

Details are given in the Table below

Table: 3.18

In 2002-03

Type	No of Hostels			No of Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<u>Government</u>						
SC	249	27	276	10757	1020	11777
ST	125	33	158	6175	1450	7625
Harijans	56	06	62	1840	215	2055
DN	29	01	30	1375	40	1415
Total	459	67	526	20147	2725	22872
<u>Aided</u>						
SC	23	4	27	994	375	1369
ST	37	4	41	225	250	1475
DN*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	60	8	68	2219	625	2844
Grand Total	519	75	594	22366	3350	25716

Source: Annual Report Directorate of Social Welfare Rajasthan 2002-03

* De notified

It is clear that the number of SC girls living in hostels is very small. There is a big difference in the number of hostels for boys and girls.

Political Participation of Dalits

Table: 3.19
ELECTORAL SEX RATIO

District	Electoral Sex Ratio
Bharatpur	839
Ganganagar	887
Jodhpur	906
Kota	904
Pali	949
Tonk	929
Total	909

Source: Department of Elections, Government of Rajasthan

It may be seen that except for Pali and Tonk, the registration of women as voters has been far worse than the State electoral sex ratio.

The voter turn outs have been comparatively poorer in the SC and ST reserved seats. The percentage turn out of women and the gender gaps in various elections to the Lok Sabha in different SC/ST constituencies can be seen from the Table below:

SC Reserved Seats

Table: 3.20

Constituency	1996		1998			1999					
	M	F	M	F	GG	M	F	GG	M	F	GG
Ganganagar	47.54	35.66	47.07	39.83	7.24	64.50	55.88	8.62	57.85	46.84	11.01
Bayana	51.93	24.09	46.69	22.97	23.72	62.24	41.54	20.70	58.36	29.98	28.38
Tonk	46.89	30.72	45.89	32.33	13.56	60.36	48.18	12.18	56.31	39.09	17.22
Jalore	59.15	47.11	44.38	30.32	14.06	61.02	50.97	10.05	58.72	45.67	13.05

ST Reserved Seats

Table: 3.21

Constituency	1991			1996			1998			1999		
	M	F	GG	M	F	GG	M	F	GG	M	F	GG
S.Madhapur	55.49	26.63	18.86	44.67	19.43	25.04	61.78	37.09	24.69	57.59	27.77	29.82
Banswara	56.17	44.01	12.16	48.20	42.48	5.72	59.82	58.08	1.74	60.01	51.12	8.89
Salumbar	54.50	38.30	16.20	46.27	36.00	10.27	59.81	54.60	5.21	57.43	45.57	11.86

CHAPTER IV

CASES STUDIES IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF RAJASTHAN

PALI

History

Geologists trace the existence of Pali to pre-historic age and maintain that it has emerged from the vast western sea spread over a large part of the present day Rajasthan. In the Vedic age *Maharsi Javali* stayed in this area for meditation and interpretation of Vedas. The Pandavas in the Mahabharata age also have made this area (near Bali) their resting place during the exile. As a part of ancient Arbuda Province, this area was known as *Balla-Desh*.

Historical relics depict the existence of this area during the *Kushana Age*, when King Kannishka had conquered Rohat and Jaitaran area, parts of today's Pali district, in 120 AD. Till the end of seventh century A. D. , this area was reigned by the Chalukya King *Harshavardhana* who also conquered Bhinmal and most of the present area of Rajasthan.

16th and 17th century saw a number of battles in the surrounding areas of Pali. Shershah suri was defeated by Rajput rulers in the battle of Gini, Mughal emperor Akbar's army had constant battles with Maharana Pratap in Godwad area. Again after the Mughals had conquered almost all of Rajputana, Veer Durga Das Rathore of Marwar made organized efforts to redeem the Marwar area from Aurangzeb, the last Mughal emperor. By then Pali had become subservient to Rathores of Marwar state. Pali was rehabilitated by *Maharaja Vijay Singh* and soon it became an important commercial center.

Role in struggle for freedom: Under British rule pali played an important role by pioneering the freedom struggle in Marwar. Various Thakurs of pali under the stewardship of Thakur of Auwa, who was the most powerful of all, confronted with the British rule. Auwa fort was surrounded by the British army and then conflicts lasted by 5 days, when at last the fort was possessed by the British army. But this heroic action of Auwa paved the way for continued and organised struggle for freedom.

The Great Aravali hills link Pali district with Ajmer, Rajsamand, Udaipur and Sirohi Districts. Western Rajasthan's famous river *Luni* and its tributaries *Jawai*, *Mithadi*, *Sukadi*, *Bandi* and *Guhiabala* flows through Pali district. The Largest dams of this area Jawai Dam and Sardar Samand Dam are also located in Pali district. While plains of this district are 180 to 500 meters above sea level, Pali city the district headquarter, is situated at 212 meters above sea level. While the highest point of Aravali hills in the district measures 1099 meters, the famous

Ranakpur temples are situated in the foot steps of Aravalis . Parashuram Mahadev temple, a place of worship for millions of devotees of Lord Shiva, is also located in the Pali district on the heights of aravali range.

Geographical Condition

Climate & Rainfall: The climatic conditions of Pali district are some what different than the Western Rajasthan. Although, basically the summer season raise the temperature upto 46-47 degree centigrade at peak Time in May-June , a large variation in temperature is found due to adjoining green and hilly areas. Winters are moderately cool during December-January lowering the mercury to 4-5 degree centigrade occasionally. Average rainfall in the district during the months of July-October is 300 mm.

Agricultural activities of Pali district are mostly dependent on monsoon. Although district has a lot of irrigation dams, ponds etc. but Still more then 50% of farmers are dependent on monsoon. Most of the farmers obtain two crops i.e. *Kharif* and *Rabi*. Rabi crops are usually sown in November whereas Kharif crops are sown with the begining of the first rains in July. Kharif crops includes Bajara, Jowar, Moong, Rice, Groundnut, Red Chillies etc.

The district like many others suffers from poor literacy rates for dalit women. There is widespread untouchability and dalits are denied access to temples. They are given tea in earthen cups in dhabas and no dalit bridegroom is allowed to ride a horse on his marriage.

At one of the Independence Day functions, the entire dalit community of Sivas village was ostracized by the village panchayat because some dalit boys served water from a public hand pump at the school function

The percentage of SCs in Pali is high at 22.63% and the largest group is of Chamars. The other groups are Meghwal, Sargava, Bawaria and Koli.

1. Dalit woman Sarpanch Samu Devi, Age 56 years.

It is a case of 1999. When the meeting of the Panchayat started some upper caste persons came and started drinking and abusing the Sarpanch. They also beat up the other participants in the meeting and gave them caste based abuses. The victim registered a case under section 3 of the SC/ST Act. The entire panchayat was witness to these caste based abuses. The case was registered by the police which helped the Sarpanch in fighting the case but was ultimately compromised because there was tremendous family and social pressure not to pursue the case against fellow villagers.. There are hardly 100 houses of the dalits out of six hundred in the village.

Jats and Brahmins are extremely powerful in the village. There is widespread untouchability at public places and at sources of water.

2. Smt Manju Devi

The incident is of 26 July 2006. The victim had obtained the work of cooking meals in the local school. The villagers did not like the idea that a dalit should make the meals for their children. A conspiracy was therefore hatched to file a case of theft against her husband, and then she was removed from her work. She was pregnant at that time.

The police did not register the case under the SC/ST Act. A complaint was therefore lodged in the court and so the case has now been registered. The case is still pending.

The victim was supported by only a few in the society. The village is dominated by Brahmins. Out of 450 households only 180 are of dalits.

3. Smt Teepu. 38 years. FIR 27/2004

On 1st April 2004 the victim was coming by bus with her two children when she was pulled out of the bus by some upper caste people who called her by caste names and beat her up. The police registered a case u/s 323, 241 IPC and Sec 3(1)(X) SC/ST Act which is pending. The police has helped her in the case and has investigated it with fairness. A govt advocate is fighting the case for her.

She has been supported by her family, in spite of the fact that she has been threatened by the accused.

Purohit Brahmins are very powerful in the village. Out of 600 households 200 belong to dalits.

4. Smt Parvati Devi Harijan. Age 55 years.

It is a case of a dalit woman who is a scavenger but fought for her rights and won them. The incident is of 2001. The director of a village private school got the tender of scavenging of the panchayat but employed people from another village. This adversely affected the employment of the local people. When it was opposed by the victim with others she was badly abused with caste names and threatened with dire consequences. But she kept her fight on and ultimately prevailed upon the accused to give up the contract.

5. Smt Nenu Meghwal. Age 30 years. Rape

The incident took place on 16 November 2004 when the victim was raped. When interviewed the victim refused to give the details of the incident.

Although the case was registered by the police, it is still under investigation after two years. She has also been threatened by the accused and has filed an application under Sec107/116 CrPC in the court. She was not helped by any one in the village and had to undergo mental, economic and social problems caused to her.

In the meanwhile the accused was constantly threatening her with life.

In the village of 1500 households 100-180 houses of dalits. Mostly the upper castes are Jats and Jains. There is widespread discrimination and untouchability at public places and sources of drinking water.

6. Smt Shanti Devi , a widow. Age 55 years.

Case of a widow's refusal of giving the share of the crop

The victim's dalit family was working on share cropping basis on the owners field with the agreement that they will get the money for half the crop. However when the crop of wheat was ready the land owner sold all of it in the Mandi at night without the knowledge of the husband of the victim. When the victim's family demanded their share the husband was beaten up badly. She too was beaten up in the center of the village. She was threatened that her daughters too would be beaten up. Her husband died shortly thereafter and the victim had to leave her share. She had to leave her village also. She is living in utter poverty these days and no one is willing to give evidence to the police although large numbers of them had seen the incident. FIR therefore was not registered by the police.

Out of 600 household there are 450 household of dalits but the Rajputs are very powerful.

7. Smt Pawan Devi, Age 32 years

The victim was denied work at the famine relief site and abused with caste names and humiliated by the accused who is a Rajput. However, no body helped her and the police also did not register the case.

8. Smt Hulasi Devi, Age 22 years

A Rajput boy teased her and called her caste names when the victim was collecting fodder from her field. When she started shouting her relations came and rescued her. The accused ran away. No case was registered.

9. Smt Pushpa, Age 13 years. Unmarried.

Case of a Minor

This is an incident of 2002. The victim had gone to the hand pump to get water when her earthen pot was broken by some persons who called her caste based names and beat her up. Her clothes were also torn. She ran to her maternal grandfather's house who came to the site of the incident and who then registered an FIR under Section 354 IPC and Sec 3(1)(10) of SC/ST Act. Although the police is helpful, nothing more has happened in the case and there is still pressure on her to withdraw the case. She still gets the jitters when she remembers the incident.

Out of 350 households of the village 130 are of dalits. Rajput are predominant.

10. Smt Samu Devi, Age 36 years.

The incident took place on 19th January 2004 when a young man, Rupa Ram Rebari gave caste based abuses to the victim when she had gone to the public hand-pump for water. She was beaten up and the accused also tried to tear her clothes, and warned her to leave the village.

Although the police registered an FIR u/s 3(1)(10) SC/ST Act easily but seem to be taking the side of the accused and has not taken any evidence or made any arrests. The victim has been getting threats, but has been supported by her family. She is under constant mental agony.

Out of 150 households only 30 belong to dalits. Rajputs are very powerful.

11. Smt Mohini Devi, Age 28 years

Sexual exploitation by a Contractor

The incident is of 1st January 2006. The victim is a baildar and works for contractors. At the time of getting the daily wage the contractor Rustam threatened her and raped her. Since then he has been doing it often.

When reported to the police it did not register a case. It was only under the pressure of political leader that it was done under section 376 IPC and 3(2) (5) SC/ST Act. However the police did not investigate the case properly and filed a challan. But during the case she was under great pressure and threats to compromise, which she had to do. An FR was registered in the case. The victim now lives far away from the village.

12. Smt Badami Meghwal, Age 20 years. Unmarried.

Case of sexual exploitation

The incident of 26 April 2006. The victim was working in a factory as a labour. On the day of the incident, she was lured by a Rajput who sexually assaulted her and then took her to

Ahmedabad and kept her there for 3 months. She was sexually exploited for three months. Ultimately when she was able to get out of the clutches of the accused she went to the police station with her father but the case was not registered till pressure was put on the police. It was registered u/s 376IPC and 3(2)(5) SC/ST Act But it was withdrawn under pressure as she was forced to make a compromise. She was also exhausted by the long legal wrangles. She was not helped by the society and has been under tremendous mental pressure. The society looked at her with hatred. She lost her job also. In her village although there are 400 houses of dalits out of 600 the jats are very powerful.

13. Smt Sugna Devi, Age 35 years.

The victim is a widow who had a ten year old son who was murdered and thrown in a well by a fellow woman worker, a jat , on 1st September 2004. She has lost her mental balance and is now living with her brother who is also mentally handicapped. Although the FIR was written after an agitation in the village but the enquiry was not held properly. The case is pending in the court.

She is all alone now and has lost all her savings and land to fight the case. She has lost everything she had. No one is willing to give evidence in the court.

Rajputs are quite powerful in the village.

14. Uma, Age 19 years

The victim, working as a labourer, had come to her parents home when she was prevented by Rajputs from getting water from the public hand pump on 20th October 2006. She was also abused by her caste names and was beaten up. A number of villagers saw the incident.

A complaint was lodged in the court which ordered a registration of FIR u/s 354 IPC and Section 3(1)(10) SC/ST Act. The victim is under great mental distress. The case is pending.

There are 50 households of the dalits out of 150 total households. There is widespread untouchability and discrimination in public places and sources of drinking water.

Rajputs are very powerful.

15. Smt Varju Devi. Age 35 years.

It is an incident of 1999. The victim was prevented from filling water by an OBC woman who abused her with caste based names. Ther was a fight but no case was registered.

Issues emerging out:-

- **There is widespread untouchability and discrimination in public places and sources of drinking water.**
- **The population in villages is dominated by Jats, Brahmins and Rajputs**
- **Women undergone financial, mental, economic and social stress**
- **Police officials pay no attention to such cases**
- **Cases are withdrawn in between due to continuous pressure from the dalit society**

BHARATPUR

History

Bharatpur - The 'Eastern Gateway to Rajasthan', was founded by Maharaja Suraj Mal in 1733 AD, it was once an impregnable well fortified city, carved out of the region formerly known as Mewat. The trio of Bharatpur, Deeg and Dholpur has played an important part in the history of Rajasthan.-

The place was named as Bharatpur after the name of Bharat, the brother of Lord Rama, whose other brother Laxman was worshipped as the family deity of the Bharatpur. The legends say the rulers Laxman's name is engraved on the state arms and the seals. The city and the fort have been believed to be founded by Rustam, a Jat of Sogariya clan. Maharaja Suraj Mal took over from Khemkaran, the son of Rustam, and established the empire. He fortified the city by building a massive wall around the city.

The interesting aspect of the Bharatpur history is the domination of Jats in the region since 17th century. Leaders like Churaman and Badan Singh brought the jats together to mould them into a force to reckon with. Suraj Mal has been the greatest ruler who made them a formidable force and played a very important role in the Indian history during 19th century.

The SCs in the district are Aahari, Badi, Bagdi, Bairwa, Balai, Bedia, Bhangi, Bulakia, Chamar, Chandal, Dangia, Kalbelia, Kanjar, Khatik and Koli The largest number is of Kolis. The largest percentage of SCs is in Bayana, Ver, Bari and Nadbai Tehsils.

1. Smt Raju Jatav. Age 40 years FIR 827/01

The victim harijan woman Raju went for toilet at 8' O clock at night on 29th December 2001 when a jat man raped her at the point of a gun. Her bangles also broke. However a few fellow jatavs who were passing by came and saved her. The accused warned her not to register a case against him or he would rape her in the open and will kill her if she reported to the police. The police after lot of persuasion registered a case not of rape but physical handling. The matter was reported to the police which registered the FIR u/s 376IPC and Sec 3 SC/ST Act. The police during investigations did not find the rape proved and challenged the case u/s 354IPC and Sec3SC/ST Act on 13.2.2002. According to the victim, the police did not investigate the case properly. The case is going on in the court. Although there was pressure by the uppe castes to withdraw the case her own family and caste people supported her. But no lawyer was willing to

help her. The govt advocate did not help her and the private advocate is siding with the accused. He is also telling her to compromise. The village has only 190 dalits households out of 700. Most of the upper castes are jats. There is widespread untouchability and discrimination against dalits in public places and at sources of drinking water. The accused have been pressurizing her to withdraw the case but she has full support of her family and the dalit society and would fight the case.

2. Smt Vimla, Age 36 years. FIR 299/01

The victim is a labourer. On 24th August 2001 the victim who is a widow was raped in day light when she had gone to fetch fodder from the field in which she, a widow, is a sharecropper. She was sitting near the boundary wall of the field when two Brahmin youths came on a scooter and at the point of a gun took her to a millet field and raped her. They also stole her gold earrings, a silver bracelet and some money and warned her not to register any case against them or they will not let her live in peace. No one can do anything to them as they were Brahmins. They also told her that they do the same to all Chamarans like her.

An FIR was filed the same day at the police station. But as per the victim, the police did not carry out any fair investigation. A Challan was put up in the court under Sec376, 379 34 IPC and Sec 3(2)(V) SC/ST Act on 9.4.02. Nothing is known about the case.

Her family did support her. But the upper caste people abused her and names as she was a widow. She had face a lot of financial, mental and social difficulties. The lawyers did not help her. She was threatened to take her case back. She was pressurized a lot. The village has 5000 houses of which 2000 belong to dalit. The upper caste rule the roost. There is widespread untouchability and discrimination against dalits at public places and at sources of drinking water.

3. Kumari Seema. Unmarried. FIR 24/03

On the evening of 27 January 2003 at 5'O clock, the victim went with her cousin sister to their field to fetch wood. The victim wanted to ease herself and so went to toilet and her cousin started collecting fuel wood when Udaiveer Jat came there and shooed away the cousin caught hold of Seema. He closed her mouth and then raped her. The victim managed to free herself and ran to her house bleeding. She told the incident to her mother.

They managed to get the case registered in the police station on the next day. An FIR was registered under Sec376IPC and Sec 3 SC/ST Act. As per the victim the police did not carry out a fair investigation. They have mostly favoured the accused. A Challan was put up but not much is known about the case.

She has been pressurized to take back the case. She was also beaten up and threatened., Her own caste people did not support her. The lawyer too did not help her, rather trapped her in a false case.

Out of 150 households there are 12 houses of dalits. The Jats are in majority. There is untouchability and discrimination at public places and at sources of drinking water.

4. Smt Chanda Jatav. Age 35 years. Case 41/03

In the afternoon of 17th February 2003 the victim took her animals for grazing in the forest as she used to do every day. On the way she was stopped by two boys, Sunil and Guddu, who started to act obscenely with her and when she resisted, gagged her and one by one raped her. She also got hurt. The accused robbed her of her gold earrings and silver necklace while leaving. They threatened her that if she went to the police to report they will not let her stay in the village and would kill her and her family members.

She faced a lot of problem in getting the case registered. She had to ask some important people to help her in this matter. The FIR was registered on 20th Feb 2003 although the police has recorded that the delay took place because the victim was waiting for her husband to return from his work and he came on 19th only from Alwar, A case was registered u/s 376, 379 IPC and Sec 3 SC/ST Act. After investigations a Challan was put up on 19.3.04 against the two accused in the Court. The accused had absconded after the event and the police could not arrest them till the date of filing the case in the court.

Her family members and caste people supported her and helped her. The upper caste was totally against her. She was in a problem as she had to face financial, economic and social difficulties. She had to borrow money from the moneylender. It was difficult for her to walk around in peace. The government lawyer did not help her. All threatened her and pressurized her to take back the case.

In the village there are 300 households out of which 150 are of dalits. The Thakurs hold the power. There is widespread untouchability and discrimination against dalits at public places and at sources of drinking water.

5. Ms Nehni. Age 19 years, FIR 243/02

The incident happened on the night of 4th September 2002 when the victim was only 15 years old at 7.30 pm. The victim was asked by a woman to her house for giving her Rs 50 for some work. As she entered the house the woman closed the door. There was a man, Vishnu, already in the room under the cot. The man raped the victim and threatened her not to complain or he would kill her.

The case was registered after a lot of problems on 5.9.02 u/s 376 IPC and Sec 3 SC/ST Act and after investigations put up the case in the court As per the victim, the police did not carryout a fair investigation. They supported the accused. As the lawyer pressurized her into a compromise with the accused, she withdrew the case and got money..

She was supported by her own parents and family but her in laws threw her out of the house. She had to borrow money to fight the case. She had to face mental, financial difficulties as well as the anger of her inlaws.

The village has a population of 8000 people out of which three thousand are dalits. Gurjar and Brahmins are the powerful people of the village.

6. Smt Nagina, Jatav. Age 30 years. FIR No 67/04

The incident occurred when the victim and her husband were going to their field to bring some dry grass in the morning at 4.30 AM on 7th April 2004. On the way they met the accused Veeri Gujar and Kaptan Singh who stopped them and told them to take the fodder. But the accused, without any provocation took out a gun suddenly and killed the victim.

The case was registered only when the victim's husband brought some pressure of a powerful person. Victim's father-in-law registered the FIR u/s 302, 34 IPC, 3/25 Arms Act and 3 SC/ST Act A Challan was put up on 24.6.04.

The husband of the victim had to borrow money to fight the case. All along he was threatened. The lawyer too pressurized him to compromise.

There are 110 households in the village out of which 10 are dalit households. Gurjars are in the majority and are powerful people.

7. Smt Pushpa Jatav. Age 22years. FIR No 152/02

The incident occurred on 12th March, 2002 at night around 1 am. The victim was all alone in the house as her husband was away to Delhi. She had locked the room from inside. Some one knocked at the door under a name she knew. When the victim opened the door the person was not the one she knew. She shouted but the accused pushed her inside the house and gagged her and threw her on the cot and raped her. Her bangle broke and hurt her. She bled. The accused threatened to kill her if she told the incident to anyone.

The report was not registered by the police initially and it was under pressure that it was written under Sec 376 IPC and Sec 3 SC/ST Act on 12.3.02. However, a compromise has been reached under the pressure of the accused and the lawyers. Although the dalit society leaders and the family supported her but she had to leave her in-laws which caused her a lot of problems.

In the village out of 180 households there are only 30 households of the dalits. Most of the upper castes are Jats. There is widespread untouchability and discrimination at public places and sources of drinking water.

8. Mrs Mohan Devi. Age 28 years. FIR No 130/02

The victim was sleeping in her Kuchcha house when at midnight on 18th July 2002 the accused Bachchu Kumhar came and raped her. When she resisted he attacked her in her right hand with a knife and with his gun on her right leg. While running away he took her silver jewellery. The police did not register the case till the DIG intervened. It was registered on 19.7.02 under Sec 323, 341, 354, 379 IPC and Sec 3 SC/ST Act

The victim has received Rs 50,000 as a compensation. The case is still pending. It is alleged that police did not investigate the case properly and the woman police also did not take her statement properly. She is being harassed even now by the police.

She has been supported by the dalit rights group. The upper caste had called their Panchayats and had threatened her a social boycott.

She had borrowed money to fight the case and was humiliated publicly. The lawyer of the accused also asked her humiliating questions. But she faced the situation bravely.

Out of 200 household in the village only 25 belong to the dalits. The Gurjars are the powerful upper caste. There is widespread untouchability and discrimination at public places and sources of drinking water.

9. Smt Poonam. Age 23 years. Harijan.

Although both the husband and the wife are dalits but the husband is from a lower subcaste of Balmikis and therefore no one in the dalit society or family or the village have accepted the marriage. The victim is educated up to B.A B.Ed. They got married in a temple first and then in the court also but have not received the marriage certificate. The victim has got a job of a teacher but they are not allowed to fill water from the handpump. The upper castes have also been giving them caste based abuses. Their electricity has also been cut off. Humiliated by every body the victim has left her job also.

The matter has not been reported to the police because they have to live in the society. The main pressure on them to break their marriage has come from an ex M.P., the present M.P. and an ex-chairman of the municipal council.

Brahmins are the most powerful caste in the village. The dalits form half the population.

10. Km Kavita. Age 13 years

On 18th July 2006 in the afternoon while the victim was returning from another village after getting her clothes stitched she was grabbed by a muslim who was grazing his cattle and was raped.

The victim reported the matter to her father. Initially the family did not go to the police when they went, the police registered a case immediately u/s 376IPC and Sec 3(1)(XII). The accused was arrested and a challan was presented. The witnesses also have given evidence. The family has supported the victim but the society does not give her any respect. The accused is also pressurizing her to withdraw the case.

Issues emerging out:

- **There is majority of Jats, Brahmins and Gurjars**
- **The lawyers pressurize women to compromise and withdraw the cases because they get their share out of the money received as compensation.**
- **Untouchability and discrimination in public places and sources of drinking water**
- **The police does not carry out fair investigations**
- **Women are supported by Dalit Rights Group only in few cases.**

JODHPUR

History

According to Rathore tradition, the Jodhpur clan traces its origins back to the Rama, and thence to the sun. So the Rathore's belong to the Suryavansha. (solar race) Later, breaking into historical reality, in 470 A.D. Nalpal conquered the kingdom of Kanauj. The Rathore capital for seven centuries, Kanauj fell in 1193 to the Afghan invader's led by Muhammad Ghori.

The fleeing ruler, Jai Chand was drowned in the Ganga. But his son Siyaji, had better luck. An expedient marriage alliance between the Rathore Siyaji and the sister of a local prince enabled the Rathores to consolidate themselves in this region. In fact, they prospered to such a degree that they managed to oust the Pratiharas of Mandore. He later set himself up as an independent ruler around the wealthy trading centre of Pali. In 1381 Rao Chanda ousted the Parihars from Mandore which then became the Rathore seat of government. Rao Chanda's son and heir, Rainmal, won praise for his capture of Ajmer and was then entrusted with the care of his orphaned nephew, destined to inherit the Mewar throne of Chittor. In 1438 he was doped with opium, and finally shot dead. This triggered bitter feuds, ending with Mewar and Marwar becoming separate states.

By 1459, it became evident that a more secure headquarters was required. The high rocky ridge nine km to the south of Mandore was an obvious choice for the new city of Jodhpur.

Rao Ganga Singh of Jodhpur (reigned 1516-32) fought alongside the army of the great warrior king of Mewar, Rana Sanga, against the first Mughal emperor, Babur.

But over the next half century, the rulers of Jodhpur allied themselves with Babur's grandson, Akbar. With the support of the Mughals, the court of Jodhpur flourished and the kingdom became a great centre of the arts and culture. In the 17th century Jodhpur became a flourishing centre of trade for the camel caravans moving from Central Asia to the parts of Gujarat and vice versa.

Political Strife: The kingdom of Jodhpur then formed a triple alliance with Udaipur and Jaipur, which together threw off the Mughal yoke.

In the 1870's, Pratap Singh a son of Maharaja of Jodhpur, which he ruled, in effect, for nearly fifty years. Sir Pratap Singh laid the foundation of a modern state in Jodhpur, which Maharaja Umaid Singh (reigned 1918-47) built upon. The kingdom of Jodhpur was not merely the largest of the Rajput states, but also one of the most progressive.

In 1949, after the independence of India, it was merged into the newly created state of Rajasthan.

Geography

Jodhpur, one of the largest district of Rajasthan state is centrally situated in Western region of the State, having geographical area of 22850 sq. Kms. It has population of 28.81 lacs as per 2001 census.

Jodhpur is bound by Nagaur in East, Jaisalmer in west, Bikaner in North and Barmer as well as Pali in the South.

The length of the district from North to South and from East to West is 197 Km.& 208 Km. respectively.

Population 2001

Table: 4.1

Year/Tehsil	Area	Population			Sex Ratio
		Male	Female	Total	
2001	Rural	994172	915251	1909423	921
	Urban	519718	457364	977082	880
	Total	1513890	1372615	2886505	907

Table: 4.2

Human Development HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICES- 2002	
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.567
Rank in Rajasthan : HDI	13
Gender Related Development index (GDI)	0.500
Rank in Rajasthan : GDI	13

Table: 4.3

POPULATION 2001	
Total Population	2886505
Urban Population	33.85%
Population of Scheduled Castes	15.81%
Population of Scheduled Tribes	2.75%

Table: 4.4**Basic Statistics**

Rural Population	1909423
Urban Population	977082
Literacy Rate	57.38%
General Rain Fall	318.7 mm
State Assembly Seats	09 (Jodhpur, Sardarpura, Sursagar, Falodi, Osia, Bilara, Bhopalgarh, Luni, Shergarh)
Subdivisions	05 (Jodhpur, Pipar City, Falodi, Osia, Shergarh)
Tehsils	07 (Jodhpur, Luni, Bilara, Bhopalgarh, Osia, Falodi, Shergarh)
Uptehsils	04 (Bap, Jhanwar, Balesar, Tinwari)
Panchayat Samiti	09 (Luni, Mandore, Balesar, Shergarh, Osia, Bhopalgarh, Bilara, Falodi, Bap)
Gram Panchayat	339
Revenue Villages	1157
Major Hospitals	08
Superintendent of Police	02 (Urban and Rural)
Police Stations	30
Jails & Subjails	03

Table: 4.5**Medical and Health Infrastructure**

Satellite Hospitals	2 (Mandor and Paota)
Community Health Centres	12 (Pipar city, Bhopalgarh, Osian, Baap, Shergarh, Bilara, Balesar, Mathania, Salawas, Dundhada, Aasop, Dechu)
Block PHC	9 (Banar, Mathania, Balesar, Baap, Pipar city, Bhopalgarh, Someser, Salawas, Pilwa)
FRU Centres	4 (Bilara, Phalodi, Pipar City, Balesar)
Static Centres	7(Phalodi, Pipar City, Bilara, Mandor, Paota, MGH, Ummaid Hospital)

Table: 4.6**Students in Secondary Education**

Type	Boys	Girls	Total
Total	141774	40457	182231

Table: 4.7**Schools in Secondary Education**

Type	Boys	Girls	Total
Secondary	147	15	162
Higher Secondary	83	23	106
Total	230	38	268

Panchayati Raj Institutions In rural area of Jodhpur District, under Panchayati Raj there is one Zila Parishad. The Zila Parishad is further divided into 37 wards. There are 9 Panchayat Samitis, working in the district, which have been further divided into 207 wards. The number of Gram Panchayats in these 9 Panchayat Samitis is 339, divided into 4157 wards. The representation, given to Panchayat Samitis is as under-

Table: 4.8

Panchayat Samiti	No. Of Gram Panchayats	No. Of members of Zila Parishad	No. Of members of Panchayat Samiti
Mandor	25	4	5
Luni	39	3	17
Shergarh	32	3	17
Bhopalgarh	36	4	23
Osian	67	9	43
Baap	33	3	19
Balesar	32	3	17
Bilara	38	4	21
Phalodi	37	4	25
Total	339	37	207

Jodhpur is a desert district always dominated by landlords who are mainly jats and rajputs. According to Rathore tradition, the Jodhpur caln traces its origins back to the Rama, and thence. The status of dalits has been traditionally very low.

One of the stories which is often told is about the sacrifice of a dalit man when the famous Mehrangarh fort at Jodhpur was constructed. The astrologers decided that if the fort is to be built it can be done only if a human is sacrificed to the Goddess. Promptly, a dalit Raja Ram Meghwal was produced and sacrificed.

The largest population of SCs in Jodhpur district is in Jodhpur tehsil followed by Bilada, Osian, Phalodi, and Shergarh. The largest group is the Meghwal followed by Chamar, Bhambi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidas and Raigar. The Bhangi form the third largest group followed by Bawaria, Sargara, Nayak, Dom, Sansi, Garo and Balai. Also present are Nat, Khatik, Kalbelia, Bedia, Bhand, Heda, Kandia, Ankia, Koli, Mehtar, Rawal, Balmiki, Kanjar, Mehar and Bairwa. Polygamy is present amongst the Mali, Nai, Sansi, Bhambi, Bhangi, Kalbelia and Bhils. However, this is restricted to cases in which the wife is barren or is delared as immoral. Widow marriages are common in the form of Nata.

1. Rape of a Minor. Kaili Devi. 13 years. Meghwal. FIR No 57/2000.

On 20th May 2000 at 6.30 p.m. when the victim was alone in the house the accused, Mangilal Rajput came home and told her that her mother was calling her to the field. She came out of the house to go to the field. She was followed by the accused and at a lonely place she was grabbed and put in a jeep. She was drugged and taken to Pali district to a relations house. The victim was raped for eleven days. She was constantly threatened and was told that her relations will be killed. She was also insulted and humiliated several times. When her parents reported the matter to the police after the kidnapping no case was registered by the police till political pressure was exerted. It was after three days the case was registered on 22-5-2000. The victim was harassed before she was medically examined. The police did not make fair enquiry and challaned the case in the court u/s 363, 366, 376 IPC and 3(2)(x) SC/ST Act.

The allegations against the police and the prosecution turned out to be right. The accused was acquitted on 30/9/2000

No body helped her family because of the pressure of the upper castes. Her own caste threw the family out. There has been a constant pressure of compromise. Even the lawyer has not taken up the case properly so far and is also pressurizing for a compromise. However her own family is with her and has spent nearly Rs 40000/- on the case. The victim was married in her childhood but after the incident her marriage broke up and her family had to pay Rs 2000/- as a fine to her husband's family.. She has now gone on a 'Nata'. She is working as a labour.

In the village out of 100 households only 20 are of dalits. Charans and jats are powerful.

2. Chhagu Devi. Meghwal. 39 years. Married. Rape. FIR No 24/2002

The incident took place on 19th April 2002 at 11.p.m. The victim was sleeping in her house with her children. Her husband had gone out. A villager, Karna Ram Kumhar forcibly entered her house and raped her and threatened to kill her if reported. An FIR was registered u/s 457, 376 IPC and 3(1)(vi) SC/ST Act only after 9 days when her husband came back. The victim alleged that the defence lawyer did not keep her informed and also did not argue the case properly with the result that the accused has been acquitted by the court on 28/11/03.

However she had the support of her own family and villagers throughout the case. Out of 150 households in the village there 40 households of dalits. Rajputs are powerful.

3. Attempt to Rape and beating. Pushpa Devi. Dayami. Age 30 years. FIR No 119/2002

The incident took place around midnight on 20th August 2002 while the victim was sleeping. The accused, Sumer Singh, a Rajput, who was drunk entered the house and attempted

to rape her. Her husband woke up and there was a tussle in which the husband's leg broke. The victim was also hit on the temple and she started bleeding.

The report was however made only after three days and not immediately as the victim's husband had to be hospitalized with a fracture and an FIR u/s 458, 354, 323 IPC and 3(iii)(xi)(iv)(v) SC/ST Act was registered . The accused and her brother have been constantly threatening them. They run an illicit trade of liquor and opium. They also have unlicensed arms. The police has now given an FR in the case. The victim has undergone plenty of agony. Her husband was hospitalized. There has been a financial strain inspite of a grant of 10,000 given to her by the social welfare department. Her husband is a landless labour.

Her family members did not visit them after this incident. There are only 35 households of dalits out of 500 households in the village. There is widespread untouchability at public places and at sources of drinking water. The upper castes have encroached upon the lands of the dalits.

Both Rajput and Jats are influential people. The structure of the society is totally feudal.

4. Radha Devi Meghwal.36 years. Rape. FIR No 42/03

The incident took place on 11th March 2003, when the victim was returning home from famine relief work in the evening. A Vishnoi youth, Sahi Ram, caught her at a lonely patch of the road and raped her. She came home and immediately got an FIR registered u/s 341,323,376, 379 IPC and 3(i)(x) SC/ST Act. The police also investigated the case properly and put up a challan on 7-5-2003. Although her family was under great pressure to withdraw the case but she did not.

The dalit Sandarbh Suchna Kendra, Phalodi constantly helped them in the court and also during the medical checkup and the statement under section 164 of the CrPC. She has been supported by her family and the dalit society also.

There are 30 houses of dalits out of 38 in the village. There is untouchability at public places.

5. Case of Outraging of Modesty. Somi Devi. 38 years. Meghwal

The incident took place around 10 pm on 24th September 2004. The husband and wife were sleeping at home when 4-5 Rajputs came in a tractor and called the husband out. When the wife also came out she was abused and beaten up by all of them. She was also thrown down and some of them sat on her and beat her up and molested her. By then a number of other people had gathered and she was saved. The police did not register a case in the beginning but had to do it under the influence of a political leader. An FIR was registered u/s 447, 354, 323 and 34 IPC

and 3(i)(x) SC/ST Act. A challan has been put up in the case. The police is still not helpful and is biased against the victim.

The couple has been supported by the family and the dalit society. The dalit Sandarth Kendra Shergarh has also extended full support. The lawyer is also helpful. The Rajputs are also still pressurizing them to withdraw the case. The victim is in constant mental trauma and also feels humiliated in front of other people. However, she has kept up a brave front. She does feel that because she had no knowledge of law and procedure she could not have done anything herself.

Out of 1000 households in the village 300 belong to the dalits. The Rajputs are very influential. The dalit basti is away from the main village. There is widespread untouchability and discrimination at sources of drinking water.

6. Beating and Outraging of Modesty. Samda Devi. 26 years

On 1st February 2005 at 5 p.m. in the evening the accused Khet Singh, a Rajput came with some sheep for grazing from some other village to the victim's Basti. Some sheep entered the house of the victim. When stopped he started giving then caste based abuses calling her chamar and then started beating her up. He also pulled her odhni. When her mother-in-law came out she too was beaten up. The accused then ran away. Although the police has registered an FIR u/s 447, 323, 427 IPC and 3(i)(ix) SC/ST Act and put up a challan they are not helpful and seem to be with the accused. The case is going on. The victim is being supported by her family, the dalit society and the dalit institution but the victims still feel that her husband might leave her after this incident and she may be looked down upon her by her society after sometime. She is also scared of bad remarks by her sister-inlaws. She is also getting any labour these days therefore they are under mental pressure. The accused is also constantly pressurizing her to withdraw the case.

Out of hundred households in the village 20 belong to the dalits. The Rajputs are very influential. The dalits live in a basti outside the main village. There is widespread practice of untouchability and dalits are used as bonded labour. Their lands have been encroached upon.

7. Outraging of Modesty. Ladu Devi. 28 years. FIR 87/06

The incident is of 12 July 2006 at 7.30 in the evening, the accused , Jaswant Singh Rajput who was drunk came to the victims house and started abusing her and calling her with caste names. He pulled her clothes and attempted to rape her. Her husband was not there and her mother-in-law was blind. When her blind mother-in-law started to shout the accused ran away

after threatening that he would come again and rape her. On the return of her husband at night, she told him of the incident and they went to their brother's house because they were scared

Next morning they went to the police station but the SHO did not register the case. They had to return to the village. They were pressurized by the accused to compromise for a week. It was after the pressure of the dalit Kendra on the Superintendent of Police that the case was registered after 7 days on 19th July 2006 u/s 45, 354 IPC and 3(i)(x)(xi) SC/ST Act. The case is still under investigation and she is under constant pressure to compromise. She is now very scared, and is under mental trauma. The Rajputs are constantly threatening them.

Ladu is a labourer. Out of 160 households only 40 are of dalits. Rajputs are very powerful. The dalit basti is far away from the main village. There is wide spread discrimination and untouchability against dalits at public places and at sources of drinking water. Incidents of sexual abuse of dalit women are common.

8. Rape of a Minor. CHANDURI. 16 years. Meghwal by caste.

On 22nd July 2001, the victim was in a field looking after the crop, when the accused, BhimSingh, Rajput by caste, came to the field and raped her. Her father was away from the village. It was only after eight days that the FIR could be registered when he came back. The victim or her family did not know any law or procedure as to how to make a complaint. In the meanwhile the accused was also pressurizing her for a compromise through the panchayat. The police registered an FIR No 123/01 on 30th July 2001 u/s 376IPC and Sec3(11)SC/ST Act, and the challan was put up in the court. However, the accused was acquitted on 29/11/2001 by the special SC/ST Court.

The victim is now married. During a conversation with her she said that throughout the period she was deeply scared and was under a terrible mental tension. The rajputs and the members of the panchayat were constantly putting pressure on her to withdraw the case. She, however, said that she was supported by her family and the dalit society throughout the period.

The dalit basti is far away from the main village and there is widespread untouchability at public places. Out of 60 households there are 30 of dalits. Rajputs are powerful.

9. Smt Dhapu Devi Meghwal. Age 25 years. Housewife. Rape. FIR No 94/05.

On 21st Sept 2005, the victim went to collect wheat which was given at famine relief site. There she found that no wheat was available. When she was returning in the evening, the accused, Daulat Singh Rajput, came from behind and started giving her caste based abuses. He asked her to stop. Then he kicked her at the back and she fell down. He closed her mouth with one hand and raped her. When she started shouting, some people came there and he ran away.

An FIR u/s 323, 376IPC and Sec 3(1)(12) and 3(2)(V) SC/ST Act was registered in the evening of the next day., 22/9/2005. However, the police took a long time in arresting the accused and did it only on 9/10/2005. Challan was put up on 10/10/2005 in the court.

When the incident was discussed with the victim, she said that there was so much of fear in the minds of the dalits that they did not help her and also pressurized her for a compromise. Then the dalit organizations working in the area came to her rescue and took her to the police station in their jeep to register the FIR. Although her husband and family supported her, the dalit society looked down upon her.

She remains under great mental pressure. She felt that her lack of knowledge of law and procedure was one reason why she did not go to the police immediately after the incident. She also did not know what should be the language of the FIR and which points should be stressed in the Report.

Even the challan has not made any impact on the accused and there is a constant pressure to withdraw the case. In the village, out of 400 households, there are 100 households of dalits. The rajputs are powerful and there is widespread untouchability at public places and at sources of drinking water. Dalits are used as bonded labour. Their lands are encroached. Public representatives belonging to dalits are not allowed to work independently.

The victim is still hated in the village.

10. Rape of a Minor. FIR No 139/2000. Pramila Meghwal. 12 years. The victim s now married.

On 22/12/2000, the victim went to buy vegetables from the shop which was located in the house of the accused. She did not see the accused but a female relation of his called her inside where she found the accused hiding. The woman locked the door from outside and went away. The accused first beat her up and then raped her. When she became unconscious, he ran away. Another woman who was passing by saw the unconscious girl inside and reported the matter to the girl's family. The victim was then taken to a hospital in Jodhpur town.

An FIR was registered on 27/12/2000, five days after the incident. According to the family the delay took place because the parents first consulted their relatives. In the meanwhile the accused and a large number of villagers came to them and convinced them that they would settle the matter amicably. The family believed them but nothing happened. Only the threats increased. Ultimately, the case was registered u/s 376, 342 IPC and 3(2)(5) SC/ST Act. Challan was put after three months on 19/3/2001. According to the victim the police did not enquire in to the case fairly and left a number of loopholes. Even for her medical examination she was harassed. The result was that the accused was acquitted on 2/8/2001.

The interview with the victim brought out that the dalit society was supporting her but her own family was not. They were under the pressure of the influential people for a compromise. The accused was constantly threatening her family. As she had been married as a child, her inlaws were also keen on breaking the relation. The family underwent economic losses as well as social humiliation. She was constantly under mental pressure. The govt appointed advocate did not cooperate and did not inform her about the progress in the case. He also did not lead his witnesses correctly. She agreed that she did not have legal knowledge which proved to be a big hindrance.

There are 250 dalit households in a village of 700. Chowdhries and jats are very powerful.

The dalit basti is away from the main village. There is widespread untouchability and discrimination against dalits at public places and sources of water.

11. Rape of a Minor. Kanchan Devi. 17 years. Harijan. FIR No 260/04.

On 10/10/2004 at 5pm, the victim was working in the field when the accused Ram Swarup Jat, raped her with the help of his accomplices. The report was registered 12 days later on 22/10/2004. u/s 376IPC and 3(2)(5) SC/ST Act. The victim's family went from one police station to another from Jodhpur to Bilara to Bhopalgarh to Pipad town to register the case without success. It was only under the influence of some important person that the case was registered at Pipad Town.

However, the police sided with the accused and made the arrest only on 15/9/2004. The challan was put up after a month of the arrest on 18/10/2004. The case is under trial in the court. The accused are constantly threatening to kill the victim and the family and are pressurizing for the withdrawal of the case.

The upper castes are very powerful. However, the dalit society and the Dalit Rights Campaign have helped the victim so far. The advocate appointed by the govt is not cooperating. He has been asking the same obscene questions.

The victim has been working as a labour and is under the protection of the Dalit Rigts Campaign of Bhopalgarh .

There is widespread untouchability and discrimination at public places and sources of drinking water. The dalit basti is away from the main village in a corner.

12. Rape of a Minor. Pista. 17 years. Meghwal. FIR 291/03.

The victim's father looks after a cow shelter. On 8/6/2003, the victim went to the shelter in the morning to remove the cow dung. There two upper caste Vishnoi boys Pappu Ram and

Mahi ram, finding her alone gang raped her. When she started shouting , a passerby saw the crime and came to help her. But the accused murdered him out of fear. Another person who watched the murder was also killed and his dead body thrown in the well. The two accused then ran away. When the girl did not return home her mother went to the cow shelter where she found her unconscious. She started crying which attracted other people. The victim was taken to the hospital in Jodhpur.

When the people went to the police station, the police refused to register the case. An influential leader was then approached at whose instance the case was registered on 12/6/2003 u/s 376(2)(6) IPC and 3(1)(12) and 2(V) SC/ST Act and not u/s 302 IPC. The police went on delaying the case and it was only on 20/6/2003 that the arrests were made. A challan was put up in the court on 12/9/2003. As the police made the case very weak, the accused were acquitted on 8/12/2003 by the SC/ST Court. The matter is now in appeal in the High Court.

The upper castes are constantly opposing and pressurizing the dalit family. Although the dalit society is extending support, they are under great fear because of the two murders that have taken place.

The private advocate has demanded heavy fees and is not cooperating. The victim has already been thrown out by her in-laws and has been then sent on Nata. According to the victim, she has been under constant mental pressure and has found her lawyer to be extremely indifferent. She works as a labour.

In a village of 100 households, there are 250 dalit families. Vishnois are very powerful. Dalits live away from the main village. There is widespread untouchability and discrimination at public places and sources of drinking water. Dalits are also forced to do bonded labour.

13. Attempt at Rape. Bhanwari Devi. Age 25 years. Married. FIR No. 11/05.

On 26/2/2005, when the victim was sleeping with the children, the accused Kan Singh Rajput came to her house at 11 pm. and forced the door open. The victim started running away but was caught by her chunri and was beaten up. When she refused to cooperate, he attempted to rape her. She shouted for help and two women came to her help from the neighbourhood. The accused then ran away but came again after half-an-hour in a tractor and threatened her with death. He also gave her caste based abuses and humiliated the family. He also threatened them to not to go to the police,).

A case was registered u/s 447, 354IPC and 3(1)(X) SC/ST Act. But only after pressure was exerted by a political leader. However, the police has not been helpful. Although the challan has been put up and the case is going on the accused has been let out on bail and is threatening her again. The victim is very scared that her husband might leave her. Out of fear the husband is

also not going for work. She is scared of bad reputation. Her family is also helping . The dalit organization is also with her. When they took out a procession in her support the accused came out with swords along with their caste people. She has also been implicated by the police in a false case.

There are 213 dalit homes. The Rajputs and Chowdhrys are powerful. There is widespread untouchability and discrimination at public places and at sources of drinking water.

The dalits live far from the main village. They are used as bonded labour and their lands have been encroached upon. The dalit public representatives are not allowed to work. There is frequent sexual exploitation of dalit women.

Issues emerging:

- **Powerful castes are Rajput, Chowdhary, Charans, Jats and Vishnois**
- **The dalits mostly live in bastis outside the main village**
- **There is widespread practice of untouchability and dalits are used as bonded labour**
- **There is lack of knowledge of law and procedure**
- **The public representatives belonging to dalits are not allowed to work independently.**
- **Women are harassed even at the time of medical examination after rape**

TONK

History

Nawabi Nagari 'Tonk' is famous not only in Rajasthan but also all over India for its historical legends. It is situated on National Highway No. 12 at distance of 100 kms from Jaipur. As per the history, Jaipur's King Man Singh conquered Tari & Tokra Janpad in the regime of Akbar. In 1643 twelve village of Tokra janpad given to Bhola Brahmin . Later Bhola gave a name to these twelve villages as 'Tonk '. It is surrounded by 5 districts i.e. in north Jaipur, in South Bundi & Bhilwara, in East Ajmer and in West Sawaimadhopur districts. Average rain fall is 62 mm. Agriculture and animal husbandry are the main occupation of the people.

The history of Tonk is very old as it is connected with Bairath culture & civilization . Tonk has been called Rajasthan ka Lucknow, Adab ka Gulshan, Romantic poet Akhtar Shreerani ki Nagri, Meethe Kharbooj ka Chaman, Hindu Muslim Ekta ka Maskan and as result of which Tonk could keep an isolated status in Rajasthan. During the regime of Nawabs(1817 to 1974) , all the native were invited in a islamic function of Miladdunabi without caste, color and greed , which was organised by the ruling Nawabs for the period of seven days in the month of Rabiul Awwal ,collectively with all zeal in Tonk.It is further important to mention here that the first founder ruler of Tonk was Nawab Mohammed Amir Khan(Year 1824).

It is known as SAMWAD LAKSHYA in Mahabharat period. In the regime of Mouryas, it is under mouryas then it was merged in to Malvas. Most of the part was under Harsh Vardhan. As per HEVAN SANG, tourist of China, it was under Bairath State. In the regime of Rajputs, the parts of this state are under Chavras, Solankis, Kachvahs, Sisodiyas and Chouhans. Later, it was under the regime of King Holkar and Sindhia.

In 1806, Amir Khan conqurred it from Balvant Rao Holkar. Later, British government gained it from Amir Khan. As per the treaty of 1817, british government returned it to Amir Khan. In 1950 this Nawab state was formed as the District in Rajasthan state. The culture of Tonk is resemblance of Bairath culture and civilization.All festivals commonly are celebrate by the people irrespective of Caste. This district is an example fraternity and Hindu - Muslim unity.

Table: 4.9

Item	Unit	Refrenec Year	Details
A) POPULATION			
i) Male	No.	2001	626436
ii) Female	No.	2001	585235
iii) Total	No.	2001	1211671
iv) Rural	No.	2001	958503
vi) Pop. Density	Per Sq. Km.	2001	168
vii) Literacy Rate Total	%	2001	52.00
a) Male	% .	2001	71.50
b) Female	%	2001	32.20
A. Rural Literacy Total	%. .	2001	47.50
a) Male	%	2001	67.90
b) Female	%. .	2001	25.70
B. Urban Literacy Total	%	2001	68.50
a) Male	%. .	2001	80.30
b) Female	%	2001	56.00
Population Density	per sq km.	2001	168
Ratio of SC(Total Pop.)	%	2001	19.20
Ratio of ST(Total Pop.)	%	2001	12.00
viii) Growth Rate(1991-2001)	%	2001	24.27
ix) Urban Population in %	%	2001	19.49
x) A. Female over 1000 male	No.	2001	934
a) Rural	No.	2001	932
b) Urban	No.	2001	942
B. Female over (0-6 age group) 1000 male	No.		927
a) Rural	No.	2001	929
b) Urban	No.	2001	920
xi) SC	No.	2001	233084

a)Rural	No.	2001	193316
b) Urban	No.	2001	39768
xii) ST	No.	2001	145891
a)Rural	No.	2001	143199
b) Urban	No	2001	2692
ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS			
i) Sub Divisions	No	2004	7
ii) Tehsils	No.	2004	7
iii) Sub Tehsils	No.	2004	2
iv) Panchayat Samities	No	2004	6
v) Gram Panchayats	No.	2004	231
vi) MLAs	No	2004	5
a) Total Revenue Villages	No.	2004	1122
b) Total villages(Census)	No.	2001	1093
c) Habitated	No.	2001	1032
d) b) Unhabitated	No.	2001	61
ix) Census Town	No.	2001	7

ENERGY			
i) Electrified Villages	No.	2005-06	1089
iii) Electrified Wells	No.	2005-06	9184
iv) Electrified Harijan Basties	No.	2005-06	575
v) Electrified SC's wells	No.	2005-06	1098
vi) Electrified SC's Industries	No.	2005-06	63

EDUCATION			
I) Total Schools	No.	2004-05	2045
a) Primary Schools	No.	2004-05	860
b) Rajeev Gandhi Pathshalas	No.	2004-05	267
c) Upper primary	No.	2004-05	688
d) Secondary	No.	2004-05	149
e) Sr Secondary	No.	2004-05	081
A) Total Students (School Edn.)		2004-05	276296
i)) Boys	No..	2004-05	164542
ii) Girls	No.	2004-05	111754
iii)Primary	No.	2004-05	89579
iv) Upper Primary	No.	2004-05	125815
v) Secondary	No.	2004-05	28367
vi) Sr Secondary	No.	2004-05	32535

MEDICAL & HEALTH			
i) District Hospital	No.	2005	1
ii) SDO wise Hospitals	No.	2005	6
iii) No. of Beds in Allopathic hospital	No.	2005	705
iv) PHC's	No.	2005	47
v) Govt. Dispenceris	No.	2005	5
vi) Sub Health Centres	No.	2005	248
vii) Ayurved & Unani Hospitals	No.	2005	104
viii) T B Hospital	No.	2005	1
ix) Homeopathic Hospitals	No.	2005	4
x) Mother & Child care centers	No.	2005	5
xi) Community health Centre	No.	2005	7
xii) Family welfare centre	No.	2005	1

POLICE			
i) Police Thanas	No.	2005	21
ii) Police Chokis	No.	2005	21
iii) Jails	No.	2005	2
WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT			
a) Angan Baris	No.	2005-06	846
b) Women Self Help Groups	No.	2005-06	4536
c) Trained Groups	No.	2005-06	1612

SOCIAL WELFARE HOSTELS	No.	2005	22
a) SC	No.	2005	16
b) ST	No.	2005	4
c) Swachhakar	No.	2005	1
d) Ghumakkad	No.	2005	1

Tonk is predominantly a dalit district and there are nearly 400 cases of violence/atrocities against them. Victims are from the Kanjar, Sansi, nat, and bavariya castes. It is presumed that the women of these castes are sex workers although most of them are not now. On the basis of this presumption, these women are constantly exploited sexually by the upper castes. When the victim approaches the police they are sent back on the plea that they are otherwise also sex workers.

The poorest sub caste among dalits in Tonk are the Valmikis. They seldom send their children, especially girls to school. They have their own hand pumps to fetch water because no one allows them to touch theirs. They are basically scavengers and also keep pigs. They still take left over food from the upper castes and eat it.

In the schools, there is a clear divide between upper caste and dalit children. The upper caste teachers are visibly supporting the upper caste children.

The upper caste girls sit in front rows. A number of dalit girls leave schools because they are teased on caste-based names. It is obvious that schools have not made any sincere efforts to erase the caste lines. The dalit children are made to realize every day by some incident or the other that they are different and are at a lower strata than the upper castes.

Generally, the schools are also nearer the upper caste population and away from the dalit bastis.

The Berwas consider themselves superior to Raigars, Nayaks and Valmikis and do not mingle socially with them.

In the same village, each SC subcaste lives in different portions which can be easily demarcated.

The largest group among the SCs in Tonk is the Chamar who form nearly 30% of the total population of SCs in the district. They work as tanners, day labourers, village menials and agriculturists. Other castes include Khatik, Koli, Bhangi and Balai. They all permit marriage of

widows as Nata. Polygamy marriages are still seen amongst Jats, Gurjar, Meena, Daroga, Bhambi, Dhakar, Mali, Chamar, Raigar and other SCs.

Cases from Tonk

S.N.	Case No/Section	Date of Registration	Name of Victim	Present Status	Remarks
1	130/2001 363,366,376IPC & 3(I)(12)SC/ST Act	20-4-2001	Santra	Case Challaned. Pending	
2.	146/03 363,376IPC & 3(I)(XII)II SC/ST Act	28.10.2003	Suman	Case Challaned but Victim withdraws the case	Acquittal
3	219/05 37666IPC & 3(I)(12) SC/ST Act	10.3.2005	Gayatri	Challaned	Both Accused Acquitted in August 06
4	301/05 376,323,343,66IPC, 3(I)(12)SC/ST Act	27.9.2005	Jamna	Challaned	FR given
5	412/05 376,377,323IPC & 3(I)(XII) SC/ST Act	24.11.2005	Ramkanya	Challaned	FR given
6	156/05 302,376IPC & 3(1)(12)(2)(5)	20.6.2005	Gita	Under Investigation	
7	52/2001 332,353,379,341IPC	11.6.2001	Lali Devi	Challaned	Case is pending
8	75/05 341,323(1)IPC & 3(1)(10) SC/ST Act	3.3.2005	IndraDevi	Case pending	Fact Finding Team formed
9	147,452,323,302 IPC Dakan, Murder	27.7.2004	Gulab Bai	Challaned	Convicted
10	14/2002 376IPC, 3(1) SC/ST Act	23.1.2002	Mamta	Challaned.Victim withdrew her statement	FR given
11	103/05 143,323,352IPC & 3(1)(10)(13) SC/ST Act	27.5.2005	Usha Sohela Incident	Case Pending	
12	Unregistered		Sunita Berwa	Police refused to register	
13	Unregistered 323IPC		Kiran	Police refused to register	
14	48/1992		Raji Devi	Dakan	Attempt for compromise
15			Heera	Character Assasination of widow	

1. Kidnapping and rape of a minor. Santra. Age 14 years. Berwa. FIR No 130/01

On 19/4/2001, the victim, Santra had gone to fetch water from outside when the accused Dharmendra, a Gurjar, enticed her away. The boy was a frequent visitor to her house and did not belong to the village but to Niwai where he worked in a factory. He took the help of another accomplice from the victim's village for her kidnapping and rape. The victim was found after two days in a disturbed mental condition. In FIR u/s 363, 366 and 376 of the IPC. The police did not apply the sections under the SC/ST Act.

The accused has been punished with imprisonment of seven years.

The Behaviour of the Accused

He had been pressuring the victim and her family to take the case back or face entire consequences.

Social Atmosphere of the Village

Out of 400 households 250 belong to the upper caste. There is untouchability and discrimination at public places and at sources of drinking water like hand pumps.

2 Rape. Suman. Age 35 years. FIR No 146/03

Type of Violence

The victim, Suman had gone at 7.30 p.m. to fetch water at a boring on 27-10-2003. The accused, Bhanwar Singh Rajput forcibly took her to his farm and kept on raping her till 12.30 in the night. When the victim opposed he threatened her with death. She reached home at 1.00 a.m. in a very bad condition. An FIR was registered on 28/10/2003 in the evening u/s 363, 376 IPC and 3(2) SC/ST Act. A challan was put up in the court on 25/11/03.

Position in the Village

Out of 650 households 400 belong to upper castes. There is untouchability and discrimination at public places and at sources of water like hand pumps.

Reactions of Society, Village and Family

The incident created a lot of tension but most of the villagers were with the accused. There was possibility of violence. The victim was supported by her brother who suddenly died.

Present Situation

There was a constant pressure on the victim's family to withdraw the case after the death of victim's brother. Most of the dalits were also siding with the accused and the victim was left alone. She had to succumb to the pressure by the accused's family and caste for compromise. She withdrew her statement. The upper casts were of the view that it was a false case. The victim was characterless and was carrying on with the accused for a long time. They publicized that she was also a sex worker. The trouble arose when she demanded money from the accused and he did not pay.

Under so much of pressure the victim's family was left with no alternative but to withdraw the complaint. The accused has been set free.

It was also rumoured that it was a revenge by the dalits against an earlier incident when an upper caste girl was teased by dalit boys and the upper caste boys including the accused had beaten them up.

When this team tried to talk to the dalits in the village they refused to talk about the incident.

There is untouchability and discrimination at public places and sources of water like hand pumps.

3. Rape of a Minor. Gayatri. Age 13 years. FIR No 219/05.

Type of Violence

The incident happened on 6-9-05. The victim, Gayatri was a 6th class girl. She was abducted by the accused Rajendra Choudhry and an accomplice while going to school and was taken to a go-down. Her mouth was closed with a chunni and she was raped. She was threatened to keep quite She was then thrown out.

The incident took place on 6th September but the FIR 219/05 was registered much later on 10th September u/s 376 IPC and 3(i)(xii) SC/ST Act after the police was approached several times. The charge sheet u/s 376, 342(2), 120B and the SC/ST Act was put up in the court on 17th September.

Social Position in the Village

The victim's family was not helped and provided support by the villagers and the society. The victim's mother is now mentally deranged. The private Advocate was pressurising for a compromise. The wife of the accused also beat up the victim's family to pressure them to withdraw the case.

According to the upper castes, the victim used to love the accused and developed intimacy herself. Some also said that it was a false case and actually nothing had happened. The girl had herself gone to the accused and had sex.

The dalits refused to talk about the case when approached by our team. The fact is that there are several sub-castes among the dalits. The victim belongs to the Balai caste which has only two houses in the village and which are with the victim. The other sub-castes are under pressure of the upper castes and are not taking the victim's side. The sarpanch is a dalit but she also refused to talk to the team.

The case has now been decided on 17th Aug. 2006 and the court has acquitted the accused. After the verdict, the dalit family has left the village for fear of reprisal from the upper castes.

Out of 400 households 215 belong to the upper castes. They are influential Jats and Gurjars. Widespread untouchability is also practiced. The upper castes always interfere with the work of dalit elected representatives. The Sarpanch is a dalit woman but is not allowed to sit on her chair.

4. Jamna Devi. Age 35 years. Koli. Makes Bidis. Rape. FIR No 301/05.

Type of Violence

The incident took place on 26th September, 2005 at 8pm when the victim, Jamna Devi, was waiting for the bus to take her to her village. Two accused, Ashok Sharma and Mahesh Sharma came on a motorcycle and offered her to drop her in her village. As she knew the men she sat on the motor cycle. However, instead of her village, she was taken to a lonely place near the main canal and threatened her with life if she shouted. The victim was raped by both of them near the main canal and then again at another place near a village. She was beaten up and thrown into a ditch. Both of them are brahmins. Police did not register the case easily. The victim first went to the Tonk Kotwali from where she was sent to the Sadar Kotwali but was returned to the Tonk Kotwali. It was under the pressure of dalit groups that the case was ultimately registered under 376,323,343,66IPC and 3(i)(xii) SC/ST Act.on 27/9/05. The case was challaned on 7/10/05 and is in the court.

The victim had to undergo economic and emotional pressures . She had also to spend a lot of money on her medical examination. She had to borrow money from others including for the fee of the advocate .She has no knowledge of law. She had been given a compensation of Rs 50000/- as the first instalment. She has paid Rs 10000/- to the lawyer but he is asking for half of it. She was being pressurized for compromise because of it.

The dalit society has been very helpful as has been her family.

Social Situation of the Village

Out of 125 households 75 are upper castes mainly Gurjars, who are powerful. The dalit basti is at a distance from the main village

5. Sexual exploitation and rape. Ram Kanya. Age 32 years. Dhobi. FIR 412/05.

Type of Violence

The victim, Ram Kanya, is a labourer at a construction worksite. Fifteen months before the incident, she had been taken to the work site by a woman. 7-8 days after she started working, the contractor, Basant Sharma and his two companions gang raped her at lunch time. She was threatened with murder of her and her husband if she told any one about it. They told her that her naked photographs had also been taken which would be shown to the villagers if she told any one. The victim was sexually exploited for one year by the contractor and his friends. She was also told to accompany them to Jaipur to please the officers so that they could get more contracts. When she refused she was beaten up badly and she got seriously hurt. She was then forced for anal intercourse when she became unconscious. As she could not suffer any more, she told her husband about it and an FIR was registered on 24/11/05 u/s 376, 377, 323IPC and 3(i)(xii) SC/ST Act. The accused were arrested on 25-11-05 and a challan was put up in the court but the police did not take the husband when they recorded her statement. They did not allow him to accompany her when she was taken for medical examination. The FIR was recorded only when a journalist threatened the police that he would inform the newspapers and the media. The victim's family, in the initial phase, was in great tension and was contemplating committing joint suicide. Then they decided to go to the police. The society did not give any support to the victim and her family. No one accompanied her even to the Police Station. The accused kept on putting pressure and offering money to the victim's family to withdraw the case. Her husband was also threatened and beaten up.

Impact on the Victim

Almost everybody in the village called the victim dishonest and they did not support her. Now nobody gives her and her husband any work and both of them had to go for long distances to get work.

In the village out of 8000 persons 5000 are upper castes. They are mostly banyas and brahmins. Untouchability and cast discrimination is widespread.

6. Geeta Raigar. Age 32 years. Rape and Murder. FIR No 156/05.

On 14 June, the victim, Geeta was told by another woman Santra that her payment for the work on the crusher would be made to her at Santra's house. She went there but was told to collect the payment at the factory on 19th June. So she went to the Crusher's site but was told by the accountant that she would be paid after a while. After some time, instead of getting paid she was beaten up and raped by the accountant, Nirmal Kumar, Lohar by caste, in front of the

crusher driver. When she resisted, she was put into the crusher and was killed. Her husband had gone to another village for a marriage. When he was informed he returned to find the naked body of his wife. There were injury marks on her breasts and private parts and her petticoat was never found.

An FIR was registered by the police on the next day.u/s 302, 376 IPC and 3(1)(12) SC/ST Act but although more than a year has passed no challan has been put up in the court. According to the victim's family the police is with the accused. They have taken the stand that no arrest would be made till the report of the DNA examination is received. No body in the village or society or family has helped the victim's husband. They initially belonged to another village near Beesalpur. But when their village came under submergence of Beesalpur lake they were rehabilitated at Surajpura, where this incident took place.

There is a wide spread untouchability and discrimination against Dalits in public places and the sources of water.

The accused Nirmal Kumar accountant is an ironsmith by caste and is very influential. The owner of the crusher Gopal Chowdhary is also politically and financially very influential. That is why there is no further progress.

The incident was reported to the National Commission for Women. The National Dalit Human Rights Commission has also sent a fact-finding team to the village. However, nothing has moved so far.

7. Lali Devi. Raigar. Sarpanch. Bad Behaviour. FIR No 52/2001.

The victim Lali Devi Raigar aged 45 years was the Sarpanch of the village. The upper castes were pressurizing her to provide more works to them and were pressing for even a false muster roll; so that they could make money without working. As the victim was adamant not to do that, the upper castes were very angry with her. They were also aggrieved that she was sitting on a chair in front of them although she was a dalit. On 11/6/2001, she was stopped on her way and beaten up. They used another dalit Panch for the purpose of attacking her so that the SC/ST Act is not applicable. The police, in spite of the insistence of the victim did not include the names of any upper castes in the report although the entire episode was instigated by them.

The police registered an FIR 52/2001u/s 332, 353,379, 341 IPC but did not name any accused. They also did not put section 3 of the SC/ST Act in the FIR and challaned the case. The case is pending at the moment, in which nothing is happening. On the other hand she is now facing plenty of opposition from the villagers and the dalit society. Although she has been supported by her family, not many from the dalit Society are helping her.

Out of seven hundred households in the village 500 belong to upper castes which include influential Brahmins. There is wide-spread untouchability and discrimination against dalits. The dalit woman Sarpanch is not allowed to work independently.

8. Indira Devi. Berwa. 37 years. Beating and Caste Based Abuses. FIR No 75/05

The victim, Indira Devi, is a vegetable seller. On the day of the incident she was returning in a jeep to her village on 13-3-05. The accused Dhola, a Gujar, did not get a place to sit in the jeep so he abused the victim and told her that how she could sit when he was standing. He threw lighted matches at her and beat her up in front of everybody. The driver stopped the jeep. The accused then got out of the jeep and started throwing stones at her, one of which hit her head and she started bleeding. An FIR no. 75/05 was registered by the police on the same day and a challan has been put up in the court. The accused was also arrested. However on 19/8/06 victim was served with a notice under section 107, 116 of CrPC for breaching of the peace. This is a revengeful action.

The victim never got any support from her family which also told her not to register a case and pressurized her for a compromise. The victim herself went with two witnesses to the police station. Although not the family but the other dalits of the village have supported the victim and have told her not to compromise because that would harm the cause itself.

In the village out of 450 households there are 300 households of the upper caste mainly gurjars. There is wide spread untouchability and discrimination against the dalits.

The accused is a habitual offender and has 10 cases registered against him in different police stations. He continues to abuse the victim and threatens her with death and is pressurizing her to withdraw the case. He is closely related to the Sarpanch of the village. A counter case has been registered by the mother of the accused against the victim and her husband for abusive language and beating. The victim and her husband have now left the village out of fear. The victim has three daughters and two sons. The daughters are living with the parents and the sons are in the village. The victim has also lost her occupation of selling vegetables out of fear. She keeps unwell and has not recovered from her injury. However she does not have money to take care of her injury. This case has also been enquired into by the Dalit human rights commission which has made several recommendations after finding that the incident is true.

9. Gulab Bai. Berwa, Age 46 years. Murder. Accused as a Dakan.

The villagers came to the victim's house at night and beat her up badly after calling her a 'Dakan'. She was paraded in the village naked and sticks were put in her vagina and rectum. She

was then taken away to another place. She was beaten up again. As a result of which she died. Her body was found in the morning. The police did not register the case easily and it was after a lot of attempts that FIR no. 39/04 was registered. Although it was a case of a murder of a SC woman, the SC/ST act was not applied. An arrest was made and chalan was presented and ultimately the accused were punished but had the police interviewed at night the victim could have been saved.

Initially the SHO did not register the case but under pressure wrote the names of the brothers – in law of the victim as accused. Although many others were also involved in the murder.

The victims family was closely pursuing the case but not the dalits. Even after her death the victim was still called a Dakan. It was generally felt that there was a conspiracy by the uppercastes who involved the brothers-in-law to kill the woman.

The people of the village are mostly uppercastes especially Brahmins. There is widespread untouchability and discrimination against the dalits at public places and sources of water. The dalits are not allowed to ride a mare on his marriage. The accused still pressurizing the family of the victim to withdraw the case or face dire consequences.

10. Mamta harijan 19 years. Rape

The victim was going to her field which was away from the village. She met the accused who was in his field. He stopped her and called her caste names and then took her behind the mud wall of his field and raped her. When the brothers of the accused reached there he ran away after warning them of killing. The police registered a case under FIR 14/2002. The case was not being registered but under the pressure of the lawyer it was registered. However later the victim withdrew her case and FR was given in the court. According to the family after the death of the victim's father there was a lot of pressure on the victim to withdraw the case. The lawyer also pressed for taking the case back. When the incident took place the father was alive and he was quite fearless and supported the victim in registering the case. However he died a few days after the case was registered. After that his brothers also did not pursue the case, as they came under this pressure of the accused. The incident also affected the health of the mother and her brother was also very young.

The upper castes blamed the character of the victim and alleged that she herself offered sex, but later wanted to extort money from the accused. When the money was not given she filed the case. The general plea was how can an upper caste man rape a dalit girl. There are 550 households of uppercaste out of 800 in the village and the jats are very powerful. There is widespread untouchability in public places and at the sources of water.

According to the dalits the influential upper castes are accustomed to getting cases against them withdrawn by the victims under pressure.

11. Usha Berwa minor beaten up for filling water. This is the famous “Sohila case which became well known.

There are two dalit habitations and they have their own separate handpumps. However there is little water in them. A new hand pump was recently installed near the temple of bad ke balaji. The victim went to the new hand pump for water when she was beaten up by the upper castes. When she insisted on getting water she was further abused and thrown down and her clothes were torn.

The police did not register the case in the beginning. It was after the main highway was blocked and there was pressure from the local and state level dalit politicians that the case 103/2005 was registered. The family of the victim alleged that even after the registration of the case the police continued to side with the accused and did not make any arrest.

The dalit society is with the family of the victim. There are 400 households of the upper caste out of six hundred. The dalits cannot enter the temple and the dalit panchas are not allowed to sit on chairs. The gurjars and jats are influential caste and there is widespread untouchability at public places and sources of water. The dalit Human rights commission is also aware of the matter.

12. Gang Rape

The victim was grazing her animals in the field when some Jat boys caught her and gang raped her in the field. The victim was so scared that she reported the matter to her family after 4 days. At that time she was only 16. The police did not register the case. On the other hand they threatened them and called it a false case. The family did not go again to register the case.

The family did not get the support of the dalit society and called her characterless. The upper caste people also called her a liar and characterless. When the interviewer broached the subject with the dalits they refused to talk to her.

13. Berwa woman beating

This is a case of March 2003. The victim lives alone in the village. Her agricultural field is adjacent to a influential gurjar field. She has to go to her field through his. On the day of the incident the gujar prevented from going through his field, tore her clothes and beat up the children. This happened in March 2003. The police refused to register the case and the dalit society also advised her to compromise. Now she has to go to her field by taking an circuitous

route. The accused says that he would not permit a lower caste woman to go through his field. Even her animals are beaten up by him if they trespass. There are hundred households of dalits out of 250 households in the village. Gurjars and meenas are very powerful. Most of the dalits lands have been encroached by them. There is wide spread untouchability and discrimination against dalits at public places and water sources.

14. Case of 'Daakan'

A 70-year old widow called Rajee Devi has been the victim. She sweeps the village. The Gurjars Khateeks and Meenas are powerful people in the village. One day 5-6 persons come in a tractor, called her a Daakan and took her to another village. Beat her badly so that she was in bed for six months. Since then the woman is mentally deranged.

The police did not register the case for a long time. When it was registered, the section under SC/ST Act were not included. There is no progress in the matter. The public prosecutor also did not take any interest in the case, which is still going on. The victim was supported by her elder son but he also died. The members of the family now wants monetary compensation and closure of the case.

15. Allegation of illicit relations on Berwa widow.

She is a 35 years old widow who has been harassed in 2005 by other dalits that she has illicit sexual relations with Badri Meena with whom she works as a labour. She has been beaten up many a times and has been outcaste. Her house was also damaged. She is not getting support in the village. It was only with the help of a local NGO that a case has been registered with the police. She does not get any work in the village. Her son who was an ice cream vendor has also been beaten up and the ice cream thrown away. Her younger children have also been taken away by her father in law who alleges that she is a characterless woman. She has to go hungry on many days.

Issues emerging out:

- **The upper castes are constantly opposing and pressurizing the dalit family.**
- **The poorest caste among dalits in Tonk are the Valmikis**
- **The dalit girls have to leave school because they are teased on caste based names**
- **Upper castes are – Gurjar, Jats, Brahmins, Baniyas**
- **The dalit women are castigated as sex workers**
- **The upper caste always interferes with the work of dalit elected representatives.**
- **The dalits cannot enter temples and the dalit Panchas are not allowed to sit on chairs**

KOTA

History

The history of the city dates back to the 12th century A.D. when the Hada Chieftain, Rao Deva, conquered the territory and founded Bundi and Hadoti. Later, in the early 17th century AD during the reign of the Mughal Emperor Jahangir, the ruler of Bundi -Rao Ratan Singh, gave the smaller principality of Kota to his son, Madho Singh. Since then Kota became a hallmark of the Rajput gallantry and culture.

The south eastern region of Rajasthan known as Hadoti comprises of Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar and Kota. Prehistoric caves, paintings, formidable forts and the mighty Chambal river hurtling from the Vindhyas are dotted in the region. When Jait Singh of Bundi defeated the Bhil Chieftain Koteya in a battle, he raised the first battlement or the 'Garh'(fort) over his severed head. The Independent state of Kota became a reality in 1631 when Rao Madho Singh, the second son of Rao Ratan of Bundi was made the ruler, by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan. Soon Kota outgrew its parent state to become bigger in area, richer in revenue and more powerful. Maharao Bhim Singh played a pivotal role in Kota's history, having held a 'Mansab' of five thousand and being the first in his dynasty to have the title of Maharao. Kota is situated on the banks of Chambal river and is fastly emerging as an important industrial centre. It boasts of Asia's largest fertilizer plant, precision instrument unit and atomic power station nearby. Surprisingly unexplored, the Kota region of Rajasthan has some splendid treasures for the tourist to take home memories of. Its impregnable fortresses, sprawling palaces, exquisitely wrought palaces and lovely waterways act as a magnificent foil to its exotic wildlife and delicate fresco Paintings.

Situated on the banks of the Chambal River, at an important juncture of the trade route between Delhi and Gujrat, Kota is Rajasthan's Fifth Largest City. This Bustling, sprawling city is also called the industrial capital of the state. The tentacles of the modern world have the city in its grip with the Chambal Valley Project giving it a major position on the state's industrial map. Chemicals, fertilizers, synthetic fibres, tyre cord and sophisticated instruments, industry's mainstay, have helped in pushing this ancient city into the forefront of modernisation. Yet memories of its ancient links linger strongly. Present Day Kota owes its foundations to a Kotya Bhil warrior who 800 years ago built a small fortification at Akelgarh and put up a protective mud-wall around it all the way to Retwali. In 1580, Rao Madho Singh strengthened both the fortification and the wall. In time to come, Kota acquired the Hallmark of Rajput power as well as culture.

Table: 4.10**POPULATION**

SrNo	Head	Unit	Reference Year	Details
1.	Rural	No.	2001	729948
2.	Urban	No.	2001	838577
3.	SC	No.	2001	300555
4.	ST	No.	2001	151969
5.	Density	Per Sq. Km	2001	288

Table: 4.11**ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP**

SrNo	Head	No.	Details
1	SUBDIVISION	5	KOTA, DIGOD, ITAWA, SANGOD & RAMGANJMANDI
2	TEHSIL	5	LADPURA, DIGOD, PIPALDA, SANGOD & RAMGANJMANDI
3	REVENUE VILLAGE	947	
4	PANCHAYAT SAMITI	5	LADPURA, SULTANPUR, ITAWA, SANGOD & KHAIRABAD
5	GRAM PANCHAYAT	162	

Table: 4.12**POLICE****Reference Year : 2004-05**

SrNo	Head	Unit	Particulars
1.	POLICE STATION	NO.	29
2.	POLICE CHOWKI	NO.	35
3.	JAIL INCLUDING LOCK-UPS	NO.	7

Table: 4.13

**PUBLIC HEALTH
Reference Year :- 2004-05**

SrNo	Head	Unit	Particulars
1.	ALLOPATHIC HOSPITALS	NO.	3
6	C.H.C	NO.	9
7.	PRIMARY & HEALTH CENTRE	NO.	28
9.	SUB-HEALTH CENTRES	NO.	158

Situation in Kota

The district of Baran was earlier a part of Kota district which has the major concern about the Sahariyas who were perpetually in news owing to the reports about hunger deaths as a result of acute poverty.

Kota is the first of the six districts in Rajasthan where the famous Women's Development Programme was launched. Kota is a stronghold of hindutva forces and there is a constant communal tension. Lately, the Christians have faced the wrath of the Hindutva elements. The communal forces are also using the dalits for increasing communal tensions by inciting them on religious grounds or paying them money. Owing to the constant humiliation faced by them, a number of dalit families got converted into Christianity.

Kota was a very prosperous industrial town till some time back. A large number of dalits were employed in the factories. Now most of the industries are sick and there has been a massive loss of jobs, the brunt falling on the dalits. Most of the harijan women are still carrying night soil in the poorer area of the Kota town.

The Ladpur tehsil has the largest number of SC persons and Shahbad the least in Kota district Chamar, Bhambi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidas, Raigr form the largest single group amongst the SCs followed by Balai, Koli, Nehar, Meghwal and others. Amongst the STs Meena form the majority followed by Saharia, Bhil and others. Monogamy is prevalent amongst Dhakar, Meena, Gurjar, Mali, Chamar, Saharia, Kirar, Sudhar, Sunar, Lohar, Dhobi, Nayak, Koli, Balai and Kalal. Child marriages are prevalent amongst most of them. In Dhakar, Mali, Kumhar, Gadrails, Kalal, Chamar etc. dowry is offered to the parents of the bride. Widow marriages are also permitted amongst Dhakar, Meena, Gurjar, Chamar, Saharia, Harijan, Nai, Dhimar, Bairwa and Jat. Generally, a widow is married to a widower and this marriage is known as *Nata* . .

Cases Received from From Kota City Police

S.N.	Case No/Sections	Decision
1	18/2000 u/s 366, 376,307, 34 IPC and 3(II)(VI) SC/ST Act	Acquittal
2	307/2003 u/s 363,366,376 IPC & # (II)(VI) SC/ST Act	Acquittal
3	131/2004 u/s 363,376IPC & 3(I)(XII)SC/ST Act	
4,	137/2005 u/s 302, 376 IPC & 3(II)(IV)(I)(XII) SC/ST Act	Acquittal
5	296/2003 u/s 376 IPC & 3(II)(VI) SC/ST Act	
6	136/2001 u/s 376IPC & 3(II)(VI) SC/ST Act	Acquittal
7	419/2003 u/s363, 366, 376 IPC & 3(II)(V) SC/ST Act	Acquittal
8	155/2005 u/s 363,366, 376 IPC & 3(I)(XII) SC/ST Act	
9	762/2004 u/s 376 IPC & 3(XII) SC/ST Act	Acquittal
10	618/2005 u/s 376 IPC & 3(II)(VI) SC/ST Act	Acquittal
11.	313/2005 u/s 302, 323, 34 IPC & 3(I)(XII) SC/ST Act	Transferred
12	102/2003 u/s 363,366,376 & 3(II)(VI) SC/ST Act	
13	506/2004 u/s 363, 376 IPC & 3(II)(VI) SC/ST Act	Acquittal
14	467/2001 u/s 363,376, 511 IPC & 3(I)(XII) SC/ST Act	Acquittal
15	256/2001 u/s 376, 511 IPC & 3(I)(XII) SC/ST Act	

KOTA CITY

1. Urmila Meghwal. Age 18 years. FIR 419/03.

On 3/11/03, the victim was enticed by the accused. Pinku Singh, Rajput. A report of missing person was lodged on 4/11/03. The victim returned home of her own on 11/11/03 and told that she had been enticed away by the accused who took him to Agra and continued to rape her till they returned on 10/11/03. She was left at the railway station and threatened not to report the matter.. A case was registered on 11/11/03 u/s 366,376IPC and Sec 3SC/ST Act. A challan was put up on 17/12/03 in the court. However, the accused was acquitted by the court on 23/1/04.

2. Rinku Naik. FIR 307/03.

It was reported that the victim, a married girl who had come to her father's house was enticed away by the accused. on 16/7/03. An FIR was registered on 17/7/03 u/s 363, 366 IPC. The victim was recovered. She told that she was raped also. Section 376 IPC and Sec3 SC/ST Act were added as she was an SC. A challan was put up on 17/11/03. However, the accused was acquitted on 6/10/04.

3. Smt Basant Bai. Berwa. Age 21 years. FIR 136/01.

On 30/4/01 when she was alone at 1pm and was sleeping the accused, Hazrat Ali, came to her house and entered and locked it from inside. When she resisted he threatened to kill her and her child and raped her. She had reported the matter to her husband that evening when he returned from work but owing to the bad name it would create in the society , the matter was not reported to the police till 3/5/01. A case u/s 376IPC and Sec3 SC/ST Act was registered. A challan was put up on 28/6/01 However, the accused was acquitted on 18/11/01

4. Smt Asha. Khatik. Age 20 years. FIR 296/03.

On 1/10/2003, the victim, after a fight with her husband, was going to her parents' house and was sitting at the railway station when the accuse Lala met him and told him that he knew her husband and that she should go to his house and that he would pacify her husband. She went with him on his motor cycle. He took her to a farm and forcibly raped her along with four other men. The matter was reported to the police on 2/10/03 in the morning. And a case u/s 376(2)6 IPC and Sec 3SC/ST Act was registered. The case was challaned on 9/12/03.

5 Smt Dhanni Bai. Mehra. Age 20 years. FIR No 618/05.

On 23/8/03 at 1.30 pm, the accused, Navin Saxena, who runs a STD booth, in front of her house asked her to fill his water bottle. He again came back and forcibly raped her and threatened her with a knife. On the return of her husband she reported the matter to th police at 5.10 pm. A case was registered u/s 376IPC and Sec3 and 32 of SC/ST Act. A challan was put up in the Court on 28/8/05. However, the accused has been acquitted on 20/12/05.

Cases Received from Kota Rural

S.N.	Case No/ Section	Victim	Accused
1	68/2000 u/s 376,471IPC & Sec 3 SC/ST Act	Bajrangi Meena	Amarlal Dhakad
2	112/2000 376IPC & 3 SC/ST Act	Sugandh Nat	Bajrang Dhakad
3	175/2000 363,388,376IPC & 3SC/ST Act	Vimla Nayak	Mangilal Kumhar
4	60/2001 363, 376 IPC & 3 SC/ST Act	Rajesh Bai Dhobi	Mahendra Singh, etc Rajput
5	275/2001 376,323,34 IPC & 3SC/ST Act	Urmila Mongya	Mahendra Dhakad, etc
6	366,376 IPC & 3SC/ST Act	Salochna Bheel	Liyaqat Muslim
7	38/2002 376 IPC, 3SC/ST Act	Lila Bai Chamar	Mukesh Ahir

8	109/2003 376IPC & 3SC/ST Act	Kamla Bagri	Shabbir Muslim
9	54/2004 376 IPC & 3SC/ST Act	Lakshmi Naik	Narain Mali
10	147/2004 376, 326IPC & 3SC/ST Act	Pinki Meghwal	Raju Dhakad
11	91/2004 363,366,376IPC & 3SC/ST Act	Kamla Berwa	Kalu Dhakad
12	119/2004 376IPC & 3 SC/ST Act	Sajna Meghwal	Ghanshyam Dhakad
13	332/2004 376IPC & 3SC/ST Act	Krishnakumari Bheel	Mukesh Jain
14	11/2005 302, 34IPC & 3SC/ST Act	MuliBai Meena	Ramhet Gurjar
15	165/2005 363, 366, 376IPC & 3SC/ST Act	Raina Meghwal	Jagdish Kalal

KOTA RURAL

1. Smt Sugandh. Nat.Age 28 years. FIR 112/2000.

The victim had gone to collect foodgrains as wages 13.4.2000 but as the load of foodgrains was heavy, she was returning empty-handed. It was 8-9 pm . The accused Bajrang Lal Dhakad, held her hand and took her forcibly to a field behind a house and raped her. She shouted for help but no one came. She returned home and told her mother-in-law about it. The police was approached on 14.4.2000 after her husband returned from his work. A case was registered u/s 376IPC and Sec 3SC/ST Act. However, the accused was arrested but released on bail by the court. The case was challaned in the Court on 8.6.2000.

2 Ms Urmila Bai. Age 18 years. Caste Bhogya. FIR 275/2001.

On 26.10.2001, at 8 PM , the victim Urmila was alone in her house. She went out to ease herself. As she was about to sit down. The accused, Mahendra Dhakad, and Mahavir Mali held her hands and Mahendra picked her up and took her to a nearby drain and raped her.. When he got up, she shouted and her brother who had returned home came running. The two accused then tried to run away but Mahendra was caught The matter was reported to the police next day in the afternoon. A case was registered u/s 376,323,34 IPC and Sec 3 SC/ST Act. However the accused was arrested two days later on 29.10.2001. The case was challaned in the Court on 28.11.2001.

3. Ms Lakshmi. Nayak. Age 11 years. FIR 54/04.

On 3rd March 2004, the victim had gone into a pea field to eat some raw peas when she was forcibly pulled down to the ground and part penetrated by the accused Narayan Mali, age 23

years . She went home and felt pain in her abdomen in the morning. She came to the police station on 4.3.04 to lodge a report with her mother. A case was registered u/s 376 IPC and Sec 3(1)(XII) SC/ST Act. After investigation, it was challaned on 20.4.04.in the Court.

However, the accused has been acquitted.

1. Kumari Pinki. Meghwal. Age 16 years. FIR 147/04.

The victim was sleeping at her maternal graandmother's house on 21-4-2004 when at 2 AM when the accused Raju Dhakad, age 30 years, threw a couple of stones at the victim to wake her up and told her to come out otherwise he would throw acid at her. When she declined he threw acid at her burning her face, nose, neck and waist and the bed on which she was sleeping. She had warned her on 19.4.04 at the handpump not to marry any one else. When she cried her maternal grandmother and maternal aunt who were sleeping outside woke up and saw Raju running away. The accused had been raping her for nearly a year. She had been pressurized by the accused not to tell anyone or face the consequences.

The police was approached and a case u/s 326,376 IPC and Sec 3 SC/ST Act was registered. The case was challaned on 10/6/04.

2. Smt Kamla. Berwa. Age 20 years FIR 91/04.

On 21-5-2004 at noon, when the victim and her mother-in-law were collecting fuel wood in a field, the accused Kalulal Dhakad and another unknown man came on a motorcycle and took her away. Her mother-in-law resisted without success and also got hurt. They took her to a forest and forced her to drink alcohol. After that Kalulal raped her and did so till 24-5-04. Then they dropped her at Ramganj Mandi from where she came home and told the incident to her relations.. The police was approached on 25-4-04 in the afternoon. A case u/s 363, 366 and 376 IPC and Sec 3SC/ST Act was registered. After investigations the case was challaned on 12-8-04.

3. Smt Sajana Bai. Meghwal. Age 20 years. FIR 119/04.

The matter was reported to the police on 13/7/04 although it occurred two months ago. According to the victim she was raped when she went to the well of the accused Ghanshyam Dhakad. But the police did not register the complaint although 3-4 attempts were made. That is why the delay occurred. An FIR was registered u/s 376 and Sec 3 SC/ST Act but after investigation an FR of false FIR was given to the court.

4. Ms Ram Pyari. Regar. FIR 25/05.

This FIR was registered at the instance of the District SP as the SHO had refused to register it when approached by the victim and her relations. According to the victim On 1/3/05 when she was cooking at home in the evening she was called by the accused Aziz to her house. On her refusal she was offered Rs 100/- for sex. When she refused again, she was forcibly put down on the ground and the accused attempted to rape her. She pushed him away and shouted. Her brothers came and the accused went away after beating them and threatening them. When she went to the police station to register an FIR she was refused. When her parents came back, they again came to the police station but were refused. Hence a request was made to the Distt SP. Govind Gupta. 4/3/05. The police ultimately registered the case on 25/3/05. u/s 451,354,323,506,34IPC and Sec3 SC/ST Act.

The police on 29/4/05 gave a Final Report stating that the incident reported was false. It cited a letter given by the victim's father that no attempt of rape was made and it was only a minor incident of verbal fight between her daughter and the accused!

5. Smt Tasveer Bai. Berwa . Widow. Age 35 years. FIR 86/05.

The victim stated that she was living with her father and working as a labour at a brick kiln. which belongs to the accused Bablu Rajput. A month ago, sometime in Feb 05, while she was sleeping with her brother and children when the accused entered her hut and threatened her that he would kill her if she does not agree for sex. Then he raped her. When she shouted her brother woke up and he was also threatened. They told their neighbour about it. When they were going to report to the police the contractor advised them not to do it. Some days later when her father came to know about it he told her to report. That was the reason for the delay.. A case was registered u/s 450, 376IPC and Sec 3SC/ST Act. on 16/3/05. However, according to the police, the investigations found the complaint to be false. The relations said that they had not witnessed any rape. The victim herself in a statement said that her complaint was false. They was no rape. She had made a false complaint because she was not getting her wages for a month

6. Smt Teeju Bai. Chamar. Widow.

According to the victim's statement, she removes animal caracasses as she is a widow and a chamar. She is hated by every body in the village. On 7/7/05 the 3-4 accused belonging to the upper castes came to her house and started abusing her and threatened to kill her. They also called her a 'dakan'. When she ot of fear closed her door they went away telling her that she should not be seen in the village in future. When she went to the police station, she was asked to go to the chowki which also did not register her complaint. Ultimately she had to file a

complaint in the court and get directions from it. The police registered a case u's 143,323,354,451, 504. 509 IPC and Sec 3SC/ST Act. on 3/9/05.

On 21/10/05 the police gave an FR saying that there is no proof that the incident had ever happened. It was only a dispute for the right of way and the Sarpanch was seized of the issue. There was only a verbal scuffle among the women of the two sides.

Issues emerging out:

- **Powerful Upper caste: Rajputs**
- **In few cases accused get arrested but released on bail by the court which is against SC/ST Act.**
- **The police officials often refuse to register FIR**
- **The Police do not investigate cases fairly**
- **The victim herself changes her statement sometimes due to pressure of the dalit society**

SRIGANGANAGAR

History

Ganganagar, also called Sri Ganganagar, is a city in Rajasthan state of western India. It is the administrative headquarters of Ganganagar District.

It is named after the Maharaja of Bikaner Maharaja Ganga Singh who established it. It is said that the Maharaja wanted a city based on the design of Paris to be established and hence the map of the Old Ganganagar city will give you a glimpse of the map of Paris.

It's a testimony to land transformation: Desert land was converted to a lush green town credited to the efforts of the Maharaja who bought the Rajasthan canal which carries the excess waters of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh to the region, making Ganganagar known as "the food basket of Rajasthan"

Population		
(i) Male	No.	955027
(ii) Female	No.	833460
(iii) Total	No.	1788487
(iv) Rural	No.	1336407
(v) Urban	No.	452080
(vi) Density of Population	Per.Sq.Km.	224
(vii) Literacy Rate of Total	%	64.84
(a) Male	%	75.49
(b) Female	%	52.69
(viii) Percentage of Urban Population to total Popultaion	%	25.28
(ix) Female per 1000 of male	000	873
(x) Scheduled Cast	No.	603371
(xi) Scheduled Tribes	No.	14744
(xii) Decadal Population Growth Rate (1991-2001)	%	27.53
TOWN & VILLAGES		
(i) Sub Division	No.	6
(ii) Tehsils	No.	9
(iii) Up- Tehsils	No.	6
(iv) Panchayat Samities	No.	7
(v) Total No. of inhabited Village	No.	2839
(vi) Total No. unhabited Village	No.	192
(vii) Total No. of Gram Panchayat	No.	320
WATER SUPPLY		
(i) Village Covered with safe Drinking Water Supply	No.	2681

EDUCATION		
(i) Total Number of School	No.	2780
Boys	No.	2615
Girls	No.	165
(a) Primary School	No.	1511
Boys	No.	1457
Girls	No.	54
(b) Middle School	No.	903
Boys	No.	829
Girls	No.	74
(c) Secondary School	No.	174
Boys	No.	156
Girls	No.	18
(d) Senior Secondary School	No.	192
Boys	No.	173
Girls	No.	19
(ii) No. of Students		
(a) Primary Schools (I-V)	No.	269804
Boys	No.	146498
Girls	No.	123306
(b) Middle Schools (VI-VIII)	No.	59529
Boys	No.	33181
Girls	No.	26348
(c) Secondary School (IX-X)	No.	53893
Boys	No.	32548
Girls	No.	21345
(d) Senior Secondary School	No.	58084
(XI-XIII)		
Boys	No.	34473
Girls	No.	23611
(e) College Uni. For	No.	13404
Boys	No.	7769
Girls	No.	5635
PUBLIC HEALTH		
Primary Health Centre/CHC	No.	50
Dispensaries	No.	4
Sub Health Centres	No.	351
MCH Centre/PP Centre	No.	11
Private Hospitals	No.	85
POLICE		
(i) Police Station	No.	23
(ii) Police Choki + Temp	No.	21
(iii) Jails including lock-ups	No.	48
(iv) Offences Reported	No.	7224
(a) Cognizable	No.	3793
(b) Non-cognizable	No.	3431

Caste, as an institution plays a far less important part in the social life of the district than in the other parts of Rajasthan. It is because a number of persons in the area have come from

Punjab and before that from West Pakistan at the time of partition. The caste barriers are, therefore, less. Number of STs is quite insignificant. Amongst the SCs, Meghwals who used to skin animals are an important part of SCs. Re-marriage of widow is prevalent. They are followers of Ramdevji and bury their dead. Chamars used to deal with leather. Their sub-castes include Bhola, Purbia, Jatia, Baranjia, Jangad and Hewals. Nayaks mostly work in the district as bonded labour and their women work as mid-wives. Bawarias are mostly employed in Agriculture as manual labour. Majambis are sweepers who have become Sikhs. They do not touch night soil but do other works of a sweeper. However, Sikhs of other castes do not associate themselves with them. Most of the SCs allow widow remarriage in the form of Nata. However, most of the Natas are made within the family.

Cases From Sriganganagar

SN	Case No U/S	Name of Victim	Case Registration	Present Position
1	145/02 363,366,376IPC & SC/ST Act	Saroj	13.2.2002	Acquittal
2	216/02 363,366,376IPC	Veerki	1.6..2002	Compromise Acquittal
3.	519/02 376IPC & 3SC/ST Act	Badami	13.12.2002	FR given
4	39/2003 376,34,427,450IPC & 3(2) XI SC/ST Actt	Tara Devi		Acquittal
5	39/03 376,34IPC & 3(10)SC/ST Act	Roshni Devi	26.3.2003	F.R. Given
6	154/2003 376IPC & 3(1)(7) SC/St Act	Santosh	19.320.03	Compromise, Acquittal
7	31/2004 376,450IPC& 3(1)(12) SC/ST Act	Gyarsi Devi	23.2.2004	Compromise
8	58/2004 376IPC & 3A(11) Sc/ST Act	Reshma	10.3.2004	FR given
9	132/2004 376,450IPC & 3(1)(12)SC/ST Act	Gurudas Kaur	6.9.2004	Compromise Acquittal
10	127/2005 376(1)IPC & 3(1)(12)	Jawari Devi	27.4.2005	Acquittal
11	114/2005 376, 323,365IPC & 3(1)(11) SC/ST Act	Kamla Devi	20.6.2005	FR given

12	107/2005 363,366,376IPC & 3(1)(13) @(v) SC/ST Act	Kalati	24.8.2005	Pending Court
13	53/2001 376,450,323, 382IPC & 3SC/ST Act	Vidya Devi	3.2.2001	FR given
14	25/2001 376,323IPC & 3 SC/ST Act	Vimla	19.2.2001	Compromise & Acquittal
15	269/2001 366,376IPC & 3SC/ST Act	Sumesta Rani	28.9.2001	FR given

1. Reshma 36 yrs

On March 9 2004 in the evening at 5pm the victim Reshma was returning home after collecting fooder. There two other women making ahead of her. As they crossed the field of Chinda Singh, he grabbed Reshma and pulled her down in his field and raped her. She shouted for help from the other two women. Dhyan and Gurmeet kaur came to her help. Seeing them the accused Chinda Singh ran away.

The victim went to the police station on 10 March in the after noon at 12:30 p.m. The case was registered under Section 376 IPC and section 3A(11) the SC/ST Act.

A final report was given by the police on 18 March 2005 in which they stated that the incident was false. The reason given was that the victim in her affidavit given to the police stated that the accused had never raped her and that she had given the complaint on the pressure of others who were against the accused.

There are 40 dalit houses out of 100 in the village. Most of the influential people are Jat Sikhs.

2.Gyarsi devi 37 yrs

The victim was alone in her house on 21 Feb 2004 in the morning when Om singh Rajput, the accused came to her house and raped her. He threatened her with death if she told anyone about it.

The case was registered on 23rd by the police in the evening the reason for the delay given by the victim was that she had fever after the incident.

A case was registered under Section 376 and 450 of IPC and Section 3 of the SC/ST Act.

As per the victim the police did not help her and was in leaguer with the accused. Therefore she was under great pressure to compromise which she did. The police therefore gone on F12 on 17-8-2005.

The police in their challan has clearly stated that the case against the accused is fully proved. However the victim agreed for a compromise.

There are 150 house of dalits out of 400 Beragi and Rajputs are the predominant casts.

She was supported by her family and the dalit society. She was supported financially by her neighbors. She compromised because she came under great pressure from others.

3. Santosh

The victim Smt. Santosh was alone in her house on the night of 16-3-2003 at 2:30 am and her husband had gone to the field to water them when a somebody lifted her blanket. She woke up and found the accused Bhanwar Lal with a pistol in her hand who their at the point of a gun raped her and threatened her with death if she reported the incident to anyone. She reported the matter to her husband when came back. As no one else supported them they went to the police station to register the FIR on 19 march in the morning. The police reported the case under Section 376 IPC and Section 3(1) (12) and 325 of the SC/ST Act.

As per the victim the police was helping through out the case. The case was finally compromised and the accused acquitted.

The villagers did not support the victim nor did the dalit society.

Out of 100 households 40 are of dalits Jats are very powerful.

4.Roshni Devi

The victim Roshni Devi was cutting her husband crop in the morning at 9 a.m. on 25 march 2003 when the accused Dana Ram threw her down and raped her. He was helped by another accused Bhala Ram while leaving they threatened her to kill if she reported their to anyone. She was ahead and called caste based names.

An FIR number 39/03 was registered under Section 376, 34 of IPC and 3(10) SC/ST Act by the police on the complain. According to the police investigation no such incident ever happened because in her statement under Section 164 CRPC the victim changed her statement which she had given earlier.

According to the neighbors of the victim she is divorce and does not tine in time in the village any more.

There are 100 households of dalits out of total 250.

5. Tara Devi

The victim Tara Devi was alone in her house on 26 Feb 2003 at 5 p.m. when Veer Singh Jat Sikh came to her house and raped her. She was saved by her brother-in-law and another person. The accused threatened her with a pistol and warned her not to report the matter.

An Fir was registered under Section 376, 323, 427, 450 IPC and Section 3 (2) (11) of the SC/ST Act. The victim went through a lot of mental, economical, social and financial trauma during the pendency of the case. However the accused was acquitted by the court.

Victim feels that this happened because the police was always with the accused. The victim has stated that she was under constant threat of the accused, although her own family and the caste people were with her. She took the help of an advocate also but could not win the case.

In the village she was also involved in a false case by the police. There are only 50 households of dalits out of 200 households. There is a widespread practice of untouchability. Sikhs and Vishnois are the main influential caste.

6. Badami . FIR No 519/02

The incident occurred on 19 Dec 2002 the victim was going to her house in the evening at 5 O Clock when the accused Teja Singh threw her on the piles of cotton in the field and raped her. People working in the neighboring field came rushing to help.

The police registered case under 375 IPC and Sec 3 (1) (12) of SC/ST Act. It was not difficult to get the case registered.

After investigation the case was challaned on 21 Jan 2003.

According to the victim the police did not investigate the case properly. The police in their final report submitted to the court stated that there was a difference in the incident reported in the FIR and the statement of the victim taken during investigation the victim is of bad character and she was actively farming in the field with the person who she has given us as a witness in the case and no rape has been proved. The accused has been acquitted.

There are 35 dalit household in a total of 100 households. This shames the wide diversions in the FIR and the investigation by the police.

7. Kamla Devi

According to the victim Kamla Devi aged 41 yrs was raped on 17 June 2005 at 4 O Clock in the morning by the accused Ranjeet who was helped in this by two other persons. She was tied with ropes before she was raped. When she resisted the accused abused her with caste based names. They then took her husband and her forcibly in a Jeep.

The case was registered by the police on the 20th June 2005 under Section 376, 323, 365 of the IPC and Section 3 (1) (11) of the SC/ST Act. In the FIR it was recorded that the victim and her husband were forcibly abducted and were threatened not to go to the police. The person who filed the FIR was the brother-in-law of the victim who stated that the delay in registering the case took place because he was prevented by the accused from coming to the police station.

The police investigated the case but found that no other witness stated that the incident ever happened and that they had not seen anything.

The victim herself in the statement under section 164 CRPC stated that there was no rape. She had also stated that she had reported a false case because of the politics in the village and her brother-in-law had filed a false FIR. The case was therefore withdrawn and the accused was discharged, when the interviewer went to the village it was found that there was no trace of the victim.

8. Javari Devi

The victim Javari Devi 46 years was working alone in the field in the afternoon of 26 April 2005 when the accused Bhaga Ram came to her and told her that he has a problem in the stomach muscles and she needs her help.

The victim who is mentally weak agreed to go to his house where she pressed the stomach of the accused Bhaga Ram then closed the door of the room, and throwing her down on the floor he raped her. Bhaga Ram left when his son returned home. The victim went to the police station next evening 27th because the victim's husband returned late on the day of the incident.

The police registered a case under the Section 376 (1) IPC and under 3 (1) (12) and 3 (2) (5) of SC/ST Act. However there was no serious injury found on the body of the victim.

The police found the allegations correct and worth challenging and so filed the case in the court on 27th April 2005.

According to the victim she was under great threat of the accused and went through a lot of mental, economic and social pressure and was not helped by anyone to file the case. She had to engage an advocate also. But ultimately decided to compromise and the accused was acquitted.

There are 70 households of dalits and 150 of wiper caste. The main influential caste are Jats and Khatiks.

9. Gurudas Kaur

On 6 Sept 2004 in the afternoon when the victim Gurudas Kaur was alone in the house and her parents had gone out, the accused Tara Chand forcibly raped her. In the meanwhile her

mother came back and locked the rapist in the room and with three from other women beat him up badly. Then they went to the police which registered a case under Section 376 and 450 of the IPC and Section 3(1) (12) of the SC/ ST Act.

The police investigated the case finally. However the police did not find any injury on the body of the victim. The police investigation did prove that the rape took place. But their it was decided to compromise the case. According to the victim during the court case the police supported the victims case but she was married during the case and decided to compromise as she was also under pressure of the accused to withdraw the case.

In the village out of 60 house holds 15 are of dalits. Majority are the Jat Sikhs.

10. Vimla Devi 33 yrs

The victim Vimla Devi was collecting green fodder in the field of Jeet Singh in the afternoon of 16 Feb 2001 when Jeet Singh's son Jugnu forcibly threw her down and raped her. When she opposed it she was kicked on her stomach after which the accused ran away. When she reported the matter to the accused mother she was abused by her also verbally and gave her tea with some intoxicant. She lost consciousness and repained at only next day in the hospital. She their reported the matter to the police.

On her complaint the police registered the case under the Section 376, 323 of the IPC and Section 3 of the SC/ST Act on the 19th of Feb 2001.

During investigation the changes against the accused were proved and challan was put up in the court on 28 July 2001. according to the victim she was under pressure to compromise the case although she said in her statement that she was fully supported by her family and the dalit society as well as by her lawyer. As a result of the compromise the accused was acquitted.

The village has 150 households their upper caste which are Kamboj Sikhs, are 100 and dalits have 50 households.

11. Vidya Devi 55 yrs

On the 2 Feb 2001 at night at 1 pm the victim Vidya Devi who is a widow was raped in her own house by the accused Bhagrath at the point of the knife raped her and than ran away. He threatened her to kill if she told about the incident to anyone. Bhagirath is an influential man of the village. He also managed to take away a gold pendant of the victims.

Vidya Devi with the help of her son could registered the complaint in the police station only on the next day 3 Feb 2001. The statement the police has mentioned that the accused hurt the victims finger with the knife and threatened her to kill her if she told about the incident to anyone. The police registered the case under Section 376, 450, 323, 382 of the IPC and the

Section 3 of the SC/ST Act. But during investigation the police stated that was no incidence of that the incident ever happened because the accused herself and her son gave in writing that it was a minor scuffle and no rape had taken place. During investigation it was found that the victims son and the accused are close friends and they were drinking together at the accused house. When the victims son reached home with Bhagirath the victim allegedly held Bhagirath responsible for her sons drinking which resulted in a scuffle.

However in the interview the victim alleges that the rape did take place but she was not helped by the police who favoured the powerfull accused. They did not register the evidence of other witnesses not did they visit the site. She was not helped by anyone except her own son. The police closed the case. Her case did not support her because of the remandous pressure of the Jats. She was also humiliated by the villagers.

There are 200 households of upper caste mostly Jats and 120-125 of dalits.

12. Kaalti Devi

On Tuesday the 23 Aug 2005 at night at 1 O Clock victim Kaalti Devi 17 yrs married girl kidnapped by the accused Pawan who continuously raped her for three days. When her father found her missing he reported the matter to the police, who recovered her and registered a case under Section 363, 366 and 376 of IPC and Section 3 (1) (12) 2 (5) SC/ST Act.

Kaalti's father also stated in the FIR that he was always suspicious of Pawan.

The police investigated the case and found that the victim was only a minor and was sexually abused. Kaalti in her statement under Section 164 CRPC did not mention about her kidnapping but recorded the rape. The case is still sub judice.

Most of the household are of upper caste Jat Sikh and Brahmin. There are 40 households of dalits out of 100.

13. Sumistha Rani 25 yrs

The victim Sumistha Rani Meghwal was only 20 years old when the incident took place. She was called by the accused Jaswant and Tarachand to their house and raped her. They took her to many places and continuously raped her for 6 months. She was also taken to Alamgarh where she was raped by Lal Chand also raper her. She was brought back to her village after 6 months and was left there with a threat that if she reported the police she and her family will be killed.

An Fir was lodged on 28 sep 2001. in the FIR the victim stated that the accused Jaswant Singh was her Dharam bhai for 2 yrs but he never behaved like one and instead he raped her and is responsible for her present state.

The police in their final report stated that the victim had started living with the accused for sometime which her family did not appreciate and forced to file the case. In the statement to the magistrate under Section 164 CrPc she refused that any rape took place. She had also told the medical board that there was no rape. The case was registered under Section 366 and 376 of IPC and Section 3 of the SC/ST Act.

The case was therefore false and the accused was discharged.

In her interview the victim had stated that she was raped and during investigation the police did not enquire the matter properly and helped the accused. They did not even arrest him. She was married away during the investigation.

The village has about 200 households in which 125 are of upper caste and 70 of dalits. The main caste are Suthars, Kumhars.

There is no untouchability practiced in the village.

14. Veerky

The incident took place on 30 March 2002 when the victim was grazing the cattle near the canal when two persons turned her and kidnapped her. She was kept in Swatgarh from where she was recovered after six months she alleged she was forcibly kept there and raped.

A case was registered under Section 365 and 376 of IPC and Section 3 of SC/ST Act. According to the victim police did not investigate the case properly and supported the accused. They did not record the evidence of all the witnesses, and did not even make proper site inspection. They did however arrest the accused. She was persuaded to make a compromise which she finally did and the accused were acquitted. During the pendency of the case she was supported by her family and dalit society. But she was always scared that the accused may never see her again. She went through a period of economic, mental and social humiliation. She was also supported financially by her neighbors. The victim is not satisfied with the final outcome of the case.

There are 200 households out of which 50 are of dalits. But there is no untouchability.

15. Saroj 19 yrs

The incident occurred during the night of 10/11 April 2002 when three Brahmin boys of the same village took Saroj away to another place and allegedly raped her.

The victim's father registered an FIR under Section 363, 366 IPC and after the recovery of the victim added the section 376 also Section 3 of SC/ST Act was also applied. According to the victim who was only 15 yrs old at the time of the incident alleged that she was raped. Her clothes were torn and was abused by caste names.

The complaint was registered easily by the police, and the investigation was done fairly and the accused were arrested and a challan was put up in the court. However the accused were acquitted in the end.

According to the victim she was supported by her family and the dalit society. She underwent a traumatic financial, mental and social period during the trial but did not lose courage.

In the village there are 125 upper caste households and 60 dalit household. The dominant caste are Brahmins and Jat.

Issues emerging out:

- **Powerful Upper castes – Jats, Sikhs, Beragis, Rajputs**
- **The victims go through a lot of mental, economical, social and financial trauma**
- **The case registration is delayed due to indifference of police officials and the accused prevents them from going to police stations.**
- **The villagers do not support the victim**
- **There is a widespread practice of untouchability**
- **The cases are withdrawn as some of the victims register a false case because of the politics in village.**

Situational analysis of the status of Dalit Cases on the basis of interviews

Looking at the alarming figures of acquittals in all the six districts it was decided to interview all the officials, judges, NGOs and other members of the public involved in the process of giving justice to the dalit women. Interviews were held in all the six selected districts with the Collectors, S.Ps, District and Sessions Judges, Public Prosecutors and some other officials, especially women officers. Interviews were also held with women public representatives, teachers, lawyers, NGOs, journalists, dalit activists etc. The interviews were held on the basis of prepared Questionnaires

On many questions, it was found that the views of the administrators, police, judiciary and public prosecutors were totally different from those of NGOs, academicians and dalits. The main differences were on the SC/ST Act and cases registered under it, the role of the two- police and the public prosecutor and the so-called caste based discrimination against dalit women. Most of the administrators, police officers and judicial officers were of the view that SC/ST Act was a very highly misused Act. They also said that

- a) Most of the dalits register false cases under the Act
- b) As under the Act there is a provision of monetary compensation under serious offences, dalits register false cases to get the compensation.
- c) Most of the final reports are given because the cases are false and not because they are not investigated honestly.
- d) There are mostly compromises and the cases are taken back or the witnesses become hostile.
- e) Contrary to the presumption, police takes cases under this Act very seriously and it is under constant pressure to challan the cases even if there is no force in them. It is because of this reason that the accused are acquitted.
- f) As per the police, in cases under the Act, independent witnesses should be from the upper castes, which seldom happens.

Many dalit activists, representatives of NGOs and independent persons accepted that an SC woman is far weaker than an upper caste woman and, therefore, faces much more atrocity. The reasons are:

- (a) As a dalit woman has to be out of her home much more than an upper caste woman to meet the daily needs of food for the family, there is less control of the men in dalit households. The women have to become outspoken to otherwise they would be crushed. Their attitude is not liked by the upper castes who find it easy to attack their

character. When there is sexual exploitation they are always accused as characterless women

- (b) As violence against women in general has increased, the SC women also face much more violence now.
- (c) Most of the SC men are landless and poverty ridden. They migrate leaving their women alone. These women then fall a prey to the violence by the upper castes.
- (d) If there is violence against an SC woman, all the upper castes unite against her. Under fear there is no unity even within the scheduled castes to help the SC victim.

Most of the police officers, district collectors, district judges and public prosecutors in the six districts believed that there was no caste-based violence against dalit women. Some NGOs also thought so. Although it was accepted by everybody that most of the women from the scheduled castes were addressed by other castes as chamar, bhangi, balai, etc, in a very derogatory manner; no offence was meant and, therefore, it was not necessary to register such cases.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS

It was generally accepted that untouchability was still prevailing. There are separate utensils for scheduled caste clients in the restaurants/ dhabas, if ever touched by a dalit the higher castes take a bath. If there is a harijan marriage most of the upper caste owners of hotels and restaurants close their establishments. Most of the women agricultural labourers are raped or sexually exploited. Most of the dalit women are considered to be witches. They are never paid their full wages. In the ICDS also most upper caste government officials do not touch the food prepared by a dalit woman in the anganbari or stay at her house. This mental attitude was found to be prevalent widely.

The alleged discrimination against dalit women was just shrugged off by most of the invitees.

Quite different from these views were the observations of our investigators who talked to the victims and the villagers. They felt that there was widespread caste based violence against dalit women in the districts. The victims are generally the agricultural labourers working in the field of upper caste owners. They were widely discriminated in public places and also at sources of drinking water. There is also sexual exploitation, rapes and gang rapes. The affluent and powerful men of upper castes humiliate dalit women, talk in derogatory language to them as well as call them by caste names. Most of these powerful castes do not bother about women who have been victimized by them. A woman who has been raped is generally called a 'Kulta' – characterless.

After the rapes most of the influential persons say that it was consensual sex. The victimized woman is so disturbed mentally and also financially that she cannot resist for long. On the question of the role of the police and administration in providing justice to these women victims of violence, it was said that the district administration was indifferent and non-cooperative. As the women are not even supported by the dalit societies, they are left alone and without the knowledge of law and their human rights, they feel helpless. It was also felt that violence against dalit women had been constantly increasing although a large number of cases were not reported. The number of cases in which dalit women work as bonded labour has also increased. Most of the women listed as agricultural labour are bonded and do not receive any regular wages. Abduction and kidnapping, continuous sexual exploitation and rape have gone up in the districts.

Along with the executive, the judiciary has also not played a powerful role in providing justice to these women. The police and judicial proceedings are so complicated that most of the dalit women have lost confidence even in the judiciary. They cannot fight the general feeling that most of the women lodged false complaints and are interested only in monetary compensation and their cases are also due to personal animosity between the family of the victim and the accused family.

Not much has been done to raise the awareness level of the dalits. Most of the dalits do not own lands and as agriculture is the only occupation in the districts, they are left with no job but to work as agricultural labourer or as a labour in the brick kilns.

The dalits are also not socially united. They are constantly fighting against each other. Historically, the dalits have been the weakest strata of the society. In Sriganaganagar, after the canal waters they have been exploited by rich and powerful landowners and castes like Jats and Sikhs. The dalits have never come together to fight this exploitation. The only caste which got united was the meghwals who boycotted the lifting of dead animals which was their traditional occupation. In order to raise the status of dalit women in the districts it is important that their literacy levels should be raised. They should also be told about the various laws especially the SC/ST Act. It is important that their self-esteem should be raised. There should be more and more opportunities for employment. The accused should also be given exemplary punishment. It is also necessary that social customs and religious superstitions should be got rid of. It is necessary that the 'Purdah' system should be abolished. Residential schools are necessary for providing education to these women.

Dalit Women Worse than Devdasis

You can tell the "servants of God" from the other Dalit women outside the Hindu temple by their jewelry. They're wearing red beaded necklaces with silver and gold medallions. The necklaces symbolize the bondage that defines devadasi girls from the lowest caste whose parents have given them to local goddesses or temples as human "offerings." Married to God before puberty, the devadasis, many of whom live in the temples, become sexual servants to the villages' upper-caste men after their first menstrual period. In some villages, devadasis are kept as concubines by the men who bought them. In others they are public chattel, who can be used by men free of charge. "Only in this aspect do Untouchables suddenly become touchable." The upper castes wouldn't drink from the same glass as a devadasi -- but they make use of her body. Short of being called devdasis, a large number of untouchable girls in Rajasthan face the same fate. Instead of living in temples and serving the

priests and their guests, they are waylaid in fields and sexually exploited without any fear by the powerful castes in the villages, which could be even some scheduled tribes.

Land rights of dalits

Recently there was a public hearing on the rights of dalits on their lands by the Dalit Rights Centre, Rajasthan and other agencies. A number of cases of dalit women whose rights on their lands had been encroached came up for hearing. Some of them are reported below: -

1. A village called Jawad, only 42 km from the capital of the state, has influential Jats and Rajputs and the scheduled caste families have to live far outside the main village. These influential castes have grabbed most of the land including some belonging to the dalits also. One such land, which legally belongs to a dalit widow, was grabbed by the upper castes on the plea that it was a temple land. Although the widow has now won the case from a lower court and got a stay in her favour but she is under constant threat from upper castes. She has small children and feels very insecure. Her application for binding the upper caste persons u/s 107, 151 CrPC has been filed away by the police. The widow has still not been able to use the land as the matter has been pending for a long time in the Board of Revenue.
2. In another case of a widow in village Rajoli, district Dausa, the land was forcibly occupied by the local land mafia's leader who forcibly constructed a boundary wall, In spite of a court stay the construction work has gone on and this land has been falsely registered under the name of his wife. The poor widow has been writing several petitions to various officials but to no avail. The encroacher has stopped the right of way for the widow even for the little piece of land left for her.
3. In Dausa district, which was a part of Jaipur district earlier, the husband of a raigar had been beaten up so badly for a piece of land belonging to him that he succumbed to his injuries and died. Case was registered but the police favoured the accused and acquitted them. As a result of his death, his daughter also died of shock. The widow and her children are under constant threat of death by those who are now out of jail.
4. A meghwal widow belonging to district Pali, owns land of around ten Bhigas but her neighbor who has a lime mine first extended the mine upto her field and then encroached upon it. He dug a mine in her field. When she resisted he promised some monetary compensation which has not been paid so far. Although the police registered a case under IPC against the encroacher and the department of mines has been told to cancel the mine

lease of the encroacher, he has been out on bail and the mines department has also not cancelled his lease, with the result that the poor widow is finding it difficult to survive.

5. In a case of rape of a dalit minor girl, the rapists who were Rajputs got so annoyed with the uncle of the victim for his interference that they beat him up so badly that he died after 2 days. They also influenced the local doctor who declared that the death of the uncle was from T.B. and not from beating. As this was too much to accept, a local NGO and the other villagers got together and the police had to register a case of murder. Ultimately, after 3 years the two accused have been punished with life imprisonment.

Some Other Cases of Atrocities

1. The case of a dalit woman magistrate is quite shocking. When she refused to be sexually exploited by a fellow officer, he started assassinating her character. When she complained to the district judge the officer had to apologise but he decided to take revenge. He continued to instigate lawyers against her and told them that she was not getting married because she was characterless. He kept on troubling her even when she did get married. Not only was she humiliated in front of the staff but also false charges were leveled against her and she had to keep on giving explanations about the alleged charges against her. She has been suspended by the High Court although she is a very upright officer.

2. In a case of violence in Bharatpur, a woman's right leg was cut off by a gurjar, just to let off his anger against her son. For a long time the culprit was not arrested as he was an influential person in the village.

3. There is a wide spread practice of calling a woman 'Dayan' or a 'Dakan' and then grabbing her land by the upper castes. Even in a prosperous district like Bhilwara, in 2004, more than a dozen women were harassed and beaten up badly and called 'Dayans'. Two of them were killed also but the police did not take any action. On the other hand, they sent away the complainants by calling them liars.

The most vulnerable is the single, divorced, widow who is poor and is from a dalit caste. By calling her a 'Dayan' and constantly telling her family also that she is a 'Dayan' and ostracizing her from the society they convince the family members also who start hating her. The result is that the woman becomes so weak that she is helpless when her land is being grabbed and she either lives in the village in utter poverty or goes away from the village.

In an incident on 13th November 2004, a 55-year old dalit *balai* woman was called to the village chaupal by the upper caste Gurjars and was declared a 'dayan' on the allegation that she was eating one of the Gurjars slowly for the last 13 years. As a result he was growing weaker

and weaker. The Bhopas also conspired with the upper castes and pronounced the woman a Dakan. It was decided to cut up the poor woman into pieces and to throw the remains away. She was badly beaten up and dragged around and was about to be burnt alive when some persons intervened and she was let off with a warning that she should not be seen in the village again.

In Tonk, a 70-year old woman was beaten up badly with the allegation that she was a Dayan in 2005.

A Threat Lies at Every Corner

In February 2004, a dalit woman was raped by a police constable in Jaipur. In March, all the clothes of a woman were taken off and she was humiliated in Udaipur. In April, in Churu, a woman was gang raped. In June, again in Jaipur, an attempt was made to rape a harijan woman. When she resisted she was injured with a knife. In Bhilwara, another dalit was raped in June. In July, in order to forcibly occupy her land a dalit woman was badly beaten up. In Dholpur, a dalit woman was paraded naked. This act was repeated in Alwar in August with a dalit woman and her mother. The victim's sin was that she had fallen in love with a man of a different caste. In Jalore, two dalit women were raped in a government house. In November, the influential upper castes did not leave even a woman Sarpanch and she was sexually exploited. She was also called a 'Dakan' and harassed. In March 2005, in Mehndipur ke Balaji, a 13-year-old minor was not only raped but also murdered. Another old dalit woman in Tonk was beaten up. These incidents go on happening in various parts of the state but no body is perturbed about it. There is a general belief that you may not touch a dalit woman but can rape her whenever you have the desire to do so.

Discrimination and Sexual Exploitation at Work Place

Gudma Devi of Barmer has been trying for months to get justice but owing to political pressure has not succeeded. She is a 36 years old widow and is the only breadwinner for her family. She is a Meghwal and is working in an NGO. She went on an inspection to a nearby village school to look at their mid-day meal programme. When she wanted to share their meal, the children refused to eat with her because she was a dalit and their teacher had told them not to eat with a meghwal. When she asked the teacher concerned, he started abusing her, caught her hair and threw her down and started insulting her. He told her that he would sleep with her if she wants but not eat. Two other men started abusing her too. She was threatened not to repeat what she attempted that morning. When she went to her organization's office, the upper caste *vishnois* did not leave her there also. She was threatened with death. She remained in the office for the night and went to the police station in the morning. Instead of lodging her complaint, the police

abused her and threw her out. Even the S.P. did not help her. Whenever she approached the police she was advised to run away, otherwise she would be beaten up by the upper castes.. She is mentally so upset that she is always scared that she might be killed and then what would happen to her three small children.

There is widespread discrimination on famine relief works also. When a dalit activist woman went to a famine relief work at a village pond, she found that women who were giving drinking water to the labourers were not allowing the tribal and dalit women to touch her container. They were pouring water to them from a very high point with the result that half the water was being wasted. Most of the dalit women found it very humiliating and although thirsty did not drink water. The water for dalits was brought from the container kept for animals.

The dalit women on the site were not even asked to donate money for the *prasad* at the temple. But were forced to clean up the land outside the temple site. When the matter was reported to the media, the enquiry that was ordered was headed by an officer of the same caste, Gurjar, which had committed the discrimination with the result that nothing came out of the enquiry. On top of it, the village is now socially boycotting all the dalits.

In a case in Bhilwara, a dalit lady constable was sexually exploited by her officer. It seems that the enquiry is still incomplete after several years.

Denial of property

A denial of the rightful property to a dalit woman after beating her up and scaring her away has become a normal practice by the upper castes.

In Barmer, a panchayat sanctioned the loan for a small house under the Indira Awas Yojna to a dalit woman a few years ago. She was promised the first instalment of the construction money after she filled up the foundation of the house. She took a loan of Rs. 10,000 at 24% interest per annum from a private merchant for the foundation and went to the gram sewak and Sarpanch after completing the foundation work. They did not give her the promised instalment. When the matter was reported to the district collector, the Sarpanch started threatening her and instead of helping her the allotment itself was cancelled.

In Bhatni a woman had purchased a piece of land that was forcibly occupied by the influential upper castes. They beat her up whenever she demanded her land back. She is under constant threat.

Another common practice of locating hand pumps and sources of drinking water in a village is that the influential upper castes are always able to get the tubewells and handpumps installed in their own localities and prevent dalit women from taking water from there. The water for the dalit homes is, therefore, mostly taken from old ponds and wells.

Whenever there is a shortage of water in the village and dalit women approach the new wells, they are always abused and many a time beaten up.

Mental and physical violence against dalit women and dalit Panchas

The dalit women Panchas and Sarpanchas who come through the electoral processes are still discriminated against, after 15 years and 3 elections under the new Act coming into force.. They are always pressurized by the upper caste members to do the work at their command. A number of them have complained that they are not allowed to sit on the chairs in the meetings. One of them was not even allowed to enter the panchayat room. In another village, where a dalit woman is the sarpanch, the ward panchas from the upper castes do not attend the meetings called by the Sarpanch.

Laws for the Protection of Dalits

The study of the cases of violence in the eight districts both registered and unregistered by the police, focused group discussions, interviews with villagers, officials, lawyers, public prosecutors and the district level judiciary have brought out very clearly that the enforcement of laws designed to protect Dalits is lax, if not non-existent in Rajasthan. The machinery consisting of commissions like the SC/ST Commission, the Human Rights Commission, etc have not been able to achieve the goals. The practice of untouchability is strongest in rural areas, where 80 percent of the country's population resides. There, the underlying religious principles of Hinduism dominate.

Although illegal, most of the Dalits are bonded workers, many working to pay off debts that were incurred generations ago for religious ceremonies like mrityu-bhoj. These people, a large number of whom are children, especially girls, work under slave-like conditions hauling rocks, or working in fields or factories

Dalit women are particularly hard hit. They are frequently raped or beaten as a means of reprisal against male relatives who are thought to have committed some act worthy of upper-caste vengeance. They are also subject to arrest if they have male relatives hiding from the authorities.

A report released by Amnesty International in 2001 found an "extremely high" number of sexual assaults on Dalit women, frequently perpetrated by landlords, upper-caste villagers, and police officers. The study estimates that only about 5 percent of attacks are registered, and that police officers dismissed at least 30 percent of rape complaints as false.

The study also found that the police routinely demand bribes, intimidate witnesses, cover up evidence, and beat up the women's husbands. Little or nothing is done to prevent attacks on rape victims by gangs of upper-caste villagers trying to prevent a case from being pursued. Sometimes even the policemen join in, the study suggests. Rape victims have also been murdered. Such crimes often go unpunished.

Dalits are not allowed to drink from the same wells, attend the same temples, wear shoes in the presence of an upper caste, or drink from the same cups in tea stalls. Untouchables are relegated to the lowest jobs, and live in constant fear of being publicly humiliated, paraded naked, beaten, and raped with impunity by upper-caste Hindus seeking to keep them in their place. Merely walking through an upper-caste neighborhood is a life-threatening offense. The incidents of violence against dalit barats when the grooms are riding a horse are many. The grooms are thrown off and beaten up.

The bias against the dalits by the judiciary was exposed in one case when an upper caste judge allegedly got the chair washed with Ganga water because his predecessor was a Harijan!

In a school, the upper caste principal would not permit any dalit teacher to sit on a chair in his office. He kept all the chairs outside and would get one only for an upper caste teacher or visitor. He reasoned that he had got the job by working hard and got 75% marks. How could he allow a 45% one to sit on a chair in front! Strange but not an uncommon argument.

A study carried out in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan focussed on the particular vulnerability of socially and economically disadvantaged women to torture and ill-treatment and problems that they face in accessing justice. An emphasis was placed on the situation of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe women, given the large populations of these communities in the two states and the existence of specific legislation designed to protect them.

The study concluded that this legislation is not being fully implemented.

The inference was made on the basis of meetings held with human rights organizations and victims of torture and ill-treatment as well as lawyers and others involved in processing cases through the criminal justice system. Meetings were also held with officials in the Home and Women and Child Departments of the two state governments, as well as police officials in those states. Meetings were also held in Rajasthan with the State Commission for Women and the State Human Rights Commission.

These attitudes and behaviour against dalits and the failure of the laws- general or specific, declarartions-national or international- to provide succour to women have also been amply proved in most of the cases we have studied in Rajasthan.

As we have seen in our interviews with lawyers and judges, they are of the view that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is being misused. However, it has come out in this report that the Act is not being used to the extent needed. Dalits who try to register a first information report about an offence are faced with insurmountable obstacles. The police are arrogant and offensive. A majority of criminal cases do not get registered at all. The interviewees have frequently told us that when complaints are written by the police, they materially depart from the incident orally communicated. The names of accused persons will be found missing. The description of the atrocity will be diluted. The actual words of abuse will be omitted. Finally, the police will threaten the victim with a counter case against her or her husband.

The Act was to prevent atrocities against SC/STs but it has failed to live up to its expectations.

More than 75% of cases brought under the Act end in acquittals at all levels. In 2002, out of the total cases filed , only 21.72% were disposed off , out of which only 2.31% ended in conviction. A Special Court has been set up but these courts did not get the power of admission of complaints. They can take it up only when committed by a magistrate under Section 193 of CrPC. The situation is further aggravated by Rule 7(1) of the Rules framed under the Act in 1995 that the investigations under the Act cannot be done by an officer below the rank of a DySP. There is a perpetual shortfall of police officers of this rank in the country with the result that either there are delays or the investigations are actually done by junior officer in the name of the Dy. S.P.

Despite the fact that untouchability was officially banned when India adopted its constitution in 1950, discrimination against Dalits remained so pervasive that in 1989 the government passed legislation known as The Prevention of Atrocities Act. The Act specifically made it illegal to parade people naked through the streets, force them to eat feces, take away their land, foul their water, interfere with their right to vote, and burn down their homes

While the IPC provisions concerning rape are on paper available to women from all backgrounds in India, there are also special provisions in law which apply to sections of society, including women, who are deemed to be particularly vulnerable to abuses. Special protection exists in law for members of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe communities (See the Main features in Annexure-3). The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was enacted in order "*to prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against the*

members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, to provide for special courts for the trial of such offences and for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto". Sub-sections of section 3(1) of the Act specifies "atrocities" against scheduled castes and scheduled tribes which are punishable with imprisonment of a minimum of six months and maximum of five years, and with a fine. While many of these atrocities are intended to protect men and women alike, some are specific to women (i.e. the assault or use of force against a women with intent to dishonour or outrage her modesty or using a position of dominance over a woman to exploit her sexually) or are atrocities to which women are particularly vulnerable -- being stripped and paraded naked. Government officials have a central role to play in the implementation of the Act which contains a list of prescriptive measures, described as *"the duty of the government to ensure effective implementation of the Act"*. Listed in Section 21(2) are some of the measures which include the provision of legal aid, expenses for the witness and victims of atrocities, the provision of economic and social rehabilitation to the victims, the appointment of officers to supervise the action, periodic surveys, and special measures. The state government is instructed to designate one Sessions Court in each district to be a Special Court for trial of persons accused of offences under the Act.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995(22) provide for reactive, preventive and promotional measures that can be taken in an effort to ensure that there is redress for the violations of the rights of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and that such violations do not recur.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules strengthen the procedures in the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) for the recording of an offence by the police, and specify that the officer-in-charge of a police station should record any offence under the Act, whether given verbally or in writing and give a copy to the informant, free of charge. Recognising the difficulties that a person may have in registering an offence under the Act, rule 5(3) states: *"Any person aggrieved by a refusal on the part of an officer in-charge of a police station to record the information ... may send the substance of such information, in writing and by post, to the Superintendent of Police concerned who after investigation either by himself or by a police officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, shall make an order in writing to the officer in-charge of the concerned police station to enter the substance of that information to be entered in the book to be maintained in that police station."*

No Change in the Mindset of Perpetrators of Crimes against Women

In addition to Indian Acts like the PCR Act, the SC/ST Act, etc, there have been a number of international declarations to safeguard the body and property of women.

The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1993, affirms that states must "exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and, in accordance with national legislation, punish acts of violence against women, whether those acts are perpetrated by the State or by private persons".

Specific groups such as dalits, adivasis "backward castes" and others continue to be most socially and economically vulnerable as a result of lack of access to land ownership, meaningful political participation and free employment. In our survey also we have seen the poor land ownership, lesser voter turnout during elections to all the three tiers of governance- central, state and panchayati raj and most dalit women employed as agricultural labourers in Rajasthan. Sixty-six per cent of all women agricultural labourers are dalits earning between Rs.8-25 per day. Dalit women, and often children, dominate certain spheres of work, such as civic sanitation, scavenging and leatherwork. Women bear the brunt of caste-based atrocities.

Well-known journalist P. Sainath, after researching the situation of dalits in Rajasthan, reported that on average a dalit woman is raped every sixty hours and that one dalit is murdered every nine days. Atrocities on dalit women are an increasing trend. They are victims of landlord oppression, police excesses and goondaism. In all instances of caste tensions dalit women are victimised. In our study, we have come across many instances of women who stood against the local landlords or supported inter-caste marriage but were punished by being paraded naked. One reads about these incidents almost every day in the newspapers.

A study of the experiences of women panchayat members in four districts of Rajasthan found that many women had been subjected to abuse and violence within the panchayat. "In Pyari Devi Balai's panchayat, Mokhunda, the Upsarpanch, ran the affairs of the panchayat in the beginning. When some scandals involving embezzlement came to light, Pyari Devi took over the control of the panchayat. Since then he has gone against her. He would hurl casteist abuses at her and practice untouchability with her. He would say: 'A low caste woman cannot be the Sarpanch ever'. He asks her- 'Have your grandfathers become sarpanches ever?'

Responsibility of Police Officials and Advocate

Under the Act, the investigation is to be done by a police officer not lower in rank than a Deputy Superintendent of Police. However, in many cases the investigation is actually done by junior officers and these trials are invariably quashed. On the filing of a chargesheet, bail is invariably granted. Immediately on their release, they begin threatening the complainants,

forcing them to withdraw the complaint or turn hostile in court. When a Dalit woman persists with a criminal case, a social and economic boycott begins of the entire family. The services of Dalit labourers connected with the complainant are invariably terminated and they find no employment. Shops do not sell them goods. Ultimately, they are forced to leave the village or face terrible physical reprisal. Then come the prosecutors to mess up the litigation further. As we have seen in our focused group discussions, drawn mainly from the upper castes, they immediately identify with the accused and begin sabotaging the criminal trial. They do not summon the relevant witnesses. They advise witnesses for the prosecution to make such statements as will weaken the prosecution's case. They do not produce relevant forensic evidence available to them. Finally, they argue with a lack of conviction so as to indicate to the judge that the case lacks merits. Truly, the entire judicial system, where dalit women are so under-represented, operates unequally against the victims of these most heinous crimes. It is no wonder that Dalit lawyers throughout the country have repeatedly made the demand that there should be reservation for SC/STs judges. But the government have uniformly rejected this demand. As a result, the Act remains unimplemented with judges, lawyers, prosecutors, and policemen hardly interested in the implementation of the statute.

A system of social audit by government is sorely needed. But if the Act is hardly being used, why does the legal fraternity propagate the myth that the Act is being misused? The answer to this lies in the deep-rooted nature of casteism in our country. Filthy abuse is common. Forcing Dalits to vote against their will for an upper caste candidate is common.

After the Supreme Court made it mandatory for the mid-day meal to be served in every primary school, the upper castes were most unhappy that their children had to sit and eat together with the scheduled castes and they were even more offended when the cooks and helpers appointed under the orders of the Supreme Court were Dalits. We have seen scores of such incidents in our enquiry.

Though the Act is a marvelous piece of legislation, none of the sub-sections of section 3—which lists the atrocities—are used by the police save section (X) that deals with insults in a public place. We have found that the provisions relating to forfeiture of property of accused persons, the removal of persons likely to commit an offence from the area and the imposition of a collective fine have never been used. Under Section 18 of the Act anticipatory bail cannot be granted, yet there are many instances of grant of bail reported to us by the victims and their families.

Under the rules, the authorities are to take proactive steps to prevent atrocities from taking place. They are required to visit the area, cancel the gun licenses of the upper castes, seize firearms, set up vigilance committees and deploy special police forces. After the atrocity takes

place the authorities are to draw up a list of victims, prepare a detailed report of the loss and damage to the property of victims, provide protection to witnesses, provide immediate relief in the form of cash, food, water, clothing, shelter, medical aid, compensation and transport facilities. Every state government is required to provide for relief including, allotment of agricultural land and house sites, government employment, pension for widows and other dependents, houses, compensation and healthcare facilities. None of these provisions have ever been followed.

The practice of justice for marginalised women

Our study has clearly brought out that attempts by dalit women to seek justice through the criminal justice system are regularly forestalled. Although legislation exists, measures to ensure its full implementation -- including communicating provisions to the public, training officials responsible for administering the legislation, providing legal support services to enable beneficiaries to invoke legislation, monitoring implementation and ensuring further development of legislation in response to the reality on the ground -- have not been sufficient. Every victim of violence has told our team that she would have been greatly benefited if she had knowledge about law, especially, how to write an FIR in case of rape, injury, etc. She had to depend totally on the police officials. They did not seek police help till a male relative was available to accompany them to the police station. Unless supported by male relatives or a strong social group, women victims of crime are at a severe disadvantage within the criminal justice system. Threats and harassment by perpetrators and their communities and social pressures which exist within families and communities force them towards compromise or withdrawal rather than pursuing justice. Gender biases which exist within institutions of redress are often exacerbated by ingrained caste and other biases against members of disadvantaged communities.

‘Not many of these cases reach the courts for trial, partly in view of the shame and honour involved and partly due to the existing difficult and complicated procedural laws. It was also noticed that the police are generally apathetic to the registration of complaints involving rape. Even in those cases which come up to courts for trial after going through all the investigations and medical examinations; our courts had not been sensitive to the trauma undergone by the rape victims, both during the actual commission of the offence and during trial in the courts. The courts are also oblivious of the social stigma and ostracism a victim of rape has to face throughout her life. Most rapists are acquitted on wholly irrelevant and flimsy grounds of age, religion, caste, status and other considerations.’
[National Commission for Women Annual Report for 1995-96]

The difficulties for a dalit victim start early.

a. Registering a complaint

Non-registration of crimes is a general problem we find in Rajasthan. Political influence over the police and caste, class, religious and gender biases mean that it is extremely difficult for dalit women to file complaints, particularly against individuals from powerful caste groups. A case cannot continue and a victim cannot receive justice if a First Information Report (FIR) is not completed and registered by police on the basis of a person's complaint.

A large number of cases were not reported to police for fear of dishonour or reprisals. Most women visit a police station with a male relative only or wait for him till he returns from work and will think twice about making a complaint without the support of a male relative. Most of the rape cases, therefore, fall through owing to the delay and the resultant destruction of the evidence by the time an FIR gets registered by the police.

Police are reluctant to file FIRs citing offences under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, because the perpetrators -- often powerful individuals within the community or even caste group to which police officers themselves belong -- receive such stringent punishments. This seriousness of action was corroborated during my meetings with district officials who stressed that they did not take the cases under the SC/ST Act brought to them lightly and followed the exact procedure laid down in the Act.

While many of the victims pursue their complaints with higher authorities having been refused at their local police station, if supported by their families, caste groups and voluntary organizations, in many cases the directions of higher authorities are either ignored or given a lip service by the local police officials. This was stated by many victims and their families during case studies. The pressures from the politically powerful or senior administrative officers can make the local police officials to register the FIR or at the most to arrest the accused, but in most cases that is the end of action by them. We have also seen that complaints made to the Human Rights Commission are very few in number (Annexure-2). Those made are processed quickly but the procedure followed is routine and is hardly pro-active. The complaints are sent to the police and if the Superintendent of Police sends a reply that the case has been registered and that the investigations have started, the complaint is filed and no follow up action is taken. The Hon. Chairman of the Rajasthan Human Rights Commission told me that the Commission should not be considered as a Court.

b. Getting an Immediate and Unbiased Medical Examination

Poor access to medical facilities necessary to document violence, including rape, is also a problem. Health centres in Rajasthan are widely dispersed, often scarce in rural areas and are understaffed leading to delays which mean that valuable evidence is lost. Obtaining sufficient evidence to prove rape -- as strictly defined in Indian law and by the courts as penetration by the penis -- can be very difficult. However, while prompt medical examination can provide strong, and in some cases irrefutable evidence, a victim's testimony also constitutes vital evidence. Contrary to the apparent view of many judicial officers in India, lack of medical evidence of sexual penetration should not refute an allegation of sexual abuse. Unfortunately, the legal assistance to the dalit victim is so weak that her testimony in the court is unable to convince the court. As most of the incidents take place in isolated spots, there is seldom an eye witness.

c. Time and money

The length of time it takes to pursue a case through the courts encourages victims to make compromises under pressure from perpetrators and often their own community or family. All lawyers and activists interviewed by us spoke of the reluctance of victims to file cases because of the time and money involved. There are often significant distances between the village where a victim lives and the munsif court where a case is heard. Money is lost in attending hearings not just on travel expenses but lost working hours for those women working as daily labour and their male relatives who accompany them to the hearings.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules provide for transport and other expenses for victims to enable them to attend hearings and in the case of women for an attendant to accompany them and covering of wages lost during days attending hearings. Often women simply do not have the money to pursue a case and having no economic independence, if their families do not support them in pursuing the case they drop it.

It is clear that time and money involved in pursuing cases leads to a large number of women deciding not to file complaints or to withdraw complaints once filed. The long time periods allow victims to feel the effects of social ostracisation, harassment and intimidation and for witnesses to withdraw their testimony under similar pressures.

The legal aid system in Rajasthan is entirely inadequate to deal with the number of people who require legal aid. This is particularly the case for women victims of crime. Under the Legal Services Authorities Act 1987, a wide range of groups including members of scheduled castes or scheduled tribes, women and children are all entitled to legal services. It is common knowledge that legal aid cases are given to the worst lawyers and, even if not taking legal aid, poor victims are at the mercy of unscrupulous lawyers who exploit their lack of knowledge of

the legal system. They take money from both the sides. We found that most of the lawyers pressurized the victims to agree to a compromise or getting the case withdrawn as 'not happened' and share the compromise booty paid by the accused. A perusal of the compensation paid by the Government in Table shows that it is far less than the real expenditure.

Police officers have their own caste and gender biases and often behave towards dalits and adivasis in a discriminatory way -- acting within the norms of their social surroundings. Officials in Rajasthan also acknowledged that gender sensitivity is not institutionalised within the police force

The state must train police and other state officials to separate their caste, gender and other prejudices from their duty to protect citizens, if legislative and administrative policies are to have any meaning. The state cannot afford to overlook this problem any longer otherwise all its sincere efforts will be wasted. A large number of cases of violence against women after the filing of an FIR were subsequently logged as found "false" after investigation. The labeling of these cases as "false" is itself a concern as it implies that women have falsely or maliciously filed the cases and plays into the hands of those who argue that women misuse legal provisions to wrongfully accuse men as a means of punishment. In fact, government and police officials agree that it usually means that the victim had already reached a compromise with the perpetrator of violence. The Rajasthan government indicated that 30% of all cases of crimes against women in the state had been found to be "false" after investigation.

Section 15 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act provides for the state government to specify a public prosecutor or appoint an advocate. It has been seen that public prosecutors regard cases of poor women as easy money. There is little communication with the victims and it is common for prosecutors to take money from the accused's side in return for putting pressure on the victim to compromise or withdraw the complaint. The judiciary also fails to take sufficient care in cross-questioning witnesses and investigating officers during hearings.

Judicial decisions have also shown clear bias against women. In the now famous verdict given in November 1995, a lower court in Rajasthan commented that an incident of alleged rape could not have taken place because upper caste men would not rape a woman of a lower caste and acquitted the alleged perpetrators. The case is universally known as the Bhanwari Devi case, the decision in which was widely criticized. The case has been mentioned earlier also in this report.

Bhanwari Devi, a *saathin*, working to eradicate child marriages in the state-sponsored Women's Development Programme, was raped on 22 September 1992 in Bhatari village, Rajasthan, by five men of a higher Gujjar caste. The rape was widely seen as punishment for her

actions in preventing a particular child marriage which occurred in the village. Police had come to the village and attempted to stop the marriage, which had already secretly taken place, and the Gurjars held Bhanwari Devi responsible for the police intervention.

The police initially refused to record Bhanwari Devi's statement. She was also initially prevented from undergoing a medical examination. After much protest, the government ordered an inquiry to be carried out by the Central Bureau of Investigation. It finished its investigation in September 1993 but was reported to have subjected Bhanwari Devi to unnecessarily excessive questioning about the incident. It found Bhanwari Devi's allegations to be true and chargesheets were filed against five men. The trial began in a lower court only in October 1994. In a verdict given in November 1995, the Court found that the delay in filing her complaint with police and in obtaining a medical examination indicated that she had made the story up. Shockingly, it commented that the incident could not have taken place because upper caste men, including a Brahmin, would not rape a woman of a lower caste. The men were acquitted of the charge of gang rape but convicted of minor crimes.

Bhanwari Devi has been ostracised from the village community since the incident in 1992. Pressure was continuously put on her by members of the local community as well as politicians to withdraw the case

In an analysis of cases affecting dalit women in the first half of 2005, the police is reported to have claimed that 44% cases of atrocities and 63% of Kidnapping were false. Women's organizations in Rajasthan are asking as to why when the national figures of 'false' cases are only 10%, why is the false percentage so high in Rajasthan. The biggest reason why women withdraw the cases is their abject poverty, lack of social support and high illiteracy. They cannot annoy their in-laws and have already lost all support from their parents after marriage. In a number of cases, the victims told our investigators that they were under constant fear of being thrown out of their husband's home. In a number of cases it did happen.

The police officials say that the truth can come out only if the monetary compensation to a victim is paid if she does not change her statement u/s 164CrPC from the one given to the police u/s 161 CrPC. But our experience shows that the change is not because she told a lie earlier but because she is under fear of bodily harm and emotional and physical ostracism if she does not retract her statement.

On the same logic the police should also not agree to a compromise once they have convincing evidence against the accused. Once a challan is put up, let the court decide.

In a few cases reported in 'Ujala Chhadi', the police went out of its way to save the perpetrators of rape of minor girls. In one, the section of Rape was not mentioned in the FIR in the beginning till the court directed them to do so. Instead the case was closed and no challan put

up. The minor girl gave birth to a child but the rapist is freely moving about. In another case the SHO pretended to be sleeping when the parents of the minor victim went to report. When he work up he told them just to sign on a piece of paper as he would write the report himself. He never read out to the parents what he had written. Nothing further was done by the police and the Rajput culprit was let off.

In Jaipur, a Brahmin, 22 year old, raped a minor. The police mentioned his age as 16 years and got him punished only under the Juvenile Act.

In Jhunjhunu, the four year old victim of rape recognized the rapist twice in the identification parade but he was not arrested till the entire public got together in support of the victim.

All the victims are still in trauma. One of them screams in her sleep and cannot look at a man in pyjamas without utter fear.

The Hague Declaration on the Human Rights and the Dignity of Dalit Women

The Hague, 21 November 2006

The Declaration on the Human Rights and Dignity of Dalit Women stated that in South Asia dalits have endured discrimination based on work and descent for centuries, and this discrimination continues today. The Dalits – known as ‘untouchables’ or outcastes – number around two hundred and sixty million in South Asia. On account of their caste, they experience discrimination, social exclusion and violence on a daily basis. Although economic growth in the region has been strong over the past decade, caste disparities remain and are in fact increasing. The situation of Dalit women in these countries needs urgent and special attention. They constitute one of the largest socially segregated groups anywhere in the world and face systemic and structural discrimination thrice over: as Dalits, as women, and as poor.

Systemic Discrimination, Violence and Impunity

The caste system declares Dalit women to be intrinsically impure and ‘untouchable’, therefore socially excluded. In class terms, the vast majority of Dalit women are poor; many are landless daily wage labourers who are systematically denied access to resources. As women, they are subjugated by patriarchal structures. Due to this intersectional discrimination, Dalit women are specifically targeted for daily, egregious acts of violence, in particular for sexual violence, including the Devadasi system of forced and ritualised prostitution. On account of their ‘impure’ caste and poverty, Dalit women comprise the majority of manual scavengers, that is, labourers who clean human excrement from dry toilets. When they assert their fundamental rights, Dalit women are targeted for punitive violence by dominant castes. Due to patriarchal

notions of community honour residing in women, dominant caste violence against Dalit women functions to punish the entire Dalit community and teach Dalits a lesson of obedience to caste norms. Moreover, Dalit women are discriminated against not only by dominant castes on account of their caste, class and gender, but also by their own communities on account of their gender. Dalit women have less power within the Dalit community in general.

When considering discrimination and violence against Dalit women, one can state that impunity is the key problem Dalit women face today – not only while seeking legal and judicial redress for violence, but also while attempting to access and enjoy their fundamental rights and freedoms. Perpetrators enjoy virtual immunity from prosecution for violence against Dalit women, as the police, who themselves often harbour caste prejudices, wilfully neglect to enforce the law. Not only the police, but perpetrators and their communities use their political, social and economic power to silence Dalit women, thereby denying them access to justice.

CHAPTER VI

RECOMMENDATIONS

Policy Issues -

- Disaggregate all criminal, economic, social and political data on the grounds of gender and caste.
- Evolve and implement a comprehensive strategy to address impunity and ensure criminal justice for Dalit women.
- Grant powers to make legally binding recommendations to relevant National Human Rights Institutions to establish an independent complaints and monitoring mechanism to address the discrimination and violence against Dalit women.
- Enact domestic violence (prevention and protection) laws that acknowledge the unique vulnerability of Dalit women, allocate adequate resources and ensure a comprehensive monitoring mechanism with representation of Dalit women for effective implementation of these laws.
- Provide support to establish informal organisations for Dalit women to freely discuss the social, domestic and development issues in their own community and to strengthen leadership within local governance structures.
- Mandate proportional representation of Dalit women elected into parliaments, legislatures and local governance systems, including equal distribution of other minority groups, such as Joginis / Badis (India/Nepal) irrespective of their faith, and provide adequate budget allocations in this regard.

Laws issue - SC/ST Act 1989:

Action points for better enforcement of Scheduled castes and Scheduled TribesT

- Machinery to effectively enforce provisions of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 would need to be made more stringent at grassroots level i.e. Police Stations by creating a separate cell to be manned by SC/ST officials for dealing such cases.
- Section 4 of the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989, which relates to 'Punishment for neglect of duties' needs to be amended to include public servants belonging to SCs & STs.

- Not more than 10% cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act 1995 end in conviction in the lower courts, which questions the fairness on the part of investigations, trial and judicial decisions. There is hardly any instance where State Govts have filed any appeal before the High Courts against decision of the lower courts on PCR Act cases. There should be proper directions to the States to review all such cases to find out why an appeal against the judgments of the lower courts could not be filed in High Courts/Supreme Courts.
- Though there are special cells for investigation of cases registered under SC/ST atrocity act in certain states including Rajasthan headed by Additional General of Police but they are ineffective because they have only inquiring and supervising authority. They have no authority to charge sheet the case in the court of law. The government of India provides 50% expenditure for maintaining this special enquiry cell and 50% share of expenditure is expected to be borne by the state governments, therefore, the state governments do not take much interest in strengthening this department. It is recommended that 100% expenditure on the enforcement of SC/ST Act from police station level to court level should be borne by the government of India. For fighting cases of the SC/ST , free legal aid has been introduced. This has however, been reduced to a mere formality resulting in SC/ST people continuing to languishing in jail as under trials for long without even being prosecuted and sentenced. No one comes forward to get him or her released on bail even in petty offences.

The Last Word

“Unless the *sarvarnas* and Dalits effect reconciliation, society will suffer from cycles of revenge and counter-revenge. They have to assert their rights and move up from within the system. Laws have failed to change the attitude of people, and contemporary religious leaders have done precious little to remove the prejudices and bring about reconciliation.

“Historically many of the revered rishis were Dalits. For instance, the narrator of the Puranas, Soot Maharishi, was a Dalit. Shaabara Rishi born into an ‘atishudra’ family was highly revered as a rishi. The current generation of upper castes is not exposed to this information and that is the reason why, in the villages, people continue to indulge in inhuman practices.

“Every morning, the first puja of the day in the Tirupati temple is offered by the scheduled caste Banjara community. It would be good to start this practice in other temples where there is discrimination. The oppressors need to be taught that what they claim to be their

own has major contributions from the Dalits. As Maharishi Dayanand, Shri Aurobindo and many others have rightly pointed out **religious practices have drifted away from their philosophy.**

“Manu Smriti is only a code of conduct given by a king and has nothing to do with the Shrutis, Vedas or the Upanishads. It is time to honour the philosophy and discard the **unscrupulous practices. Instead, people have discarded the philosophy and allowed the unscrupulous practices to continue.**

“The greatest of the epics – the Ramayana – was written by a Dalit. The vicious cycle of hatred and revenge is being promoted for political gains.”

Shri Shri Ravishankar. Hindustan Times. Feb, 19, 2007.

**No. of Cases of Crimes against S/C Women in the Selected Districts
(As provided by the Police Department)**

Year	Murder				Serious Injury				Heavy Loss				Rape			
	Registered	FR	Pending	Decision	Registered	FR	Pending	Decision	Registered	FR	Pending	Decision	Registered	FR	Pending	Decision
2000	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
2004	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0
Year	PCR Act				SC/ST Act				Other IPC				Total Crime			
	Registered	FR	Pending	Decision	Registered	FR	Pending	Decision	Registered	FR	Pending	Decision	Registered	FR	Pending	Decision
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	11	14	4	30	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	27	14	13	2	29	16	11	2
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	14	15	3	34	15	1	3
2004	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	22	13	7	2	27	14	8	2
2005	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	34	17	14	1	41	19	19	1

Ganganagar	Murder			Serious Injury			Heavy Loss			Rape					
	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision			
	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR			
2000	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	0	5
2001												11	8	1	2
2002	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	7	3	2
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	12	4	4
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	8	3	4
2005	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	10	3	2

Year	PCR Act			SC/ST Act			Other IPC			Total Crime		
	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision
	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR
2000	0	0	0	3	3	0	5	2	3	19	0	0
2001	0	0	0	3	2	1	6	4	2	20	14	5
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	1	19	12	3
2003	0	0	0	2	2	0	20	12	4	42	26	8
2004	0	0	0	5	4	0	5	3	2	25	15	4
2005	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	19	12	2

Year	Murder				Serious Injury				Heavy Loss				Rape				
	Registered	FR	Pending	Decision	Registered	FR	Pending	Decision	Registered	FR	Pending	Decision	Registered	FR	Pending	Decision	
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	2	0
2001									0	0	0	0	0	9	6	2	1
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	2	1
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	5	0
2004	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	1	0

Year	PCR Act				SC/ST Act				Other IPC				Total Crime			
	Registered	FR	Pending	Decision	Registered	FR	Pending	Decision	Registered	FR	Pending	Decision	Registered	FR	Pending	Decision
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	11	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	11	6	2	1
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	9	6	2	1
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	10	4	6	0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	4	0	10	3	7	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	9	5	3	0

Jodhpur (Urban)	Murder			Serious Injury			Heavy Loss			Rape		
	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision
	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2001							0	0	0	0	0	1
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Year	PCR Act			SC/ST Act			Other IPC			Total Crime		
	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision
	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR	FR
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	2	10	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	2	9	4	3
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	6	5	15	6	7
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	3	7	2	3
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	1	9	8	1
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	0	11	5	1

Jodhpur (Rural) Year	Murder			Serious Injury			Heavy Loss			Rape		
	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1
2001							0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	2
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2

Year	PCR Act			SC/ST Act			Other IPC			Total Crime		
	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	11	6	25	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	12	5	23	12	5
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	5	16	33	7	6
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	10	2	32	12	13
2004	0	0	0	1	1	0	27	9	8	31	11	9
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	9	0	25	9	2

Pali Year	Murder			Serious Injury			Heavy Loss			Rape		
	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1
2001							0	0	0	8	5	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	1
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0

Year	PCR Act			SC/ST Act			Other IPC			Total Crime		
	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision
2000	0	0	0	1	1	0	22	10	7	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	11	6	36	11	8
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	7	8	33	9	9
2003	0	0	0	1	0	1	17	3	4	21	4	5
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	8	1	25	8	1
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	9	1	26	11	1

Kota (Urban) Year	Murder				Serious Injury				Heavy Loss				Rape			
	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision	Registered	Pending	Decision	
2000	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	4
2001							0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	6
2002	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2
2004	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	3
2005	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

Year	PCR Act				SC/ST Act				Other IPC				Total Crime			
	Registered	FR	Pending	Decision	Registered	FR	Pending	Decision	Registered	FR	Pending	Decision	Registered	FR	Pending	Decision
2000	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	6	0	2	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	12	5	1	4	18	7	1	6
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	4	1	1	1
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	0	1	12	5	1	3
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	11	6	3	31	12	7	8
2005	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	14	5	7	1	17	7	8	1

Kota (Rural)	Murder						Serious Injury						Heavy Loss						Rape						
	Registered		Pending		Decision		Registered		Pending		Decision		Registered		Pending		Decision		Registered		Pending		Decision		
	FR	0	FR	0	FR	0	FR	0	FR	0	FR	0	FR	0	FR	0	FR	0	FR	0	FR	0	FR	0	
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	0	4
2001																			7	1	0	0	1	0	6
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	4
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	1	0	0

Year	PCR Act						SC/ST Act						Other IPC						Total Crime						
	Registered		Pending		Decision		Registered		Pending		Decision		Registered		Pending		Decision		Registered		Pending		Decision		
	FR	0	FR	0	FR	0	FR	0	FR	0	FR	0	FR	0	FR	0	FR	0	FR	0	FR	0	FR	0	
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	33	12	5	10	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	35	11	6	11	46	13	6	6	6	6	19	19	19	
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	2	3	13	1	2	2	2	2	5	5	5	
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	4	6	5	21	4	6	16	16	16	7	7	7	
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	4	10	3	25	4	12	12	12	7	7	7	7	
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	9	9	0	24	12	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	

Incidence Of Crimes Committed Against Women During 2005

Sl. No.	State/UT	Estimated Mid-Year Population (In Lakhs)#	Rape			Kidnapping & Abduction			Dowry Deaths			Cruelty By Husband And Relatives		
			I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
STATES:														
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	798.09	935	1.2	5.1	995	1.2	6.3	443	0.6	6.5	8696	10.9	14.9
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	11.59	35	3.0	0.2	39	3.4	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	9	0.8	0.0
3	ASSAM	286.92	1238	4.3	6.7	1456	5.1	9.2	99	0.3	1.5	2206	7.7	3.8
4	BIHAR	898.20	1147	1.3	6.2	929	1.0	5.9	1014	1.1	14.9	1574	1.8	2.7
5	CHHATTISGARH	225.82	990	4.4	5.4	184	0.8	1.2	100	0.4	1.5	732	3.2	1.3
6	GOA	15.07	20	1.3	0.1	12	0.8	0.1	2	0.1	0.0	11	0.7	0.0
7	GUJARAT	542.74	324	0.6	1.8	916	1.7	5.8	48	0.1	0.7	4090	7.5	7.0
8	HARYANA	227.92	461	2.0	2.5	344	1.5	2.2	212	0.9	3.1	2075	9.1	3.6
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	63.81	141	2.2	0.8	102	1.6	0.6	2	0.0	0.0	228	3.6	0.4
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	113.71	201	1.8	1.1	658	5.8	4.2	5	0.0	0.1	76	0.7	0.1
11	JHARKHAND	288.85	753	2.6	4.1	283	1.0	1.8	257	0.9	3.8	590	2.0	1.0
12	KARNATAKA	557.02	343	0.6	1.9	312	0.6	2.0	261	0.5	3.8	1883	3.4	3.2
13	KERALA	333.38	478	1.4	2.6	129	0.4	0.8	21	0.1	0.3	3283	9.8	5.6
14	MADHYA PRADESH	659.52	2921	4.4	15.9	604	0.9	3.8	739	1.1	10.9	2989	4.5	5.1
15	MAHARASHTRA	1031.59	1545	1.5	8.4	851	0.8	5.4	341	0.3	5.0	6233	6.0	10.7
16	MANIPUR	25.39	25	1.0	0.1	69	2.7	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	20	0.8	0.0
17	MEGHALAYA	24.52	63	2.6	0.3	19	0.8	0.1	1	0.0	0.0	3	0.1	0.0
18	MIZORAM	9.47	37	3.9	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.4	0.1	0	0.0	0.0
19	NAGALAND	21.17	17	0.8	0.1	9	0.4	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
20	ORISSA	387.53	799	2.1	4.4	547	1.4	3.5	334	0.9	4.9	1671	4.3	2.9
21	PUNJAB	257.64	398	1.5	2.2	329	1.3	2.1	99	0.4	1.5	729	2.8	1.3
22	RAJASTHAN	616.68	993	1.6	5.4	1549	2.5	9.8	361	0.6	5.3	5997	9.7	10.3
23	SIKKIM	5.75	18	3.1	0.1	2	0.3	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.7	0.0
24	TAMIL NADU	648.56	571	0.9	3.1	783	1.2	5.0	215	0.3	3.2	1650	2.5	2.8
25	TRIPURA	33.90	162	4.8	0.9	43	1.3	0.3	34	1.0	0.5	439	12.9	0.8
26	UTTAR PRADESH	1814.88	1217	0.7	6.6	2256	1.2	14.3	1564	0.9	23.0	4505	2.5	7.7
27	UTTARANCHAL	91.19	133	1.5	0.7	125	1.4	0.8	63	0.7	0.9	272	3.0	0.5
28	WEST BENGAL	850.55	1686	2.0	9.2	1039	1.2	6.6	446	0.5	6.6	6936	8.2	11.9
	TOTAL (STATES)	10841.46	17651	1.6	96.1	14584	1.3	92.6	6665	0.6	98.2	56901	5.2	97.6
UNION TERRITORIES														
29	A & N ISLANDS	3.88	4	1.0	0.0	1	0.3	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	5	1.3	0.0
30	CHANDIGARH	9.98	33	3.3	0.2	45	4.5	0.3	3	0.3	0.0	75	7.5	0.1
31	D & N HAVELI	2.44	5	2.0	0.0	9	3.7	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	5	2.0	0.0
32	DAMAN & DIU	1.75	2	1.1	0.0	2	1.1	0.0	1	0.6	0.0	3	1.7	0.0
33	DELHI	157.43	658	4.2	3.6	1106	7.0	7.0	114	0.7	1.7	1324	8.4	2.3
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0.65	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
35	PONDICHERRY	10.32	6	0.6	0.0	3	0.3	0.0	4	0.4	0.1	6	0.6	0.0
	TOTAL (UTs)	186.45	708	3.8	3.9	1166	6.3	7.4	122	0.7	1.8	1418	7.6	2.4
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	11027.91	18359	1.7	100.0	15750	1.4	100.0	6787	0.6	100.0	58319	5.3	100.0

Total population including women

Sl.No.	State/UT	Molestation			Eve-Teasing (Sexual Harassment)			Importation Of Girls			Sati Prevention Act		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
STATES:													
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3595	4.5	10.5	2508	3.1	25.1	3	0.0	2.0	0	0.0	0.0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	67	5.8	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
3	ASSAM	899	3.1	2.6	19	0.1	0.2	3	0.0	2.0	0	0.0	0.0
4	BIHAR	451	0.5	1.3	13	0.0	0.1	74	0.1	49.7	0	0.0	0.0
5	CHHATTISGARH	1450	6.4	4.2	132	0.6	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
6	GOA	30	2.0	0.1	8	0.5	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
7	GUJARAT	802	1.5	2.3	104	0.2	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
8	HARYANA	380	1.7	1.1	597	2.6	6.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	286	4.5	0.8	29	0.5	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	830	7.3	2.4	371	3.3	3.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
11	JHARKHAND	293	1.0	0.9	36	0.1	0.4	4	0.0	2.7	0	0.0	0.0
12	KARNATAKA	1585	2.8	4.6	71	0.1	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
13	KERALA	2339	7.0	6.8	175	0.5	1.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	6426	9.7	18.8	792	1.2	7.9	3	0.0	2.0	0	0.0	0.0
15	MAHARASHTRA	3228	3.1	9.4	919	0.9	9.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
16	MANIPUR	25	1.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
17	MEGHALAYA	44	1.8	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
18	MIZORAM	49	5.2	0.1	4	0.4	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
19	NAGALAND	7	0.3	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
20	ORISSA	2238	5.8	6.5	184	0.5	1.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
21	PUNJAB	308	1.2	0.9	43	0.2	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
22	RAJASTHAN	2503	4.1	7.3	28	0.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	100.0
23	SIKKIM	38	6.6	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
24	TAMIL NADU	1764	2.7	5.2	665	1.0	6.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
25	TRIPURA	161	4.7	0.5	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	1835	1.0	5.4	2881	1.6	28.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
27	UTTARANCHAL	100	1.1	0.3	89	1.0	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
28	WEST BENGAL	1572	1.8	4.6	54	0.1	0.5	61	0.1	40.9	0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL (STATES)	33305	3.1	97.5	9723	0.9	97.4	148	0.0	99.3	1	0.0	100.0
UNION TERRITORIES													
29	A & N ISLANDS	11	2.8	0.0	1	0.3	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
30	CHANDIGARH	31	3.1	0.1	9	0.9	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
31	D & N HAVELI	5	2.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
32	DAMAN & DIU	1	0.6	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
33	DELHI	762	4.8	2.2	225	1.4	2.3	1	0.0	0.7	0	0.0	0.0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
35	PONDICHERRY	60	5.8	0.2	26	2.5	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL (UTs)	870	4.7	2.5	261	1.4	2.6	1	0.0	0.7	0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	34175	3.1	100.0	9984	0.9	100.0	149	0.0	100.0	1	0.0	100.0

Sl.No.	State/UT	Immoral Traffic (P) Act			Indecent Representation Of Women (P) Act			Dowry Prohibition Act			Total		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
STATES:													
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	681	0.9	11.5	2657	3.3	91.1	306	0.4	9.6	20819	26.1	13.4
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	150	12.9	0.1
3	ASSAM	25	0.1	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	82	0.3	2.6	6027	21.0	3.9
4	BIHAR	28	0.0	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	789	0.9	24.6	6019	6.7	3.9
5	CHHATTISGARH	6	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	5	0.0	0.2	3599	15.9	2.3
6	GOA	38	2.5	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	121	8.0	0.1
7	GUJARAT	59	0.1	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	6343	11.7	4.1
8	HARYANA	85	0.4	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	7	0.0	0.2	4161	18.3	2.7
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	793	12.4	0.5
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	3	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2144	18.9	1.4
11	JHARKHAND	13	0.0	0.2	2	0.0	0.1	313	1.1	9.8	2544	8.8	1.6
12	KARNATAKA	1241	2.2	21.0	0	0.0	0.0	361	0.6	11.3	6057	10.9	3.9
13	KERALA	225	0.7	3.8	108	0.3	3.7	4	0.0	0.1	6762	20.3	4.3
14	MADHYA PRADESH	19	0.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	36	0.1	1.1	14529	22.0	9.3
15	MAHARASHTRA	222	0.2	3.8	8	0.0	0.3	23	0.0	0.7	13370	13.0	8.6
16	MANIPUR	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	140	5.5	0.1
17	MEGHALAYA	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	131	5.3	0.1
18	MIZORAM	1	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	95	10.0	0.1
19	NAGALAND	4	0.2	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	37	1.7	0.0
20	ORISSA	29	0.1	0.5	1	0.0	0.0	446	1.2	13.9	6249	16.1	4.0
21	PUNJAB	58	0.2	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	5	0.0	0.2	1969	7.6	1.3
22	RAJASTHAN	115	0.2	1.9	109	0.2	3.7	1	0.0	0.0	11657	18.9	7.5
23	SIKKIM	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	62	10.8	0.0
24	TAMIL NADU	2777	4.3	47.0	30	0.0	1.0	193	0.3	6.0	8648	13.3	5.6
25	TRIPURA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	840	24.8	0.5
26	UTTAR PRADESH	31	0.0	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	586	0.3	18.3	14875	8.2	9.6
27	UTTARANCHAL	2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.1	786	8.6	0.5
28	WEST BENGAL	74	0.1	1.3	1	0.0	0.0	18	0.0	0.6	11887	14.0	7.6
	TOTAL (STATES)	5742	0.5	97.2	2916	0.3	100.0	3178	0.3	99.2	150814	13.9	97.0
UNION TERRITORIES													
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	22	5.7	0.0
30	CHANDIGARH	9	0.9	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	205	20.5	0.1
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	24	9.8	0.0
32	DAMAN & DIU	1	0.6	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	10	5.7	0.0
33	DELHI	151	1.0	2.6	1	0.0	0.0	9	0.1	0.3	4351	27.6	2.8
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
35	PONDICHERRY	5	0.5	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	17	1.6	0.5	127	12.3	0.1
	TOTAL (UTs)	166	0.9	2.8	1	0.9	0.0	26	0.1	0.8	4739	25.4	3.0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	5908	0.5	100.0	2917	0.3	100.0	3204	0.3	100.0	155553	14.1	100.0

The Human Rights Act**No. of Dalit Women cases dealt with by the
Human Rights Commission, Rajasthan**

The following Table lists the complaints which have been received by the Commission from 2000-2006. There are several districts from where no complaints or hardly any complaint has been received. The largest number of complaints have come in 2006.

District	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Udaipur	1					1	3
Ajmer		1		2		1	2
Kota		1			1	1	2
Jhalawar		1			1	2	2
Jaipur		2	1	3	5	11	8
Alwar		1			2	2	5
Rajsamand		1		1	1	1	
Dausa		1	3	1		3	3
Bharatpur		1	2	1	1	2	1
Jhunjhunu			1	1	1		2
Baran			1			1	2
Jalore			1				1
Tonk				1	3	2	1
Karauli				1	2	4	2
Jodhpur				1			3
Sriganganagar				2			3
Barmer				1			1
Hanumangarh				1			
Nagaur				2	1	2	1
Dholpur					1	1	
Bhilwara				1			
Pali					1	1	4
S. Madhopur					1	3	1
Banswara						2	
Sikar						3	
Jaisalmer							2
Bundi							1

As may be seen from the figures above, from the year 2000 to 2006, only 81 complaints from dalit women have been dealt with by the Commission in Rajasthan. It is obvious that the dalit women have not known about the existence of the Commission or its powers to direct the authorities to take action. The Commission has recently published a number of booklets on its scope of work and how the Commission can help the downtrodden people to exercise their rights of equality as an Indian citizen. These booklets need to be circulated widely.

**MAIN FEATURES OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES
(PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989**

An Act to prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, to provide for Special Courts for the trial of such offences and for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fortieth Year of the Republic of India as follows :-

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title, (1) This Act may be called the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

(a) “atrocitiy” means an offence punishable under section 3;

(c) “Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes” shall have the meanings assigned to them respectively under clause (24) and clause (25) of Article 366 of the Constitution:

CHAPTER II

OFFENCES OF ATROCITIES

Punishment for offences

(1) Whoever, not being a member of a Scheduled Caste or of a Scheduled Tribe

(i) forces a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to drink or eat any inedible or obnoxious substance;

(ii) acts with intent to cause injury, insult or annoyance to any member of a Scheduled Caste, or a Scheduled Tribe by dumping excreta, waste matter, carcasses or any other obnoxious substance in his premises or neighbourhood;

(iii) forcibly removes clothes from the person of a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or parades him naked or with painted face or body or commits any similar act which is derogatory to human dignity;

(iv) wrongfully occupies or cultivates any land owned by, or allotted to, or notified by any competent authority to be allotted to, a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or gets the land allotted to him transferred;

(v) wrongfully dispossesses a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe from his land or premises or interferes with the enjoyment of his rights over any land, premises or water;

(vi) compels or entices a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to do 'begar' or other similar forms of forced or bonded labour other than any compulsory service for public purposes imposed by Government;

(vii) forces or intimidates a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe not to vote or to vote to a particular candidate or to vote in a manner other than that provided by law;

(x) intentionally insults or intimidates with intent to humiliate a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe in any place within public view;

(xi) assaults or uses force to any woman belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe with intent to dishonour or outrage her modesty;

(xii) being in a position to dominate the will of a woman belonging to Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and uses that position to exploit her sexually to which she would not have otherwise agreed;

(xiii) corrupts or fouls the water of any spring, reservoir or any other source ordinarily used by members of the Scheduled Castes or a Scheduled Tribes so as to render it less fit for the purpose for which it is ordinarily used;

(xiv) denies a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe any customary right of passage to a place of public resort or obstructs such member so as to prevent him from using or having access to a place of public resort to which other members of public or any section thereof have a right to use or access to;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to five years and with fine.

(vii) being a public servant, commits any offence under this section, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year.

CHAPTER IV

SPECIAL COURTS

For the purpose of providing for speedy trial, the State Government shall, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify for each district a Court of Sessions to be a Special Court to try the offences under this Act

For every Special Court, the State Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify a Public Prosecutor or appoint an advocate who has been in practice as an advocate for not less than seven years, as a Special Public Prosecutor for the purpose of conducting cases in that Court.

CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS

The provisions of section 10A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 shall, so far as may be, apply for the purposes of imposition and realisation of collective fine and for all other matters connected therewith under this Act.

Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (20 of 1958) shall not apply to any person above the age of eighteen years who is found guilty of having committed an offence under this Act.

(1) Subject to such rules as the Central Government may make in this behalf, the State Government shall take such measures as may be necessary for the effective implementation of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, such measures may include,-

(i) the provision for adequate facilities, including legal aid to the persons subjected to atrocities to enable them to avail themselves of justice:

(ii) the provision for travelling and maintenance expenses to witnesses, including the victims of atrocities, during investigation and trial of offences under this Act;

(iii) the provision for the economic and social rehabilitation of the victims of the atrocities;

(iv) the appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecutions for the contravention of the provisions of this Act;

(4) The Central Government shall, every year, place on the table of each House of Parliament a report on the measures taken by itself and by the State Governments in pursuance of the provisions of this section.

(1) The Central government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Other Legal Provisions to Safeguard Dalit Rights

The Protection of Civil Rights Act

The Protection of Civil Rights Act is an Act to prescribe punishment for the preaching and practice of untouchability,” and for the enforcement of any disability arising there from.

The Act has defined “civil rights” as a right accruing to a person by reason of the abolition of “untouchability” by Article 17 of the Constitution; “Scheduled Castes” has the meaning assigned to it in clause (24) of Article 366 of the Constitution.

Whoever is found guilty on the ground of “untouchability” shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term of not less than one month and not more than six months and also with fine which shall be not be less than one hundred rupees and not more than five hundred rupees.

The practice of untouchability includes the use of, or access to, any river, stream, spring, well, tank, cistern, water-tap or other watering place, or any bathing ghat, burial or cremation ground, any sanitary convenience, any road, or passage, or any other place of public resort which other members of the public have a right to use or have access to. It also includes any place used for a charitable or a public purpose maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public. The punishment is imprisonment for a term of not less than one month and not more than six months and also with fine which shall be not less than one hundred rupees and not more than five hundred rupees.

Whoever on the ground of “untouchability” refuses to sell any goods or to render any service to any person at the same time and place and on the same terms and conditions at or which such goods are sold or services rendered to other persons in the ordinary course of business shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term of not less than one month and not more than six months and also with fine which shall be not less than one hundred rupees and not more than five hundred rupees.

Whoever- (a) prevents any person from exercising any right accruing to him under Art 17 of the Constitution

(b) molests, injures, annoys, obstructs or causes or attempts to cause obstruction to any person in the exercise of any such right or molests, injures, annoys or boycotts any person by reason of his having exercised any such right; or

(c) by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise, incites or encourages any person or class of persons or the public generally to practice “untouchability” in any form whatsoever;

(d) insults or attempts to insult, on the ground of “untouchability” a member of a Scheduled Caste shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term of not less than one month and not more than six months, and also with fine which shall be not less than one hundred rupees and not more than five hundred rupees.

For the purpose of clause (c) a person shall be deemed to incite or encourage the practice of “untouchability”---

- (i) if he, directly or indirectly, preaches “untouchability” or its practice in any form; or
- (ii) if he justifies, whether on historical, philosophical or religious grounds or on the ground of any tradition of the caste system or on any other ground, the practice of “untouchability” in any form.

Whoever commits any offence against the person or property of any individual as a reprisal or revenge for his having exercised any right accruing to him by reason of the abolition of “untouchability” under article 17 of the Constitution, shall, where the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding two years, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than two years and also with fine

Whoever

- (i) denies to any person belonging to his community or any section thereof any right or privilege to which such person would be entitled as a member of such community or section, or
- (ii) takes any part in the ex-communication of such person, on the ground that such person has refused to practise “untouchability” or that such person has done any **act** in furtherance of the objects of this **Act**. shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term of not less than one month and not more than six months, and also with fine which shall be not less than one hundred rupees and not more than five hundred rupees].

(1) Whoever compels any person, on the ground of “untouchability”, to do any scavenging or sweeping or to remove any carcass or to flay any animal or to remove the umbilical cord or to do any other job of a similar nature, shall be deemed to have enforced a disability arising out of “untouchability”.

(2) Whoever is deemed under sub-section (1) to have enforced a disability arising out of “untouchability” shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months and not more than six months and also with fine which shall not be less than one hundred rupees and not more than five hundred rupees.

For the purposes of this section, “compulsion” includes a threat of social or economic boycott.

When a person who is convicted of an offence under Section 6 holds any licence under any law for the time being in force in respect of any profession, trade, calling or employment in relation to which the offence is committed, the court trying the offence may, without prejudice to

any other penalty to which such person may be liable under that section, direct that the licence shall stand cancelled or be suspended for such period as the court may deem fit, and every order of the court so cancelling or suspending licence shall have effect as if it had been passed by the authority competent to cancel or suspend the licence under any such law.

Where the manager or trustee of a place of public worship or educational institution or hostel which is in receipt of a grant of land or money grants made by from the Government is convicted of an offence under this Act and such conviction is not reversed or quashed in any appeal or revision, the Government may, if in its opinion the circumstances of the case warrant such a course, direct the suspension or resumption of the whole or any part of such grant.

Whoever abets any offence under this Act shall be punishable with punishment provided for the offence.

A public servant who willfully neglects the investigation of any offence punishable under this Act shall be deemed to have abetted an offence punishment under this Act

If, after an inquiry in the prescribed manner, the State Government is satisfied that the inhabitants of an area are concerned in or abetting the commission of any offence punishable under this Act, or harbouring persons concerned in the commission of such offence or failing to render all the assistance in their power to discover or apprehend the offender or offenders or suppressing material evidence of the commission of such offence, the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, impose a collective fine on such inhabitants and apportion such fine amongst the inhabitants who are liable collectively to pay it, and such apportionment shall be made according to the State Government's judgment of the respective means of such inhabitants and in making any such apportionment the State Government may assign a portion of such fine to a Hindu undivided family to be payable by it:

Provided that the fine apportioned to an inhabitant shall not be realised until the petition, if any, filed by him is disposed of.

(2) The notification shall be proclaimed in the area by beat of drum or in such other manner as the State Government may think best in the circumstances to bring the imposition of the collective fine to the notice of the inhabitants of the said area.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions by the concerned of sub-section (1), such measures may include-

- (i) the provision of adequate facilities, including legal aid, to the persons subjected to any disability arising out of "untouchability" to enable them to avail themselves of such rights;
- (ii) the appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecutions for the contravention of the provisions of this Act;
- (iii) the setting up of special courts for the trial of offences under this Act;

(iv) the setting up of Committees at such appropriate levels as the State Government may think fit to assist the State Government in formulating or implementing such measures;

The provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 shall not apply to any person above the age of fourteen years who is found guilty of having committed any offence punishable under this Act .

Unfortunately, the provision of the Act have fallen into disuse after the enactment of the SC/ST Act. As we have seen the number of cases registered under it in Rajasthan during the last few years have gone down drastically.

**No. of Dalit Women cases dealt with by the
Human Rights Commission, Rajasthan**

S.No.	District	No. of cases	years
1	Udaipur	1	02.11.2000
2	Udaipur	1	01.08.05
3	Udaipur	3	2006
4	Ajmer	1	2001
5	Ajmer	2	2003
6	Ajmer	1	2005
7	Ajmer	2	2006
8	Kota	1	2001
9	Kota	1	2004
10	Kota	1	2005
11	Kota	2	2006
12	Jhalawar	1	2001
13	Jhalawar	1	2004
14	Jhalawar	2	2005
15	Jhalawar	2	2006
16	Jaipur	2	2001
17	Jaipur	1	2002
18	Jaipur	3	2003
19	Jaipur	5	2004
20	Jaipur	11	2005
21	Jaipur	8	2006
22	Alwar	1	2001
23	Alwar	2	2004
24	Alwar	2	2005
25	Alwar	5	2006
26	Rajsamand	1	2001
27	Rajsamand	1	2003
28	Rajsamand	1	2004
29	Rajsamand	1	2005
30	Dausa	1	2001
31	Dausa	3	2002
32	Dausa	1	2003
33	Dausa	3	2005
34	Dausa	3	2006
35	Bharatpur	1	2001
36	Bharatpur	2	2002
37	Bharatpur	1	2003
38	Bharatpur	1	2004
39	Bharatpur	2	2005
40	Bharatpur	1	2006
41	Jhunjhunu	1	2002
42	Jhunjhunu	1	2003
43	Jhunjhunu	1	2004

44	Jhunjhunu	2	2006
45	Baran	1	2002
46	Baran	1	2005
47	Baran	2	2006
48	Jalore	1	2002
49	Jalore	1	2006
50	Tonk	1	2003
51	Tonk	3	2004
52	Tonk	2	2005
53	Tonk	1	2006
54	Karoli	1	2003
55	Karoli	2	2004
56	Karoli	4	2005
57	Karoli	2	2006
58	Jodhpur	1	2003
59	Jodhpur	3	2006
60	Ganganagar	2	2003
61	Ganganagar	3	2006
62	Barmer	1	2003
63	Barmer	1	2006
64	Hanumangarh	1	2003
65	Nagaur	2	2003
66	Nagaur	1	2004
67	Nagaur	2	2005
68	Nagaur	1	2006
69	Dholpur	1	2004
70	Dholpur	1	2005
71	Bhilwara	1	2003
72	Pali	1	2004
73	Pali	1	2005
74	Pali	4	2006
75	S. Madhopur	1	2004
76	S. Madhopur	3	2005
77	S. Madhopur	1	2006
78	Banswara	2	2005
79	Sikar	3	2005
80	Jaisalmer	2	2006
81	Bundi	1	2006

Persons Interviewed in Tonk

1. Shri Hemant Gera	Collector Tonk
2. Shri Sengathir	S.P. Tonk
3. Dy S.P. Tonk	
4. Shri Atul Kumar Chatterji	Judge S.C./S.T. Court
5. Shri R.C. Sharma	Public Prosecutor
6. Ms Jayashri Thagaria	Project Director, ICDS
7. Ms Santosh Raigar	Ex- Member, P.S.
8. Ramavatar Sharma	CECOEDECON
9. Shri Ashok Sharma	Shivaji Sansthan, Niwai,
10. Shri Suresh Berwa	President, Berwa Samaj Sevak Sangh
11. Shri Dheeraj Sangat	Advocate, S.C./ST Cases
12. Shri Nirbhaya Meena	Journalist, Rashtriya Sahara

Persons Interviewed at Bharatpur

1. Shri Raja Ram Bhadu	Writer and Journalist
2. Shri Gopal Lal Varma	Advocate

Persons Interviewed at Pali

1. Shri Amrit Kalash	S.P. Pali
2. Shri Chhagan Lal Shrimali	Add Collector, Pali
3. Shri O.P. Jain	S.D.M. Pali
4. Shri C.R. Jain	Special P.P. SC/ST Cases
5. Shri Dhiram Ram	Deptt Small Savings Scheme
6. Shri Manoj Jain	Distt Treasury Officer
7. Shri Dinesh Kumar Garg	Dalit
8. Ms Gajji Devi	ST Pradhan, Bali
9. Ms Shanta Goswami	Saranch(OBC), Padarla, Bali
10. Ms Gomi Meghwal	Ward Panch
11. Mr Mangla Ram Damami	Sarpanch, Sewri, Bali
12. Ms Reshma Devi	Ward Panch, Sewari
13. Shri Shailandra Solanki	President, Panchayati Raj Karamchari Sangh

14. Shri Bhala Ram	Headmaster, Pipla, Bali
15. Ms Vibha Upadhyaya	Project Coordinator, Doosra Dashak
16. Ms Sushil Kumari	Ex- Zila Pramukh, Pali
17. Ms Sushila Nagar	Dalit Magistrate

Persons Interviewed in Jodhpur

1. Shri Naresh Gangwar	Collector, Jodhpur
2. Shri Hawa Singh Ghumariya	SP Jodhpur
3. Shri Pramod Kumar Mathur	Addl Distt and Sessions Judge
4. Shri Jitendra Chouhan	Programme Executive, UnnatiSansthan, Jodhpur
5. Ms Sushila Bohra	Secretary, Sambal
6. Ms Sunita Jain	APP, Jodhpur
7. Dr Satya Narain	Writer & Journalist
8. Shri Mahesh Boda	Advocate, Rajasthan High Court
9. Shri Kamlesh Kumar	Teacher
10. Shri Narain Soni	Journalist, Phalodi,
11. Ms Madhu Jingar	Corporator, Minicipal Corporation
12. Ms Nirmal Surana & six others	Prachetas, WDP

Persons Interviewed In Kota

1. Shri Alok	Collector, Kota
2. Shri MK Govil	SP Kota
3 Dy SP	SC/ST Cases, Kota
4. Shri Buddhi Prakash Dadhich	Special Public Prosecutor
5. Ms Manjula Joshi	Hadoti Shilpa Sansthan
6. Ms Prasanna Bhandari	Karni Nagar Vikas Samiti
7. Ms Nafees Akhtar	P.D., WDP and ICDS.
8. Shri ML Mahawar	Mayor, Kota

Persons Interviewed In Sriganganagar

1. Shri Kunjilal Meena, District Collector
2. Smt. Vineeta Thakur, Police Superintendent
3. Shri Karan Singh, Sub district magistrate
4. Sadhbhawana Sansthan, NGO
5. Dr. Ambedkar Navyuvak Sangh, NGO

6. Dr. Ambedkar Vicharmanch, NGO
7. Bhartya Bodh Mahasabha, NGO
8. Shri J.R. Bali, Journalist
9. Shri Satyapal Dhammdeep, Journalist
10. Shri Ravi Chamariya, Journalist
11. Shri Yograj Sobti, Journalist
12. Kartar Singh Bens, Advocate
13. Shri Om Prakash Singhmar, Advocate
14. Shri Sanjay Dhariwal, Advocate
15. Shri Banwari Lal Karela, Advocate
16. Shri Jagdish Nayak, Advocate
17. Smt Sushila Pradhan, Panchayat Samiti, Suratgarh
18. Smt. Santosh Sarpanch Jankidaswala
19. Smt. Vidhya, Ward Panch, Panchayat Naharawali
20. Shri Dullichand Basera, Dalit leader and districts Shiv Sena Pramukh
21. Shri Dharampal Katariya, Dalit leader
22. Shri Danaram Mehrada, Dalit leader
23. Shri Shankar Aswal, Dalit leader, an ex-councillor, Shri Ganganagar
24. Shri Ramchandra Mehrda, Teacher
25. Shri Raisingh Bhatia, Teacher
26. Shri Tarachandra Katariya, Teacher
27. Shri Kanaram Katariya, Teacher

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX FOR RAJASTHAN

S.N.	DISTRICT	Literacy Rate (percent)	Education HDI	Health HDI	Human Development Index
1.	GANGANAGAR	41.8	0.376	0.752	0.656
2.	HANUMANGARH	41.8	0.358	0.752	0.644
3.	KOTA	55.2	0.449	0.652	0.613
4.	JAIPUR	50.4	0.417	0.687	0.607
5.	ALWAR	43.1	0.388	0.637	0.592
6.	BIKANER	41.7	0.388	0.730	0.592
7.	JHUNJHUNU	47.6	0.408	0.732	0.589
8.	KARAULI	36.3	0.407	0.627	0.584
9.	SAWAI MADHOPUR	36.3	0.407	0.627	0.583
10.	AJMER	52.3	0.423	0.627	0.581
11.	BARAN	36.8	0.324	0.652	0.578
12.	DAUSA	36.9	0.342	0.687	0.574
13.	JODHPUR	40.7	0.347	0.680	0.567
14.	SIKAR	42.5	0.361	0.723	0.561
15.	BHARATPUR	43.0	0.371	0.633	0.561
16.	BUNDI	32.7	0.297	0.618	0.547
17.	NAGAUR	31.8	0.280	0.665	0.544
18.	CHURU	34.8	0.301	0.697	0.537
19.	PALI	36.0	0.325	0.563	0.531
20.	TONK	33.7	0.302	0.570	0.531
21.	CHITTORGARH	34.3	0.299	0.542	0.527
22.	RAJSAMAND	33.1	0.298	0.568	0.526
23.	SIROHI	31.9	0.279	0.570	0.520
24.	JAISALMER	30.1	0.261	0.650	0.517
25.	BHILWARA	31.7	0.284	0.568	0.517
26.	JHALAWAR	32.9	0.286	0.603	0.511
27.	UDAIPUR	34.9	0.290	0.568	0.503
28.	DHOLPUR	35.1	0.306	0.563	0.503
29.	JALAUAR	23.8	0.219	0.605	0.500
30.	BANSWARA	26.0	0.231	0.548	0.472
31.	BARMER	23.0	0.208	0.595	0.461
32.	DUNGARPUR	30.6	0.274	0.563	0.456

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66. Mandal me tanav, Dainik Bhaskar, 4/7/06, (page no. 16)
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68. Britain me Bhartiya daliton se jatigat bhedbhav, Dainik Bhaskar, 5/7/06 (page no. 20)
69. Agale saal khatam hogi maila dhone ki pratha, Dainik Bhaskar, 21/7/06
70. Dalit atyacharon me Rajasthan avval, Dainik Navjyoti, 28/6/06 (page no. 12)
71. Anusuchit jati ki mahila ke bacche ko abhi aarakshan ka prastav, Rajasthan Patrika, 19/8/06 (page no. 1)
72. Women paraded nude over land row, Hindustan Times, 15/7/06 (page no. 8)
73. Finally tube well installed in Dalit basti, Hindustan Times, 21/6/06 (page no. 2)