CHAPTER – IV

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
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4.1 INTRODUCTION

After presenting the picture of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India, Maharashtra and Kolhapur District in the earlier chapters, the present chapter deals with the concept of crime and review of literature.

4.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Practically no day passes without hearing news about atrocities on SCs. The reported information in the newspapers regarding the atrocities on SCs are hushed up at the place where they take place. In case of grievous attack on SCs, little concern is shown by the police only after it is reported to them. Out of such reported cases, very few cases are registered. Out of these very few registered cases, very small fraction of them are challaned in the court of law. Out of the challaned cases few are tried in the court of law and remaining are compounded.

Most of the cases tried in the court of law, fail to stand in absence of evidence as Indian Criminal Law admits only cases which are supported by the evidence. Normally SCs being in minority, socially and economically dependent on the majority, fail to receive co-operation and support from the majority, which is a party to the atrocities. Consequently, in many cases the court failed to deliver the justice to the SCs. Hence it is difficult and incorrect to go by the reported data regarding atrocities on SCs, in the court of law for estimating the volume and gravity of the atrocities on SCs.
Before independence it was believed and advocated by the politicians and even social reformers that after independence the problems of SCs regarding atrocities on them and discrimination against them in different walks of life will automatically disappear. Unfortunately, after independence caste feelings and conflicts thereof, instead of diminishing were intensified because of politicisation of people more go after filtration of political democracy at the grass roots in the villages.

Most of the atrocities committed against SCs are of the type of assaulting them individually or in a group by an organized group of upper-castes, irrespective of their status, in the caste hierarchy. Instead of resorting to legal measures, the assailters invariably took the law in their hand and attacked SC localities even in broad day light in the presence of both Village Headman and sometime even in the presence of police. Many of these assaults were mainly of homicide type intended to finish SCs forever. Therefore, in the grievous attacks many SCs were murdered.

There are many cases of inhuman tortures of SCs under one pretext or the other. Most of the pretexts are pre-planned, cooked and exaggerated to punish SCs. Since Indian procedure of Criminal Law relies mainly on the evidence presented by the eye-witness or circumstantial evidence, the judgment is not delivered to SCs because out of favour or insecurity no one would go against the wishes of the brutal majority which assaults SCs to give witnesses in the court of law. Moreover, SCs are in minority, economically weak and socially oppressed who cannot retort to the assailters. The wild assailters are not afraid of the law as they did not feel the pinch of law. They are pretty sure that neither evidence could be produced nor the executor's law will take interest in detailed investigation in the assaults. Even if the case further goes to the
court of law, the twisting of panchanamas and verdicts are not ruled out. Even the courts fail to give justice to SCs. Otherwise how to explain the brutal killing and burning of 42 SCs in Kilavemani Village in Tanjore District, Tamilnadu, which went unpunished. Instead of culprits being punished, even the learned Judges of the High Court of Madras, put blame on the SCs who were the victims. This and many other cases made one feel that security of life and property of SCs is not guaranteed in the given system. Hence there is no wonder if the SCs lose faith in both executors of law and judiciary system.

Moreover, the judicial procedure is a lengthy and expensive which the poor SCs cannot afford to have. Thus the justice delayed is no better than the justice denied.

The police department which is supposed to safeguard the life and property of citizens is manned by the majority caste which commits largest atrocities on SCs. Moreover the judiciary is also flooded with only upper caste and the possibility of twisting the statements, even the interpretation of law favourable to the criminals or less punitive is not ruled out. Hence, unless SCs are given equal representation in executive and judiciary, they cannot hope of getting justice or will not believe in the given judgment. In fact, cases of atrocities committed against SCs should be investigated, executed and decided under the able and qualified officers from among SCs only. This may look biased in favour of SCs, yet it is necessary for eradicating the lawlessness and atrocities on SCs. The culprits will not dare to attack SCs so easily and so frequently because of the fear of the action of the crime and the punishment thereof. Otherwise the culprits are not brought to the book of law.

Moreover, most of the culprits are from rich gentry who can afford to hire highly qualified lawyers to defend them even if they are tried in the court
of law. On the contrary, SCs are the poorest among poor who cannot afford even to attend the court of law as they may lose few days of work and hence bread as they have nothing to rely upon except their physical labour.

Apart from physical assaults, there is indiscriminate molestation of women as observed in many cruel and brutal cases in the States of Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh etc. It is irony of fate to note that it is not only he brutal upper caste, that involved in such insane acts but even the police who are supposed to protect the citizens, themselves attacked SCs in May 1973, in Gahalur Village, Monghyr District, Bihar where the police party in an organized manner attacked SCs during mid-night when poor SCs were sleeping in their huts. They molested women and raped many of them. It is said to report that even the police department and higher officials kept such hideous instances hidden till they were raised in the Bihar Assembly. Even the Government tacitly showed it ignorance about the happenings in these cases. Only after the investigation by a eleven men commission of all party MLAs, this case came to light. There are thousands of such cases taking place, rampant being in rural areas of India. Most of them go unnoticed because of the collusion of culprits police department and other officials.

In various assaults one find that even the children and old men are not spared. In certain cases even the crying children were lifted and thrown into the burning fire of SC houses. Other forms of atrocities are burning of their houses, looting of their property, grazing their crops, abusing them and their representatives in various local self-government. Even their legislators are abused by using filthy language as observed in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.1
4.3 CASE STUDIES

As far as the study of social and legal dimension of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe is concerned, it is an important part to review the type of cases so that one can easily understand the exact type of atrocity committed on the victims.

Dr. P.C. Sikligar, Assistant Professor, Centre for Social Development at National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad collected different case studies, which deals atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Indian social structure. In his book on "Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Prevention and Implementation," the following cases are represented.

4.3.1 Case Study No. 1
(SC) Mutunda (village), Bundi Sadar Police Station (Devpura), Bundi district, Date and Place of incident - 16.2.95 - Mutunda, Nature of incident - Grievous Hurt (While not Allowed to Collect Agriculture Water from the Field).

All the three offenders (Culprits) caught by the Bundi Police. But later released on bail. The case is still pending in the Session Court, Bundi. Rampal quoted that he has not received any assistance either from government or from offenders. Moreover, he become indebted to local moneylenders.

4.3.2 Case Study No. 2
(SC) Saraswati ka Kheda (village), Sadar Police Station (Devpura), Bundi, Date and Place of incident - 26.6.94 , Saraswati ka Kheda, Nature of incident - Grievous Hurt (Stopped Marriage Procession).
Nathulal quoted that the entire incident was occurred due to old enemy where Jats have not allowed Meghwals to organize a procession in village compound.

4.3.3 Case Study No. 3

(SC) Lileda Vaysan (village), Bundi Police Station, Bundi, Date and Place of incident - 16.2.1995 - Lileda Vaysan, Nature of incident – Grievous Hurt (Religion Procession).

All culprits later on arrested and kept in imprisonment for a period of three months. Meghawals quoted that one youth of Gujar community still not caught because he escaped after incident. Bherulal quoted that he and other injured persons have not received any compensation. He revealed that many people got indebted of moneylenders and sold ornaments to receive treatment. He politely said that he donot want any compensation from Government or offenders except peace. If other castes allow them to live in peace, would be great pleasure for them.

4.3.4 Case Study No. 4

(SC) Golipalasia (village), Mhow Police Station, Indore district, Date and Place of incident - 5.6.1996 – Golipalasia, Nature of incidence – Grievous Hurt (Worship).

The culprits were arrested and later released on bail. The case is pending in the court. Ratanlal expressed that he do not need anything from anybody but people belonging to down trodden should be allowed in temples for worship.

4.3.5 Case Study No. 5

(SC) Solsinda (village), Police Station Sawer, Indore district, Date and Place of incident - 13.4.1993 - Solsinda, Nature of incident – Grievous Hurt.
They lodged a complaint against Suresh, and his entire supporter. Police made inquiry and caught culprits. On the other side, Prabhat and his both brothers borne entire expenditure of their treatment. It was told that no other incident has occurred after this.

4.3.6 Case Study No. 6

(SC) Kudana (village), Sawer Police Station, Indore districts, **Date and Place of incident** - 18.6.1996 - Kundana, **Nature of incident** – Murder.

After the incident Ambaram filed a case against both the culprits. It is told that Vinod who was later released on bail whereas Ramlal is still in the imprisonment. Ambaram expressed that government has provided financial assistance of Rs. 1,50,000 (75%) advance was compensation to widow wife of Dinesh. But from sentimental point of view the entire family is in shocked.

4.3.7 Case Study No. 7

(SC) Mhow Police Station, Indore district, **Date and Place of incident** - 15.9.1993 – Mhow town. **Nature of incidence** – Abuse in the name of Caste (Humiliate).

He immediately rushed to police station and lodged a complaint against Sarwan Kumar. Police asked Vijay Kumar to come next day. On the other side, Sarwan Kumar also lodged complaint against Vijay Kumar. He blamed that Vijay Kumar has stolen money from his shop. Next day Vijay Kumar reached Police Station as police personnel asked him to come. After some time, Vijay Kumar took Session Court in handcuff. The court is about 1/2 km. away from the Police Station. Later on, Vijay Kumar's father gave bail to Vijay Kumar. The case is still pending in court. Vijay Kumar quoted that whenever he go for hearing, he has to pay Rs. 50 to lawyer. On the other side, Sarwan Kumar is interested to compromise due to fear of the Act. Vijay Kumar also looking
forward for judgment. He is also particular to teach a lesson to Sarwan Kumar against such humiliation.

4.3.8 Case Study No. 8

(SC) Jamodi (village), Hrijan Thana, Indore, Indore district, Date and Place of incident - 26.6.1994 - Jamodi, Nature of incidence – Abuse in the name of Caste (Humiliation).

Police arrested Ramchandra and he was kept under imprisonment for a week. After such, no other incident has taken place.

4.3.9 Case Study No. 9

(ST) Chitodiya (village), Taleda Police Station, District Bundi, Date and Place of incident - 15.7.1994 – Namana village, Nature of incident – Non-payment of Debt (Beating).

Police arrested both brothers and later released on bail. After such incident nobody came to Prabhulal and insist to pay debt. But Prabhulal is worried about his debt. On the other side, he has not received any assistant from government or offenders. He is seeking help to settle his debt.

4.3.10 Case Study No. 10

(ST) Yaswantnagar Talab (village), Mhow Police Station, Indore district, Date and Place of incident - 19.8.1994 – Yashwantnagar Talab, Nature of incident – Assault.

After the incident Heeralal and his son lodged a complaint against Manohar Thakur. Heeralal got nine stitching on his head. Heeralal expressed that he has not received any assistance from anybody. The case is pending in court. On the other hand, his son expressed that he still gets pain in his legs due to belaboured by police.
4.3.11 Case Study No. 11
(SC) Darjikaradiya (village), Sawer Police Station, Indore district, Date and Place of incident - 6.11.1995 - Darjikaradiya, Nature of incident - Injury (Travelling in Bus).

After such incident, Keshoram went to Sawar Police Station along with one of his village friends. He lodged complaint in Police Station. The case was also registered in Sessions court, Indore. After gap of 1½ year both came forward for compromise. Keshoram expressed that he got Rs. 5,000 financial assistance from government.

4.3.12 Case Study No. 12
(SC) Keshorai Patan village, Keshorai Patan Police Station, Bundi district, Date and Place of incident - 8.11.1994 - Keshorai Patan, Nature of incident - Rape (Hali - Worker).

Asha Bai went to Police Station. K. Patan and filed a case against Jabbar Mohammed. Later on, Police arrested Jabbar Mohammed and put him in imprisonment for a period of two months. After coming out from imprisonment he threatened to Ramswaroop that he should leave the village immediately otherwise he would take revenge. The remaining amount which Ramswaroop supposed to cover by rendering his services, was accepted by his younger brother. Ramswaroop left K. Pathan after such incident whereas his brother and widow mother are still staying in the same rented house at K. Pathan. Ramswaroop shifted to Moda village alongwith his wife Asha Bai and daughter.

4.3.13 Case Study No. 13
(SC) MES Colony Mhow, Mhow Police Station, Indore district, Date and Place of incident - 5.6.1993 - Mhow, Nature of incident - Rape.
On the incident night, around 12.00 midnight when Sunita was coming from her parent-in-law's house then three youths stopped her about an ½ km away from their resident. She was raped by three youths. Later on, Sunita reached her house and slept without telling anything's to her husband. Later on, Prahlad and Sunita both lodged a complaint in Police Station, Mhow. All three victims caught by police. Out of three culprits, two were living just near to their quarter and they were sons of Prahlad's colleagues, whereas another youth was living in town. All three youths were close friends. On the later stage, when the rape was proved then all three culprits were put in imprisonment.

4.3.14 Case Study No. 14

(SC) Dei (village) Dei Police Station, Bundi district, Date and Place of incident - 23.9.1996 – Dei, Nature of incident – Hurt (Land Dispute).

Nathu Mali wanted to captured Morpal's land. He started ploughing in Morpal's land. When Morpal came to know this fact then he immediately rushed to his filed. He asked Nathu Mali to stop ploughing in his field. They quarrel few minutes then Nathu Mali abused Morpal, in the name of caste. Then they started scuffling each other. Later on, Nathu Mali attacked on Morpal with iron rod. Morpal got hurt in his head. He was taken on Police Station and then hospital by other persons who were watching this incident. Morpal got four stitching on his head. The Circle Officer went to the site where the incident was occurred. Nathu Mali caught by Police but after three days he released on bail.

Morpal quoted that he has not received any compensation from anybody. Moreover, he spent Rs. 2000 for his treatment.

4.3.15 Case Study No. 15

(ST) Jajawar (village), Dai Police Station, Bundi district, Date and Place of incident - 11.8.1995 – Jajawar, Nature of incident – Abuse (Land Dispute).
One day Prabhulal's wife has gone to dump agriculture waste and cow dung in their land but Bherulal objected. He did not allow to dump waste material on land. He also pushed aside to Prabhulal's wife. She came to house and complained to her husband. Prabhulal immediately rushed to the site and asked Bherulal why he behaved like a crude person. But Bherulal did not listen to him and instead of that he abused to Prabhulal in the name of community. Later on, Prabhulal filed a complaint in Dai Police Station. The case entered in Session Court, Nainwa. But after one year, the case finalised in Lok Adalat. The lok adalat has asked them to compromise and allotted half-half (40x10 ft) portion of land each one of them.

4.3.16 Case Study No. 16

(SC) Rangnodiya (village), Sawer Police Station, Indore district, Date and Place of incident - 7.3.1996 – Rangnodiya village, Nature of incident – Assault (land dispute).

On the incident day, Arjun was sleeping in one of his field then both brothers namely Mangilal and Dulichnd reached to site. They found Arjun was sleeping on the same land then both started abusing to Arjun, they asked Arjun why he is sleeping on their land. When Arjun opposed them, he was beaten by a stick. Arjun got fractured on his right leg. He came to his house with a great difficulty. He told entire incident to his father. His father took him at Harijan Thana, Indore where he lodged a complaint against both brothers i.e. Mangilal and Dulichnd Gari. Police caught them and granted bail. Dayaram expressed that his son has not received any compensation from government. But later stage of field work when the researcher Dr. Sikligar, interacted with the officials of Harijan Kalyan Vibhag, Indore then they said that they are about to send DD of Rs. 5,000 as a compensation in favour of the victim.
4.3.17 Case Study No. 17
(SC) Lileda Vasyan (village), Taleda Police Station, Bundi district, Date and Place of incident - 16.10.1994 - Lileda Vaysan, Nature of incident - Grievous Hurt (Molestation).

One day evening, when Janiya Bai (wife to Rampal) has gone outside of the village for nature call. A youth of the same village namely Brij Mohan Teli who was following her. Later on, Brij Mohan reached nearby to Janiya Bai and caught her hand. Janiya Bai somehow got free from the clutches of Brij Mohan. She rushed towards her house. She was feared. She complained to her husband about incident. Her husband got irritated. He immediately proceeds to Brij Mohan's house along with his brother and uncle. They called Brij Mohan to come out from house. But instead of Brij Mohan other three persons came out with grumbling abuse words. Immediately they started attack on all the three people who went without tools. Rampal got injured on his hand. His brother also got injured on leg. They also removed his uncle's pagdi (cloth which tie on head). Somehow they escaped from the incident place. Later on, same night they went to Police Station and filed a case. All three culprits caught by police and later released on bail. Nobody has got any compensation including Janiya Bai in the above incident.

4.3.18 Case Study No. 18
(ST) Khadkad (village), Khadkad Police Station, Bundi district, Date and Place of incident - 20.2.1996 - Khadkad, Nature of incident - Grievous Hurt (Molestation).

Both offenders kept in imprisonment for three months and later released on bail. On the other side nobody has received any assistance from government. The case is pending in Session Court, Bundi.
4.3.19 Case Study No. 19
(SC) Karadiya (village), Mhow Police Station, Indore district, Date and Place of incident - 11.2.1993 – Karadiya, Nature of incident – Molestation.

On February 11, 1993, around 5.00 p.m. Sita Bai W/o Ram Singh has gone to collect mud from outside of the village. She was collecting mud from particular area where other women of the village used to collect mud. People of rural areas use mud as to repair walls and floors of Kuccha house. When Sita Bai about to carry basket of mud then a person namely Ramnarayan Patidar came on the site and asked why she collects mud from his land. Sita Bai made request to Ramnarayan that she want to repair her house. She requested to allow her to go. Next day morning Ramnarayan went to Sita Bai’s house. He entered straightway in her house. He found Sita Bai alone and caught her hand. He inquired about her husband. Sita Bai forcibly snatched her hand and came out from her house.

Sita Bai and her husband both went to police station and lodged a complaint against Ramnarayan. Ramnarayan brought to police station where he kept 5 hours in the custody. Later, he released on bail. After such incident no other incident took place: The case is pending in Session Court, Indore.

4.3.20 Case Study No. 20
(SC) Matunda (village), Bundi Sadar Police Station, Bundi district, Date and Place of incident - 8.5.1989 – Nim ka Kheda, Nature of incident – Assault (Marriage Procession).

The case is still pending in the Session Court, Bundi, Statement of all Baratis had been taken time to time. But nobody has received any compensation against injurious incident. Of course, offenders caught and later released on bail.
Apart from the above case studies, it is also found in study area that a Bunker youth of Surakhedi village had illicit relationship with Khati women of the same village. The Bunker family left Surakhedi village due to threaten by Khatis. He was brutally beaten twice before asking him to leave the village.²

4.4 SECTIONWISE EXAMPLES

As far as the study on cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it was very important to review the sectionwise examples as noted in

"Section 350 - Criminal force – Whoever intentionally uses force to any person, without that person's consent, in order to the committing of any offence, or intending by the use of such force to cause, or knowing it to be likely that by the use of such force he will cause injury, fear or annoyance to the person to whom the force is used, is said to use criminal force to that other.

4.4.1 Section 3, sub section (1) (iii) Acts derogatory to human dignity

In Khotle, (Taluka. Malvan, District. Ratnagiri, Maharashtra). Caste Hindus beat SCs and cruelly broke eye balls of one person for his embracing Buddhism.⁶

4.4.2 Section 503. Criminal Intimidation – Whoever threatens another with any injury to his person, reputation or property, or to the person or reputation of anyone in whom that person is interested, with intent to cause alarm to that person or to cause that person to do any act which is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which that person, is legally entitled to do, as the means of avoiding the execution of such threat, commits criminal intimidation.
4.4.3.1 **Intentional insult :- (a) At public place**

In Pullicode, District South Kanara in Karnataka SC's were summoned in the village court by the village Munsif but were not permitted to enter the court and made them to stand at a distance.

4.4.3.2 **(b) In Educational institutions**

In Peth, Taluka - Ambegao, District. Pune a Head Master, insults and ill-treats Buddhist teachers in his school. Even the students belonging to SC are made to sit outside the class rooms. Life of the teachers belonging to Buddhists and SCs miserable. Villagers are also harassing them being the teachers of the Caste-Hindu students.

4.4.3.3 **(c) In services**

In Nagpur District of Maharashtra State, a teacher happened to touch a water pot of the Caste Hindu worker who was asked to pay the price of the pot. He was allowed to leave the place only when other person paid the price of the pot on his behalf, as he had no money at the time.

4.4.4 **Sub section (1) (xii) Dominating position of police**

In District Yeotmal (Maharashtra) two policemen forcibly took a SC woman to police station who was waiting on the bus station for bus. Later on they raped her one after another.

4.4.5 **Sub section (1) (xiii) Pollution of water**

In Kolegaon, Taluka – Jafribad, District. Aurangabad, State – Maharashtra the drinking water well of Buddhists was polluted. Therefore, they requested Caste Hindu to give them drinking water, the denial of which forced them to drink water from the polluted well, as a result of which 11 Buddhists died. [Maratha, 29.9.1973]
4.4.6 Sub section (1) (xiv) "Denies customary right of passage"

In Vinhere, Taluka - Mahad, District. Kolaba, Maharashtra, Caste Hindus did not like Buddhists to pass nearby temple of Lord Shiva for bringing water. There was only one public drinking water well in the village which was also used by Buddhists. Hence, Buddhists were assaulted ruthlessly by Caste Hindus.

4.4.7 Sub section (1) (xiv) Passage of marriage party

In Tikhoi, District - Ahmednagar (Maharashtra) on 26th May 1959 a marriage party consisting of 200 Buddhists with few bullock carts entered the village gates. Therefore, Caste Hindus attacked the marriage party with stones, lathis and swords and injured many of the people.

In Ladgaon, District - Aurangabad, Caste Hindus prohibited marriage party of Buddhists because the bridgegroom was riding on a horse. Caste Hindu villagers attacked the marriage party and refused to give them anything in the village.

4.4.8 Sub section (1) (xiv) Obstruction in use or having access to place of public resort

4.4.8.1 (a) At hotels

In Shirala, Taluka - Shirala, District- Sangli, (Maharashtra) on Gandhi Jayanthi Day 1950, a SC entered a hotel but he was driven out by the hotel owner. He was beaten up by the hotel owner. He lodged a complaint with the police. Therefore, villagers declared boycott on entire SC locality.

In District Sangli of Maharashtra, the SCs were denied entry in hotel.
4.4.8.2 At public temple

In Davkhavan village, District - Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra, on 20.4.71 two SC persons were beaten and ill-treated by Caste Hindus for entering into the Hanuman temple.

In Sarkoli village, Taluka Pandharpur, District. Solapur, Maharashtra, on 5.2.1976 two SC persons were fined Rs. 500 each by the village Sarpanch for entering Bhairavnath and offering coconut in the temple.

In Taluk Mehakar, District. Buldhana, Maharashtra, on 21.6.1976 a SC Minister of Maharashtra was prevented from entering Balaji temple at Buldhana by the priest.

In Kasturi Puldano village (Nagpur, Maharashtra) Maharashtra SC Minister of Social Welfare was prohibited to enter the Balaji temple by temple priest.

4.4.8.3 At other public places

4.4.8.3.1 Sub section (1) (xv) – Force to leave village

At Sudhaghad, Mahagaon, District – Pune, Marharashtra, 500 Caste Hindus assaulted SC locality in surprise during the midnight when SCs were in fast sleep.

In Ausa, District-Osmanabad a SC was appointed as a teacher, but he was asked to quit the place as according to Hindus a SC cannot be a worthy to teach Caste Hindus. He was ordered to sit outside and take food. He was not given any accommodation in the village and was harassed by everyone. Ultimately he was forced to run away.
4.4.8.3.2 Sub section 2 (iv) – Burning of S.C. Colonies

At Mavali Taluka - Makhed, District - Nanded, Maharashtra due to construction of Manayad irrigation project, SCs and Dhangrars (Sheepers), erected their huts on elevated place. Therefore, their huts were burnt down by the Caste Hindus. (Maharashtra Times, 11/8/1964)

In Bhandup Mumbai, 30 huts of SCs were burnt wherein 9 SCs got severe burn injuries. (Lok Satta, 25/2/1967).

4.4.8.3.3 Sub section 2 (iv) – Burning and Looting S.C. Colonies

In Dhondgaon Degloor Taluka District Nanded, Maharashtra SCs locality was attacked by caste Hindus during night, their belongings were looted, their houses were set on fire wherein a SC girl was burnt on death. (Marathwada, Aurangabad - 24-12-1975).

4.5 CRIME AND PUNISHMENT: TRYING TIMES FOR TRIBLE PEOPLE

The contents of an article by former Union Secretary are noted here.

"Tribal discontent and violence have been making news once again. A number of states are bearing the burnt of it. Recent, news reports show that such violence has now reached Mumbai's doorsteps. Violence against Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) too has been on the increase in a number of states. The combined population of SCs and STs accounted for 25 per cent of the total in 1991. The tribal population of India (67.8 million) is larger than that of any other country in the world. In fact, it is almost equal to the total population of 19 countries with a substantial tribal population. The tribal population in India is more than the total population of France and Britain and about four times that of Australia. Crimes against these large but vulnerable sections of society should, therefore, be a matter of serious concern."
REFERENCES:

1. Kamble N.D. Atrocities on Scheduled Castes in Post Independent India. 1981 -X to XVI.

2. Sikligar P.C. Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Prevention and Implementation, pp. 35 to 62.
