3.1: Introduction

Being Balmikis, Dalits are the casualties of hardships in various circles of life. To defeat chronicled segregation of Dalits, India has found a way to engage the Dalits through Constitutional arrangements, ensures, authoritative authorizations, and strategy measures and so forth. Strengthening is the improvement of the political, social, monetary or profound quality of people and groups. Strengthening encompasses creating and constructing limits of people, groups to influence them to some portion of the standard society. Instruction is the methods by which social orders have been known ever, to become out of persecution to vote based interest and inclusion. It is an effective apparatus for strengthening of person. It is characteristic for human identity. It conveys both characteristic and in addition instrumental esteems. This strengthening ought to be there for all. Talking decisively, the underestimated group has been the most influenced in the entire procedure. It isn't so much that the legislature has not done anything besides rather what can be the exceptionally base is the way that the usage at the very ground level is extremely poor. Today, with the landing of Panchayati Raj framework it has by one means or another given different sorts of opportunities to the minimized group. Yet at the same time they are influenced by the endless loop of the general public.

3.2: Constitutional Provisions

The Indian Constitution, in its bill of rights certifications of all nationals’ essential common and political rights and key opportunities. Likewise the Constitution has unique arrangements
disallowing separation in light of rank. These arrangements are found under the privilege to
fairness (Article 15, 16 and 17). The Right Against Exploitation (Article 23) social and
instructive rights (Article 29:2) and disallowance against disappointment in decisions in light
of one's religion, race, position or sex (Article 325).

Article 330 and 333 allow Center and Bidhan Sabha to keep the seats reserved for individuals
from the backward communities i.e., SCs and STs in light of their populace in every supporter.

Article 338 and 338A provides for the establishment of two separate national commissions
for SCs and STs.\(^1\) Article 341 provides for the President in consultation with the Governors
of units concerned specifying the Scheduled Castes in respect of each State by public
notification. The notification cannot be varied except by Union Legislature.\(^2\) The Indian
Constitution opts for the establishment of a clean and neutral or unbiased social appeal. It has
built up a peculiar characteristic of legislation. It is itself a fundamental rule.

Indian Constitution is a brilliant tranquillity of social building, which gives unique, defends
of backward communities namely STs and SCs, keep up just and adjust in the general public
and certification of social harmony and to fill in as a compelling means for societal blue
printing.

In its endeavour that the State has committed to advance the welfare of the discouraged
communities and protect the social demand in which social, economical and political to meet
balance with various spectrum of society. The privileges and immunities of the Scheduled
Castes and Scheduled Tribes are seen to be secured to begin with, the needless rights. These

\(^2\) Ibid.
rights apply out and out to each and every citizen and also to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes however this to be done by hook and crook.

Various particular arrangements has likewise been fused in the Constitution, defending particularly the social, fiscal, enlightening and political opportunities of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For safe guarding different financial interests give, that remained in reverse, abused, immature and to shield them from misuse and barbarities, being done in our constitution. Giving certain advantages to the groups, under our purview to empower them to rise to the occasions with whatever remains of the general public in all kinds of different backdrops.

3.3: Legislative Enactments

To satisfy the sacred arrangements relating to Scheduled Castes, the country has enacted different laws to ensure their rights which incorporate the insurances of Civil Rights (Anti-untouchability) Act 1955, the Bonded Labour Abolition Act 1989, and Rules 1995, The Employment of Manual Scavenger and Construction of Dry Latrines Prohibition Act 1933, and the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and the Rehabilitation Act 2013, and diverse land change ways to redistribute assemble land to the landless. Finally, to screen usage of same to these laws, the Central government built up the National Commission for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and the National Human Rights Commission in the mid-1990s in its last century.

3.4: Implementation and Authorization of Laws

Absence of agrarian land for development is a noteworthy obstruction to advance among Dalits. They turn out to be financially helpless, they are passionately is abused by upper and

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center position arrive rulers, their absence of portrayal in political space. From 1970s to 1984, 34.9 million sections of land were ceded to agriculturists but out which only 0.5% was conferred to under privileged Dalits (NCDHR, 2006). The NCDHR investigate rank, race as well as the earth conderence against bigotry (WCAR) demonstrates that out the expected 30 million hectares of surplus land, just 705 million sections of land have been announced overflow, and just a little segment has been imparted to the down trodden Dalits masses. Huge tracts of land are being sold well underneath showcase incentive to multinational partnerships and the World Bank, which has brought about the relocation of numerous Dalits and adivasis from their own particular habitation (NCDHR, 2006) Shah, Meander Thoat Desphande and Baviskar (as refered to in NCDHR, 2006) found that Dalits in 21% of the towns studied was denied access to normal property assets (CRPS, for example, lands and completed wetlands. The restricted access to land and capital because of the progressing victimization Dalits has brought about of more prominent levels of neediness among these gatherings. For instance, the level of destitution was accounted for to be 60% among agrarian workers, a larger part of whom, are Dalits.

3.5: Extraordinary Provisions

The Constitution of India has acknowledged the goals of correspondence plus equity in the socio-political field. On the basis of religion, race, or place of birth, no segregation was being annulled by it. It is in conformity with the constitution has rejected the its part in the legislature based on caste, religion etc.

In Chapter IV under the Directive Principles of State Policy, to be more precise, Article 46 of Indian Constitution took adequate care for the progress of the backward feeble segments of

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the general populace particularly STs and SCs and shield this section of people from the fasten of societal treachery.

Whatever arrangements made by the State can't be tested on the grounds of being segregation. Part III of the Constitution ensuring crucial rights containing numerous arrangements in the insurance of minority rights.

Article 14 assurances to each individual the privilege not to be denied equity, under the careful gaze of the law or identical security of laws. Article 15 forbids separation by State on the grounds just of religion, race, rank, and so on, concerning access to open spots. Nothing in this Article should keep from making any special courses of action for the progress of socially and informatively in turn around classes of locals or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Article 16 ensures correspondence of chance in issues of open business. It forbids segregation in regard of open work on grounds just of religion, race, rank and so forth however the State can reserve a spot of arrangement of posts in favour of any retrogressive class of natives not sufficiently spoke to in the administration under the State. Here it is imperative to call attention to that after the arrangement of Trinamool Congress government in West Bengal under the authority of Miss Mamata Banerjee, as Chief Minister more opening has been topped off under the State Government which were saved for the SCs and STs, since 2011, it is to be specified that before her administration, i.e., under the residency of the CPI (M) drove Left Front Government, these posts were continued pending.

The most exceptional element of our Constitution with respect to the upliftment of the Dalits is the incorporation of Article 17 which sets down ‘Untouchability’ is prohibited and its training in any shape is illegal. The implementation of any inability emerging out of ‘Untouchability’ might be an offense culpable as per law, in the Constitution. The commentators may have other feeling not to fuse this article in the arrangement to Right to
Equality in light of the way that it didn't ensure any privilege to the retrogressive classes and groups of the general public in the genuine feeling of the term yet there is no pick up saying the reality, that, the illness like untouchability is the more unsafe than disease which kept a sizable part of the people from the standard. In this sense the incorporation of Article 17, has prepared for appreciating rights to the alleged untouchable from a negative perspective. In spite of the fact that the act of untouchability is restricted yet it is still practice in either shape. Article 19(6) approves the State to force sensible limitations on the key rights ensured by conditions (d), (e), and (f), of Article 19 for the assurance of interests of any Scheduled Tribes.\(^5\)

Article 330 and 342 makes exceptional arrangements for safe-guarding interests of Scheduled standings and Scheduled Tribes. The Constitution does not characterize with reference to who are the people who have a place with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Article 341 and 342, in any case, engage the President to draw up a rundown of these positions and clans. Under Article 341 the President after discussion with Governor of the concerned State, determine the ranks, races, or clans of gatherings inside positions, races or clans for the reasons for their Constitution. In the event that such notices is in regard of a State it should be possible after interview with Governor of the State concerned. Any consideration or prohibition from the President's as notice of any rank, race, or clan cause done by the parliament by law.\(^6\)

3.6: Formation of National Commission for reserved Caste

The Amended Article 338 accommodates the foundation of a National Commission for the Scheduled Caste. The Commission should comprise of a Chairman, Vice Chairman and three different individuals. The Chairman, Vice Chairman and individuals from the Commission


\(^6\) Ibid. Pp. 663.
should be named by the President of India. The states of administration and residency of office of the individuals from the Commission should be, for example, President may by run decide Clause (2) and (3.)

**Elements of Commission:**

It should be the obligation of the Commission to-

1. Explore and screen all issues relating to the secure for SCs and STs under the Constitution and some other law or demand of the governing body and to survey the working of such protects.

2. Inquire into particular protests concerning the hardship of rights and protects of SCs and STs.

3. Participate and counsel on arranging procedure of financial improvement of SCs and STs to assess the advance of their advancement under the Union and State.

4. Present to the President reports upon the working of those shields yearly and at such others times as the Commission regard fit.

5. Make proposals for the measures that ought to be taken by the Center and State for the successful usage of those shields and different measures for the assurance, welfare and financial improvement of the SCs and STs.

6. Discharge such different intersections for assurance, welfare and improvement and progression of SCs and STs as the President may subject to the arrangements of any law made by parliament, by govern indicate Clause (5).

The President should make every single such report be laid before every place of parliament alongside an update clarifying the move made or proposed to be gone up against the
suggestions identifying with the Union. Comparative move will be made by the Governor of the State in the event that it is worried about any issue identifying with a reason to a State, Clause (6) and (7).

While examining any issue under such Clause (a) and (b) of Clause (5) the commission should have all the energy of a common court and specifically in regard of the accompanying issues

- Summoning and upholding the participation of any individual from any piece of India and looking at him on pledge.
- Requiring the disclosure and creation of any report.
- Receiving confirmation on davit.
- Requisitioning any open record or duplicate thereof from any court or office.
- Issuing Commissions for the examination of witnesses and archives.

Some other issue which the President may, by control, decide Clause (8).

The Union and State governments should counsel the Commission on all significant strategy matters influencing SCs and STs, Clause (90). The Commission might have energy to manage its own particular method, Clause (4).

In this Article reference to the Scheduled Castes ought to be made an interpretation of as incorporating references to such in switch classes as the President may, on the report of a commission chose under Clause (1) of Article 340 by decide and moreover to the Anglo-Indian Community, Clause 10.\(^7\)

### 3.7: Constitution of Commission

\(^7\) Ibid. Pp. 665-66.
The Commission should comprise of a Chairman, Vice Chairman and other three individuals. The individuals from the Commission might be named by the President. The states of administrations and residency of the individuals from Commission should be, for example, the President might decide to run for Scheduled Tribes. The obligations and energy of the Commission for Scheduled Tribes are the same as the Commission for the Scheduled Castes, under Article 338 of the Constitution.

The President numerously whenever and might at the termination of ten years from the initiation of the Constitution. Choose a Commission to give an account of the organization of the booked territories and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the State, Article 339 (1). The request of the President may characterize the organization, power and methodology of the Commission and may contain such coincidental or subordinate arrangements the President may think about important or alluring. The social government is likewise approved to offer headings to a State with regards to the illustration up and execution of planned determined toward the path to be basic for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the State, Article 339(2).

The arrangement and protections for Backward Classes and particularly for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) have been consolidated in the Constitution of India. The protections are in the field of social, financial, political, instructive and administrations under the State for the general population having a place with these groups for their advancement. Who constitute Scheduled Castes and how the Castes booked are contained under Articles 366 (24) and 341 of the Constitution.

3.8: Safeguards for Scheduled Castes

The protections gave to Scheduled Castes and assembled in the accompanying wide heads:

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8 Ibid. Pp. 666.
• Social Safeguards
• Financial Safeguards
• Instructive and Cultural Safeguards
• Political Safeguards
• Administration Safeguards

3.8.1: Social Safeguards

Articles 17, 23, 24 and 25(2) (b)

Articles 17, 23, 24 and 25(2) (b) of the Constitution charges the State to give social protections to Scheduled Castes. Article 17 identifies with annulment of untouchability being polished in the public eye. The parliament sanctioned the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Casted and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 to handle the issue of untouchability, which is being rehearsed against Scheduled Castes.

Article 23

This Article disallows movement in individuals and 'begar' and other comparable types of constrained work and gives that any repudiation of this arrangement might be an offense culpable as per law. In spite of the fact that there is no particular says about the Scheduled Castes in this Article however lion's share of the reinforced work originate from SCs. Subsequently, this Article has unique hugeness for them. The parliament established Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 for recognizable proof, freedom and recovery of reinforced workers.

Article 24

Article 24 gives that no youngster beneath the age of 14 years might be utilized to work in any production line or mine or occupied with some other dangerous business. Indeed, even in
this Article, there is no particular specify about SCs yet significant bit of youngster work occupied with unsafe business have a place with SCs.

**Article 25 (2) (b)**

The Article gives that Hindu religious foundations of an open character should be opened to all classes and segments of Hindus. The term Hindu incorporates people claiming Sikh, Jain and Buddhist religion.

**3.8.2: Economic Safeguards**

Articles 23, 24 and 46 frame some portion of the financial protections for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled clans. The arrangements of Article 23 and 24 have just been talked about in before passages.

**Article 46**

This Article States that, "The State might advance with exceptional care the instructive and monetary interests of the weaker areas of the general population, and specifically, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and should shield them from social foul play and all types of misuse'.

**3.8.3: Educational and Cultural Safeguards:**

**Article 15(4)**

Article 15(4) and Article 46 of the Constitution enables the State to make exceptional arrangements for the progression of any socially and instructively in reverse classes of nationals and for Scheduled Castes. The bearings revered in the Constitution have been reflected in different five year designs which have tried to raise the level of instruction among
the Dalits in the first and second five year designs. The instructive plans presented for Dalits were as follows.

1. Scholarships (pre-matric and post matric)

2. Opening of schools in Dalits territories.


4. Opening of private schools, balwadis, group focuses, and so forth.

Bit by bit the extent of projects for instructive improvement in the different five year design periods expanded. A mid-term evaluation of the fourth arrangement uncovered that almost 50% of the regressive classes’ division allotment 48% was for the most part spent on instructive program alone. The example of instructive projects for the Scheduled Castes of the administration of India and of the State governments is given underneath.

**Under Union Government**

1. Post matric grants

2. Pre matric grants for the offspring of those occupied with unclean occupations

3. Boys and young ladies lodgings

4. Book banks

5. Upgradation of benefits of SC/ST understudies

6. Coaching and associated plans

7. National abroad grant and passed gifts for higher examinations abroad
8. Grants in help to deliberate associations in increments to these, two plans in the focal area have likewise been affirmed, viz.

9. Educational complex in low proficiency pockets for advancement of ladies' education in Dalit regions

10. Special instructive improvement programs for Scheduled Caste young ladies having a place with low instructive level.

These projects are notwithstanding the exceptional pushed given to the weaker areas in the general projects for instructive advancement like opening of schools, running of non-formal training (NFE) focuses and grown-up instruction focuses plans of activity writing board, upgradation of value of the Dalit understudies and so forth with the exception of the national abroad grant plot, all other are of the sort was similarly sharing premise between the centre and the States.  

**Under State Government**

1. Scholarships and stipends at different levels

2. Supply of course books, stationary, hardware, sports materials

3. Administration of balwadis, grade schools, center schools, higher auxiliary schools and utterance prize to understudies

4. Residential schools

5. Amenities to sheets in private inns and money related help for sharing rental lodging

6. Hostels and reservations of seats as a rule lodgings

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7. Merit grants

8. Expanses of those concentrate in state funded schools

9. Reimbursement of examination charges and educational cost expenses at various level of instruction

10. Excursions

11. Mid day Meals

12. Loans to understudies for carrying on instruction

13. Vocational specialty classes

14. Introduction of present day exchanges and preparing habitats for independent work

15. Coaching and think about focuses

16. Awards to instruct

17. Houses for instructors

What's more the priests of instruction, work and agribusiness and the University Grants Commission have additionally been giving different offices to Dalit understudies to be specific-

Reservation of seats in Educational Institution including Engineering and Medical College's, Technical Institutions, Sainik Schools and Navodaya Vidyalaya Kendriya Vidyalayas.

**Unwinding grants and cooperation’s**

There is no different program for honour of Scholarships/stipends to the Dalits understudies under the service of training. Be that as it may, reservations have been made for the Dalit
understudies at pre matric level under the two after plans of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.¹⁰

3.8.4: Political Safeguards

Reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the neighbourhood assemblages of the States/UTs, Legislative Assemblies of the State and in Parliament are given in the Constitution of India as takes after:

**Article 243D Reservation of Seats**

(1) Seats might be held for (a) the Scheduled Castes; and (b) the Scheduled Tribes in each Panchayat and the quantity of seats so saved should bear, as almost as might be, a similar extent to the aggregate number of seats to be filled by coordinate decision in that Panchayat as the number of inhabitants in the Scheduled Castes in that Panchayat zone or of the Scheduled Tribes in that Panchayat territory bears to the aggregate populace of that region and such seats might be apportioned by turn to various voting demographics in a Panchayat.

(2) Not Less than 33% of the aggregate number of seats held under Clause (1) should be saved for ladies having a place with the Scheduled Castes or, as the case might be the Scheduled Tribes.

(3) Not short of what 33% (counting the quantity of seats saved for ladies having a place the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the aggregate number of seats to be filled by

coordinate decision in each Panchayat should be saved for ladies and such seats might be designated by pivot to various electorates in a Panchayat.

**Article 243T Reservation of Seats:**

(1) Seats might be saved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in each Municipality and the quantity of seats so saved should bear, as about as might be, a similar extent to the aggregate number of seats to be filled by coordinate race in that Municipality as the number of inhabitants in the Scheduled Castes in the Municipal territory or of the Scheduled Tribes in the Municipal region bears to the aggregate populace of that region and such seats might be distributed by revolution to various voting public in a Municipality.

(2) Not short of what 33% of the aggregate number of seats saved under statement (1) might be held for ladies having a place with the Scheduled Castes or, all things considered, the Scheduled Tribes.

(3) Not short of what 33% (counting the quantity of seats saved for ladies having a place with the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the aggregate number of seats to be filled by coordinate race in each Municipality might be held for ladies and such seats might be allocated by turn to various voting demographics in a Municipality.

(4) The workplaces of Chairpersons in the Municipalities might be saved for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and ladies in such way as the Legislature of State may, by law, give.

(5) The reservation of seats under Clauses (1) and (2) and the reservation of workplaces of Chairpersons (other than the booking for ladies) under Clause (4) might stop to have impact on the termination of the period determined in Article 334.
(6) Nothing in the Part might keep the Legislature of a State from making any arrangement for reservation of seats in any Municipality or workplaces of Chairpersons in the Municipalities for in reverse class of subjects.

Article 330 Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People:

(1) Seats might be held in the House of the People for –

(a) The Scheduled Castes;

(b) The Scheduled Tribes with the exception of the Scheduled Tribes in the independent regions of Assam; and

(c) The Scheduled Tribes in the self-ruling areas of Assam.

(2) The quantity of seats saved in any State or Union Territory for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes under Clause (1) might bear, as about the same number of be, a similar extent to the aggregate number of seats apportioned to that State or Union Territory in the House of the People as the number of inhabitants in the Scheduled standings in the State or Union region or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State or Union Territory or part of the State or Union domain, all things considered, in regard of which seats are so saved, bears to the aggregate populace of the State or Union Territory.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in Clause (2), the quantity of seats saved in the House of the People for the Scheduled Tribes in the independent regions of Assam should bear to the aggregate number of seats allocated to that State an extent at the very least the number of inhabitants in the Scheduled Tribes in the said self-ruling areas bears to the aggregate populace of the State.
Clarification:- In this Article and in Article 332, the articulation "populace" implies the populace as found out at the last going before enumeration of which the important figures have been distributed:

Given that the reference in the Explanation to the last going before registration of which the important figures have been distributed should, until the point that the applicable figures for the main statistics taken after the year 2000 have been distributed, be translated as reference to the 1971 Census.

Article 332 Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States:

(1) Seats may be held for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes except for the Scheduled Tribes in the self-overseeing region of Assam, in the Legislative Assembly of each State.

(2) Seats may be held furthermore for the self-overseeing region in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam.

(3) The amount of seats held for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of any State under Clause (1) may bear, as about as may be, a comparative degree to the total number of seats in the Assembly as the quantity of tenants in the Scheduled Castes in the State or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State or part of the State, everything considered, in respect of which seats are so spared, bears to the total people of the State.

Article 334 Reservation of Seats and uncommon portrayal to stop following sixty years:

Despite anything in the previous arrangements of this Para, the arrangements of this Constitution identifying with:-
The reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the State; and

The portrayal of the Anglo-Indian people group in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States by selection, might stop to have impact on the lapse of a time of sixty years from the beginning of the Constitution:

3.8.5: Service Safeguards

Administration Safeguards are contained in Article 16(4), 16(4A), and 335. In the year 2001, the Parliament through Constitution (Eighty-fifth Amendment) Act, 2001 changed the courses of action contained in Article 16(4A) for the words: "in issues of progression to any class" the words "in issues of headway, with extensive status, to any class" has been substituted. The effect of this redress is that the SCs/STs propelled sooner than their accomplice when all is said in done grouping by morals of reservation procedure ought to be higher positioning than general arrangement in the propelled scale/post.

3.11.2: Provision of Reservation:

It is sensibly trusted that the uncommon shields gave under Article 15(4) and Article 16(4) are the major privileges of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution of India. Accordingly they are compulsory, sacred and unalterable.

Reservations and Facilities in Educational Institutions

Along these lines, far as reservation in instructive foundation is concerned the important arrangements under the Constitution are as under:
Article 15(1): the state might not oppress any national on grounds just of religion, race, position, sex, and place of birth or any of them.

Article 15(4): Nothing in this article or proviso (2) of Article 29 should keep the state from making any exceptional arrangement for the headway of any socially and instructively in reverse classes of resident or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.\(^\text{11}\)

3.9: Legal Rights of Dalits

Uncommon social establishments have come into compel every once in a while for SCs with a specific end goal to maintain the sacred order and shield the interests of Dalits in India. The major lawful establishments at the national level are: (I) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955; (ii) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 was instituted in promotion of Article 17 of the constitution to annul untouchability and its training in any shape.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was brought into constrain from 30th January 1990 to check and stop violations against SCs/STs by people having a place with different groups. These authorizations have expanded the positive segregation for SCs and STs to the field of criminal law in as much as they recommend punishments that are more stringent than the comparing offenses under Indian corrective code (IPC) and different laws. Extraordinary Courts have been set up in real states for expedient trial of cases enlisted solely under these Acts.

**Classification of violations:**

The wrongdoings against people having a place with Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are extensively ordered under two noteworthy heads:

1. Under the Indian Penal Code (IPC): (I) Murder (ii) Hurt (iii) Rape

2. Kidnapping and snatching (v) Dacoity (vi) Robbery (vii) Arson

3. Others (other grouped IPC violations)

Under Special Laws (SL)


The infringement under IPC, for instance, `murder', `hurt', `rape', et cetera or under Special Acts, for instance, "The Protection of Civil Rights Act" and "The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act" are presently consolidated into general bad behaviours uncovered under IPC and SLLs independently and have been discussed in detail in the previous parts. The specific infringement against SCs/STs discussed in the going with entries are a fundamental piece of total bad behaviours however separated freely for better comprehension of bad behaviours submitted against SCs and STs.

The data on infringement against SCs/STs are being joined with course of action for area astute specifying of these bad behaviours with affect from the year 2001. Cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act have been disengaged for SCs and STs to have clear photograph of the impressive number of infringement against each class. Total aggregates of data open on month to month introduce were used for examination till 2000 which did not perceive honest to goodness or false cases, thusly, the event of bad behaviour itemized in the year 2001 and later years may not be for all intents and purposes indistinguishable with figures of earlier years. The 'Bad behaviour Rate' for infringement submitted against SCs and
STs, has been processed using only the quantity of occupants in SC and ST independently in light of the Population Census 2011.

**Effectiveness of the Legal and Administrative System to manage Atrocities on Dalits:**

Given the generally more incessant event of outrages on dalits in the rustic belt, the capacity of the group to encounter upward versatility is influenced altogether. Not exclusively do these episodes influence the financial existence of the dalits yet the nonappearance of auspicious discipline of the guilty parties makes a tolerant domain for comparable cases in future. The state could assume a noteworthy part in this circle by improving the level of viable administration, to be specific, by fortifying peace hardware. A quick transfer of cases is the essential necessity for limiting violations on the group.

**3.10: Human Rights Perspective**

**3.10.1: Caste and the Human Rights Treaty Bodies**

The human rights course of action checking bodies have attracted with the issue of standing, especially since 1996, when CERD communicated that rank based partition was a kind of plunge based isolation concerning India’s state report. The going with territory looks response to the reports got from the South Asian countries that assistance a position system by four sheets of trustees: the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and studies their sense of duty regarding the recognizing evidence of standing based isolation as a significant wellspring of human rights encroachment. The region moreover takes a gander at what cures the Committees have proposed towards the transfer of station based isolation. The keep going subsection on
standing and value examines the specific issue of position favouritism in the police and in the legitimate.

3.10.2: The Human Rights Committee

India endorsed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) on 10 April 1979. The Covenant guarantees against isolation of any kind in its article 26, incorporating partition in light of 'social source'. In 1997, the Human Rights Committee (HRC) found that India was dismissing its responsibilities under the ICCPR through its treatment of the Dalits.

It is noted that:

*with worry that notwithstanding measures taken by the administration, individuals from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and in addition alleged in reverse classes and ethnic and national minorities keep on enduring serious social separation and to experience the ill effects of numerous infringement of their rights under the Covenant, including between alia between station savagery, reinforced work and segregation of various types. It laments that the accepted propagation of the rank framework settles in social contrasts and adds to these infringement.*

The HRC endorsed that India get furthermore measures including informative tasks at the national and state levels to fight a wide range of exploitation these powerless social events, according to article 2(1) and article 26 of the Covenant.

The HRC must continue denouncing rank based division under article 26 of the Covenant through the state declaring philosophy. Since 1997, the Committee has not had the occasion to review a report from India or Nepal, and at the period of its idea of India's 1997 report, the overall advancement against rank based division was tolerably young. Exactly when such an

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occasion emerges, the Committee must supplement made by the other settlement checking bodies and the UN Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights by perceiving remaining as a vital wellspring of the foreswearing of normal and political rights, notwithstanding formal non-partition laws.

The Committee should recognize and rebuke particularly the encroachment of the benefit to 'approach protection of the law' in India under article 26 of the Covenant. Since the 1990s, brutality against Dalits in India has raised definitely as a result of creating Dalit rights advancements. In the region of 1995 and 1997, an aggregate of 90,925 cases were enrolled with police the nation over as bad behaviours and barbarities against Scheduled Castes. The UN Sub-Commission's Working Paper on Work and Descent-based Discrimination saw that: 'the hulks submitted – slaughter, strike, mutilation, incendiaryism et cetera – are segregated goes about and in addition could even be shows of mass violence presented by volunteer armed force packs used by the higher stations.

India's National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has uncovered that these cases consistently can be sorted as one of three classes; cases relating to the demonstration of 'untouchability' and attempts to challenge the social demand; cases relating to arrive question and demands for minimum wages; and examples of horrifying presences by police and boondocks experts. Position Hindus and non-Dalits can utilize a great deal of utilization over adjacent police, area associations and even state governments. This utilization in a general sense hinders the capable execution of the statutory game plans of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989.

The control of the 1989 Act, and the failure to charge barbarities against Dalits under its terms, is outlined in the Supreme Court example of State of Kerala v. Appu Balu, where the
court found: 'More than 75% of the cases under the [Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) 1989] Act are completing off with pardon at all levels.'

In its August 2000 Resolution, the UN Sub-Commission on the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights requested that legislatures ensure: Suitable lawful punishments and assents, including criminal approvals, are recommended for and connected to all people or elements inside the ward of the Governments concerned who might be found to have occupied with practices of segregation based on work and plunge.\(^{13}\)

The sacred and statutory bodies in India, for example, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and the National Human Rights Commission, have over and again affirmed the disappointment of her established and statutory laws intended to secure the Dalits. The UN Sub-Commission's Working Paper on Work and Descent-based Discrimination featured this, and expressed: *The laws are there, yet there is a reasonable absence of will with respect to law implementation officers to make a move attributable to station bias on their part or yielding appeared to higher-rank culprits.*\(^{14}\)

It is anticipated from the Committee that it will perceive the pervasiveness of station, especially in India and Nepal, to a considerably more noteworthy degree than it did in 1994 and 1997, given the developing narrative proof indicating position as a perpetual wellspring of separation and refusal of common and political rights. Article 26 is by and large methodically disregarded in those states gatherings to the Covenant.

**3.11: Position of Balmikis in Empowerment Process**

Different ranks among the Scheduled Caste in various parts of India and inspected concerning their regions spread and local fixations. As per the 1971 statistics the Scheduled

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\(^{13}\) UN Doc. E/CN.4/SUB.2/RES/2000/4. Para. 3

Caste populace India represented 14.6 percent of the aggregate populace of the nation. Be that as it may, the Scheduled Caste populace is a long way from being a solitary homogenous gathering there are upwards of 612 standings, each having a high level of word related specialization and likewise getting a charge out of an alternate status inside Scheduled Caste individuals. The quantity of positions fluctuates from at least three in the State of Sikkim. It is intriguing to take note of that a rank playing out similar capacities is referred to distinctively in various States as in the event of Balmikis or Bhangis. Truth be told, terminology of the Scheduled Castes appears to differ to a great extent because of the semantic assortment our nation has.

Strengthening is the upgrade of the political, social, financial or profound quality of people and groups. Strengthening conceals creating and constructing limits of people, groups to influence them to some portion of the standard society. Instruction is the methods by which social orders have been known ever, to become out of mistreatment to popularity based cooperation and inclusion. It is an intense apparatus for strengthening of person. It is natural for human identity. It conveys both inherent and in addition instrumental esteems. This strengthening ought to be there for all. Talking unequivocally, the underestimated Balmiki people group has been the most influenced in the entire procedure. It isn't so much that the legislature has not done anything other than rather what can be the extremely base is the way that the execution at the very ground level is exceptionally poor. Today, the approaching of Panchayati Raj framework has by one means or another given different sorts of chances to the minimized Balmiki people group. Yet they are influenced by the endless loop of the general public.

The possibility of strengthening in its present utilization is new, yet it is as often as possible utilized as a part of late talks on improvement. It might be conjured in essentially any specific situation: in talking about human rights, about fundamental needs, about monetary security,
about limit working, about ability development or about the states of an honourable social presence. This thought is additionally utilized as a part of the setting of the upliftment of the minimized, chaotic and other distraught areas of society. All things considered, persecuted gatherings, for example, chaotic specialists, poor workers, innate individuals, dalits and ladies are altogether occupied with a battle for power and judge the advancement procedure for their own encounters. Along these lines strengthening speaks to the deepest desires of the underestimated bunches for a social situation free of imbalances disfavouring them in various circles of life. The denied individuals and their associations at grassroots level are endeavouring persistently to understand their fantasies and trusts in a superior future and engaged life.

Strengthening alludes to making limits in the people or gatherings to take an interest effectively in their own welfare. Hypothetically, strengthening ought to be a procedure that causes individuals to pick up control over their lives through bringing issues to light, making a move and working with a specific end goal to practice more prominent control. As Jo Rowlands says, 'it is about the people having the capacity to expand utility and utilize the open doors accessible to them without or in spite of imperatives of structure and state'. As indicated by Gutierrez, 'it is the way toward expanding individual, relational or political power so people, families and groups can make a move to enhance their circumstance'. Accordingly strengthening alludes to building capacities among people and gatherings through which they end up independent and sorted out.

Strengthening is identified with certain setting in Indian culture. Basically, that setting is the logical inconsistency between various levelled social request and a just political framework. Verifiable in the possibility of strengthening is sure hypothesis of social change, specifically of progress from a various levelled to a populist sort of society or in a somewhat extraordinary dialect, from a highborn to a popularity based kind of it. In this way
strengthening assumes social change through the improvement of energy. Among the distinctive means proposed to accomplish this objective, strengthening through the development of the municipal, political and social privileges of citizenship is vital. It is a method for looking for strengthening inside the majority rule political process. Another path, as in our nation, is by giving as broadly as could be expected under the circumstances, shares based on group, position and sexual orientation. On the off chance that we break down strengthening of the weaker segments in the light of the previously mentioned ways, we find that the legislature and common society have regularly attempted sincere endeavours in ensuring these rights to them. Be that as it may, they keep on remaining weakened and one of the fundamental obstacles in their strengthening is the customary social ethos which limits their inclusion out in the open basic leadership process.\footnote{Chaturvedi, Saransh. (2016). *Empowerment of Marginalized Section (Women, Dalit, Tribal) and their Participation*. The World Journal on Juristic Polity. August 2016.}

Balmikis strengthening is multi-dimensional as in it happens inside social, monetary, political and social circles. These measurements don't really move together at a similar pace or even a similar way. Two investigations can take a gander at a similar marvel, yet think of various conclusions relying upon the measurements of strengthening they measure. In this way, one might say that enabling Balmiki people group happens at different levels, for example, individual, gathering and group itself.

**3.11.1: Social Empowerment**

The focal point of social strengthening is on working up social capacities, economic wellbeing and openings among Balmiki people, classes and groups who are denied access to these essential parts of social life. The source of Balmiki minimization in Indian setting is profoundly established in the social structure of Indian culture where segregation in view of position, class and sexual orientation is to a great extent pervasive from time immemorial.
Despite the fact that the Constitution has given a few arrangements to social protections of the Balmiki people group yet regardless it experiences the thoughts of virtue and contamination overseeing the social standings of various positions and genders; men and ladies were considered to be of unequal good worth just like the diverse Varnas; and the social chain of importance was supported by a lawful request in which benefits and handicaps were precisely regulated by station and sexual orientation.  

Social strengthening is gone for social change from a various levelled to a majority rule sort of society where the equivalent privileges of all people are perceived. It is about the change of the current social structure by giving better training, medicinal services framework, business openings, government disability measures and so forth to those individuals who are denied of these advantages.

3.11.2: Economic Empowerment

It is the procedure by which better financial development and access to monetary assets are produced and improved to this very group individuals. Without a doubt, being a financially in reverse group, they do not have each one of those dynamic characteristics that help and manage monetary development. As they have been the main Dalits in Darjeeling slopes they have been avoided the responsibility for assets, which have handed them to distraught area over the Darjeeling society. State goes about as the greatest office which oversees and activates assets including infrastructural and others for advancing and supporting development in the financial circle for the underestimated gatherings. In any case, even the state-supported, upheld and managed procedure of improvement has made just a slight gouge in the thick structure of disparity, misuse and abuse that have played devastation with the lives of minimized Balmikis for quite a long time. This circumstance calls for strengthening

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16 Ibid.
of the weaker areas looked for inside the structure of law based process, as a solution for them to get their due offer out in the open financial assets.

Being a minority group in Darjeeling the Balmikis has not possessed the capacity to impact political and authoritative choices for profoundly changing their financial conditions to support them. Not just that, in the fair procedure, political assembly of this group has not demonstrated as a capable weapon in affecting political choices which can decide the methods of dissemination of riches.17

3.11.3: Political Empowerment

Political Empowerment is the procedure of outfitting the general population with political assets and empowering them to effectively take an interest in the forming and sharing of energy. It expands the capability of the general population to adequately control or impact the basic leadership procedure of the state. Truth be told, the center of the possibility of strengthening itself is its political measurement which features the idea of energy. In this sense, strengthening considered as a procedure which supplies people, gatherings and groups with control. They secure the ability to settle on free decisions and change them into wanted activities or results. It empowers them to impact the course of their lives and the choices that influence them. To the extent the strengthening of the underestimated bunches is concerned, their political activation has been considered the best method to tackle their financial, instructive or different backwardness. They ought to wind up politically sorted out as to practice their establishment for the strengthening of the group. It is a piece of the undertaking of the state to enable them that reservation of seats in Parliament and state Legislatures and in addition in neighbourhood bodies is guaranteed. The decentralization of energy to Panchayati

17 Ibid.
Raj Institutions by the 73rd and 74th changes of the Indian constitution is considered an endeavour to politically enable individuals at the grassroots level particularly the weaker areas.\textsuperscript{18}

3.11.4: Cultural Empowerment

It can be said that culture has been portrayed as the natural entire of thoughts, convictions, qualities and objectives which condition the reasoning and acting of the Balmiki people group. Seen in this manner, culture finds reasonable articulation in morals, theory and law: emblematic articulation in workmanship, writing, myth and faction. It is the standardizing awareness of the Balmiki people group acquired from the past and transmitted, with or without change to coming ages.

Social strengthening is a procedure through which the Balmiki can secure and reproduce the social personality of their kin.

Seen from a subaltern point of view, social strengthening of Balmiki dalits is a testing assignment. In 2008 the 'Besh-Busha Andolan' of the Gorkhaland Movement has incredibly irritated the social arrangement of this group. The general population are compelled to wear their conventional garments. At the point when the Balmikis turned out with their Rajasthani clothing, they were isolated as untouchables. Therefore, they have adjusted to the Nepali social dress. Contrasted with the predominant culture which is administered by financial and political elites, the subaltern culture is a counter-social development and a challenge culture. It speaks to the threat of dalits against the predominant class structures and their battle to attest fairness and human poise. Strengthening of this underestimated bunches involves genuine interests for point of view perception and examination of the composite procedures of new personality development, concretization of these gatherings for the obliteration of the

\textsuperscript{18} Ibid.
structure of the subordination forced on them lastly the sharing of energy with this weak part.\textsuperscript{19}

3.11.5: Educational Empowerment

The advancement of any country relies upon its instructive framework and it is demonstrated, and that training is the way to human advance and social change. Instruction is an effective device for reinforcement of person. It helps in creating trust in individual and group about their own abilities, innate qualities to shape their lives and along these lines upgrade the internal quality scholarly, political, social and monetary against persecution, prohibition and separation. The instruction shapes the most imperative and this is the specific thing which frames the base of the country's improvement.

On the off chance that think back in to the historical backdrop of India, instruction was never in reach of its whole individuals. Unequal access to instruction has been uncontrolled in India. Prejudicial request in the standing framework has been instrumental in sustaining this. Over the ages one area of the general public were delighted in the products of the instruction and remaining lion's share of Indian people group especially underestimated areas like Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBC), Religious Minorities and Women were denied the opportunity. Ideal since Jotirao Phule, Narayan Guru, early training developments to show day, instruction battles all are non-Brahmin in inception and they unequivocally trust that 'training is edification and illumination is strengthening'. It improves for a future society.

\textsuperscript{19} Ibid
3.12: Some Facts

Indian constitution perceives socially underestimated groups in view of the caste, they have a place with. Based on position, Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBC) and the religious minorities, and furthermore ladies are minimized in the field of training. As indicated by registration of India 2001, the aggregate populace of SC represent 16.2% of Indian populace, ST represent 8.1% of the aggregate. Despite the fact that there is no official set out tally toward OBCs the National Surveys propose that the number of inhabitants in OBCs shape 41% of the populace. Education information by social gathering are accessible from the 55th Round of National Sample Survey (NSS), which was led only 7 months before the Census, 2001. According to NSS, 55th round, the education rate of SCs in provincial India was 46.6%. In urban India, the proficiency rate was 66.2%. The proficiency rate of ST populace was 42.2% in provincial zones, and in urban territories, it was 70%. The proficiency rate of Other Backward Class (OBC) was 54.8% in country India. In urban India, the proficiency rate of OBC was 75.3%. The enrolment of SCs up to Class 8 was 19.87%; for STs It was 10.69%. Among OBCs, the figures were 42% in the essential classes and 41.23% at the upper essential level.

Instruction is an intense operator of social change. On the off chance that the advanced education framework isn't streamlined or enhanced by the requirements of the present day, the essential guarantee of equity social, financial and political, uniformity of status and of chance, freedom of figured, confidence and love will ever stay unfulfilled. Instruction should go for socialization and democratization in obvious feeling of the word. It is obviously apparent that Education in India is plating a crucial part in cooking the advanced education to the requirements of broadened gatherings of understudies including socially impeded segments. Minimized people group in India are enduring with absence of access to training in India for ages. For a very lengthy time span Dalits were not permitted to enter to the
doorsteps of instructive focuses and organizations. With various strategies in India working for conveying instruction for all intents and purposes to the entryway ventures of a few hindered segments including Dalits and ladies, the brighter days are coming. On the off chance that this framework has more available the underestimated groups particularly Dalits will liberate themselves from customary servitudes, misuses and mortifications.\textsuperscript{20}

3.13: Vision of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Touching this angle in this Chapter is essential in light of the reason that without a doubt the part of standing is still with us in this general public and we moving toward 70 years of autonomy have not possessed the capacity to destroy this. These are without a doubt not had been touched by any of the administration but rather in a genuine sense the position division is an incredible obstacle in the improvement procedure. We live in 21st century yet there are a few complexities which is hard to comprehend with regards to rank contrasts. Today, in India a tyke work is chosen before birth seeing his or her station. The inquiry is that whether we can envision a Brand India where still the standing framework is pervasive. The Branding in a genuine sense does not check the position of a man but rather on the ground level this is constantly asked upon. My entire observation lies on the suspicion that we live in Good Society and there is society where the work isn't characterized by station. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, who led the Drafting Committee, is prominently considered as the Father of the Indian Constitution and assumed an exceptionally vital part in the constitution-production. Despite the fact that when the initiative in the Constituent Assembly chose him to be the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, B.R. Ambedkar was charmingly astounded at the decision and said that came into the Constituent Assembly with no more noteworthy yearning than to protect the enthusiasm of the Scheduled Castes extraordinarily amazed when the Assembly chose me to the Drafting Committee. I was more than shocked when the Drafting

\textsuperscript{20} Ibid.
Committee chose me to be its Chairman. Through these words one can without much of a stretch mean the correct reason that drove Dr. Ambedkar thought. He definitely worked for the oppressed class and what he expected was the constitution with everyone co-activity and co-appointment since he realized that he can't dream of a brand India without the help of all and which was effortlessly comprehended by Dr. Ambedkar. The devil in this part is the unfeeling treatment given to the underestimated group despite everything we battle the evil presence.

Station framework in India relegates specific arrangements of capacities and parts even before one's introduction to the world, and furthermore gives particular financial, common, social and instructive rights to one without flexibility to change. It disregards along these lines an individual ability, inclinations and decisions.

In such manner, the social request win in the Indian culture gives no entailments, social and monetary rights and flexibilities to bring down stations, and in opposite, gives complex openings, benefits and rights to the higher standings, especially the Brahmins. Along these lines, the reality was much known to the Constituent Assembly that the constitution would have been presented in a profoundly unequal and biased society. This is most likely why its part incredibly discussed and drafted the constitution with the express motivation behind dislodging the status.

B. R. Ambedkar, without a doubt and observably, was the man who borne the obligation to battle against the untouchability and misuse in light of Hindu standing framework, and battled for the untouchables 'rights and cut for them a place in the Republican Constitution of India. B.R.Ambedkar however figured out how to incorporate certain arrangements in the Constitution of India for enabling lower positions, yet the reality was much known to him that building up break even with human and social equality for discouraged classes' was not
adequate in guaranteeing equity and welfare to them unless it would be joined by the legitimate arrangements and shields to maintain those rights on account of its infringement and dissent. He trusted that giving rights to all subjects would insufficient in light of the fact that the all the more intense, the very favored higher classes may have the capacity to deny them to bring down strata of society. Law thusly ought to give cures against the attack of key rights. B.R. Ambedkar said in the Constituent Assembly that every one of us know that rights are nothing unless cures are given whereby individuals can look to get review when rights are attacked. Inside this foundation, sacred cures have been masterminded in the Constitution of India. Article 32 gives the privilege to all subjects of the nation to approach the Supreme Court, if their principal rights and protected benefits are abused by any state establishment or person. This is maybe why B.R. Ambedkar thought about this arrangement as the very soul of the Constitution and its very heart. It is vital to take note of; the Supreme Court later has announced that Article 32 is a piece of essential structure of the Constitution.

The station division must be change when we change the attitude. At the point when a kid is huge and he begins understanding the circumstance then it ends up hard to remove the character of position framework since it blends with the blood. What is important is to have a framework where the training ought to be given at an exceptionally base level that the standing framework ought to be never thought about. The Brand India that we long for will be just conceivable when we are free from this reasoning of standing else it will without a doubt be an obstruction. Seeing the present situation, we can state that we have moved into the bearing where we don't give much significance to the standing however this condition isn't predominant wherever in the nation and our point ought to be to touch it all over the place.21

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21 Ibid.
3.14: Empowering the Balmikis: The limits of constitutional mechanisms

The Balmiki Dalits are often deprived of the rights in the various spheres of life. The Government of India has made a number of provisions under the constitution which includes legislative as well as political measures which contributes towards the improvement of condition of the Dalits. Empowerment refers to the process of improving or rather enhancing the social, economic and political conditions of an individual or the community as a whole. In order to make the group or individual, a part of the mainstream society, the individual developing capacities is wrapped into one entity for empowerment. Through history, it is often observed that people move out of the evils of oppression with the help of education system.

The Constitution of India has provided ample scope for the development of the dalits but crux of the problem lies in the fact that the most of the dalits cannot avail of these opportunities for various reasons.

- Due to lack of education,
- Poverty in absolute terms along with the lack of education is the most seviar obstacle to the all round development of the dalits. They can neither take the resort of law nor could they receive the assistance of the administration when ever atrocities come in their way from the upper echelon of the society.
- Most such constitutional provisions are being caught in the red tape knot
- The lack of initiative on the part of both dalits and those who enjoy the right to implement the constitution provisions into reality
- The social stratification of India another hindrance for the implementation of these provisions because there is wide gap between the top three strata in the lowest stratum of the society
Although the Constitution has led down certain provisions in regard to the improvement of the down trodden dalit masses, the constitution have kept some room for the punishment of the law breakers in this respect but in reality no such punishment is being observed properly.

Religious dogmatism of the traditional Hindu society is another point of obstruction on the path of the subalterned people as they turn their faces towards progress in the one hand and subjection and oppression in the name of ‘Dharma’ on the part of the Purohit and Pandits on the other.

The unwilling of the dalits to grab these opportunities is also taken into consideration.

The weakness of the Constitution itself is note worthy to be mentioned here. For instance, the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes of the particular State may not be treated as the same in other States. This happens both in the educational and as well as employments sectors, under different state government. Having proper certificates of SCs and Other Backward classes have been denied of jobs in the University in West Bengal despite their required educational qualifications.

Finally the attitude of the society towards the dalits has not under gone any change since long. The barbaric attitude of the middle age is less difficult to trace. Dilly-dally with the dalit issues is a common phenomenon in our day to day life. Delay takes place in the issuance of Caste Certificate by the municipalities, delay in the serving of Employment notice by the Exchange etc. if any complaints are being put forward by the dalits, challenges come in their way from the government from head to tail.

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22 The name of the University is not being mentioned for confidential reasons.
Many a document has been received by the researcher when he visited from door to door in order to gather firsthand knowledge about the various aspects of the Balmikis living on and around the three hill sub-divisions of the erstwhile district of Darjeeling. While roaming about here and there the researcher could get a chance to have a visit in the office of Balmiki Harijan Sangh, and could xerox some corresponds or letters exchanged between the Sangh and the Government which has been furnished here in toto in support of the claims, he has brought into the lime light.\textsuperscript{24}