

## **ATROCITIES AGAINST DALITS IN RAJASTHAN :AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF DAUSA DISTRICT**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This paper analyses the status as social, economic and political of Dalit's at Dausa District in Rajasthan. Constitutional Provisions are mentioned in the paper with concept of Dalit and non-Dalit & Social Justice. Power and exercise are mentioned of Human Right Commission and Commission for Scheduled Castes. It is also analyzed the crime, violence, rape of Dalit women, murder, poisoned and atrocities against Dalits by the non-dalits. Data presented by NCRB are also analyzed in this paper. Literacy and employment of dalits are mentioned in the paper. Superstitious, Social Evils and other traditions of Dalits are mentioned. Government's plans Yojana to upliftment dalits are also mentioned. Non Dalits Castes presser and challenges with suggestions are mentioned in the paper.

**Key Word: Dalit, Constitution, Social Justice, Scheduled Castes, Atrocities, Uplift etc.**

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## INTRODUCTION

Dalit, meaning "broken/scattered" in Sanskrit and Hindi, is a term mostly used for the castes in India that have been subjected to untouchability. Scheduled Caste communities exist across India, although they are mostly concentrated in four states; they do not share a single language or religion. India's Constitution abolished "untouchability," meaning that the dominant castes could no longer legally force Dalits to perform any "polluting" occupation. Yet sweeping, scavenging, and leatherwork are still the monopoly of the scheduled castes, whose members are threatened with physical abuse.

## DEFINATION

The word "Dalit" comes from the Sanskrit root dal- and means "broken, ground-down, downtrodden, or oppressed." Those previously known as Untouchables, Depressed Classes, and Harijans are today increasingly adopting the term "Dalit" as a name for themselves. "Dalit" refers to one's caste rather than class; it applies to members of those menial castes which have born the stigma of "untouchability" because of the extreme impurity and pollution connected with their traditional occupations. Dalits are 'outcastes' falling outside the traditional four-fold caste system consisting of the hereditary Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vishay, and Shudra classes; they are considered impure and polluting and are therefore physically and socially excluded and isolated from the rest of society. Dalits represent a community of 170 million in India, constituting 17% of the population. One out of every six Indians is Dalit, yet due to their caste identity Dalits regularly face discrimination and violence which prevent them from enjoying the basic human rights and dignity promised to all citizens of India. Caste-based social organization extends beyond India, finding corollaries in Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh, as well as other countries outside of South Asia. More than 260 million people worldwide suffer from this "hidden apartheid" of segregation, exclusion, and discrimination.<sup>1</sup>

The word "Dalit" comes from the Sanskrit root dal- and means "broken, ground-down, downtrodden, or oppressed. It refers to one's caste rather than class; it applies to members of those menial castes which have born the stigma of untouchability. The word "Dalit" was used by Social reformer Mahatma Jyotirao Phule. Dalits represent a community of 170 million in India, constituting 17% of the population. It would have been great if question was who were

dalits? Dalits are the ones who were made to sit separately while eating. Dalits are the ones who were not made to enter the temples. Dalits are the ones who were not permitted to enter non-Dalit homes. Dalits are those who were not permitted to drink water from the source which was used by non-dalits. Dalits are the ones who were not allowed even to wear clean, bright or fashionable clothes or sunglasses. Fortunately, the standard of living, oppression & social discrimination is day by day reducing, but at a slower rate. <sup>2</sup>

Dalit is the one whose rights have been trampled in the caste structure. It's a group of people who became and are the victim of hatred, social exclusion, pollution, oppression due to prevalent caste or rather say Varna system in its hierarchal structure thus they were denied basic human right of the growth in every sphere of life. <sup>3</sup>

Dalit basically means the ones who have been downtrodden, mistreated and thoroughly exploited in every conceivable manner. You read the Brahmin treatise Manuscript, a book said to have been compiled and authored by one Manu, a Brahmin, about a couple of millennia back. This is the real Constitution of Brahmins that was imposed on the rest of the Hindus (Kshatriyas, Vishay's and Shudras). Brahmins have never been more than 5% of the Hindu population but through the use of their constitution, they took control over the rest of Hind. As per this constitution Brahmin is at top, below him is Kshatriya, below Kshatriya is Vishay (Baniya), below Kshatriya is Shudra which includes all the remaining Hindus. Brahmin had the power to punish every one below his level. He could even kill a Shudra without any reason. He did not do the killing himself but ordered the King of the time to kill the Shudra. Thus, great Shudra scholar was got killed by Brahmins through ideal human being Ram, who was duty bound to kill. He was just a puppet in the hands of the Brahmins. Read Manusmriti to know more disthin Manusmriti <sup>4</sup>

Those people who were considered low in caste and untouchable by upper cast people are called Dalits. 'Dalit' in Sanskrit means broken or scattered. Dalits were excluded from the four-fold varna system in Hinduism. <sup>5</sup>

## ATROCITIES AGAINST DALITS IN INDIA<sup>6</sup>

A Crime Against Dalits every 15 minutes in India. And six Dalit women are raped every day, according to official statistics that register a 66% hike in atrocities in the past ten years 2007-2017. The situation has worsened, with a further spike in anti-Dalit violence, over the past four years. The timeline for 2017 till date is a matter of shame for democratic India that has still not come to terms with its repressive caste system: May 5- Mass attack on Dalits in Shabbipur village, Saharanpur. 1 person killed and 15 people injured in clashes between Dalits and upper caste Thakurs. May 7- Dalit groom allegedly beaten up for "daring" to take a decorated car to his wedding venue, in Chhatarpur District, Madhya Pradesh. The groom and 6 others of the wedding party were thrashed. May 2017- People belonging to Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh's Kushinagar District given soap and shampoo by the local administration to clean themselves ahead of a visit by CM Yogi Adityanath. July 3, 2017- 31 Dalit activists who had called a press conference in Lucknow to talk about past atrocities against Dalits arrested- as they had planned to march later towards Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath's house - which then did not have permission for. July- Maharashtra's Marathwada district- Dalits denied dignity even in death - no place given for cremation and burial grounds- on account of failure of the state government. July 2 – A report by National Commission for Scheduled Castes reported that atrocities against Dalits have been on the rise in Kerala. 883 cases of atrocities between June 2016 and April 2017. September 25 - Piyush Parmar, 25 years old, allegedly thrashed by the members of the Rajput community – Gujarat. September 29- Krunal Magheria, 30 years old, thrashed for sporting a moustache in a Gujarat village. September 30- 5 Dalits assaulted in a Vijaya Dashami procession in Belur Taluk, Karnataka. October 1- 21 year old Dalit man allegedly beaten to death by a group of men belonging to the upper caste Patel community for attending a garba event. October 3- 17 year old Dighant Magheria attacked by two bike borne men in a Gujarat village who slashed his back with a blade. Over the last ten years (2007-2017), there has been a 66% growth in crimes against Dalits. Further, data from the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) shows that the rape of Dalit women has doubled in the last 10 years.

CRIME AGAINST DALITS IN DEFFERENT GROUPS<sup>7</sup>

Pendency rate is the share of total cases pending investigation/trial at the end of the year  
Conviction rate is the share of total trial completed during the year that resulted in a conviction rate of court trials.

Table No. 1

## Atrocities against Dalits (Court matters)

S.N	Groups	2012		
		Pendency rate of police investigation(%)	Pendency rate of court trials (%)	Conviction rate of court trials (%)
1	All crimes (under IPC)	26.1	84.6	38.5
2	All crimes (special and local laws)	6.6	64	88.6
3	Women	NA	NA	NA
4	Dalits	26.3	86.5	29.9
5	Adiwasi	25.4	80.9	22.5

Table No. 2

## Crime uperclass Backlash

S.N	CRIMES	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST DALITS	33594	32712	33719	33655	39408	47064
2	RAPE OF DALITS WOMEN	1346	1349	1557	1576	2073	2233
3	MURDER	624	570	673	651	676	744

(Source: National Crime Records Bureau 2014)

Crimes against Dalits rise by 19% in 2014 on top of a 17% rise in 2013. To illustrate further, in 2014 - 744 Dalits murdered and in 2013- 676 Dalits were murdered. Rates of crimes against Dalits have surpassed the national average in as many as 10 states in 2013 and 2014. In 2006 the total number of crimes against dalits was 27,070, which became 33,719 in 2011. While in the period 2008 to 2012, the figures were mostly static -in the last five years (2013-2017) nearly 33,659 average number of cases of crime against dalits were registered. Among last 10 years,

this number is highest in 2014, which is nearly 47,064 followed by 2015 and 2013. According to the data, in every 15 minutes one crime against dalit takes place in India. Clearly such a statistic indicates that the change in government has not contributed to a decline in Dalit atrocities. Furthermore, the figures are on the rise.

In India, national crime statistics show that violence against Dalits is on the rise. According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), crime against Dalits – ranging from rape, murder, beatings, and violence related to land matters – increased by 29 percent from 2012 to 2014. In 2014, 47,064 cases of crimes against Dalits were registered, up from 39,408 in 2013 and 33,655 in 2012. Recent figures for Rajasthan, the state with the highest rate of atrocities committed against Dalits, indicate that this violence continues to rise. Between April 2015 and March 2016, 617 severe incidents were registered by the Centre for Dalit Rights (CDR) in Jaipur, the only organization in Rajasthan monitoring these atrocities. It should be noted that these numbers are the tip of the iceberg. Among them, 161 cases related to land disputes, 127 cases included violence against women and rape; and 97 were physical assaults. In 2014-2015, 566 cases had been reported. “Our feudal history, high poverty rate, and the important role religion has in society, are among the reasons why Rajasthan is at the top,”<sup>8</sup>

While modern Indian *law* has officially abolished the caste hierarchy, untouchability is in many ways still a practice. In most villages in Rajasthan Dalits are not allowed to take water from the public well or to enter the temple. In public schools, Dalits are not allowed to serve meals to superior castes; they often have to sit outside the classroom; and are made to clean the toilets. “Recently a Rajasthani teacher asked a Dalit student to dispose of the dead body of a street dog,” GrijeshDinker, the state coordinator of the National Dalit Movement for Justice, recalls. “When he refused to do so, he was beaten. Last year, two 8-year-old Dalit children drank water from the pot of their teachers. After beating them brutally, the school dismissed 11 children from school, but just two had drunk from the pot. We took this case to the national level, but the police investigation was closed down.” In recent years, because of affirmative action policies, some Dalits have managed to escape the vicious circle of poverty and discrimination. A growing number can buy land, although this often meets with resistance from the community. “Half of all atrocities committed against Dalits are related to land disputes,” says Mimroth, “The overall

number is rising because Dalits have increasingly started claiming their rights. On the one hand, cases are more likely to be reported now. On the other hand, the fact that Dalits tend to speak out more results in more violent confrontations. In Rajasthan, every day two or three Dalits are raped or killed.”

#### Raped and Poisoned :

Delta Meghna, a 17-year-old Dalit girl was raped in her school in Bikaner, a city in Rajasthan. Her physical trainer allegedly attacked her when she was cleaning his room, a task she had to fulfill every day. Later that night, Delta called her father to explain him what had happened. He promised to pick her up the next morning. But when he arrived, he found that Delta had been poisoned, and her body was thrown into a water tank. The post-mortem established both the rape and the murder. The teacher, the principal and the warden, the latter two suspected of being accessories to the murder, were arrested. But neither Delta’s family nor the Dalit community carry high hopes for justice. According to Grijesh, “The warden’s husband is associated with the Hindu nationalist Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), and the other accused are affiliated with the BJP ruling political party. Because of their powerful ties, I don’t think a charge sheet will be filed in court within 60 days, and thus the investigation will be dropped. Even the recently recommended Central Bureau of Investigation probe into Delta’s death will not change this.” In Rajasthan, 60 percent of rape cases are closed during the investigation; 20 percent of cases are lost after filing them in court. Of the 20 percent that result in a guilty verdict, only 4 percent receive a punishment. The overall conviction rate for crimes against Dalits in Rajasthan is 7 percent – compared to a 28.8 percent conviction rate for crimes against Dalits for the whole of India. This relative impunity persists despite India’s strong laws.

The 2014 amendment of the Prevention of Atrocities Act introduces offences such as garlanding with footwear, compelling to dispose of or carry human or animal carcasses, or undertake manual scavenging, and abusing Dalits (Scheduled Castes) and Adivasis (Scheduled Tribes) in public. The law even seeks the establishment of a special court at the district level to try the offences it defines. But enforcement appears to be very weak. In Rajasthan, Mimroth blames law enforcement: “Police, the revenue department, and judiciary – they all belong to the superior castes and have biased attitudes towards Dalits.” Also in Gujrat, a state bordering Rajasthan,

which has the highest rate of sexual violence against Dalit women, weak enforcement of the law due to a lack of political will is a major issue according to Manjula Pradeep, a well-known activist. “In this state, atrocities committed against Dalits are on the rise as well. Apart from increasing violence against Dalit women, lots of Dalits are killed over land issues. They increasingly stand up for their rights, but the state is not ready to listen to them. Registering a complaint doesn’t mean you will get justice. Gujrat does not have special courts or police stations, such as obliged by the Prevention of Atrocities Act.” Three years ago three young Dalit boys were killed by police fire in Thangadh, a town in Gujrat. So far, there has been no trial. “We have been raising this issue since September 2012,” Pradeep says, “We presented the case to the United Nations, and launched a petition in the Gujrat High Court. But we don’t expect any result. Whenever police are involved in killings we are not able to get justice for the Dalit”.

#### No Justice :

In his last statement to the police, just before he died on the way to hospital, Raju Bairwa identified the nine men who had attacked him. He knew them well, as they were the same men who had been harassing his family for 25 years. In one incident, 500 people gathered around the Bairwa family’s house. When they started shooting, three family members were wounded, Raju among them. Some years later, Raju’s elder brother was found dead under suspicious circumstances. The case remains unresolved. Three years ago, these same nine men were sentenced to three years imprisonment for multiple instances of harassment of the Bairwa family. But as they belong to upper caste families with powerful political ties, they were able to bail themselves out. At the time of writing, only six of the nine accused have been arrested for Raju’s death. Three remain free due to “insufficient evidence.” Meanwhile, the upper caste community continues to occupy the Bairwa’s land, and is holding meetings to have the case settled. “We were wrong to believe that education would eradicate untouchability,” sighs Mimroth, “The dominant mindset in Rajasthan is still guided by the caste system. It will take more than 100 years to change that.” Hanne Couderé is a Belgian freelance journalist specializing in South Asia who writes for various print media about international politics, migration and conflict.

Data from the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) shows that the rape of Dalit women has doubled in the last 10 years. According to the NCRB data from 2015, every day, six Dalit women



are raped in India. This is starkly different from 2006 when nearly three rapes of dalit women were registered a day. This shows that in last 10 years rape of dalit women doubled. Further, it is important to remember that these figures should not be taken at face value. The number of cases registered is but a fraction of actual number of crimes that take place. In many instances, these crimes do not get reported due to non cooperative police and judicial machinery, shame and social stigma, and the fear of retaliation by the upper castes. In terms of atrocities against Dalits, Uttar Pradesh is in the lead, accounting for 17% of the crimes against the 20% of India's Dalit population that it houses. In Rajasthan, more than half of the total crimes in the state have a Dalit victim. Bihar too has abysmal record, where 2 out of every 5 crimes committed are targeted towards Dalits. The numbers reveal a mindset that is deeply entrenched in the caste system; a mindset revels in a sense of superiority arbitrarily granted at birth. They reveal an India that remains deeply regressive in its thinking and capable of unthinkable acts of barbarism and savagery. To these figures and to the countless other unreported stories of torture and oppression faced by the Dalits on a regular basis, it is difficult to reconcile the image of India as a progressive nation that sends satellites to space and engineers bullet trains. So much for unity in diversity.<sup>9</sup>

Table no. 3

Population data in Dausa District census 2011<sup>10</sup>

S.N.	Name	Status	Population			Population Dalits (SC)	Population Dalits (ST)
			1991	2001	2011	2011	2011
1	India	Republic	846,387,888	1,028,737,436	1,210,854,977	12,221,593	9,238,534
2	Rajasthan	State	44,005,990	56,507,188	68,548,437	12,221,593	9,238,534
3	Dausa	District	999,300	1,323,002	1,634,409	354,337	433,344
4	Dausa	Municipality	38,576	61,601	85,960	15589	8048

Dalits and Adivasis faced highest number of atrocities in Rajasthan between 2013 and 2015

Rajasthan has reported the highest number of cases of atrocities against people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes between 2013 and 2015, PTI reported on Monday quoting a government report. The Bharatiya Janata Party-ruled state was followed by poll-bound Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. While the Vasundhara Raje-ruled state has registered 23,861 cases under the

amended Prevention of Atrocities Act during the period, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar recorded 23,556 and 21,061 cases respectively. Of the total number of registered cases, only 43.3% were taken up in courts, of which 25.7% ended up in conviction, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment noted. These numbers were revealed in agenda papers for a meeting of a committee to review the implementation of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989, which was held on Monday. At this meeting, Union Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment Thawarchand Gehlot asked state governments to improve the disposal and conviction rates in such cases. Gehlot also pointed out the exclusive special courts for speedy trials under the Act were set up only by 14 states. According to Section 14 of the amended Act, state governments have to set up special courts to exclusively deal with offences under the Act. Gehlot asked Delhi, Punjab, Jharkhand, Haryana and Goa among other states, to set up the courts soon. He also demanded to know if the relief amount was being given to the victims within seven days as per rules. People facing such crime are entitled to government aid between Rs 85,000 and Rs 8,25,000, depending on the nature of the offence. The Supreme Court had last week criticised the Centre and the state governments over cases of atrocities and discrimination against people belonging to the SC/ST communities. "We have carefully examined the material on record and we are of the opinion that there has been a failure on the part of the authorities concerned in complying with the provisions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes [Prevention of Atrocities] Act and Rules," the apex court had said, according to Ravishankar.<sup>11</sup>

Dalit woman activist beaten and humiliated, in Rajasthan

A Dalit woman activist beaten and humiliated, but not defeated In the village panchayat elections, the Sarpanch seat was for general category. However the victim applied in the general category seat for the post of Sarpanch. She decided to contest as she had been a member in the panchayat. This issue angered the dominant villagers. The victim, a Dalit woman filed her nomination too and fought as candidate for Sarpanch. The dominant castes of the village, belonging to Rajput and other communities, could not tolerate the fact that a Dalit woman was challenging their hierarchy. On 20th April 2013, around 4 pm in the evening, the victim was filling water from the hand pump near her house. Her Rajput neighbours came to her house and asked about her husband. She replied that he had gone outside. Then they started abusing her husband. She protested their behavior but then they also started abusing her and beating her,

shouting caste abuses, insulting her too. She was beaten and her clothes were torn off. A brief history of our brave lady: She is a well educated woman and was a member of the panchayat. She has been fighting against atrocities done to Dalits and protested against injustices. She has also worked to develop roads in the colony, providing electricity connections, tried to solve the water problem and provide hand pumps. On 26th January 2013, when Republic Day was celebrated in the Government Senior Secondary School, our 'human rights defender' was invited there as the people's representative for the celebration. When she sat on her seat, the Rajputs protested against it saying their women are sitting down and how can a Dalit woman sit on the chair. During that function, the victim also distributed prizes to children. She also gave Rs.101 and a pen to school teacher Harendra Singh Rajput, who out of caste prejudice did not announce this. After repeated attempts by her, he did not declare the prizes just because she had given money for them. This shows the casteist mentality of the teacher. She said if the state fails to protect her, she will become Phoolan Devi and fight for her rights.

Early in the morning of February 29 this year, RajuBairwa was awakened by a phone call. A wedding was taking that day in his small village, which lies on the outskirts of the Dausa district in Rajasthan, and somebody was calling him to ask for help with the preparations. Three hours after Raju left the house, his wife Gita received another phone call. Her husband had been beaten up, a voice informed her. Half an hour later she found him by the riverside severely wounded. The perpetrators had put sand in his mouth, so he wouldn't be able to scream. After Gita had cleaned his mouth, Raju asked her how she would survive, knowing that if he died, he would leave a jobless wife and three young boys. Raju did die, a couple of hours later, on his way to the hospital. He was just 28 years old. His death was hardly a surprise: The family had been harassed and threatened for 25 years over a piece of land they had acquired in the village. Raju's family is Dalit, a scheduled caste formerly considered "untouchable" and landless in the ancient Hindu caste order. Although the Bairwas legally own the land, their ownership is disputed by the upper caste villagers, who still control the plot.<sup>12</sup>

Forced labour from Dalit women at District Dausa

Pooja, Urmila, Prem Devi, Beena and other Dalit women are Daily wages labour. On 26-03-15, when they were on the way to their work then accused Lodro Ram, Khem Raj and 3-4 others

from Gurjar community came to the victims and asked to go their field for labour work. When they refused their offer they became violent and tried to bring them forcible. Accused beaten the women with sticks and abused them with caste based words. According Taftish and Zee Hindustan news : Dalit youth beaten mercilessly in Rajasthan, Dausa on 6 September 2016 The reason of to take fun with upper caste people.

### Most Crimes Against Dalits Are Against SC Women

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) report on crime in 2016, released on Thursday (November 20) has reiterated certain popular beliefs while negating others. For the first time this year, the NCRB has released not just state-wise data, but also specific data on metropolitan cities. The data does not support the controversial theory that caste identities matter less in urban areas. In fact, the rate of atrocities against Dalits in cities mirrors the surrounding rural areas, the Indian Express reported. Uttar Pradesh reported the highest number of atrocities against Dalits, the NCRB data shows, at 25.6% of all cases reported. Bihar (14%) and Rajasthan (12.6%) followed. The numbers of cities followed a similar pattern, with Lucknow reporting the highest number of atrocities reported among the 19 metropolitan cities, and Patna and Jaipur following. "The only anomaly was Bengaluru, which reported 207 cases, or 13% of all cases in the 19 cities. Comparatively, Karnataka reported 1,869 such incidents, accounting for just 4.3% of all such crimes in the country," The data released by the NCRB only reflects the number of cases that have been registered with the police. While Madhya Pradesh ranked fourth in terms of the number of crimes, it came in first on the crime rate (which takes into account the SC population in the state). In all of India, 40,801 atrocities against Dalits were reported in 2016, up from 38,670 in 2015. The NCRB data also brought out that most of the crimes against SCs reported were crimes against women, including assault, sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism and insult to modesty.

Meera and Ramdhan from PadlaWaliDhani, Tan Udaipura village under MehndipurBalaji police station limits in Dausa district said they had been searching for their 14-year-old missing daughter for a year and a half. "The police are no help. We have approached the courts too. Where else can we turn?" the distraught parents asked at a press conference in the state capital on Friday. In July last year, the HC dismissed their petition saying that the girl had eloped with a man she was acquainted with. "But we still don't know where she is - there is no trace of her,"

the parents say. The parents had arrived in the state capital for a press conference called by Dalit MahilaAdhikarManch. SumanDevathiya, a leader of Dalit women in the state, said, "Police are not renowned for acting with alacrity in any case. If the complainant is a Dalit, there is an added struggle - the case might not be registered at all. And if the police condescend to register a case, then they delay investigation. The data shows that half all cases registered under the SC ST Act are dismissed as false." The SC ST Prevention of Atrocity Act was amended last year to include a whole new range of humiliations. Also, compensation amounts have been hiked - according to website Factly, the revised compensation for a survivor of rape under this Act is Rs5 lakh; for a survivor of gang rape, the amount is Rs8.5 lakh. There is not even one instance in the state where this amount has been granted. What is more, statistics from the police department show a declining trend in the number of cases registered under the SC ST Prevention of Atrocities Act in the state. While 8,415 cases were registered in 2014, the figure for 2015 was 7,320; in 2016, the registered cases were only 5,997.Devathiya explained that under the Act, investigators are required to submit a report in 60 days in court. This is seldom done. The statement of a rape victim must be recorded in the presence of a woman magistrate - this too is never complied with. Victims are repeatedly called to police stations and told to recount their experiences, which can be extremely humiliating.The accused are seldom arrested expeditiously and they are left free to intimidate victims and force a "compromise". Sometimes, the accused, hailing from more powerful sections of society, forcefully evict families of victims from their homes.The law provides for a monitoring committee at the state, district and block levels - such a committee just does not exist in Rajasthan. Compensation to victims of rape should be offered once the FIR is registered - this too is observed in the breach.Lawyer TarachandVarma said, "The police make such a terrible mess of investigations and half all cases are dismissed as false. There is need for greater enlightenment among the cops while dealing with this stratum of society - just taking a matter of rape, for instance, to the police is a bold decision for a poor family. In the absence of support from the system, Dalit families will remain oppressed."<sup>13</sup>

In village Brahman BairadaTehsil Sikrai in Dausa district powerful people Girraj, kailashsingh, Ramawatar, Bharatlal, Dhansingh and others are captured Dalit krishibhumi of 22 bhigas. When Dalit go to plough their bhumi, dabangs beat them and threat to murder. Dabangs fired the Dalit kachha houses so Most of bhumiholder have been gone to Delhi and other cities for

livinghood. ST community does atrocity against SC community in Sikrai Tehsil. The civil suit no. 181/2011, 93/2011, 28/2011, 29/2011 as partition, deceleration are underconsideration at SDM Sikrai still not decided. FIR in Sikndra police station is also lodged against Dabangs but no justice from MJM/ACJM Sikrai yet.<sup>14</sup>

### Conclusion

1. In all cases even though there were strict provisions within the existing SC/ST (POA), none of them were employed or implemented towards protecting Dalit. Even in cases that involved caste abuse along with brutal rape, the SC/ST (POA) atrocity act was not employed by the police and the judiciary.
2. The failure of the various National commissions in protecting the basic human rights of Dalit Similarly National Commissions which have been set up to specifically safeguard the rights of the marginalized in our society, have failed miserably in performing their responsibilities. Often, they are under various political and local pressures and are rendered useless. Even when they make recommendations, they are neither taken up nor implemented by the concerned parties. In short, the Commissions have not been able to play the important and powerful role envisaged for them. They have neither been able to withstand political pressure or work as a monitoring and guiding authority, nor have they been able to oppose the malpractices of the State, the police and the judiciary.
3. The complete failure and absolute corruption of the existing criminal justice system The police and the judiciary are supposed to safeguard vulnerable communities, and especially the Dalit , not only by punishing those who commit violence against them but also by preventing any kind of violence towards them. However, in the light of the cases that were brought before the tribunal today, what is absolutely clear is that the criminal justice system has failed completely in fulfilling their assigned roles. In fact, they have become one of the most hated structures through which violence against Dalit women is being perpetuated today.
4. In most cases, the police totally ignore the desperate pleas of the women and families who approach them to prevent atrocities, or to frame the criminals involved in them. They are asked to go back, compromise, come up with a settlement outside the police station, and they are dissuaded from using the law towards their own protection and towards obtaining justice. Dalit and their families are sent from station to station, citing various reasons, and they are not even

allowed to register their cases. Often precious time is lost in such bureaucratic delays, which are deliberately done to protect the criminals and deny justice to the Dalit.

5. More importantly, FIRs are wrongly written, tampered with, the names of the accused are often left out from the FIRs, women who have just been violated are made to give statements and these statements are then changed or falsely recorded. Often the police not only take money from the perpetrators but also work according to the bidding of the powerful that are behind the criminals. The police and all the officers at the Panchayat and the municipality, including government health professionals work in collusion towards providing protection to the criminals than to the Dalit.

6. The collusion of the Government Health care institutions in protecting criminals. We also saw how government health professionals such as doctors and other certifying officers have colluded with the police and the criminals towards tampering with medical evidence. This is used to deny justice to the Dalit, to deny medical services and to intimidate Dalit with false evidences. Often it is such false certification provided by Government health professionals that are used to prove that there has been no assault on a woman. Even minors and corpses of Dalit women who have been gang-raped and murdered are submitted to the 'two-finger test' (often repeatedly) with which the victims are declared as being "habituated to sexual intercourse." This is then used to prove that they have not been raped or assaulted!

7. Awareness of new legislations that are now in place such as The Prevention of Child Sexual offenses Act, 2012 and the Criminal Law Ordinance of 2013 should be urgently used along with SC/ST (POA) Act so as to ensure quality justice to the victims of sexual violence.

8. It is an important issue that we recognize that the violence against Dalit women is not confined to women from marginal and lower class locations. Even Dalit women who have become sarpanchs and who then use their office to transform society, is increasingly attacked and violated. 8. Similarly we can also see that there is an increase in the backlash violence against Dalit women human rights defenders. Many of them work in extremely undesirable situations, encountering multiple levels of corruption and crime and often they are attacked and assaulted for bringing to light the violence against Dalit women.

9. Last but not the least; it is very clear that most political parties and State governments do not have a clear understanding of the issues that plague Dalit. They have not yet taken cognisance of the fact that atrocities against Dalit are happening daily and that something urgent has to be

done to prevent them. In fact, many State governments are colluding with criminals and are helping to perpetuate the cycle of violence against Dalit. The mainstream media, various academic and intellectual institutions and even feminist discourses are all silent about the extreme violence that is a part of the Dalit life today. Given this, most State governments do not feel pressurized to envisage any program or scheme towards preventing violence against Dalit. None of them have any comprehensive policy or agenda towards helping them. Even those provisions that already exist are not being put to use.

In short, it is absolutely true that there is no political will today, in this country, to provide even minimal justice to Dalit. Even officials who are employed in schemes like NREGA, which is meant for marginalized women, are violently assaulting Dalit women at their workplace. In short, though there is so much talk about gender and violence today, this does not automatically extend to Dalit women who are left to suffer and resist alone, often in unthinkably difficult situation. Recommendations SC Commission, The N/SHRIs can play a major role by strictly.

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