



Preliminary Observations & Recommendations of the Jury on “Indian People’s Tribunal on Untouchability”

12 – 13 May 2007

ISI, New Delhi

Jury Members

1. Justice K. Ramaswamy, Former Justice of Supreme Court of India.
2. Justice H. Suresh, Former Justice of Mumbai High Court.
3. Dr. S. Balaraman, Former Chairperson of Kerala State Human Rights Commission
4. Swami Agnivesh, Convener of Bandhuva Mukti Morcha Manch
5. Dr. Maja Daruwala, Director Common Wealth Human Rights Initiative
6. Mr. K. B. Saxena, Retired IAS
7. Mr. Harsh Mander, Former IAS, Founder Director of Aman Biradari
8. Dr. A. Ramaiah, Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences
9. Prof. Nandu Ram, Professor of Sociology JNU
10. Mr. Sandeep Pandey, Director ASHA

We, the Members of the Jury of the Indian People’s Tribunal on Untouchability organised by the National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR), Human Rights Law Network (HRLN) along with 56 other state and national Dalit organizations heard the voices and witnesses in relation to 65 cases of untouchability and atrocities on 12-13 of May 2007 at Delhi.

The Indian People’s Tribunal (IPT) was held over two days and was split into three sessions. **In the plenary first session on 12th May**, the Jury heard four depositions of the victims/survivors. **In the second session on 12th and third session on 13th May**, the Jury split into two groups to hear the depositions of the victims/survivors and the victims’/survivors relatives. We herewith present our preliminary observations and recommendations.

Nature of Untouchability

Untouchability perpetuated in Schools: Children in rural India learn early the rules of caste, which survive unremittingly through their lifetimes, even in twenty first century. A survey of practices of untouchability undertaken in 565 villages in 11 major states of India reveals unconscionably that in as many as 38 percent government schools, dalit children are made to sit separately while eating. In 20 percent schools, Dalits children are not even permitted to drink water from the same source.

Untouchability practiced in State institutions: The recently released report of perhaps the first nationwide survey of the continued prevalence of untouchability finds such untouchability in all local state institutions. A shocking 27.6 percent Dalits are prevented from entering police stations and 25.7 in ration shops. 33 percent public health workers refuse to visit dalit homes, and 23.5 percent Dalits still do not get letters delivered in their homes. Segregated seating for Dalits was found in 30.8 self help groups and cooperatives, and 29.6 percent panchayat offices. In 14.4 percent villages, Dalits were not permitted even to enter the panchayat building. They are denied access to polling booths, or forced to form separate queue in 12 percent of the villages surveyed. Despite being charged with a Constitutional mandate to promote social justice, various local institutions of Indian state clearly tolerate and even facilitate the practice of untouchability.

Untouchability in Housing policy: Dalit settlements are continuing to be segregated from the main villages, and the same practice is being reinforced even by governments, when building Indira Awaas housing colonies for Dalits, or by NGOs such as in the post-2001 earthquake reconstruction programmes in Gujarat, natural disasters in Orissa and other states. In nearly half the surveyed villages (48.4 percent), Dalits are denied access to common water sources. In over a third (35.8 percent), Dalits are denied entry into village shops. They had to wait at some distance from the shop, the shopkeepers keep the goods they bought on the ground, and accepted their money similarly without direct contact. In teashops, again in about one-third of the villages, Dalits are denied seating and had to use separate cups.

Untouchability in Public places perpetuating: Across rural India violent intolerance of public displays take place when Dalits celebrate marriage procession in public streets. More than 47 percent villages, bans operated on wedding processions on public (arrogated as upper-caste) roads. In 10 to 20 percent villages, Dalits are not allowed even to wear clean, bright or fashionable clothes or sunglasses. They could not ride their bicycles, unfurl their umbrellas, wear chappals on public roads, smoke or even stand without head bowed.

Untouchability continues in Temples and other Religious Institutions: Restrictions on entry by Dalits into temples are as high as average 64 percent in 11 states, ranging from 47 percent in UP to 94 percent in Karnataka. The research established that such restrictions endured even after conversion of Dalits to egalitarian faiths. 41 of the 51 villages surveyed in Punjab reported separate gurudwaras for dalit Sikhs, and even where Dalits worshipped in gurudwaras frequented by upper caste Jats, they were served in separate lines at the *langar* or community dining, and were not permitted to prepare or serve the sacred food. In Maharashtra, despite mass conversions of Mahars to Buddhism, Dalits were denied temple entry in 51 percent villages. State reports from Kerela and Andhra chronicled divisions in the church between dalit converts and others, and even discrimination against ordained dalit priests continuing.

Untouchability unto Death and Beyond: Untouchability persists even into death, as in nearly half the surveyed villages (48.9 percent) Dalits are debarred from access to cremation grounds. In Maharashtra, even where Dalits have their segregated cremation grounds, these are permitted only on the eastern side of the village, so that upper castes are not polluted by the winds that pass from west to east.

Untouchability in Access to Land and Irrigation: Although large majority of Dalits are landless, even in the fewer cases where Dalits are landowners, they are denied access to water for irrigation in more than one-third of the villages. In 21 percent villages, they are denied access to grazing lands and fishing ponds, and violent upper caste opposition reported when Dalits encroached or are allotted government lands for cultivation or even housing or grazing their cattle.

Untouchability in Labour Market: The study reports discrimination against Dalits even in the labour market. Although normally Dalits are coerced into agricultural labour in unfavourable conditions, sometimes even of bondage, they are excluded in the lean agricultural season, when work is scarce for all, and therefore upper caste workers are preferred. In 25 percent of the villages, Dalits were paid lower wages than other workers. They were also subjected to much longer working hours, delayed wages, verbal and even physical abuse, not just in 'feudal' states like Bihar but also notably in Punjab. In 37 percent of the villages, dalit workers were paid wages from a distance, to avoid physical contact. The study also sadly found evidence of discrimination between non-dalit and dalit workers, evidence of caste surmounting proletarian solidarity.

Untouchability in Consumer Market: Untouchability is found to extend even to consumer markets, with dalit producers in 35 percent villages barred from selling their produce in local markets. Instead they are forced to sell in anonymity of distant urban markets where caste identities blur, but this imposes additional burdens of costs and time, and reduces their profit margin and competitiveness. Caste taboos apply particularly to products like milk, so that in as many as 47 percent of the villages with cooperatives, Dalits are not allowed to sell milk to the cooperatives or even private buyers. In a quarter of the villages, they are prevented even from buying milk from cooperatives. Dalits are therefore not only disproportionately burdened with poverty to start with; caste discrimination in labour and consumer markets condemn them to lower wages with harder work in uncertain employment, and restrictions on their access to natural resources as well as the markets for their products.

Untouchability breeds in Private Spheres: Even more in secular and religious public spaces, the practice of untouchability continues most in upper caste rural homes, in what people regard to be their personal private sphere. The survey confirmed that in as many as 73 percent of the villages, Dalits are not permitted to enter dalit homes, and 70 percent Dalits would not eat together. Even dalit researchers in this study were denied entry into upper caste homes.

Psyche of Untouchability everywhere: With untouchability thus persisting unashamedly in state institutions like schools and police stations, in public spaces like temples and shops, in farms and markets, and in homes and hearts, the Dalits still lives in India waiting hopefully and sometimes in anxiously, for long betrayed dawn of equality of status and equal dignity.

The depositions before us make it very clear that Dalits do not share even 9% economic growth of the country. In the sixtieth year of our independence they do not enjoy freedom in real term, but are shackled by the chains of untouchability and caste disabilities and deprivation. They continue to experience exclusion, humiliation, degradation, exploitation, abuse and violence due on their low and so called polluting status in the caste hierarchy.

NATURE OF UNTOUCHABILITY AND RELATED VIOLENCE

Victim/survivors from 14 states have deposed their cases before us. In all 65 cases were examined by us.

All cases present the persistent patterns of traditional and emerging forms of untouchability and gruesome violence based on the casteist mindset prevalent in the society at large. 2 cases relate to denial of access to public places and services, 12 cases to denial of access to Common Land & Natural Resources, 6 cases to discrimination in educational institutions and workplace and 5 cases to discrimination in Criminal Justice System & Judiciary. 4 cases are related to panchayats and segregatory experiences, 9 cases are related to forced/ compulsory labour and discrimination, 9 cases of discrimination in Government Policies and Programmes including housing. 11 cases relate to sexual exploitation and assault, 3 cases of segregated practices in religion and 4 cases of other discriminatory practices and violence.

Among victims/survivors are children, women and men individually and Dalit community as a whole too. The incidents narrated by the victims are brutal, degrading, and in some cases barbaric, and inhuman. Though the victims belong to the different parts of the country Jury found similarity in the form and nature of untouchability practices across the country. The cause for violence also shows fairly common trends, including both social and economic aspects. The absolute dependency for their livelihood and helplessness of the victims/survivors before the perpetrators is evident even as they recount their cases. The neglect of the authorities in performing their duties, non-implementation of mandated obligations and legal provisions clearly encourage the perpetrators perpetrate the practices of untouchability as well as violence on Dalit communities. Caste system continues to hold itself tenaciously despite the Constitutional provisions, legislative measures, institutional mechanisms as well as special protective measures.

The Tribunal confirm further the extensive practices of untouchability reported in the 'Untouchability in Rural India', Sage Publications, 2006, undertaken in 565 villages in 11 major states of India.

RECOMMENDATIONS:-

1. At this sixtieth year of independence we recommend that the government, first of all, recognize that the practice of untouchability and its manifest forms not only continue, but have grown and become sharper over the years, rather than deny that the practices no longer exist. We recommend that the government of India, state governments and the society both recognize untouchability as the reason why millions of Dalit citizens will not achieve Millennium Dalit Goals (MDGs).

Despite the NCDHR Public hearing report of 2000, public hearing reports by other human rights organization, numerous reports of NHRC and National Scheduled Caste Commission, and state commissions, governments continues to turn a blind eye to unabated systematic practices of segregation as a result of which the dominant castes have come to believe that they have license to discriminate and engage in atrocities. **This public perception has to be done away with at the earliest.**

The officers of the state in administration, police, governance and else are also infected by the virus of casteism. We recommend draft guidelines for all departments on the implications of untouchability in their professional fields **We strongly urge that action**

may be taken at the highest level by the Prime Minister himself to root out, what Justice M. Katju of the Supreme court has recently called, the ‘curse of this nation.’

From the testimonies we noticed reinforced the statistical data of conviction rate of offenses under SC/ST (PoA) Act and PCR Act confirm that Criminal Justice system failed in dealing with untouchability and atrocity cases. The findings of the NHRC Report on Atrocities against Scheduled Caste and the Justice K. Punnaiah Commission of A.P. and the SAKSHI- Human Rights Watch report found that the conviction rate in the country was 1%. This tantamounts to the breakdown of the Constitutional system of governance.

In case after case we find that very few cases ever get through the legal system because the police are refusing to register FIRs. FIRs that are registered are not being transmitted to the magistrates. In case after case the victims are forced by violence, social and economic boycotts to ‘compromise’ and ‘settle’ these cases resulting in the withdrawal of the meritorious cases under threats. We find collusion between the dominant caste assailants and the prosecutors. There are also repeated reports of caste bias in the judiciary itself at several places. We find cases relating to Dalits taken casually and heinous crimes under Art. 17 are not treated as punishable offences. There is a patent anti-reservation attitude in the judiciary. We conclude therefore, without any doubt that the judicial system gradually become deep anti-Dalits and that justice is not possible within the system as it is presently constituted.

2.

I. The conference was unanimous and the Jury also would agree that the recommendations made by the National Judicial Commission for the Review of the constitution in part X of the report that the claims of the eligible and qualified Dalits and Adivasi Advocates and subordinate Judicial Officers should be considered for appointment as Judges of the High Court and Supreme Court.

II. Its recommendation for National Judicial Commission for appointment of Judges for High Court and Supreme Court be considered and a member belonging to dalits and adivasis is recommended to be a member of the commission

III. All India Judicial service for recruitment of Judicial service recommended by Law Commission of India and the reservation therein for dalits and adivasis on par with All India Services is recommended to be implemented at the earliest. This is also the recommendation of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to India’s report 2007.

3

I. we strongly recommend for consideration at the National level at the initiation of the Hon’ble Prime Minister Sri. Manmohan Singh Ji that the state government be directed to constitute separate legal cell and the Law departments of the State government to conduct socio-legal audit of the Judgments delivered by the special Courts.

II. The Superintendent of Police/Senior Superintendent of Police should obtain the Judgments by the Special Courts acquitting the cases within 30days and send them to the law department and the legal cell which would examine the case and recommend for filing appeal in the High Court.

III. The reasons for acquittal be receive and necessary directions be given to the investigating agency and prosecuting agency to remedy the defects so that the same lacuna would not be repeated in other cases. The Superintendent of Police/ Senior Superintendent of Police of the district made accountable to

monitor these aspects so that they will not be repeated in pending or future cases

4.

I. In large number of cases of most relating to even most heinous crimes are being decided on technical grounds like lapses on the part of investigating officer or incompetent officer doing investigation delay in recording the FIRs acts or omissions by the investigating agencies due to which the victims the most suffers and they are not getting justice. We recommend that SC/ST (POA) Act suitably be amended to give power to the senior Inspector of Police of not less than six year service be empowered to investigate or a specialized investigating officer be designated as investigating officer who would be made accountable for proper investigation and filing the charge sheet at the earliest.

II. The Special Public Prosecutors appointed be also made accountable to conduct trial of the cases at early dates without room for prolonged trial

III. Periodical training given to investigating agencies and special prosecutors to gain expertise in tackling the atrocities on dalits and adivasis

IV. The investigating agencies should be exclusively kept incharge of cases without deploying them to other duties like Law and order etc.

V. Wherever officers from dalits or adivasis among investigating agency or practicing advocates are available appointed to deal with cases

VI. The Superintendent of Police/Senior Superintendent of Police accountable to continuously monitor the cases from the time of recording the FIRs till the trail of the cases ended

VII. The Station House Officer (SHO) should be accountable to correctly write in the local language the complaint given by the victims taking signature or thumb impression as the case may be and send the FIR on the same day to the nearest court incharge of the case. He/She must be made accountable discharge of the duty. A copy of the FIR should be given free of cost to the victim or first or foremost who ever gives the report

VIII. The 161 statements by the investigating officer should be in the local language explained to the witness of the victim etc in the local language and the language in which he/she given the complaint and endorsement should be made at the bottom of the statement that it was so made the witness/victims understood it and consented to the statement as correct. The statement of important witness and victims be got recorded under section 164 Cr.PC

IX. a) In large number of cases the offences even heinous cases like murdered which are atrocity under SC/ST (POA) Act are not registered under SC/ST (POA) Act. National Human Rights Commission in several cases also pointed out this and still being a omitted. We recommend that necessary circulars be issued by the state governments to the SHOs to registered the offences under SC/St (POA) Act and compensation under rule 7 be paid to the victims half on registering the crime, 1/4th on filing the charge sheet and remaining the trail conducted. The Superintendent of Police/ Senior SP of Police be made the accountable for the payment of Compensation.

b) Rehabilitation programme as per government schemes be implemented so as to rehabilitate the victim or next of kin of the deceased.

5.

I. the National Judicial Academy and wherever state judicial academies are functional as a part of their programme of judicial training or orientation courses the judicial

officers of the trial and appellate cases be given periodical training programme or orientation courses given calling the experts like sociologists, anthropologists, judges, to tackle the practices of untouchability, its manifestation in different forms methodology to tackle such areas provisions in special laws, development of the law in various courts even from exceptional judgments of the trial courts also and the methodology to pave way for eradicating untouchability and its practices

II. Equity and affirmative action policies and programmes be periodically reviewed officers, if necessary given training difficulties on ground level and institutions like NIRD conduct periodical training programmes to the officers, research in the implementation and how far the targeted groups the end results of policies and programmes

6. the National Commission for Review of the constitution in its part 10 of summary of recommendations recommended that
 - a. the budgetary allocation to the SC and ST on population percentage by each department pooled together into a consolidated budget
 - b. a Special commission be constituted to evolve affirmative action, policies and programmes for social and economic empowerment of dalits and adivasis depending upon conditions and status of dalits and adivasis in each state. The budget allocated for those special programmes of action or schemes
 - c. National level, State level and district level committees constituted to monitor the implementations and review their actions reiterate those recommendations as of this conference. The Jury also would recommend to the Hon'ble Prime Minister to include this as a systemic programme as part of the programmes for review by the National Integration council and budget for discussion therein and evolve further effective implementation system
 - d. The Jury found in one case relating to hostile discrimination in implementing Tsunami effected three districts in Alleppe, Ernakulam and Kolam districts of Kerala state in which though 1083 families in these three districts were effected except initial payment of 5000/- no other rehabilitation programme like, reconstruction of homes, boats or net etc. have been given to them. The chief secretary appears to have filed false reports of non-discrimination before NHRC and other institutions. But the victims in large number were present before the Jury and explained their heart rendering miseries. The Jury request the Hon'ble Prime Minister to have them examine by a specially deputed officer by the central government to verify the ground realities not only in these three districts but also in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh as a part of National Disaster Relief programme. This measure also requested to be taken up so that the dalits and adivasis would be rendered equity and justice.

In this regard as a part of composite programme of action the Jury request the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Sri Manmohan Singh Ji and recommend for setting up of an equity council directly under the control of Hon'ble Prime Minister to monitor the implementation of the programmes of actions by various agencies by periodical intervals as well as implantation of the constitutional provisions and special laws in favour of SC/ST and to review at periodical intervals and to give remedial

direction for proper and effective socio-economic and political justice done to dalits and adivasis

7.

- I. the Jury also recommends to establish National Data Bank exclusively for dalits and adivasis to monitor equity and access in all state actions and provisions of laws and executive policies under the RTI Act.
- II. The Jury was brought to its notice the news of the report submitted by expert committee under the chairmanship of UGC chairman of the untouchability practices in AIIMs and a cases was presented before the Jury. The Jury was not provided with a copy of the report but it has no reason to disbelieve the paper reports. The National newspapers also published similar practices of untouchability and caste based discrimination in other educational institutions as well as professional institutions. The Jury also believe them to be not wished away. The Jury therefore recommend, request the Hon'ble Prime Minister, the Heads of the Educational Institutions to have an indepth enquiry done responsibility fastened on the people responsible to allow untouchability practices the caste based discrimination practiced in the respective institutions and suitable remedial actions taken in that behalf at the earliest. The Jury strongly believes that this effective mechanism would be a right step to eliminate unsavory and uncivilized practices even in the elite institutions

8.

I. It has been brought to the notice of the Jury that the funds allocated under the Special Component Plan to the dalits and adivasis by the Central Government and State Government are mostly mixed with general schemes instead of implant exclusively for dalits and adivasis resultantly the allocated funds are not reaching the targets groups among dalits and adivasis. The Madhya Pradesh Government under the Chief Ministership of Sri Susil Kumar Shinde passed a special law directing to exclusively use the funds for the schemes relatable to dalits and adivasis and accountability fastened to the officers kept incharge of the implantation. The Jury requests the Hon'ble Prime Minister and recommends to ensure the similar law made by the parliament so that all the state governments follow the law effectively implement the schemes and equity and justice done to the targeted groups.

II. the statements and evidence given by the victims to the jury indicate that generally the district level officer in particular the district magistrate/senior police officers rarely give their attention to the untouchability, their practices and caste based discrimination. Though in some cases its was directly brought to their notices they rarely given personal attention except lip sympathy. The jury do not find any reason to disbelieve the statements to be false or incorrect. The jury therefore recommend and request to give serious consideration that the district magistrate/ superintendent or senior superintendent of police who are the district heads and the chief secretaries be directed to directly monitor and periodically review the atrocities, untouchability practices and caste based discrimination and respective jurisdiction and report to the Chief Ministries and Hon'ble Prime Minister periodically so that accountability would be generated among all the concerned. In case any officer was found derelict in duty suitable action taken adverse entries made in confidential reports service rules amended to make this as a misconduct enquiry conducted and early action taken under the relevant rules and as per due procedure and proper punishment imposed.

9. Though Manual Scavenging was abolished and remedial measures were taken under the act the jury has been brought to its notices by some witness that the schemes are not being properly implanted, rehabilitation of retrieved scavengers are not being done. The NHRC has taken up this programme of action 1992-2002. The Hon'ble Prime Minister was requested by a letter written by the chair person to ensure the end of scavenging and proper implementation of rehabilitation schemes and the jury request the Hon'ble Prime Minister to have the matter examined and immediate remedial steps be taken. This programme also may be made part of review before the National Development Council and National Integrate Council.

Special Recommendations relating to the implementation of SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989

1. it has been brought to the notice of the jury though the victim expressively mentioned in this written complaints or oral complaints made to the SHO caste cased abused languages used by the persons committing the crimes the SHOs in many crimes deliberately omitting the words or using less palliative words to help the accused. The jury doesn't have reason to doubts but reason to disbelieve them as in correct. The jury recommend that as part of the earlier recommendation the SHO should be made accountable to accurately record the statements in their own words of the victims or witness in the FRI or to the investigating officer in the 161 Cr.Pc. statements so that there would no contradiction or omission between the evidence given in the court and the earliest version of the victim or the witness given to the police to avoid benefit of doubt extended to the prosecution. As was suggested the charge sheet should be filed as early as possible invariably within 30days limit prescribed in rule 7 (as within 90 days under Cr.Pc.). this would enable the accused to get automatic bail. This measure would prevent intimidation of the victim or the witness by the accused.
10. As was recommended that the legal cell who conducts review of the cases for redressed steps may also be permitted to the participation of local or state or national NGOs working in the area to give their ground level inputs. Similarly the jury also recommend that justice K. Punnaiah Commission a recommendation that the police officer should periodically at end of the every month organize awareness camps or prevention of atrocities camps by visiting villages or cluster of villages the jury recommends that the same may be made the national programme of action in which the NGOs local/states/national level working in the area also be involved in the programme action. And public hearing relating to atrocities on dalit sarpanches in three villagers were organized in Madurai, Tamil Nadu, Human Rights watch and other NGOS presided over by Justice K. Ramasamy Member – HRC former chair member of M.N. Commission Smt. Mohini Giri, a former High court judge and two sociologist the victims and witness were afraid to speak through mike since the forward castes (Backward Classes) the aggressors present in the hall . Therefore they may be directed to remove the mikes and asked the reasons . They stated that they have to live in the midst and any statement made against them would rehire in committing atrocities on them. The jury forced to be justifiable . When the witnesses were afraid to speak before such high power jury how can they be expected to speak boldly in the courts of the magistrates or special courts (Special judges) in the presence of the accused. The jury therefore recommends and request the Hon'ble Prime Minister that the SC/ST (POA) Act be

suitably amended to try the offences in camera and the defence council to cross examine in the absence of the accused, so that the witness and victims gather courage speak boldly before the trial court to speak the truth. The jury also recommend that the district level and state level committees may be constituted to monitor the payment of compensation to the victims and rehabilitation programmes in case the payment of the compensation was delayed violating Rule 7(1) interest also may be paid on the delayed payment. The officer concerned may be made liable for default entry in the confidential report made in the records. Similarly payments for TA and other allowance under the rules also be ensured payment.

Victims generally are unaware of legal aid programme under the national legal service authority under National legal service authority act. The National legal service authority, the supreme court legal service committee, state legal service authority, high court legal service committee, the district legal service authority (District judge) are apt to render free legal aid and adivasis to dalits and adivasis and also to assign the advocates to argue the cases of the victims, prepare all the documents free of cost to the victims, jury recommendations and request the Hon'ble Prime Minister the concern to interact on their behalf

11. under section 17 of the SC/ST (POA) act the "atrocities prone areas" be notified by public notification and collect primitive tax to prevent atrocities under section 16 the state is bound to collect fine under rule (3) licenses also may be given to the dalits to refused themselves from the dominants aggressors and disarm them as part of preventing omission of atrocities on dalits and adivasis. Under rule 9 National officers require to be approved similarly under rule 10 special officer be appointed and rule 15 contingent place in notified in state governments in the official gazettes to provide package of relief measures including assignment of agriculture lands, Public employment given to a dependent of the deceased dalit pensions for victims, widow,, houses for victims, dependents and so own the jury found few narration of all witness invariably their rehabilitation actions are not being taken. We request the Hon'ble Prime Minister and we recommends at the appropriate levels this review also be under taken and action taken accordingly. In view of the above the jury request the Hon'ble Prime Minister and chief ministries to take immediate steps to have the constitutional provisions, statutory laws and equity programmes of action effectively implement in the manner above so as to meet out justice to the dalits and adivasis. It has also brought to the notice of the jury that even among the Christians there is discrimination of the dalit Christians by forward caste Christians separate churches are existing, and among dalit Christians there is discrimination. Therefore the jury requested that the Hon'ble Prime Minister would interact with the minority commission and other institutions working on the area to work end of the discrimination of dalit christens. The conference resolved and the jury also requested to recommend to give a national call for National Campaign against untouchability in different forms and caste based discrimination by Hon'ble Prime Minister Sri. Manmohan Singh ji and declare the 14 April every year that is Birthday of DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR father of constitution as day of redemption from untouchability and programme of action continued through out the year and the NGOs to carry on nation campaign focusing attention to end untouchability to

caste segregation caste discrimination in all public places, schools and institutions
etc. to achieve Zero discrimination zone

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