

A STUDY ON THE UNTOUCHABILITY ACTS AND ITS IMPACT

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Abstract: This study examines the practice of untouchability and impact of act in Indian scenario. The study identifies and disaggregates communities that continue to practice untouchability. The researcher also measures the number of social network, society contacts that each household has within its own and outside of its community, among people from certain professional, public places, cultural backgrounds. The paper proposes to check the effect of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 that households with a wider network outside the community than with one within the community are less likely to practice untouchability. We use questions, tables to measure this effect at the current Untouchability level Jhansi and Lucknow district in Uttar Pradesh.

Index Terms – Untouchability, ACT, Impact Analysis

I. INTRODUCTION

Separation is the most complex human rights issue confronting India today. To date, the apparatuses used to survey its status have been isolated by teach human rights, legal and social science [1, 6]. Albeit huge commitments toward understanding untouchability have been made in every one of these zones, it is hard to grasp the extension and inescapably of the issue without combining the apparatuses of every one of the three [2, 8]. The ramifications of this absence of information are huge: there is efficient underestimation of the act of untouchability inside present day India; the propagation of a wide assortment of manhandle is permitted to proceed with exemption; there is a general absence of mindfulness and affectability to the inescapability of the issue; and, thusly, there is restricted political. The untouchability system is a classification of people into various scenarios. They are classified according to occupation and determine access to wealth, power, and privilege [9, 3, 4 and 8]. The report presents both a general and multi-disciplinary view of current untouchability practices across major district (Jhansi and Lucknow) in Uttar Pradesh (bringing together political science, sociology, law, public policy and community organizing) and provides evidence to refute the belief that untouchability is affected to society and act scenario underdeveloped corners of India [5].

II. CRITICAL TRYOUTS

Know the complete status of untouchability and PCRA act 1955 implementation in our society [7, 10]. The field study has been conducted in two major district of Uttar Pradesh one is smart and educated city Lucknow which is capital of U.P. and another is Jhansi. On the basis questionnaires find out following results presents in table 1 and table 2. Basically critical view depend on the below questions which are shown in figure 1.

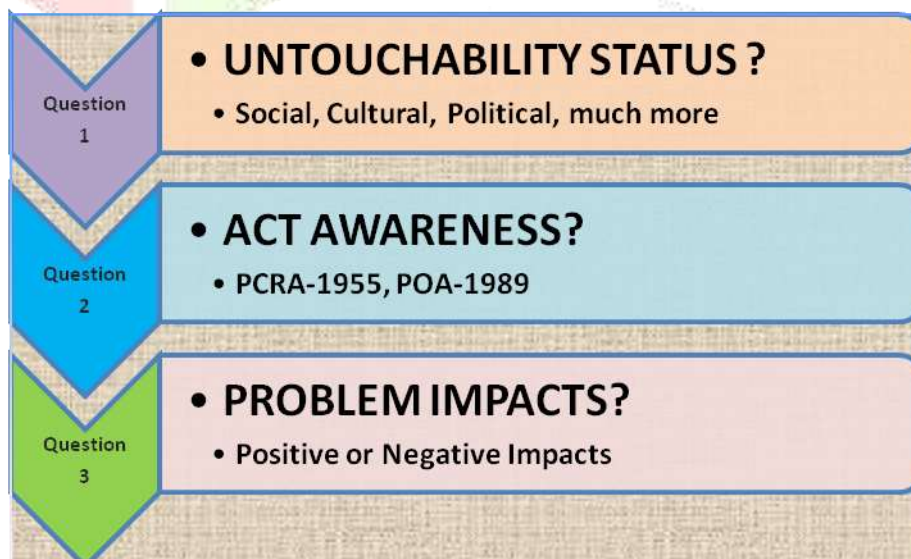


Fig1. Pictorial presentation of questions

Table-1: Status of Untouchability and implementation of Act-1955 in Jhansi district

S.No	Practice of Untouchability	No. of Despondence	Positive Response (No Problem)	Negative Responses (Face Problems)	Not Clear
1.	Entry to Non Sc House	535	175	322	38
2.	Service of Food and water in Non-Sc House	535	176	326	33
3.	Segregation at Feasts and Community Lunch	535	140	346	49
4.	Access to Drinking water	535	213	266	56
Untouchability in public space					
5.	Hotels/Public eating Place	535	215	276	44
6.	Post-office	535	383	122	30
7.	Banks	535	400	103	32
8.	Shopping	535	412	92	31
9.	Health Service	535	348	157	30
10.	Laundry	535	252	235	48
11.	Barber	535	251	232	52
12.	Tailoring	535	390	117	28
13.	Public transport System	535	420	73	42
Cultural Life					
14.	Religious	535	135	358	93
15.	Marriage	535	49	451	35
16.	Funeral Procession	535	146	339	50
17.	Clothing	535	260	221	54
18.	Addressing by caste name	535	104	386	45
19.	Women and touch ability	535	137	355	43
Educational Life					
20.	School life	296	104	177	15
21.	Library	296	163	110	23
Economic Life					
22.	Discrimination at workplace	535	187	278	70
23.	Discrimination in Irrigation Facilities	535	168	326	41
Political Life					
24.	Panchayath meeting	535	150	326	59
25.	Village Council meeting	535	157	331	47
Awareness about PCRA - 1955					

			Know	Don't Know	
26.	Villagers	535	10	427	98
27.	Student	296	14	222	60
28.	Businessman	99	08	70	21
29.	Police	44	12	22	10
30.	Leaders	69	02	40	29
Awareness about POA – 1989					
31.	Villagers	535	308	142	85
32.	Student	296	126	140	30
33.	Businessman	99	70	23	06
34.	Police	44	39	05	00
35.	Leaders	69	51	10	08
Public opinion: Remove Untouchability, More effective act between PCRA-1955 and POA-1989					
			PCRA	POA	
36.	Villagers	535	25	155	355
37.	Student	296	15	101	80
38.	Businessman	99	05	49	45
39.	Police	44	10	21	13
40.	Leaders	69	05	27	37

Table-2: Status of Untouchability and implementation of Act-1955 in Lucknow district

S.No	Practice of Untouchability	No. of Despondence	Positive Response (No Problem)	Negative Responses (Face Problem)	Not Clear
1.	Entry to Non Sc House	380	102	234	44
2.	Service of Food and Water in Non-Sc House	380	116	233	31
3.	Segregation at Feasts and Community Lunch	380	139	213	28
4.	Access to Drinking Water	380	148	203	29
Untouchability in public space					
5.	Hotels/Public eating Place	380	194	144	42
6.	Post-office	380	309	39	32
7.	Banks	380	317	29	32
8.	Shopping	380	347	11	22
9.	Health Service	380	246	90	44
10.	Laundry	380	205	136	39
11.	Barber	380	200	139	41
12.	Tailoring	380	329	27	24
13.	Public Transport System	380	352	10	18

Cultural Life					
14.	Religious	380	92	250	38
15.	Marriage	380	17	331	32
16.	Funeral Procession	380	148	179	53
17.	Clothing	380	148	96	30
18.	Addressing by Caste Name	380	78	265	37
19.	Women and Touch ability	380	02	273	25
Educational Life					
20.	School Life	218	56	104	58
21.	Library	218	120	80	18
Economic Life					
22.	Discrimination at Workplace	380	161	188	31
23.	Discrimination in Irrigation Facilities	380	134	183	73
Political Life					
24.	Panchayath Meeting	380	177	166	37
25.	Village Council Meeting	380	203	160	17
Awareness about PCRA - 1955					
			Know	Don't know	
26.	Villagers	380	10	307	63
27.	Student	218	04	151	63
28.	Businessman	76	05	47	24
29.	Police	34	09	06	19
30.	Leaders	55	03	23	29
Awareness about POA – 1989					
31.	Villagers	380	144	144	92
32.	Student	218	55	99	64
33.	Businessman	76	31	19	26
34.	Police	34	34	00	00
35.	Leaders	55	39	07	09
Public opinion: Remove Untouchability, More effective act between PCRA-1955 and POA-1989					
			PCRA	POA	
36.	Villagers	380	11	28	341
37.	Student	218	07	11	200
38.	Businessman	76	04	14	58
39.	Police	34	06	11	17
40.	Leaders	55	04	11	40

During the study we interviewed 380 person of luck now and 535 person of Jhansi district.

- Examined untouchability status at social level such as Entry to Non Sc House, Service of Food and Water in Non-Sc House, aggregation at Feasts and Community Lunch and Access to Drinking Water then we find out **in lucknow** district 220 person out of 380 said that they facing problem and 126 person said I have no problems and rest 33 person said we can't say about this **and in Jhansi** district 315 person out of 535 said that they facing problem and 176 person said I have no problems and rest 44 person said we can't say about this.

- Regarding to public place for example, Hotels/Public eating Place, Post-office, Banks, Shopping, Health Service, Laundry, Barber, Tailoring and Public Transport System In Lucknow we find out that 277 person out of 380 said that they faced no problems only 69 person said that they faced problem and In Jhansi we find out that 341 person out of 535 said that they faced no problems only 37 person said that they faced problem.
- Regarding to cultural program such as Religious, Marriage, Funeral Procession, Clothing, and addressing by caste name, Women and touch ability. in Lucknow 232 person out of 380 said that they faced problem rest 80 person said no problem and in Jhansi 351 person out of 535 said that they faced problem rest 53 person said no problem.
- Regarding Educational Life, Economic Life and Political Life found different results in Lucknow and Jhansi. In lucknow 146 person out of 326 person face problems and rest 141 person face no problems and 39 person said I don't know and in Jhansi 243 person out of 439 person face problems and rest 154 person face no problems and 41 person said I don't know .
- Regarding to PCRA-1955 and POA-1989 awareness at different level Villagers, Student, Businessman, Police, Leaders in lucknow 106 person out of 152 said I don't know about PCRA-1955 but 60 person out of 152 said know about POA-1989 (Harijan/ Sc-St Act) and in Jhansi 156 person out of 208 said I don't know about PCRA-1955 but 118 person out of 208 said I knew about POA-1989 (Harijan/ Sc-St Act).

III. CONCLUSION

After seven decades of independence, a study of the working of the PCRA provides a glimpse of the changes among the down-trodden sections of society, as well as all that remains unchanged. The very alteration of the title in 1976 indicates that the legislation was not intended to merely punish the offence of untouchability but also to address deeper concerns regarding the basis of this social evil. However, the content of the legislation in its present form does not reflect clearly Enunciated goals whether the Act exists merely to remove specific disabilities symptomatic of the prevalence of untouchability or whether it makes a concerted effort to strike at the root of the problem. If the stated goal of the legislation is eradication of untouchability, it must attempt the latter, not just the former. If the stated goal is the eradication of untouchability as a social evil, provisions relating to criminalization have to be seen in a different light instead of focusing on the punishment of individuals, the Act has to deal with societal structures that perpetuate oppression. This would require the creation of an institutional set-up, as discussed above, which will not only remove disabilities but also create the opportunity and the environment to assert and enjoy rights freely. Therefore, to truly effectuate Article 17, the legislation has to ensure a greater role by the State, not limited to the punishment of individuals.

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