



Dalit Sthree Sakthi

***13th
Annual Report
2018***

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Dalits Still Untouchables ?



The year 2018 is significant in many ways. Two important phenomenon marked the year, firstly, attempts to revive the feudal ideology, secondly, dalits response to such attempts. With the raise of hindutava forces, the ideology of caste domination raised its ugly head openly, shamelessly and unabashedly. After 72 years of independence, dominant castes are openly, once again saying, 'no more equity, no more social justice, no more constitutional values, untouchables are always untouchables'. To this, Dalits responded and asserted unequivocally and befittingly that 'no more oppression, no more untouchability, we are as equal as anybody'. Dalits assertion was unmincing, powerful, even violent and the expression of the voice was united, surprisingly without any leadership or organization. Dalit assertion and spontaneous outburst was so powerful that the central government bowed down and immediately took corrective measures. In other words, 2018 once again marked the fresh start of the old battle for equality. Dalits should be vigilant about their course in the immediate future.

To understand the above phenomenon, let's see how the chain of events of this fresh battle occurred. Since, a few years, the dominant castes have been trying to suppress Dalits in all new ways, in the name of cow protection, demand of reservations to dominant castes etc. Whenever, the dominant castes raised their ugly head, Dalits too responded in the same vein as in Una incident or Koregaon. This anti-dalit trend culminated in the decision of the Supreme Court on 20th March when the court echoed the voice of the dominant castes by nullifying the essence of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act by its unwarranted, unsolicited, far-fetched and unreasonable interpretation. Court directed that no case should be booked if a dalit complains without a preliminary enquiry by a higher officer and further that the perpetrators of atrocities can get anticipatory bail. The court used venomous terminology against Dalits, like, 'blackmailing', 'vested interests', 'abuse of the law', 'perpetuation of casteism', 'false cases' etc. The court's language smacked of the usual derogatory terminology that the dominant castes use in villages. It was not at all any interpretation but was expression of continuation of the new anti-dalit trend of the last few years of raise of Hindutva forces. The Court probably thought that the Dalits would take it lying low or utmost attempt a legal battle or appeal to the government. But the Court was thoroughly mistaken. The entire dalit populace, raised in one voice and violently too against the decision when a Bharat Bandh was called against the court decision. Dalits gave vent to their pent-up anger. Court decision was an apparent immediate cause, but in reality Dalits were protesting against the raise of the latest phase of new forms of suppression, domination and attempts to put the clock back, over these recent years. An all India Bandh against a court order? Yes, it was. Dalits turned a new leaf in the history by reversing court orders through protest by burning the judgement. The reverberating and united voice of dalits sent such shivers that the government almost within a short time enacted Section 18A in the SC,ST (PoA) Act and nullified the effect of the judgement, thereby approved the burning of the judgement by Dalits. This is the scenario of the battle that marked the year 2018. Now there is a stalemate of the dalit and anti-dalit forces and it may burst again at another level in future for which Dalits should be prepared.

In the state of Telangana also, casteism and anti-dalit feudal attitude raised its ugly head in the murder of a dalit youth Pranay, in Miryalaguda, Nalgonda district. Pranay was in love with Amrutha, a

girl of dominant caste. Her father is a billionaire with all sorts of ill gotten money and when his daughter married the dalit youth Pranay, he spent a crore of rupees to kill him. What is more sickening and disgusting is that this vicious, cruel murder was welcomed, openly and discreetly by the people of murderer's caste and other non-dalit castes. While the men and women of the murderer's caste publicly extended solidarity to the criminal, majority of all non dalit castes expressed unity with the murderer through social media. Emboldened by this murder another incident of similar nature took place in Hyderabad, where a girl hailing from goldsmith caste married a dalit, her father attacked the boy and his daughter to kill them, but they survived with grievous injuries. These incidents show how intolerant, the dominant castes are towards Dalits and how casteism is getting consolidated.

One can see the same environment in the Schools and institutions of higher education also, where Dalits are treated as untouchables and segregated at midday meals, while a spectre of suicide deaths of several Dalit students, like Rohit occurred in various universities.

All these incidents in the last few years, particularly in 2018 prove that the Indian society has not risen an inch above caste even after 68 years of proclaiming ourselves as Republic. It looks no one believes in the values of the Constitution of India. These are warning signals for Dalits to be vigilant, lest the reactionary forces would re-establish the old caste order at the first opportunity. Dalits should realize that being a Dalit today is an existential question and fight for equality is going to be crucial in the future.

In this back drop, DSS has been continually awakening and ideologically equipping the dalit women to stand up for equality, equity and gender justice. In the entire scenario of dalit suppression, the dalit women are at the receiving end as they face additional burden of domestic violence, sexual harassment, being cheated in the name of love, and other forms of oppression. Dalit women have been bearing brutal domestic violence and worst inequality at home. DSS broke this silence and for the first time provided voice to their suffering by organizing a Round Table Conference of the victims of domestic violence at Hyderabad. Their voices have been heard and their morale boosted by the participant officials, organizations and media. DSS conducted trainings and awareness camps on gender justice and also on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. A legal clinic and a tribunal on the Act were conducted by arranging the dalit women victims and witnesses face to face with the officials, advocates and others. This clinic highlighted the lopsided implementation of the law in practice and the difficulties faced by the dalit women in accessing justice. Along with rights issues, last year DSS was also vigilant in monitoring Anganwadis, Schools and conducted awareness camps for youth. A consultation of the draft bill to prevent all forms of discrimination in educational institutions was conducted as a part of the national campaign of dalit network. DSS joined hands with like minded organizations in organizing protest against the murder of Pranay and other issues like, National Resistance Day, Round Table Conference on Supreme Court Judgement, Bharat Bandh. As was so in the yesteryears, officials, media and everyone supported dalit women and DSS in carrying out its activities. DSS takes this opportunity to thank each and every one for their support to the dalit women and pledges to carry on the mission with the same vigour, commitment and sincerity that had been the hall mark of DSS for the past 12 years.

- Jhansi Geddarn
National Convener
Dalit Sthree Sakthi

Dalit Women – Inclusive Growth

Inclusive growth is one aspect of Equity, which is an old concept dating back to 15th century. Equity was originally a legal concept synonymous with justice. The Kings court in England developed the concept of equity to render justice when the law was deficient or not suited to deliver justice. The concept of justice as such is an elastic one expanding with the time. In the present context justice must include 'social justice' which in turn means equitable access to natural and economic resources to all sections. Only when all sections of populace are allowed to contribute and benefit from economic growth, it can be called as inclusive growth. That means there should be equality, equity in opportunities, access to businesses, markets and every way to grow economically. Since ages, Dalits and women were excluded from access to all resources but this discrimination cannot be allowed to continue. The last three decades witnessed upsurge of dalit consciousness and recognition of dalit rights as human rights. Despite this recognition of dalit rights, in terms of stakes in economic growth, Dalits and dalit women still continue to be excluded and left behind from the mainstream growth. Due to not only discrimination on grounds of caste, but also discrimination based on traditional gender roles, dalit women are mostly confined to household work and at the most as wage labourer in the agricultural fields or as domestic servants.



Dalit Stthree Sakthi started taking initiatives to inspire dalitwomen to break all the material and ideological shackles that marginalized them till now and facilitated the women to come into the mainstream, through its trainings, meetings and other pro-active programmes. Over a time now the voices of dalit women are being heard. Trainings on capability building on financial managements and motivational trainings inspired the dalit women to take up entrepreneurial activities and now a number of dalit women applied to the government to grant financial aid to start up various businesses. DSS believes that dalit women could become a force to transform society provided they are politically and economically empowered. DSS wants to embark upon a drive of imparting skills to dalit women so that they can start new lives.



Having conducted trainings on the need for transforming as entrepreneurs, Dalit Sthree Sakthi thought of organizing its State Annual Conferences in a big way on the need for inclusive growth and the 12th Annual Conference of DSS was held in both the states on the theme of “Dalit Women – Inclusive Growth”.

Andhra Pradesh Annual State Conference was held on 22nd February 2018 at Ambedkar Bhavan, Vijayawada, while the **Telangana** state convention was held at Ravindra Bharathi Conference Hall, Hyderabad on 6th March 2018.

Every year, Annual General Body meet is conducted to boost the self-esteem of the members and leaders of women collectives of the villages. They will be travelling to the venue from their villages and the very fact of going to a distant place to attend a meeting gives lot of exposure to them. At the venue the dalit women will have the opportunity of interacting with each other. Annual conferences are always held on a theme and the gathering is educated on the theme with high level dignitaries as speakers.

Andhra Pradesh:

Eminent personalities attended the conference and inspired the gathering of dalit women. The dignitaries were Sri Kaki Sunitha, Principal Secretary, Women & Child Welfare Department, Sri Byra Koteswararao, Director of Prosecutions, Sri V. Anuradha and Sri B Manikyam, Deputy Engineers, APTRANSCO, Sri. PSN Murthy, IDAS (VR), Founder President, Ambedkar Mission, Fr. P. Thomas, Director, Social Service Centre, Vijayawada. All the dignitaries first garlanded the statues of Dr BR Ambedkar, Buddha and Jagjivanram and then occupied their respective seats on the dais.

Daniel Vijay Prakash, National Program Manager of DSS introduced the theme of annual conference and explained the need for inclusive growth. Jhansi Geddam, National Convener of DSS in her inaugural speech highlighted the tasks taken up and achievements during the year 2017.

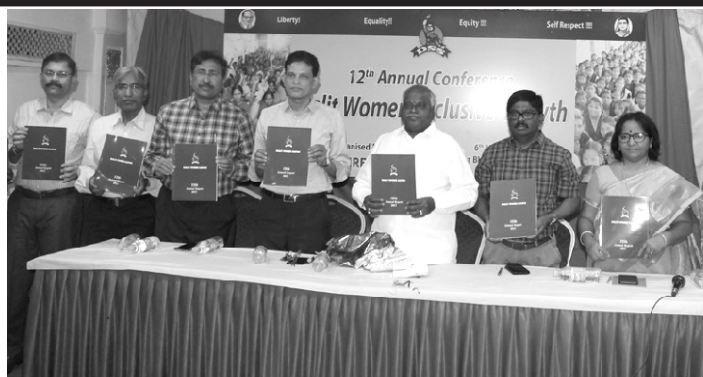
All the speakers commended the work of Dalit Sthree Sakthi and their commitment in rendering justice to dalit women and girl children in all aspects.

The posters of campaign against domestic violence were released in the state conference by Fr. Thomas, Director of Social Service Centre. Similarly, the 12th Annual report in Telugu was released by Sri Kaki Sunitha IAS, Secretary women & Child Welfare Department of AP.



Telangana State:

The 12th State conference of Dalit Sthree Sakthi for the state of Telangana was held on 6th March 2018 on the same theme “Dalit Women – Inclusive Growth” at conference Hall, Ravindra Bharathi, Hyderabad. The dignitaries on the dais were Sri K Ramulu, Member, National SC Commission, Sri Murali IAS, Tara Chand, General Manager, BSNL, Sri Siva Baghya Rao, Managing Director of Sneha Groups, Dr Pushpa Chakrapani, Professor, DBRAOU, Dr ArunaGogulamanda, writer, Sri G Shankar, General Secretary, All India SC/ST Welfare Association, Dr Siddoji Rao, Officers Forum/ Help Desk, Sri Sumitra, Director, Ankuram. Jhansi Geddarn, National Convener of DSS presided the conference and Sri Danial Vijay Prakash, National Program Manager of DSS outlined the theme of the annual conference. 12th Annual Report in English was released by Sri Ramulu, Member, NCSC.



At both the state conferences the speakers enlightened the audience about the concept of inclusive growth and the ways to achieve it. The important points that the speakers highlighted are summed up as follows:

- It is an arduous task to run a dalit women organization for 12 years consistently and with commitment. DSS deserves all praise for successfully organizing and mainstreaming dalit women and girl children for such a long period.
- Dalit women should get educated without exception.
- The personnel of the administration lack the concept of social justice and it is necessary to sensitize them on the concepts of social justice, equity and equality.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar paved the way for women equality and during those days it was only him who attempted to reform laws for the equality of women. He organized women and guided them to struggle for their rights.
- In some districts the administrative heads like district collectors and superintendents of police are very passive and acting as per the dictates of local caste and political leaders. This should be ended and the administration should be sensitized on the ideology of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar.
- All dalit women and girl children should be educated without any exception. They should be sensitized about health and hygiene also.
- DSS sensitized the dalit women to stand up and question all types of domination and trained them to live with dignity and self-respect.
- Dalit women should shed the status of being at the bottom, at the receiving end and should transform themselves to become entrepreneurs.



- Till now men defined and prescribed how and what a dalit women should do, speak or act. Henceforth, dalit women should become self-conscious and be able to decide for themselves what to do, speak or act.

- Women should demand to get their share of every aspect of social, political and economic life of the country.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar visualized inclusive growth when he said that the progress and development of a society should be estimated on the basis of the progress of the women of that society. The dalit women should realize the importance of this and come forward to take part in the social, economic and political growth of the country.
- In a study done by CESS, it was revealed that the violence on women has increased by 7%.
- Dalit women are unable to take nutritious food. The mother needs to take nutritious food when she is pregnant and give the same to the child until 3 years. Due to the lack of nutritious food the growth in SC, ST children is not proper.
- One of the main reason for the violence on dalits and women is that they have become assertive.
- We need to consciously promote gender equality.
- The fruits of development have to reach all sectors equally.

Dalit women should demand for their share in the resources and transform to be producers and entrepreneurs.



Call for inclusive growth of Dalit women

They should grow politically, socially and join mainstream

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
VIJAYAWADA

Moving away from the past when they were relegated to the back seat, women in this modern age were seeking their share of sunshine, said K. Sunitha, Secretary, Department of Women and Child Welfare, here on Thursday.

She was addressing a seminar on Dalit Women-Inclusive Growth, organised by the Dalit Stree Sakthi (DSS) as part of the organisation's 12th State conference at the Ambedkar Bhavan. Ms. Sunitha said compared to the past, atrocities against women had increased by 7%. According to a recent survey, she said, SC and ST women were not getting adequate nutrition which had an adverse effect on their health. Explaining about the series of welfare schemes being implemented by the government through her department, she urged the



Dalit Stree Sakthi convenor Jhansi Gaddam raising slogans in support of Baba Saheb Ambedkar after garlanding his statue, in Vijayawada on Thursday. ■ V. RAJU

beneficiaries to utilise them.

She also released a poster depicting the bane of domestic violence, which the DSS intends to use in its campaign against the social malady. She also complimented the Dalit Stree Sakthi and said it was a force to reckon with.

DSS national convenor Jhansi Gaddam said Dalit women should grow politically, economically and socially and join the mainstream

She said it was because of a 12-year-long struggle of the DSS that many women from the community had emerged as leaders.

Director of Prosecutions B. Koteswara Rao, founder of Ambedkar Mission P.S.N. Murthy, Director of Social Service Centre Fr. P. Thomas, Deputy Engineer, AP Transco V. Anuradha, DSS national programme manager D. Vijay Prakash and others were present.

THE HANSEINDIA
AMARAVATI FRIDAY 23 FEBRUARY 2018

Dalit women have become leaders after long struggle: DSS convenor

- Dalit Stree Sakthi 12th Annual Conference held
- Convenor Jhansi says the main aim of DSS is to make Dalit women to come into mainstream and grow politically

OUR BUREAU

Vijayawada: Dalit Stree Sakthi (DSS) convenor Gaddam Jhansi said that decade-long struggle transformed Dalit women into leaders in the society who were ill-treated earlier.

She was the chief guest at the 12th State-level Annual Conference of Dalit Stree Sakthi (DSS) organised at Ambedkar Bhavan here on Thursday. National programme manager Daniel Vijaya Prakash also took part along with her. Jhansi said that the main aim of DSS was to make Dalit women to come to the mainstream and develop politically, financially and socially. The DSS



Gaddam Jhansi and others at the Dalit Stree Sakthi annual state conference in Vijayawada on Thursday

was keen on giving better childhood for Dalit girls.

In a decade-long journey, they had tackled more than 5,000 cases of attacks on Dalit women and children, she recalled. They had overcome many hurdles for Dalit women empowerment. She stated that change should come in the society and people towards Dalits, she said. Director of prosecution

B. Koteswara Rao has said special courts should be established to solve cases relating to attacks on Dalits without delay. "Prosecutions should be taken so that victims get compensation the accused get punishment," he urged.

Electricity department officers Anuradha and Manikam have said that women should help women. "All benefits allocated

for women should be spent for them," they said.

Social Studies Centre director P. Thomas has said that one should have good education to get recognition in the society.

Women and Child Welfare Secretary K. Sunitha, Ambedkar Foundation founder P.S.N. Murthy and others were present. A poster was released on the occasion.



The 12th annual meeting of Dalit Stree Sakthi was held in Vijayawada on Thursday. Young women are seen here taking part in it. ■ RVK RAO

Special courts to be set up for speedy disposal of Dalit attack cases

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE
VIJAYAWADA

THE Director of Prosecutions B. Koteswara Rao said that efforts were being made to arrange special courts for speedy hearing of cases regarding discrimination and attacks against Dalits.

Speaking as the chief guest at the 12th annual meeting of Dalit Stree Sakthi (DSS) here on Thursday, Rama Koteswara Rao also said that the judicial system was focusing on ensuring immediate release of compensation to the victims. "We are also working towards ensuring that the perpetrators do not escape and are given appropriate punishment," he said.

Secretary of Women and Child Welfare department K. Sunitha, who also took part in the programme, observed that there was a seven per cent increase in

crime against women. She stressed on the need of ensuring education for women and said that education would help them lead independent lives.

Sunitha further observed that recent findings by various studies showed that SC and ST women did not get nutritional food and added that the State government was making efforts to ensure all-round development for women and children.

The national convenor of Dalit Stree Sakthi, G. Jhansi said that the organisation had helped women and girls in over 5,000 atrocity cases in the last 12 years. She said Dalit women will get true independence only when they get equal opportunities and treatment in the society. On the occasion, the organisation unveiled the 2017 annual report and poster on inclusive growth of women.

INDIAN EXPRESS Fri, 23 February 2018
epaper: newindianexpress.com/c/26505796

విజయవాడ, ఫిబ్రవరి 23: దశాబ్దం పాటు పనిచేసిన 'దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి' సంస్థ 12వ సంవత్సరపు వార్షిక సమావేశం, ఫిబ్రవరి 22, శుక్రవారం రాత్రి 6 గంటలకు, విజయవాడలోని అంబేద్కర్ భవన్ లో జరిగింది. ఈ సందర్భంగా, దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి అధ్యక్షురాలు జాన్సీ గద్దం, సీనియర్ కన్వీనర్ రూపిని, అంబేద్కర్ భవన్ లోని సామాజిక, ఆర్థిక అభివృద్ధి కమిటీ 'దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి' కృషి

★ జాతీయ కన్వీనర్ రూపిని
విజయవాడ (కార్పొరేషన్), ఫిబ్రవరి 22, దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి సామాజిక, ఆర్థిక, సాంఘిక రంగాల్లో అభివృద్ధిని సాధించడం దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి లక్ష్యమని, ఇందుకు నిరంతర పోరాటాలు, స్త్రీ చైతన్యం, అవగాహన ముఖ్యమని దళిత స్త్రీ జాతీయ కన్వీనర్ రూపిని, జాతీయ ప్రోగ్రాం మేనేజర్ దానియల్ విజయవాడ పేర్కొన్నారు. దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి 12వ మహాసభ సందర్భంగా గురువారం తెనిసిన సెలవురోజు అంటే దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి జరిగిన సందర్భంగా వారు మాట్లాడుతూ సత్వర పరిష్కారం కోసం చట్ట ప్రకారం నియమించబడే ప్రత్యేక కోర్టులను ఏర్పాటు చేయడానికి కృషి చేస్తున్నామని తెలిపారు.

12th ANNUAL CONFERENCE
DALIT STREE SAKTHI
DALIT WOMEN-INCLUSIVE GROWTH
Date: 23 Feb 2018 Venue: Ambedkar Bhavan, Vijayawada
సభలో ప్రసంగిస్తున్న రూపిని

దళితస్నేహకుల పరిరక్షణకు కృషి



మాట్లాడుతున్న జి. రూసీ చిత్రంలో అనురాధ,
మాణిక్యం, మూర్తి, బైరా కోటేశ్వరరావు తదితరులు

గవర్నర్ పేట (విజయవాడ), న్యూస్టుడే: దళితత్వ పాక్కుల పరిరక్షణకు దళితత్వ శక్తి కృషి చేస్తుందని దళితత్వ శక్తి రాష్ట్ర అధ్యక్షురాలు జి.రామిని పేర్కొన్నారు. గురువారం ఆంధ్రలో పేటలోని డాక్టర్ బి.ఆర్.అంబేద్కర్, జగ్గవనరాంభవ నీలలో దళితత్వ శక్తి 12వ వార్షికోత్సవం జరిగింది. ఈ వార్షికోత్సవంలో ప్రధాన ఉపన్యాసం చేస్తూ హక్కుల కోసం ఒక శక్తిగా, ఒక సమూహంగా దళితత్వలు ముందుకు వస్తున్నారన్నారు. వీరంతా ఒక వేదికగా ఏర్పడి 12 సంవత్సరాలుగా పోరాటం చేయటం అభినందనీయమన్నారు. క్షేత్రస్థాయి నుంచి అందరినీ సమాన హక్కులు అందించేందుకు పోరాటం చేస్తామని తెలిపారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా సమావేశం పలు అంశాలను చర్చించి తీర్మానాలను ఆమోదించారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో దళితత్వ శక్తి నాయకులు అనురాధ, మాణిక్యం, పి.ఎస్.ఎస్.మూర్తి, జైరా కోటేశ్వరరావు, సుబ్రహ్మణ్యం, కిరణ్

పోరాటాలతోనే దళిత మహిళలకు గుర్తింపు

విశాలాంధ్ర - విజయవాడ కార్పొరేషన్ : గత 12 ఏళ్ళ పోరాట ఫలితంగానే దళిత మహిళలకు పలు రంగాల్లో గుర్తింపు లభించిందని దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి జాతీయ కన్వీనర్ గెడ్డ రూప్సి పేర్కొన్నారు. గురువారం స్థానిక రెసిడెంసీలోని అంబేద్కర్ భవన్లో దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి 12వ మహాసభ జరిగింది. ఈసందర్భంగా ఆమె మాట్లాడుతూ సమాజంలో దళిత మహిళలుగా గుర్తింపు, నాయకులుగా ఎదగడం స్త్రీ శక్తి పోరాటం ద్వారానే సాధ్యపడిందన్నారు. దళిత స్త్రీలు రాజకీయంగా, ఆర్థికంగా, సామాజికంగా, సాంఘికంగా ఎదిగి ప్రధాన ప్రపంచితోకి రావడమే దళిత స్త్రీ లక్ష్యమన్నారు. దీనిలో భాగంగానే దళిత బాలికలకు నాణ్యమైన బాల్యం అందించడంపై ప్రత్యేక దృష్టిపెడుతున్నట్లు తెలిపారు. దళిత స్త్రీలు సామాజిక సాధించడంలో కలిగి అవరోధాలను ఛేదిస్తూ ముందుకు సాగుతున్నట్లు తెలిపారు. దళిత స్త్రీలు సమాజంలో మనుషుడ నంపై, పురుషాధిక్య భావజాలం, ఆర్థికలేమి లాంటివాదినీ ఛేదిస్తూ ముందుకు వెళ్ళాల్సిన అవసర ముందని తెలిపారు. తరతరాలుగా ఇంటా, బయట కట్టుబాట్లతో అభివృద్ధికి దూరంగా ఉన్న మహిళల్లో మార్పు రావాల్సి ఉందన్నారు. దళిత స్త్రీ సమాజంలోకి వచ్చి సమానత్వం అనుభవించిననాడే నిజమైన స్వాతంత్ర్యం అని అన్నారు. ముఖ్య వక్తగా హాజరైన డైరెక్టర్ ఆఫ్ ప్రాసిక్యూషన్ బైరా కోదేవ్వరారావు మాట్లాడుతూ దళితులపై దాడులు జరిగినప్పుడు సత్తర పరిష్కారం కోసం చట్ట ప్రకారం నియమించబడి ప్రత్యేక



కోర్కల వీధి బుక్ కృషి చేస్తున్నామన్నారు. బాధితులకు అందాల్సిన నష్టపరిహారం విషయంలోనూ, శిక్షలు సరిగా అమలయ్యే విషయంలోనూ జాగ్రత్తలు తీసుకుంటున్నట్లు తెలిపారు. దివ్యశిశుబా ఆధికారులు, అనురాధ, మాణి కృష్ణలు మాట్లాడుతూ స్త్రీ స్త్రీ సహాయంగా ఉన్నప్పుడు పది మంది పురుషులతో సమానమన్నారు. స్త్రీలు పట్టి బట్టకట్టడమే మనకు గొప్ప విజయమన్నారు. దేశాభివృద్ధి పరలాలు అందరికీ అందినప్పుడే సమానత్వం వచ్చినట్లున్నారు. అభివృద్ధిలో అందరికీ వాటా ఉండాలన్నారు. ఫాదర్ థామస్ మాట్లాడుతూ దళితుల ఎదుగుదలకు మార్గాలను అన్వేషించాలన్నారు. సమానవేతనం, పట్టాలు, అమలవ్వాలన్నారు. భూమిపై హక్కు లేకపోవడం దమందే మాతృభూమి లేనదేనన్నారు. ఈ మహాసభకు స్త్రీ శిశు సంక్షేమశాఖ ప్రధాన కార్యదర్శి కాకి నసీత్ హాజరయ్యారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా 2017 బ్యాంక్ నివేదిక ఇవ్వడంతో పాటు కుటుంబ హింసకు వ్యతిరేకంగా ముద్రించిన వాల్ పోస్టర్లను ఆవిష్కరించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా నిర్వహించిన పలు అసెంబ్లీలను, సాంస్కృతిక కార్యక్రమాలు ఆకట్టుకున్నాయి.

సమాజ ఛైతన్యంలో

దళిత స్త్రీశక్తి కృషి అభినందనీయం

స్వామీగారి దేశంలో బడుగు, బలహీన
వర్గాలలో పాలు మహిళల అభివృద్ధికి బీఆర్
అంబేద్కర్ ఎనలేని కృషి చేశారని జాతీయ
ఎస్సీ కమిషన్ సభ్యులు డి.రాములు
అన్నారు. సమాజాన్ని మార్చడంలో దళిత
స్త్రీకి చేసేస్తూ కృషి అచినదనియినన్నారు.
ప్రతిపక్షవారం దళిత స్త్రీకి రాష్ట్ర మహాసభ
రవీంద్రభారతి కాంగ్రెస్ హాల్లో జరిగిం
ది. దళిత స్త్రీకి జాతీయ కన్వెన్షన్ రూపాన్ని
గెడ్డం అడ్డుతట్ట జరిగిన సభలో డాములు
మట్లాడుతూ... అధికారికంగా ఉన్న పార్టీలు,
అధికారులు న్యాయం చేస్తులేరని, హింస,
వేదనకు దళితకర, అధివశ్య కూలూ భయ
పడక పోవడానికి ఇదే కారణమన్నారు.
సమాజాన్ని చేతనాన్ని నిజానికి గల
నాయకులు చేతనామన్నారు. ఇంతకాలం
కమిషన్ అంటే ఉద్యోగాల్లో రిజర్వేషన్లు,
స్కీములు వంటి వనతి వరిమితమయ్యేదని
నీ ప్రసంగం గ్రామాల్లోని దళితలను
చైతన్య పరచడమే తమ పని అన్నారు. ఇట్టి
వల కాలంలో రెండు తెలుగు రాష్ట్రాలలో

జాతీయ ఎస్సీ కమిషన్ సభ్యుడు రోములు



వార్షిక నివేదికను విడుదల చేస్తున్న రాములు, తదితరులు

జరిగిన హింసాత్మక సంఘటనలు గతగపడ్డవి. జైర్సిపోతులపాలెం, సిరిసిల్ల వంటి వాటిని ఉడ హరిస్తూ అక్కడ బాధితులకు న్యాయం చేసేం గుర్తు కనిపిస్తే వేసిన కృషిని వివరించారు.

దగ్గర పోలీసు అధికారులకు అన్యాయం

దళిత పోలీసు అధికారులకు సరైన పోస్టులు
రెండు రాష్ట్రాల్లోనూ ఇవ్వడంలేదని రామలు
విమర్శించారు. పెఎస్ అధికారి మురు
మాట్లాడుతూ.. బాలికల విద్య, ఆరోగ్యం పట్ల
సమాజంలో అవగాహన పెంచాలన్నారు. టీ.

సేవినివేల్ పేరిం తానావంపే మహాదేవాలయం నుమనంబో నమస్వయం దాదా కన్నయ్యని స్తుతింపే వారి తమ్మునయ్యయరన్నాడు నమనంబోని హెచ్చు తగ్గులు రూప మానంబోని అంబేద్కర్ ఆలోచనా విధానం శరణ్యమన్నాడు. దళిత స్వేచ్ఛ జాతీయ కట్టకొన గడ్డం జానీ మామూలూ... దళితులు అత న్నయనలా వావం వదలి కానిపే స్థాంకి ఎం గావని సుచించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా 2017లో డిఎస్ఎస్ చేసిన వార్షిక కార్యక్రమాల సేవీకరణ అమెరికాలో

దళిత స్త్రీలు అన్ని రంగాల్లో రాణించాలి

❖ ఎస్సీ కమిషన్ సభ్యుడు కె.రాములు

రచించినవారతి. మార్చి 6 (ఆంధ్రప్రభాతి): దళిత స్త్రీలు అన్ని రంగాల్లో తాటింపాచి బాటయి ఎన్ని క్రమావళి నడుపును. తాతామలు అన్నారు. దళిత స్త్రీ కత్తి 12వ రాష్ట్ర మహానవల మంగళవారం రచించిన వారతి కాస్తాన్ని హలోలో జరిగింది. దళిత స్త్రీకత్తి దళితయి మోసానర గెలెం రూపాన్ని అడ్డుకట్ట జరిగిన నమావలలో కె. రామలూ మూటా దమా నమావాన్ని మార్చడంలో దళితస్త్రీ కత్తి చేస్తున్న కృషి రోజునంద నియమన్నారని. అతి కారంలో ఉన్న పార్టీలు, అధికారులు నామంత్ర ప్రతి చేర్చి హింసలను, వేదనలను జరగడానికి దళితకర, అధికత్వ కలరాలు జరుపడంకే పోవడానికి ఇది కారణమన్నారని. నమావాన్ని ప్రెస్ నరదడానికి నిజాయితీ గల నాయకులు రావానికి అనవరం ఉండన్నారని. కాద్రకమంలో వదిలిన మురిగి, ధీమంతులపై అజరల్ మేనేజర్ తారానంద, పుష్పప్రకాశుని, అరుణాగిరియంద, జితకర్త, నిధి బిలాప మోసానారని.

'Accused under SC/ST Act getting bail in TS'

[illegible]

looked of the bureaucrats. Critics
accused some of the leaders
from TN of atrocities against
members from the 30s, so he
containing such leaders were
occurred in the state. He failed
to see when ideological Communist
skinner of Velupillai in Kham
were attacked by a
USSR M.A.

He said that he received
complaint about deaths not
being allowed to occur a
place at a village in Waing
and of how in a village in Niam
and people from both parts
were forcing deaths on both
sides of the road, from the 30s
and to them by a landlord
imported to the US.

Me Too -- Dalit Women Break the Silence

(International Campaign on Eradicating Violence on Women)

Violence on women in various forms and everywhere --- at home, on the streets, at work place -- has been continuous and unabated. This cannot be allowed to continue with impunity. It is necessary to fight against this unabated violence on women whenever and wherever it occurs and DSS has been focussing on breaking this impunity through its RTCs, Public Hearings and pursuit of legal cases against the perpetrators. In this context DSS carried out the special call of UN Women to conduct focussed campaign on violence against women during November. UN Women calls for a 16 Day Activism each year starting from 25th November and culminating on the Human Rights day i.e. 10th December. UN calls for all activists and organizations to vigorously campaign on the theme and sensitize public opinion on the plight of women.

This year, the theme of UN campaign is "Orange the World: Hear Me Too." The idea of the theme is to bring to the forefront the voices of women and girls who have survived violence. While calling the world to campaign on violence against women on this theme, the UN Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UN Women on the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, 25th November 2018 observed: "We still do not know the true extent of violence against women, as the fear of reprisals, impact of not being believed, and the stigma borne by the survivor—not the perpetrator—have silenced the voices of millions of survivors of violence and masked the true extent of women's continued horrific experiences". She emphasized the need to change the focus, *"from questioning the credibility of the victim, to pursuing the accountability of the perpetrator"*.

Though these words were spoken by the UN Women chief on November 25th 2018, DSS has been pursuing those very goals all through. DSS broke the silence on domestic violence among the dalit women by organizing a Round Table Conference of the victims along with officials, representatives of various organizations. In the recent 'Me Too' campaign in India and elsewhere, it was mostly the celebrities that came out to narrate how they were harassed long back. When these celebrities spoke up there was lot of media coverage for their voices and in India one central minister had to resign as he was focussed target of a few high-profile women who spoke in the 'Me Too' campaign. But what about the 'Me Too' of ordinary dalit women who are facing violence and harassment all through their life, that too brutal violence? Why the Me Too moment hasn't come yet for them? Is it because if they speak it may attract more violence? Is it not necessary to listen to their voices and stories? DSS recognized this gap and has facilitated the 'Me Too' moment for these ordinary, voiceless dalit women by providing a platform for them and ensuring moral and legal support to them. This was done through the RTC on Domestic Violence and Legal Clinic on SC, ST (PoA) Act. Ordinary dalit women were able to ventilate their suffering through these events. In addition to these regular activities of gender campaign, DSS specially conducted vigorous campaign during the 16 day activism from 24th November to 10th December, 2018.

During the 16 days, DSS conducted District General Body meetings on the agenda of gender equity, violence and harassment of women and campaigned in the target villages. Separate and distinct campaign was carried out in schools and colleges educating the young minds about gender issues.

Adilabad:

District headquarters of Adilabad was chosen for the inauguration of the campaign in a big way. A mammoth public meeting was conducted on 24th November 2018 in coordination with Sakhi center, at STU Bhavan, Adilabad. DSS Convener/Sakhi Chief, Jhansi Geddam, Sakhi State Convener Sri. Girija, Additional Superintendent of Police Sri. Mohan Reddy, District Medical and Health Officer Sri. Rajiv Rao, DSS Programme Manager Sri Daniel Vijay Prakash spoke on the occasion highlighting various gender issues. Representatives of various organizations also participated. Women from villages of the district and college girls attended the meeting in large numbers.



Hyderabad :

The next event of the campaign was at Ravindra Bharati Conference Hall, at Hyderabad on 26th November 2018. Renowned intellectual and former Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office, Retired IAS Officer, Sri Venugopal was the Chief Guest at the meeting. Other dignitaries were: Prof. Sudha Rani, Prof. Pushpa Chakrapani from Ambedkar University, Sri Siddhoji Rao, Convener, SC /ST IAS & IPS Officers Forum, Sri Jhansi Geddani, National Convener of DSS, DSS Programme Manager Sri. Daniel Vijay Prakash, representatives of various organizations, Sri Vinod, Sri Neeraja, Sri Ratnam, Sri. Kalavathi and Sri Vijayalakshmi.



West Godavari District:

Next campaign meeting was conducted at Eluru, the district headquarters of West Godavari district at the Manya Grand conference Hall, on 4th December 2018. The Chief Guest for the meeting was Sri. Sailaja, District Senior Civil Judge. Other speakers were: Sri Vijayakumari, District Women and Child Welfare, Project Director, Sri Pydeswara Rao, Deputy Superintendent of Police of Women Police Station, representatives of various organizations Sri Nikola, Sri Sudarsan, DSS National Convener Sri Jhansi Geddani, National Programme Manager of DSS Sri Daniel Vijay Prakash and District Coordinator of DSS Sri Jyostna.



Guntur District:

Gender campaign as part of the 16 Day Activism was continued with the next meeting at Guntur on 5th December 2018. The meeting was held at J.D. Seelam Conference Hall of A.C. College, Guntur. The Chief Guest was Sri. Krishna Kumari, Writer and former Law Officer at GMR in the Hyderabad International Airport. Other guests were: Police Officers, DSS National Convener Sri. Jhansi Geddam, National Programme Manager of DSS Sri. Daniel Vijay Prakash, Guntur district Coordinator Hemalatha, Sri Amulyamma, Sri Padmalatha State Women Collective leaders.





Krishna District:

Gender Campaign ended with the last programme at the Press Club, Vijayawada on 10th December 2018. The Chief Guest was Sri. Rajakumari, IPS, DCP Crimes. Other dignitaries were: Sri DevatotiNagaraju, Member, Scheduled Castes Development Council, Sri B. Koteswara Rao, Director of Prosecutions, Dr.Siddoji Rao, Convener, S.C.& S.T. IAS/IPS Officers Forum, Prof. Rajeswari, Prof. Syamsundar, Resident Editor, The Hans India, Sri Sarala Vandanam, Additional Commissioner, APSEB, Prof. Samuel John, Sri. Kiran, D.E., APSEB, Sri. Vijayalakshmi, DSS National Convener Sri Jhansi Geddam, National Programme Manager of DSS Sri. Daniel Vijay Prakash.





Gender Campaign in the villages and Schools :

In the villages, dalit women face lot of violence at home and harassment outside from dalit and non-dalit males alike. Dalit girls experience similar harassment at the village, at home, at fields and at school. It has become so much part of their lives that the minds of dalit women and girls got conditioned to the fact and acceptance of it as part of their natural life. The conditioning got so much deep-rooted that no woman protests it or prefer to complain excepting when a serious atrocity occurs. Further, there is total legitimacy for domestic violence. The legitimacy is so ingrained in their consciousness that the harassed women and the family members and neighbours take it as natural and routine part of their life. Without a continued and vigorous campaign on gender roles, concept of gender equity and the relevant human rights laws, the women and girl children cannot be made to stand up against domestic and other forms of violence. DSS activities throughout the year address gender issues and during this special campaign DSS conducted meetings on gender equity and equality in the light of human rights and Ambedkar ideology.

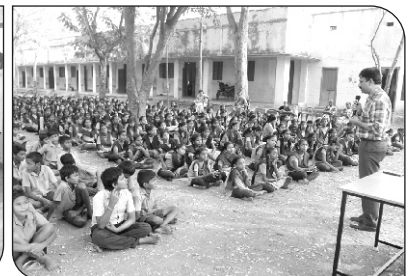
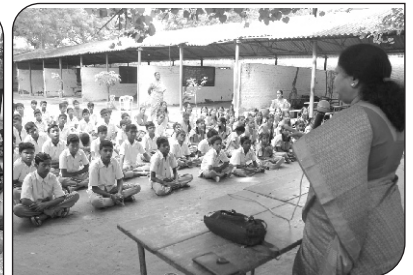
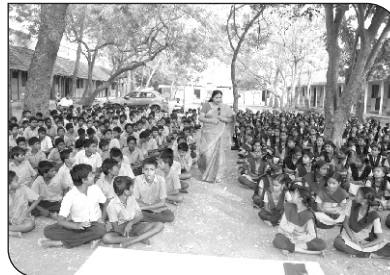
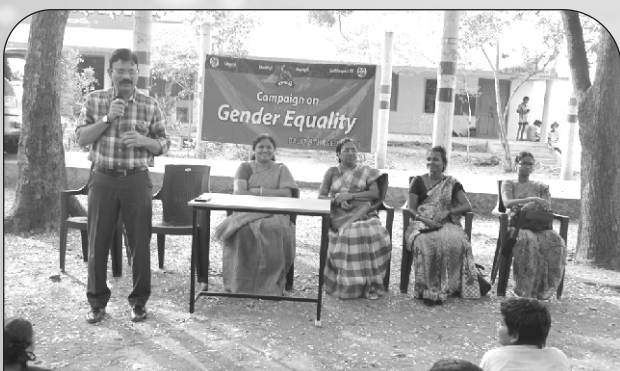
On 28th November 2018, DSS campaigned in the villages of Guntur district on gender issues by conducting meetings. Women enthusiastically participated in the meetings. As part of the campaign, DSS held seminars for the school children in and around Guntur. Similarly education campaign on gender issues was conducted in the Schools of West Godavari district.

The points that emerged from the messages of the resource persons may be summed up as follows:

- ✓ There are lot of international human rights covenants and national laws prohibiting all forms of violence against women, but the reality continues to the opposite and violence on women in all forms is going on in the society.
- ✓ Outmoded and oppressive concepts like women are symbols of only beauty, women's bodies are meant to be enjoyed by men; women are like hare while men are like lion; women are weak, women should be confined to house hold work etc are still ingrained in the collective consciousness of the society.
- ✓ All political parties should imbibe Ambedkar ideology expressed in Hindu Code Bill
- ✓ Looking at the house hold work as low should be changed and there should be equal pay for equal work for men and women.
- ✓ It should be borne in mind that genetically women are stronger and intelligent than men.
- ✓ Mental torture is much more painful than physical torture.
- ✓ The notion that the enemies of women are women only, is wrong and should be changed.
- ✓ Women and girl children should be empowered.
- ✓ Women should be economically independent.

- ✓ There should be internal grievances committees at every work place.
- ✓ Patriarchal ideology of superiority and domination lies at the root of violence against women.
- ✓ Human rights discourse should give priority to education and in the curriculum, it is important to include gender equality, the significance of house hold work, responsibility to share the house hold work by men and women equally, about the violence against women and other gender issues, so that children's mind is not spoiled by backward, patriarchal ideology.
- ✓ The curriculum at all levels should have lessons on society without gender discrimination.
- ✓ Violence has economic angle.
- ✓ Women's contribution to the country's development is significant but the rulers are always men. Wherever women are rulers there is less violence.
- ✓ Women should shed their role of passive acceptance and cultivate the habit of questioning.
- ✓ All warnings and cautioning to be careful is always preached to only girls. This culture of cautioning only girls should go.
- ✓ The first step in eradicating violence on women should begin at home.
- ✓ Treating and looking down another human being is anti-human, immoral and unethical.
- ✓ The violence at home is much more degrading and cruel than the violence occurring in the society.
- ✓ Education boost self- confidence and it is essential for all women to get educated.
- ✓ We should dream and work for such a society where women can move alone freely and it is necessary that women should shine in all arenas and avocations.
- ✓ Government should review and see proper implementation of all special enactments.
- ✓ It is necessary to identify the root causes of violence and address them to eradicate violence on women.
- ✓ Women should march ahead towards education, employment and enlightenment.
- ✓ Women should come out of addiction of watching TV serials.
- ✓ In the socialization process of the family boys and girls should be treated equally in food, nutrition, household work, education and in all other aspects.
- ✓ Boys and girls should be treated equally from the stage of child hood so that they develop the perspective of treating women equally.
- ✓ Men should be sensitized on domestic violence so that he may come out of the patriarchal perspective ingrained in him unconsciously.
- ✓ Anti-women practices, traditions, customs and beliefs that are passed on from generation to generation since ages are the reason for violence on women.





Women told to use education to fight violence



DCP (Crimes) B Rajakumari addressing a meeting organised by Dalit Shree Sakthi at the Press Club in Vijayawada on Monday

OUR BUREAU

Vijayawada: Women should use education as a weapon to fight violence against them in the country which is in a transitional stage, says Deputy Commissioner of Police (Crimes) B Rajakumari.

She was addressing the meeting here on Monday held in connection the Human Rights Day coinciding with the conclusion of fortnight-long Campaign on Gender Equality which was started on November 25.

The DCP said that education gives self-confidence which would help to acquire self-respect for women. "Every woman should have the knowledge of various laws made for them," she said and added that there are several laws for the protection of women.

She advised women not to waste time watching TV serials and better concentrate on children's behaviour. She hoped that the day would come when women could go out at any time without any fear.

Byra Koteswara Rao, director of Prosecutions, said that the women should question the inequalities after thoroughly understanding various enactments made for them. "Women who are conscious of their rights could control their family and even society," he added.

Dr Siddoji Rao, convener of IAS/IPS Officers' Forum, elaborated on various types of violence against women.

Geddam Jhansi, national convener of Dalit Shree Sakthi, said that the organization has been fighting for the last 15 years against the violence on Adivadi

and Dalit women. She said that the working of various government departments should be improved to prevent violence against women. "It is high time the Domestic Violence Act should be reviewed to bring amendment to it for the benefit of rural poor women," she said.

Jhansi called upon women to unite to put an end to exploitation in the name of caste, class, and gender.

Daniel Prakash, national programme manager presided over the meeting.

Krishna district coordinators Mounika and Jyotsna and a sizable number of women from all over the state participated in the meeting.

Earlier, the report on the implementation of SC, ST Act was released.

District coordinator Hemalata proposed a vote of thanks.

పశ్చిమగోదావరి | బుధవారం |
డిసెంబర్ | 5 | 2018

సాక్షి

మహిళలపై పలు రూపాల్లో హింస



మాట్లాడుతున్న సీనియర్ సివిల్ జడ్జి శైలజ

ఏలూరు (టూటాన్): నేటికీ పలు రూపాల్లో మహిళలపై హింస జరుగుతూనే ఉందని సీనియర్ సివిల్ జడ్జి, జిల్లా న్యాయసేవాధికార సంస్థ కార్యదర్శి కె.శైలజ అన్నారు. స్థానిక పాఠశాలలో సమీపంలోని మందిరంలో మంగళవారం దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి అధ్యయనంలో సదస్సు జరిగింది. ముఖ్య అతిథిగా జడ్జి శైలజ మాట్లాడుతూ మహిళలు హక్కులను సాధించుకోవాలని, కుటుంబ హింసపై పురుషులకు అవగాహన కల్పించాలన్నారు. ఇసీడీ ఎస్ పీడీ విజయకుమారి మాట్లాడుతూ చిన్నప్పటి నుంచి పెంపకంలో మార్పు రావాలని, పిల్లల పెంపకంలో శ్రద్ధ వహించాలన్నారు. మహిళా పోలీస్ స్టేషన్ డిఎస్పీ జీవీఎస్ పైడేశ్వరరావు మాట్లాడుతూ అసమానత్వానికి కారణం వెనుక బాటు తనమేనన్నారు. మహిళలు చట్టాలను అవగాహన చేసుకుని ఉపయోగించుకోవాలన్నారు. సదస్సుకు అధ్యక్షత వహించిన జాతీయ ప్రోగ్రాం కో-ఆర్డినేటర్ డానియల్ ప్రకాష్ మాట్లాడుతూ హింస మూలాలను అన్వేషించి పనిచేయాల్సిన అవసరం ఉందన్నారు. దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి కో-ఆర్డినేటర్ గెడ్డం రూప్సి మాట్లాడుతూ ప్రధానంగా మహిళలపై హింస రెండు రకాలుగా ఉంటుందన్నారు. దళిత సంఘాల నాయకులు మేడిద నికోలస్, సుదర్శన్ మాట్లాడారు. దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి జిల్లా కో-ఆర్డినేటర్ జోత్సు పందన సమర్పణ చేశారు. వివిధ ప్రాంతాల నుంచి దళిత మహిళలు, కలయిక నాయకులు హాజరయ్యారు.

Justice -Illusion & Reality

Article 14 of the Indian Constitution enshrines the democratic concept of 'rule of law', the central feature of which is equality of all before the law and equal protection of rights of all. This means in essence that everyone has equal access to the courts and law enforcement machinery. United Nations emphasized that access to justice is integral to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and inclusive growth. In India, dalit women, among other marginalized section live outside the protection of law and are denied access to justice. The established dominant caste culture looks down upon dalit women as not entitled for accessing justice. This legal exclusion makes the dalit women vulnerable to all forms of violence inside the family and outside in accessing resources, garnering opportunities for employment etc. Added to the caste dominant culture in our country, the legal process itself is steeped in quagmire of procedures, dismally small number of courts and judges to handle heap of cases resulting in inordinate delay. As on today the courts are reeling under a heavy burden of pendency of litigation. In a grim situation as this, the Government is not so enthusiastic in establishing separate courts to act as special courts. In all districts of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana State one of the additional district court is declared as special court to deal with the cases under SC,ST (PoA) Act 1989 also. In effect, this is special court only technically, while in reality, the same court which is already burdened with dealing regular cases under penal and civil laws has to discharge the additional duty of cases under the SC, ST (PoA) Act 1989, thereby delaying the process resulting in denial of justice as envisaged under the Act. While this is the situation of cases that have seen the light of the day, which is just a tip of the iceberg, the atrocities that were not even complained of would be much more. Many dalit women do not complain due to various influences like fear of reprisals, settlement by caste elders, non-cooperation of husband/father/brother, stigma, family honor, lack of knowledge of legal process, lack of confidence in the legal process, absolute poverty, feeling guilty for a small mistake or wrong that they have done, fear that a small wrong or mistake done by them will become public or known to the husband/family. These and other such reasons prevent a dalit woman from complaining and initiating legal process, particularly in instances of sexual assault or exploitation. For example, if a girl/woman out of friendship with a boy/man over a time, develops love and have consensual sex in a natural situation and if that boy/man later blackmails her to have sex with him at his demand and command, the girl is afraid of complaining as she feels she committed wrong initially. These days the boys/men are taking secret video of the consensual sex and blackmailing the girl/women. In a situation like this, the girl/woman can complain for rape, but she feels guilty that she committed a blunder and has no alternative except to submit. The sad part of this ignorance is that she feels that her initial consent was a legal wrong also. Number of such cases are reported in the media in which not only dalit women but even the girls and women of dominant castes submit to such black mailing of males or/are committing suicides. Complaints are given only when the parents pressurize the girl to reveal the reasons for her depression and odd behavior and come to know of the issue. If the girls/women are legally and ideologically empowered they would not submit to such black mailings. Legal and ideological empowerment, therefore, is key to liberation from oppression in all aspects. Through legal empowerment only, the dalit women and girls can be enabled to understand and use the law to protect their rights.

With the experience of having dealt with a number of cases of violation of rights of dalit women, DSS continually tries to impart legal awareness to the women and empower them legally through

trainings and various activities. DSS recognizes that legal empowerment of dalit women is the key for gaining access to justice and gender equality. With this objective DSS organized silent sufferers of domestic violence to break the silence and take recourse to legal process, by organizing RTC on domestic violence. Toward realizing the objective legal empowerment, DSS organizes Public Hearings, State level Tribunals, RTCs etc. Legal clinic is another activity to expose the operation of law in protecting the dalit women and to legally empower the dalit women to demand access to justice. In this legal clinic held on 25th August 2018 DSS had taken up specific cases of violence on dalit women and brought to fore the illusion and reality of law.

Illusion (The Law):

There is no dearth of law to secure justice to the dalits and dalit women victims of atrocities. As it stands now there exists a plethora of laws and guidelines, like, various human rights laws, Constitution, penal laws, Supreme Court decisions, guidelines of various departments, directions of NHRC, National Commission on SC & ST and the special law of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Rules. Of all these, the special Act on SC, STs is the one that specifically addresses the atrocities on Dalits and dalit women. After 25 years of lopsided implementation, this Act was amended in 2016, to make it more stringent and victim friendly. Since most of the dalit women victims are illiterate/semi-literate, with village background, they are alien to the legal process, the terminology, the hierarchy of offices etc. Hence, without a victim/witness friendly atmosphere dalit women/witnesses cannot stand up for successful prosecution of the accused. The Act was amended in 2016 to make it victim friendly and incorporated the following provisions:

- More forms of violence/discrimination included
- Sec 4 made more elaborate
- Establishment of Exclusive Special Courts
- Special Courts have the power of direct cognizance of offences
- Special Courts to conduct day to day trial and complete it within 2 months from the date of filing the charge sheet
- “Chapter IV A” an exclusive chapter has been included for the protection of the Rights of Victims and Witnesses
- The Investigating Officer shall explain in writing on the delay, if any, in investigation or filing of charge-sheet in accordance with Sub-Rule (2)
- District Magistrate and the Officer-In-Charge of the Prosecution at the district level, shall review: (a) the position of the cases registered under the Act, (b) the implementation of the rights of victims and witnesses, specified under the provision of Chapter IVA of the Act and submit a monthly report on or before 20th day of each subsequent month to the DoP and State Government, which shall specify the actions taken or proposed to be taken in respect of investigation and prosecution of each case in the district.
- District Magistrate and the Director of Prosecution to review the performance of SPPs twice in a year.
- To provide immediate relief in cash or kind.

- To arrange food, water, clothing, shelter, medical aid, transport facilities and daily allowances to victims.
- Special Court shall periodically review the protection offered and pass appropriate orders.
- To pay the travelling and maintenance expenses during investigation, inquiry and trial.
- To make arrangements for the socio-economic rehabilitation during investigation, inquiry and trial.
- Arrange relocation.
- The trial shall be completed within a period of 2 months from the date of filing the charge sheet. State Government to establish adequate number of Courts to ensure that cases under this Act are disposed of within a period of two months.
- To provide the information about the rights of victims at the time of making FIR.
- To provide the information to victims or associated organizations or individuals on the status of investigation, charge sheet and to provide copy of charge sheet at free of cost.
- To provide information about the dates, place of investigation and trial to the victims or associated organizations.
- Victim or his dependent shall have the right to reasonable, accurate and timely notice of any Court Proceedings including bail proceeding.
- Victim or his dependent are entitled to be heard at Court proceedings in respect to bail, discharge, release, parole, conviction, etc and file written submission.
- It shall be the right of the atrocity victims or dependents to take the assistance from the Non – Government Organizations, social workers or advocates.

The Reality (Practice):

While the above is what is available in the form of law, it is in truth only an illusion when one seeks to realize it. The reality is totally different and much of the law is ignored in actual practice, which is detailed below.

DSS selected a total number of 25 cases pending and presented them in the Legal Clinic to examine the extent to which the procedural reform and victim friendly provisions were in fact being implemented. Further, it was sought to identify gaps in the existing responses through ascertaining the needs of victims. The victims shared their experience of the legal process and the impact of pursuing legal redress on their lives. The study of these 25 cases presented in the legal clinic brought out the procedural gaps in the a) The pre-trial stage; b) The trial stage and; c)

The need for support services. The presentation of the cases and the responses of the Jury provides the situation of the cases and victims and the ordeals of their journey through the criminal justice system. The victims spanned all age groups.



Pre-Trial Stage: The pre-trial stage includes the registration of FIR, the medical examination of the victim, the arrest and bail of the accused the 164 statement of the victim to the Magistrate, and cognizance of the offence. Number of victims experienced obstacles and harassment during registration, while in some cases medico-forensic procedures are not conducted as per guidelines. Medical examination neglects treatment and counseling.

There is no pre-trial orientation of the victims. They walk blindfolded as it were, through the legal maze without knowledge of the objective of any of the steps taken or their role. Procedures and language makes the dalit women feel totally alien to the system.

The Trial Stage: In the trial stage, there is lot of hostility or insensitivity of the judicial process towards the victim. Amendments stipulate that the trial should be completed within a span of 2 months, not even one case was completed within the time frame. Common causes for the delay are : delay in getting FSL Report, Adjournments sought by the defence, trials are not conducted on a day-to-day basis but are interrupted by long duration in the middle.

The procedures with regard to friendly interaction and protection of the victim, witnesses are never implemented in practice. None of the victims seemed to know about their rights, particularly the right to be accompanied by a support person or companion during deposition. The victims being illiterate dalit women, it is they who need a supporting person as they are alien to the legal process and English language. It is also revealed in the study of the cases that compensation was never paid in time and in a dignified way.

Cases under this special Act are of least interest to the Public Prosecutors and they look at the brief at the last moment. It is noticed that the Public Prosecutors never evinced interest in interacting with the dalit victims/witnesses, nor did they ever attempted to give orientation to the victim/witnesses. The above observations of the study were presented in the Legal Clinic by bringing in the 25 victims.

Legal Clinic for Accessing Justice

Dalit Sthree Sakthi in association with NDMJ has conducted the Legal Clinic on 25th August 2018, at Conference Hall, Social Service Centre, Vijayawada. Victims and witnessess of 25 atrocity cases across the state participated in the Legal Clinic and presented their agony. The concerned officials Sri Byra Rama Koteswara Rao Director of Prosecutions, Raja Kumari IPS, DCP Crimes, Sri Moka Satti Babu



Additional SP, Ravi from PCR Cell, Advocates, HRDs and leaders of Various associations have participated.

Daniel Vijay Prakash of DSS commenced the proceedings by presenting the objectives of the legal clinic. He said the focus will be on the penal and pecuniary interventions in specific to the cases and on the implementation of the SC, ST (PoA) Amended Act, the role of various stake holders. The issues that were stated was:

- Thorough documentation was done case wise, for all the 25 cases and the gaps and present status of the case have been stated.
- Advocates from respective districts have been identified to render necessary assistance to the victims and witnesses.

- Linking up victims, witnesses, HRDs, advocates and line departments.
- Appointment of SPPs as per the choice of victims.
- Payment of compensation, rehabilitation, TA, DA etc.,
- Speedy investigation and trial.

Jhansi Geddam Convener of DSS explaining about the objective of Legal Clinic said that every year DSS organizes Round Table Conference or Public Hearing and present the victims and witnesses of 20 to 30 cases before the jury constituted with Social Welfare Department, Director of Prosecutions, PCR Cell (Police), Women & Child Welfare Department, State & National SC Commissions, Print and Electronic Media, Academicians, Advocates and Intellectuals. This year legal clinic has been organized by thoroughly documenting the status of each case with the involvement of victims, witnesses, human rights defenders and advocates of respective areas. The support required for the victims and witnesses' case wise is being placed before the Social Welfare Department,



Director of Prosecutions and the PCR Cell, Advocates for further assistance such as speedy investigation, payment of compensation, speedy trial etc.



Expressing concern over the inordinate delay right from registering the criminal case and awarding sentence to the guilty, she said that the laws were not implemented properly. After bifurcation of the state, the atrocity case victims were not being awarded rehabilitation and the social welfare department is not implementing the enactment.

She lamented that the situation of the implementation of the Act is so bad, that the officials are neither afraid of the judiciary or the laws, nor do they feel responsible for the implementation of the Act. On the whole a callous atmosphere prevails with regard to the Act.

Responses from Stake holders:

Having learnt the reality of the law from the victims/witnesses directly, the participants were moved at the sad state of affairs. Reacting to the sad incidents they stated that it was really awful to listen to the problems of the victims. The officials stated that they understood the pathetic situation of the victims and assured to render justice to the victims. They promised to take care in mitigating the delays in payment of compensation and also prosecution.

Daniel Prakash said that the neighboring state of Telangana is ahead in implementing the enactment, including payment of compensation, pension, rehabilitation and policing while Andhra Pradesh is lagging behind. It is high time; the working style of social welfare department has to improve.

Later, advocates interacted with the victims of respective districts along with the HRDs and went through the case documents, made a thorough analysis, the legal implications and finalized the required interventions.

Recommendations of the Legal Clinic:

- To appoint Special Public Prosecutors as per victim's choice in all 25 cases as per Rule 4(5) of SC/ST PoA Rules 1995.
- To strengthen victims and witnesses by arranging legal aid through Legal Services Authority.
- To release pending compensation and rehabilitation to the victims of all cases.
- To distribute land to the Victims and family members of the deceased under SCSP/TSP Act.
- To immediately sanction the pensions to the victims of Rape and cheating in the name of love
- To maintain segregated data related to the violence against dalit women and dalit girl children cases
- To register cases under Sec 4 of SC/ST (PoA) Act for willful negligence of duties.
- Special courts to exclusively conduct trial of SC/ST (PoA) Act cases.
- To establish separate homes for the victims of atrocities.
- To pay TA, DA to the victims and witnesses as per law.
- To conduct Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meetings regularly.
- To ensure speedy trial to render justice to the victims.

Impact:

- The concerned departments have acknowledged the gaps.
- Increased confidence levels among the victims and witnesses.
- Advocates gained better understanding on the atrocities.
- HRDs strengthened and enlightened.



State level Tribunal on Implementation of SC, ST (POA) Act

Dalit Sthree Shakti has conducted State level Tribunal on the implementation of SC, ST (PoA) Act on 7th September 2018 at Madina Education Centre in Nampally, Hyderabad, Telangana. This conference was conducted to fill in the gaps in the implementation of Act. Victims of 30 atrocity cases which were pending since long time at various levels were presented before the jury. The forms of atrocities presented in the tribunal are acid attack, kidnap, caste abuse, damaging the church, rape, gangrape, cheating in the name of love, humiliation and abetment to suicide and attempt to murder.

The Jury were Sri Ramulu member of National SC Commission, Sri Chellappa IAS, Chairman One Man Commission of ST Categorization Govt of Telangana, Sri Kaki Madhava Rao, IAS, Former Chief Secretary, Sri Vyjayanthi, Director of Prosecutions, Sri Nathaniel Addl DCP Crimes, Sri Ravinder Reddy, Additional SP PCR Cell, Advocates of high court and Heads of woman organizations and academicians. The garlanding of Ambedkar photo was done by Sri Ramulu and Smt. Vyjayanthi.

The violations put forward before the jury by Jhansi Geddarn and GDV Prakash are:



- ❖ In the DVMCs, DSS had to run after each case to ensure necessary action and it was noticed that in one of the districts the SP was also not aware of the amendments.
- ❖ Despite of Sec. 4 the SHOs are inconsiderate and casual while registering the cases and are continuing the same old practice of registering the cases without appropriate sections and saying that during investigation the sections would be added by Investigating Officer.
- ❖ In most of the cases related to land though there is clear evidences of encroachment etc., the IOs are concentrating on caste abuse, sidelining the land issue and ultimately closing the cases as false.
- ❖ Even the cases of major atrocities are not being resolved quickly.
- ❖ Registration of the case is delayed giving scope for forcible compromise
- ❖ Victims are not sent for medical examination/treatment immediately. This is done purposefully even in rape cases also.





- Delay in investigation.
- Police are delivering the summons to the victims and witnesses at the eleventh hour without giving minimum time for preparation.
- Most of the PPs are reluctant in giving orientation.
- PPs are over loaded with other cases.
- There are occasions when the PPs are not filing written arguments.
- PPs give scope for defense advocates to settle the case through compromise.
- Trial not conducted on day to day basis at a stretch and many adjournments are given.
- Atrocity cases are not priority for designated special courts.
- TA & DA not paid to the victims and witnesses.
- Social Welfare department being a nodal agency has failed to coordinate the departments.
- Immediate relief, compensation and rehabilitation not paid on time.
- C Section do not have the perspective and they need to be sensitized.

The responses of the Jury:

- Oral discussions and evidences might not work in some cases so it is better to get written proofs which cannot be destroyed.
- It is necessary to create awareness to the lower level staff of all the concerned departments.
- It is the responsibility of the state to ensure Liberty, Equality, Equity and Self Respect of every one.
- In civilized society we have to follow the system and maintain gender equality.



- The role of prosecution starts once the charge sheet is filed in the court and shall take all necessary precautions to ensure justice to the victim.
- Relevant sections can be added until the judgement as per the provision in Cr.P.C.
- It is unfortunate that many officials of various departments involved with the implementation of the Act have not internalized the constitutional spirit of equality, equity and rule of law. Since commitment towards justice, humane feelings towards the victims are deficient among the personnel entrusted with the responsibility of implementing the law, justice is not being rendered.
- The implementation of the Act has become a challenge due to various perspectives, prejudices and obstacles.
- Struggles for justice, sensitization of the society has to continue so that progressively the mindset can be transformed.
- The representatives of the concerned departments have assured to take necessary action in the cases presented before the jury and have also promised to ensure that these violations will not repeat again.

Recommendations:

- Necessary action will be initiated in all the 30 cases immediately
- Regular review of the PPs will be done with the focus on atrocity cases
- Assured to see that the Deputy Director of prosecutions along with the Collector will review all the atrocity cases every month and similarly review the performance of the SPPs
- Assured for timely sanction and payment of the compensation
- Recognised the need for organizing awareness camps to the officials of the concerned departments on the Amendment Act.
- Agreed to negotiate with the government for the establishment of exclusive special courts and SPPs
- Emphasized the need for focusing on the sensitization of the SHOs on the amendment of the Act
- Recognised the need to develop mechanisms for the effective discharge of duties by the officials of the concerned departments at their respective levels
- Agreed to give wider publicity on the rights of the victims and witnesses to all the stake holders
- Assured to recommend to the government for evolving a procedure for the payment of pension to the rape victims.
- Realized the compelling need for establishing specialized agencies to provide single window, comprehensive support services to victims.





Can't We Pluck Out the Venomous Fangs of Caste ?

Constitution envisaged a society based on equality and equity, free from caste and religious domination. The founding fathers aspired to develop India into a modern democratic republic based on rule of law and equality in all respects. The successive five year plans, industrialization, urbanization and modernization was expected to forge a new equitable social order in the place of age old feudal, caste hierarchical order. Unfortunately and strangely after 68 years of Republican Constitution, what we see is consolidation of caste prejudices and the rise of venomous fangs of caste domination. Sociologists are baffled at this phenomenon of raising caste domination and exclusion in the era of modernization. There are many explanations but none are satisfactory at analyzing the phenomenon.

D L Sheth, observes that over the years caste has changed from the old system of high and low on the basis of rituals and a new type of stratificatory system with a new character of the power-group functioning in the competitive democratic politics had emerged. He calls it '*classisation*' and argues that castes now function as horizontal groups, competing for power and control over resources in society. Alongside this change in the organisational structure, i.e., its horizontalization, the form of consciousness has also changed. Caste consciousness is now articulated as political consciousness of groups staking claims to power and to new places in the changed opportunity structure. (D L Sheth, 'Secularisation of Caste and Making of New Middle Class', *EPW*, Special Articles August 21-28, 1999). Though this understanding appears to be convincing on the face of it, still it remains as a big question how far the horizontalization occurred in the consciousness of castes. Can one say with confidence that the 'high' 'low' prejudices have disappeared? DSS with its practical experience in the field in the two Telugu States, asserts that, even now all castes including the backward castes feel that Dalits are low and untouchables. Strangely, even the economically not so rich among upper castes and backward castes are not willing to accept Dalits as equals. The final test of any analysis on caste has to be tested on the basis of whether there is willingness among the castes for inter dining and inter marriage. This is the true litmus test of the feelings of any caste. This is manifested whenever a love marriage takes place between a dalit boy and a girl of other castes. In such a situation the non-dalit caste parents are reacting wildly and even resorting to murder of the dalit boy for marrying their daughter and/ or their daughter for marrying a dalit boy. Recent brutal violent murder/attempt to murder of dalit boys when they married the girls of other castes is the proof of persisting 'high' 'low' prejudices of caste culture. This wild reaction and vengeance, akin to khap culture of Jats of North India, was evidenced in the murders of Pranay (Miryalaguda) and attempt to murder of Sandeep (Erragadda, Hyderabad). The brutal murder of Pranay by the father of the girl sent shock waves throughout the two Telugu States. This murder established the deep rooted caste prejudices of non-dalit castes against Dalits. In this incident the girl hails from Vysya caste and her father is very rich having earned millions through all illicit and immoral ways. He pleaded, threatened, tortured his daughter not to marry the dalit boy, Pranay, but she was adamant and stuck to her guns and married Pranay. Even after marriage and after she conceived, her father still attempted to persuade her to abandon the marriage. Having failed in all his attempts, he spent one crore rupees to hire assassins and brutally got the young dalit boy Pranay murdered. This shocking murder and society's response to it established the caste/gender prejudices, which may be summed up as under:

- Though this murder is so brutal, only dalit organizations and a very few rights organizations took up the issue and protested.
- Pranay, a dalit is not economically poor. Though not as rich as the girl's family, Pranay's family is relatively rich, educated and belong to upper middle class. Despite this economic status the girl's father could not tolerate the marriage because of his prejudice that Dalits are low in caste terms.
- It is observed that the reaction of parents of non-dalit castes is wild when their daughter marries a dalit, but it is not so wild when their son marries a dalit girl. This is because women are expected to be carriers/vehicles for continuation of their caste purity and lineage. That is why in most of such marriages parents prefer to kill their daughter. If a boy of upper caste marries a girl of lower caste the reaction would not be so wild. In this instance, the accused father, being rich wanted to kill only the boy as he thought he can marry his daughter again within his caste.
- Almost the entire vysya caste supported the accused father by organizing public support marches by men and women of the caste.
- In the social media all non-dalit castes directly or indirectly supported the accused murderer.
- All parents of non-dalit castes indirectly/directly welcomed this murder as a warning to their daughters not to resort to such love marriages.
- Media, which is owned by non-dalit castes simply covered the news but has not shown any interest in mobilizing public opinion against the murder as they have done when a girl was raped in Delhi (Nirbhaya incident).
- Various intellectual groups in the society, such as legal profession, medical, journalists, teachers etc were very vocal and vehement in organizing protests against Nirbhaya rape, but none came out in condemnation of the dalit boy Pranay.
- Political parties, leaders including left parties also were not emotionally active to seize the opportunity to promote caste equality/caste annihilation/condemn caste prejudices. They adopted the approach of cautious inactivism by taking care just to visit the victim and record routine condemnation.

On the whole the brutal murder of Pranay evidenced that the outmoded caste prejudices in the society are consolidated than inspire positive reaction or steps towards caste annihilation. This negative impact emboldened another murderer Mr. Manoharachari to attempt to kill his son in law Sandeep within a short span of time. Sandeep, a dalit boy married a girl from Goldsmith caste, considered to be a backward caste. The father of the girl got so enraged that he prepared well with weapons and attacked his dalit son-in-law and his daughter in public gaze. Since he was not a professional murderer he failed in killing them and both the victims survived with grievous injuries. In yet another incident a family killed their daughter for marrying outside the caste. In this incident both belong to different backward castes, yet the murderer felt that his daughter married someone lower to their caste.

All the above murders/attempt to murders taking place within a short span of few months are shocking in many ways, most importantly, they establish that caste prejudices are consolidating. In

this context, alarmed at the caste consolidationist tendencies, DSS called for a debate on caste, by organizing a Round Table Conference on the theme, “Say No to Caste”.

Round Table Conference on Caste Free India

This Round table conference on caste free India was conducted on 22nd October 2018 at Madina Education Society, Nampally, Hyderabad. Sri Kaki Madhava Rao IAS, Sri Murali IAS, Sri Vinod IFS & Ambassador, Dr. Siddoji Rao Convener of IAS, IPS Officers Forum, Prof. Kanche Ilaiah, Prof Vijay, HCU, Prof Sudarshan OU, Bala Krishna, Director, Samata Academy, Gopala Krishna CEO, ACE Engineering Academy, Dalit and women organization heads, Doctors, Senior Advocates and Activists have participated. Jhansi Geddani National Convener of DSS have presided over the conference and Daniel Vijay Prakash Program Manager of DSS briefed about the objective of conference, recent brutal murder of Pranay and brutal attempt to murder of Sandeep on caste lines.



The participants have deliberately sounded that we have to “SAY NO TO CASTE”, build a movement against the existing caste society and figure a casteless society. They also felt that the caste manic murders/attacks are on the raise and the caste chauvinism tendencies are on the raise. This current raiser conference should wage a united battle and pave way for a casteless society. Similarly, they expressed their deep apprehension over the recent so-called honor killings and have raised the below mentioned concerns:

- & Caste chauvinism is deep rooted.
- & There is no honesty in the society and there exists lot of hypocrisy.
- & The dominant communities have caste feeling and they say no for marriages with SCs and STs but they have no objection to have sexual relationship with dalit women.
- & The dominant communities have no objection to give their daughters for SC, ST s who are IAS/ IPS.





- & In our country caste has become cancerous.
- & The so-called upper castes have privileges, power and force.
- & The understanding that education abolishes casteism is wrong and this can be seen in the fact that universities across the country have become caste hubs and the recent murder of Rohit in HCU is a good example.
- & Unfortunately, now people like Maruthi Rao (Murderer of Pranay), who has amassed hundreds of crores without any hardwork and productivity, turned out to be ideal.
- & The present second and third generations are not that particular on caste and they don't know the roots of the caste therefore, we need to burn into ashes the caste system immediately.
- & The so-called honor killings by the dominant communities are meant to threaten and send message to Dalits that "you must be prepared for punishment though mistake is not yours"
- & Caste is everywhere in our country and to abolish the caste system BCs, SCs and STs have to unite.
- & The media has no caste concern, it never thinks to annihilate the caste barriers and they have gone to the extent of projecting and protecting the accused.
- & The society is in such a way that we can change the sex, appearance, color, religion but can't ever change the caste.
- & The experience of one of the participants in the RTC "I as a dalit was not allowed into the temple nor fetch water from a well, but after becoming IAS officer, I was taken into the temple with all honors.
- & A massive Campaign across the country have to be launched against the existing caste system.
- & Being the elections season, we need to negotiate with all the political parties to keep this point in their Manifesto.

- & To form a coalition with likeminded people irrespective of caste.
- & Inter caste marriages have to be encouraged by announcing good and handy schemes with necessary protection.
- & In the Central Government among the top 50 posts of Secretaries not even a single SC or ST has been appointed.
- & Judiciary and police are not objective in perceiving the caste aspect in crimes, for instance in the recent attempt to murder on Sundeep by the father of the girl the police have said that there is no caste angle in this brutal attack.
- & We are living in a society where the caste is all pervading like a devil everywhere and we get the impression whether can we come out of this illness of caste.
- & Casteism and caste norms are deep rooted in our country and everywhere they have been formalized in such a way that they hinder the development of the nation
- & There is no casteism for the dominant castes in using the work force of SCs and STs to build up their wealth, but exhibit casteism in all other aspects.



Pranay - Murder

Details of the Deceased

Name of the Deceased / Age	: Perumalla Pranay Kumar (23)
Caste	: SC Mala
Village	: Miryalaguda
Mandal	: Miryalaguda
District	: Nalgonda
State	: Telangana

Details of the Accused

Name of the Accused / Age	: Tirunagari Maruthi Rao and 6 others
Caste	: OC & BC
Village	: Miryalaguda, Hyderabad and other places
Mandal	: Miryalaguda
District	: Nalgonda
State	: Telangana

Details of incident /FIR

Date of Incident/Time	: 14/09/2018
Place of Incident	: Jyothi Hospital, Miryalaguda
Type of Atrocity	: Murder
Date of lodging the first complaint	: 14/9/2018
Date of FIR	: 14/9/2018
F.I. R No	: 139/2018
Police Station	: Miryalaguda I Town PS
Sections applied in the FIR	
I. P. C	: 302
SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989	: 3(2)(v)

Details of the Case:

Perumalla Pranay Kumar SC Mala by caste is the eldest son of Balaswamy and Premalatha. Balaswamy is a senior clerk in LIC at Miryalaguda. They are the residents of Miryalaguda, Nalgonda district. Pranay fell in love with Amrutha Varshini the only daughter of Maruthi Rao of Vysya caste. Maruthi Rao in the past worked on daily wages by carrying gunny bags, selling kerosene etc. He soon adopted the quick money making methods and in the process he started to grab the lands of the dalits and tribals with the connivance of revenue officials, particularly, with one Mr Bhaskar Rao. Bhaskar Rao worked as the RI in Miryalaguda for many years and later he worked as MRO in the same place and retired. With his connivance, Maruthi Rao acquired hundred acres of land belonging to the dalits and tribes. Soon, he has amassed hundreds of crores of rupees and became one of the few richest in Miryalaguda.

Pranay Kumar and Amrutha loved each other from school days. On many occasions they both were warned, similarly the parents of Pranay have also warned, but their love and determination to marry persisted. Maruthi Rao engaged local political leaders like, Soma Bharat Kumar and Vemula Veeresham of TRS to threaten the lovers to abandon each other. Maruthi Rao was unable to digest his daughter's love with a dalit boy and so he kept her in house arrest for an year after she completed her

intermediate course. In the meantime, Pranay joined in Engineering at Hyderabad and later Amrutha also joined in Engineering at Hyderabad. They both continued their love, but had to discontinue their education due to the torture and harassment of Maruthi Rao. She was kept in house arrest for many days, beaten and tortured by her father and her uncle Sravan Kumar.

Despite torture, threats from Maruthi Rao, the resolute lovers, Pranay and Amrutha, eloped and got married on 30th January 2018 at Arya Samaj, Vijayawada and later moved to Miryalaguda. They both approached the police, the police counselled the parents of both sides and warned Maruthi Rao not to interfere with the married couple. Pranay and Amrutha were cautious for many days and Maruthi Rao made them believe that he was no longer revengeful. Maruthi Rao and his wife were talking to their daughter. In this atmosphere, recently, the parents of Pranay arranged wedding reception of Pranay and Amrutha. Meanwhile, Amrutha's mother alerted her about her father's plans to murder Pranay. Sensing danger, the couple, alerted the police.

Later Amrutha became pregnant and therefore was visiting Jyothi Hospital, Miryalaguda, for health check ups. Believing that her father will not cause any harm, Amrutha and Pranay were moving freely in Miryalaguda. Maruthi Rao secretly pressurized the doctor of Jyothi Nursing Home to cause abortion to his daughter, but the doctor did not oblige. On the day of the incident 14th September 2018, Amrutha and Pranay went to Jyothi Nursing home for having check-up to Amrutha. After the treatment at about 1.30pm Pranay and Amrutha came out of the hospital and were on the way to get into their car. In the meantime, an unidentified person (the hired assassin) came from the back and slayed Pranay with an axe to death.

It is now revealed that Maruthi Rao and his brother Sravan Kumar have hired Supari gang thorough a congress man and the transporter Abdul Kareem. Mohammad Azghar Ali and his associate Mohammed Abdul Bari are the prime accused in Gujarat Home Minister's murder in 2003. This gang has ISI links. Maruthi Rao fixed the contract with them for Rs 1 crore to commit the murder of Pranay. Mohammad Azghar got the work done through Subash Kumar alias Sharma and got slayed Pranay Kumar.

Interventions:

- Formed a Joint Action Committee
- Conducted fact finding
- Met the SP and the District Collector of Nalgonda and speeded up the penal and pecuniary process
- Organized press meets, candle light protests

Present Status:

- Under investigation
- All the accused are arrested



Press Meets on Pranay's Murder

Conducted Press Meets on the brutal murder of Pranay at Somajiguda Press Club, Hyderabad and Press Club, Vijayawada on 19th & 22nd September 2018. The press meets were addressed by Sri Kaki Madhava Rao IAS & Former Chief Secretary of AP, Sri A. Murali IAS, Dr Siddhoji Rao, Sri Jhansi Geddam, Sri T. Samuel John, Sri Kondala Rao, Sri Daniel Vijay Prakash, Sri Kote Prakash Kumar, Sri Sandhya Nani and others.

Sri Kaki Madhava Rao has briefed about the incident and has said that Officers Forum and Dalit Sthree Sakthi have formed as a fact-finding team and have conducted a thorough fact finding on 18th September on the brutal murder. Jhansi Geddam and Dr Siddhoji Rao detailing about the findings of the team have said that they have made an in-depth fact finding into the socio, economic, cultural aspects before the brutal murder of Pranay. They said that they have met the family members of the deceased, villagers, representatives of local organizations and procured many details pertaining to the accused Maruthi Rao. It has been revealed that in the past Maruthi Rao was a hamali (daily wage) labor carrying gunny bags, used to sell kerosene and do all sorts of illegal businesses. Maruthi Rao colluded with the revenue officials and grabbed hundreds of acres of Dalit Adivasis and has become the richest in Miryalaguda. He has gone to an extent of burning the revenue records to evade all the evidences. Balaswamy father of Pranay speaking to the fact-finding team has said that in the past 5 years Maruthi Rao has threatened the family members of Pranay by all means and unable to bear his torture, he has asked his son Pranay to leave Maruthi Rao's daughter Amrutha. In an unavoidable circumstance, Balaswamy has forcibly discontinued Pranay from Engineering since he feared that Maruthi Rao would kill his son. Weeping Balaswamy has said that Maruthi Rao has done what he was fearing of. They have said that a thorough enquiry has to be done on all the issues and land grabbing cases have to be registered against Maruthi Rao and his team and stern action needs to be taken. Therefore, Officers Forum and Dalit Sthree Shakti is demanding the concerned officials to implement the below mentioned aspects in this brutal murder case:

- The land alienated by Maruthi Rao has to be taken back and the same be distributed to the concerned victims within a month.
- Murderers should be arrested, investigation has to be completed soon, convicted within 60 days as per SC, ST (PoA) Act.
- The Special Court has to be established in the place of occurrence
- Externment of the families of Murderers from that area has to be done.
- The assets of the culprits be confiscated by the government.
- To provide immediate relief, compensation and rehabilitation as per the Act
- To bring into force Pranay Act irrespective of castes to curtail this type of murders.
- To erect Pranay's statue as a significance for inter caste marriages.



Candle Light Protest Condemning Brutal Murder of Pranay

Candle light protests on behalf of the network partners condemning the brutal murder of Pranay were held on 17th and 22nd September at Ambedkar Statue, Tank Bund, Hyderabad and at Alankar Centre, Vijayawada to enlighten the larger civil society. The protestors mobilized in hundreds displaying posters, banners and play cards condemning the brutal murder of Pranay and demanded for “NO CASTE SOCIETY”. The burning candles were in the hands of all the participants in condolence to Pranay. The media was addressed by Sri A. Murali, Dr. Siddoji Rao, Jhansi Geddam and others condemning the brutal act. DSS team played a significant role in both the states.

The members of Joint Action Committee once again visited Miryalaguda in view of the speculation of the caste issue, to speed up investigation and the security arrangements for the family members of the deceased. The team met the RDO and had a detailed discussion along with the Deputy Superintendent of Police in the chamber of the RDO and followed up on the penal and pecuniary interventions. Later a Press meet was organized at the residence of late Pranay.

Interventions:

- ◆ Submitted representation to the Chief Secretary and updated him on the penal and pecuniary gaps in the brutal murder. Raised the need of a Special Court at Miryalaguda.
- ◆ Met the DGP submitted representation and demanded for speedy investigation, to provide armed security to the family members of the deceased.
- ◆ Met the Additional DGP and Director of Regional Forensic Lab and demanded for speeding up the RFSL report.
- ◆ Met the IGP and discussed on the progress in the investigation, inclusion of PD Act on the accused and armed picket at the house of Pranay
- ◆ Met the Chief Justice of High Court and submitted a representation for establishing Special Court at Miryalaguda.



Sandeep – Attempt to Murder

Details of the Victims:

Name of the Victim / Age	: Bitla Sandeep (21)
Caste	: SC (Mala)
Village	: DNo: 8-4-380/3/3, Prem Nagar
Mandal	: Yerragadda
District	: Hyderabad
State	: Telangana

Details of the Accused

Name of the Accused / Age	: Vallaboju Manoharachari (50)
Caste	: BC, Kamsali
Village	: Borabanda
Mandal	: Hyderabad
District	: Hyderabad
State	: Telangana

Details of incident /FIR

Date of Incident/Time	: 19/09/2018
Place of Incident	: Gokul Theatre
Type of Atrocity	: Attempt to murder
Date of lodging the first complaint	: 19/09/2018
Date of FIR	: 19/09/2018
F. I. R No	: 698/2018
Police Station	: S R Nagar

Sections applied in the FIR

I. P. C	: 307
SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989	: 3(2)(v)

Details of the Case:

Bitla Mallesh (late) and his wife Rama Devi (52) SC Mala by caste are the residents of DNo: 8-4-380/3/3, Premnagar, Yerragadda, Hyderabad. Mallesh has a daughter and son Sandeep (21). Mallesh used to work in a Meter Factory which was closed long back. He passed away on 25/02/2010. Since then Rama Devi has been feeding the family by going for cooking/catering etc.

Sandeep at present is pursuing Degree II year in Vivekananda Degree College at Kukatpally. In 2013 Sandeep came into touch with Vallaboju Madhavi (20). Madhavi has completed her degree. Madhavi is the daughter of Vallaboju Manoharachari and Vijaya Lakshmi, BC Kamsali by caste. They are residents of Borabanda, Hyderabad.

Sandeep and Madhavi's friendship turned into love. Since Sandeep belongs to Scheduled caste Madhavi's parents did not accept for their marriage. Therefore, they married on 12th September 2018 in a temple at Alwal, Hyderabad. Later they both have approached the SR Nagar Police Station and informed them about their inter-caste love marriage and the threat from the parents of Madhavi.

On the next day i.e., on 13th September 2018 early in the morning, Manoharachari came to Sandeep's house in a drunken state and warned him of dire consequences. Since then he has been coming daily, but was very friendly and pleaded them to look after his daughter nicely. On 16th September, Vijaya Lakshmi mother of Madhavi alongwith 20 of their relatives came to Sandeep's house, created nuisance, abused him in the name of caste, warned him of dire consequences and uttered saying that on one day or the other they would kill Sandeep and take back Madhavi. At this juncture, out of fear, the family members of Sandeep, asked Madhavi to go alongwith her mother as they would kill Sandeep. Madhavi denied to go with her mother and said that she will stay back with Sandeep.

On the day of the incident i.e., on 19th September, Manoharachari called to Sandeep around 3.30pm and asked them to come near Gokul Theatre to hand over the certificates to Madhavi. Sandeep and Madhavi went to Gokul theatre on his bike, Manoharachari was sitting beside the road. Madhavi felt bad as her father was in a drunken state. Suddenly, Manoharachari took out a knife from his bag, came from the backside and hit Sandeep on the right cheek. Sandeep fell from the bike. Madhavi caught her father and Sandeep ran away. Manoharachari stabbed Madhavi on the right & left cheek, left ear, left neck and on the left hand. He stabbed her mercilessly on various parts of the body.

The nearby people came to the rescue and informed to the police. A case has been registered in SR Nagar PS, Sandeep and Madhavi were moved to the hospital.

Interventions:

- Conducted factfinding
- Followed up investigation
- Ensured the medical treatment
- Mobilised monetary benefit from network partners

Present Status:

- Under investigation.
- After multiple surgeries Madhavi was discharged from hospital .
- Madhavi is under treatment.
- Accused in judicial custody.



Wounds of caste murder still hurt Pranay's family

DONITA JOSE @Hyderabad

TWO months have passed and the images of the gruesome attacks on Pranay and Madhavi have begun to fade from public memory. But for their families, it's a painfully slow journey to normalcy. Pranay was hacked to death by a person hired by his father-in-law Maruthi Rao in Miryalaguda, whereas, Madhavi sustained severe injuries after her father Manohara Chary attacked her in full public view at Erragadda recently.

Speaking to Express, P Balaswamy, Pranay's father, informed that Amrutha is now fighting a personal battle of being independent by resuming her studies. "She is confused. There are so many things to decide about the future. But for now, she is keeping herself occupied with studies. We just got her a laptop on which she practices her designs," informs an emotional Balaswamy, who was in the city for a round table conference on violence on inter-caste marriages by Dalit Sthree Sakthi (DSS). Amrutha, who was only 21 when she got married and widowed discontinued her study in Fashion Technology, but is now contemplating to restart the same after her delivery.

The family which recently identified the accused and is awaiting the chargesheet to be filed is hoping that Maruti Rao does not get a bail, which will be contested in court on October 24. Meanwhile, for Sandeep, who was a victim of caste-based violence at the hands of his wife Madhavi's father, future prospects look bleak.

"The attack has left Madhavi paralysed literally. We are grateful for all the help we received for her treatment. But what do I do to support her and my family from now?" asks Sandeep who left his B.Com



She is confused. There are so many things to decide about the future. But for now, she is keeping herself occupied with studies. We just got her a laptop on which she practices her designs

Balaswamy, Pranay's father

course midway. Madhavi, who was discharged last week however requires medical intervention every ten days, with year long of medication. She is unable to close her right eye even now. "Mother says she will do odd jobs and feed us, she wants me to study.

But how can I allow her to work as I sit at home? I hope government gives me a job," he says. His sister Varalakshmi adds, "For now if he gets work, it's okay, but we are afraid that if Madhavi's father gets bail and attacks us again, what will we do if he is hacked like Pranay?"

Amrutha shares a similar fear, informs Balaswamy. "After this horrifying incident we thought of taking her for a psychological consult to Hyderabad. But she fears to even step out of the home.

Her mother has been contacting her to return and guaranteeing that she would take care of the baby and her, but Amrutha is shaken. A mention of Hyderabad makes her tremble, it brings back all the memories they shared," he adds.

కులాలు అభివృద్ధి చెందాలి'



రేబరీ సమావేశంలో పాల్గొన్న వక్తలు

కేషన్ సెంటర్లో దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి, ఆఫీసర్స్ ఫోరం సంయుక్తాధ్యక్షులలో దేశంలో కుల రహిత సమజ స్థాపన అనే అంశంపై రౌండ్ టేబుల్ సదస్సు నిర్వహించారు. ఈ సదస్సుకు విచ్చేసిన ఐఎఎస్ మురళి కుల వ్యవస్థపై ప్రసంగించారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో ఇండియన్ ఫారన్ సర్వీస్ సెన్ డాక్టర్ వినోద్ కుమార్,

అక్టోబర్ 22 : దేశంలో కుల పన అంత సులువుగా సాధ్య అన్ని కులాలు అభివృద్ధి చెంది జరుగుతుందని వక్తలు పేర్కొనాంపల్లెల్లోని మదీనా ఎడ్యు

దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి అధ్యక్షురాలు గడ్డం రుక్మాప్రసాద్, ఆఫీసర్స్ ఫోరం అధ్యక్షుడు సిద్ధోజ, మేధావులు, న్యాయ వాదులు, గ్రామాల సంఘాల నాయకులు, మహిళా సంఘాల ప్రతినిధులు తదితరులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

THE HINDU VIJAYAWADA
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 2018

Honour killing accused threatened victim's parents'

Maruti Rao a land grabber: fact-finding panel

REPORTER
VIJAYAWADA

A fact-finding committee of the Telangana Dalit Sthree Sakthi Forum-Telangana which examined the stances that led to the honour killing of Pranay at Miryalaguda, stated that the accused Maruti Rao had threatened the parents for the last six months over his love affair with his daughter Amrutha. Committee members A. J. Ghansi Geddani, N. Rao and Vijay Prasad and Mr. Bala Swamy

tried in vain to make his son Pranay end his relationship with the girl due to the constant threats from Mr. Maruti Rao.

"With his money power and influence in society, Maruti Rao got his son-in-law killed. Rao has developed relations with officials in the Revenue and Police departments and some politicians. Using this influence, he grabbed lands belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and amassed wealth," they alleged.

కుల,మతాలకతీతంగా ప్రణయ్ చట్టం

ఆఫీసర్స్ ఫోరం, దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి డిమాండ్

విశాలాంధ్ర-విజయవాడ (గాంధీనగర్) : దేశంలో కొనసాగుతున్న కుల దురహంకార పరువు హత్యలను ప్రతి ఒక్కరూ ఖండించాలని ఆఫీసర్స్ ఫోరమ్ కన్వీనర్, ఐఎస్ అధికారి ఎ.మురళీ, దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి నేషనల్ కన్వీనర్ గడ్డం రూప్సి అన్నారు. కుల దురహంకార చర్యలకు బలైన ప్రణయ్ హంతకులను కఠినంగా శిక్షించాలన్నారు. కులాలకు, మతాలకు అతీతంగా ప్రణయ్ చట్టాన్ని తీసుకురావాలన్నారు. విజయవాడ ప్రెస్ క్లబ్లో శనివారం వారు విలేజ్ కులాలతో మాట్లాడారు. తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్రం నల్గొండ జిల్లా మిర్యాలగూడలో ప్రణయ్ హత్యపై ఆఫీసర్స్ ఫోరమ్, దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి సంయుక్త నిజనిర్ధారణలో అనేక అంశాలు వెలుగులోకి వచ్చాయన్నారు. హతని కుటుంబీకులు, గ్రామస్థులు, ఆ ప్రాంత ప్రజా సంఘాల నాయకులను కలిశామన్నారు. ప్రధాన హంతకుడు మారుతీ రావు మొదట్లో చాలా నిరుపేద అని, అతని అన్న అప్పుల బాధ భరించ లేక అత్యహత్య చేసుకున్నట్లు తెలిసిందన్నారు. రెవెన్యూ ఫోలీసు, రాజకీయ నాయకులతో సన్నిహిత సంబంధాలు పెట్టుకున్న మారుతీరావు అసతికాలంలో ఎస్సీ, ఎస్టీలకు చెందిన వందల ఎకరాల భూములను ఆక్రమించాడన్నారు. రెవెన్యూ అధికారుల అండతో రికార్డులను తారు నాగు చేసి బి సి సి నాగు నాగున పొందడం చేశాడని నాగునాగున పాల్గొన్న వారు తెలిపారు.



రూ.కోట్లకు వగడబెట్టి అరాచకాలు సాగించాడన్నారు. మారుతీరావు బెదిరింపుల వల్లే ప్రణయ్ తండ్రి ఒత్తిళ్లు తట్టుకోలేక ప్రేమికులను విడిపొమ్మని చెప్పారన్నారు. చివరకు ప్రణయ్ చదువును మాన్పించాడన్నారు. మిర్యాలగూడలో అత్యంత ధనవంతుల్లో మొదటి స్థానంలో నిలిచిన మారుతీరావు భూకబ్జాలపై కేసులు సమోదా చేయడంతో పాటు ఆ భూములను స్వాధీనం చేసుకుని బాధితులకు పంపిణీ చేయాలన్నారు. హంతకులకు ఎస్సీ, ఎస్టీ అత్యాచార నిరోధక చట్టం ప్రకారం 90 రోజుల్లో శిక్షపడేలా అన్ని చర్యలు తీసుకోవాలన్నారు. బాధితుల ప్రాంతంలోనే ప్రత్యేక కోర్టు ఏర్పాటు చేయాలన్నారు. అనంతరం ప్రణయ్ హత్యకు నిరసనగా అలంకార్ సెంటర్లో కొవ్వొత్తుల ర్యాలీ నిర్వహించారు. ఆఫీసర్స్ ఫోరమ్ కన్వీనర్ డాక్టర్ సిద్ధోజీరావు, డానియేల్ ప్రకాష్, సామాజిక జోషనా విజయకుమారి, శేషాచల శరీరశూన్య పాల్గొన్నారు.

హైదరాబాద్ | మంగళవారం | ఆక్టోబర్ 23 | 2018

సాక్షి

కులరహిత సమాజం కోసం ఉద్యమించాలి

నిటియూర్:

కులరహిత సమాజం కోసం పెద్ద ఎత్తున ఉద్యమించాలని దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి పిలుపునిచ్చింది. ఎస్సీ, బీసీ, మైనారిటీ తదితర అణగారిన జాతుల కోసం పెద్ద ఎత్తున ఉద్యమించాలని కోరింది. ఎస్సీ, ఎస్టీ, ఎస్సీ ఫోరమ్ అధ్యక్షుడు సోమవారం నాంపల్లి మదినా ఎడ్యుకేషన్ సొసైటీలో రౌండ్ టేబుల్ సమావేశం జరిగింది. గృహమంత్రి దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి జాతీయ కన్వీనర్ రూప్సి అధ్యక్షత వహించారు. రిటైర్డ్ అధికారి కాకి మాధవరావు, ఐఎస్ మురళీ, ఐఎస్ఎస్ అధికారి వినోద్, ప్రొఫెసర్ కంఠె వెలయ్య, సుదర్శన్ ఈ సమావేశానికి హాజరయ్యారు. హత్యకు గురైన ప్రణయ్ తండ్రి బాల

రూప్సి మాట్లాడుతూ... కుల దురహంకార పోకడలకు వ్యతిరేకంగా ఉద్యమాన్ని చేపట్టాల్సి ఉందన్నారు. వట్టుకతోనే కులంఉంటుందనే వాదన సరైనది కాదని, నిజాయితీగా ఉద్యమాన్ని కులరహితమైన సమాజాన్ని నిర్మించవచ్చునని ఆమె ఆశాభావం వ్యక్తం చేశారు. కులతత్వం, కుల కట్టుబాట్లు బాగా పాతుకొనిపోయామని, అది బూత్మే కూర్చుందని కాకీ మాధవరావు ఆందోళన వ్యక్తం చేశారు. కులాన్ని కాల్చి బూడిద చేయాలని పేర్కొన్నారు. మురళీ మాట్లాడుతూ... రాజ్యాధికారాన్ని సాధించడం కంటే ముందు కులాన్ని పారడ్రోలేందుకు ఎస్సీ, ఎస్టీ, బీసీలు పెక్కుం కావాలన్నారు. కార్మికత విద్యాసంస్థల్లో దళిత పిల్లలు వివక్షకు గురవుతున్నారని ఆందోళన వ్యక్తం చేశారు. అన్ని రంగాల్లోనూ కులం వ్యవస్థీకృతమే కొనసాగుతోందని

మంగళవారం 18 సెప్టెంబరు 2018

ప్రణయ్ కు కొవ్వొత్తులతో నివాళులు

హిమాయత్ నగర్: మిర్యాలగూడలో ప్రణయ్ హత్యపైన వారి కఠినంగా శిక్షించడంలో పాటు జలాంటి పునరావృతం కాకుండా చూడాలని దళిత ప్రజాసంఘాలు డిమాండ్ చేశాయి. ప్రణయ్ కు సోమవారం రాత్రి ట్యాంక్ జంప్ చేసి ఆత్మహత్య చేసుకున్నాడని సమాచారం వచ్చింది. దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి, ఎస్సీ, ఎస్టీ అధికారుల సంఘాల ప్రతినిధులు కార్మికములో పాల్గొన్నారు. రాష్ట్రప్రభుత్వ సలహాదారు వివేక్, ఐఎస్ఎస్ అధికారి మురళీ మాట్లాడుతూ ప్రణయ్ హంతకులను కఠినంగా శిక్షించడంలో పాటు బాధిత కుటుంబానికి లండగా ప్రభుత్వం ఉండాలన్నారు. వసంత కన్యాబిరాన్, జాన్సీ మాట్లాడుతూ కుల దురహంకారంతోనే ఈ హత్య జరిగింది



ప్రణయ్ కు నివాళులర్పిస్తున్న దళిత, ప్రజాసంఘాల ప్రతినిధులు

జిక్ బహిష్కరణ విధించాలని, వారి ఆస్తులను ప్రభుత్వం స్వాధీనం చేసుకోవాలని డిమాండ్ చేశారు. మాల మహా నాడు నాయకులు చెడుకు రాంబందర్, సాయిగిరి తదితరులు మాట్లాడుతూ...



రౌండ్ టేబుల్ సమావేశంలో వక్తలు

ఈనాడు అమరావతి
ఆదివారం 23 సెప్టెంబరు 2018

ప్రణయ్ హత్య బాధ్యులను కఠినంగా శిక్షించాలి

గాంధీనగర్ (విజయవాడ) న్యూస్టుడే: మిర్యాలగూడకు చెందిన ప్రణయ్ హత్య కేసులో ఆరోపణలు ఎదుర్కొంటున్న ప్రధాన నిందితుడు మారుతీరావును కఠినంగా శిక్షించాలని ఆఫీసర్స్ ఫోరం ప్రతినిధి ఎ.మురళీ కోరారు. శనివారం ప్రెస్ క్లబ్లో ఏర్పాటు చేసిన విలేజ్ కులాల సమావేశంలో మాట్లాడుతూ మిర్యాలగూడ పట్టణంలో జరిగిన ఈ సంఘటనపై నిజానిజాలు తెలుసుకునేందుకు తమ బృందం ఇటీవల పర్యటించగా ఆయన చేసిన పలు అక్రమాలు వెలుగు చూశాయన్నారు. సమావేశంలో గడ్డం రూప్సి సిద్ధోజీరావు, వివిధ సంఘాల నాయకులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

HANS INDIA
HYDERABAD TUESDAY 23 OCTOBER 2018

Round table conference held on caste free society

OUR BUREAU

Hyderabad: Dalit Shree Sakthi (DSS) and SC, ST officer's forum on Monday conducted a round table conference on 'Caste Free Society'. The conference was held at Madina Education Society in Nampally. Eminent speakers including Kaki Madhava Rao, Kanche Illaiah and others participated.

Honour killing victim Pranay's father Balaswamy and Sandeep attended the conference and talked about the attacks in the name of caste. All the speakers gave a call to the society to say no to caste and added that then only our society would develop.

In order to make the society caste free, the speakers asked the SC, ST and BC's to come forward and fight unitedly.

The conference passed a resolution to help Pranay's family in legal fighting. They demanded that the political parties unite to increase inter caste marriages and protect the couples who perform inter caste marriages.

కులరహిత సమాజ సాధనకోసం ఉద్యమిద్దాం : దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి పిలుపు

నాంపల్లి, అక్టోబరు 22 ప్రభాతవార్త : దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి, ఎస్సీ ఎస్టీ ఆఫీసర్స్ ఫోరమ్ సంయుక్త ఆధ్వర్యంలో సోమవారం మధ్యాహ్నం నాంపల్లి పబ్లిక్ గార్డెన్స్ కు ఎదురుగావున్న మదీనా ఎడ్యుకేషన్ సొసైటీలోని సమావేశ మందిరంలో కులరహిత సమాజం అనే అంశంపై రౌండ్ టేబుల్ సమావేశం జరిగింది. దళిత స్త్రీశక్తి జాతీయ కన్వీనర్ గెడ్డం రూప్సీ సభాధ్యక్షతన జరిగిన ఈ సమావేశంలో కాకి మాధవరావు, మురళి, వినోద్, గోపాలకృష్ణ, డా. సిద్ధోజీ, ప్రొఫెసర్ సుదర్శన్, కంచె బలయ్య తదితరులు ముఖ్యవక్తలుగా పాల్గొన్నారు. ఇటీవల జరిగిన కుల ఉన్మాదహత్యకు గురైన ప్రణయ్ తండ్రి రాలస్వామి, మరో హత్యాయత్నంలో ప్రాణాపాయం నుండి బయటపడ్డ రిందీపిలు పాల్గొని ఆయా సంఘటనల పూర్వాపరాలను వివరించారు. ఈ సమావేశంలో వక్రలందరూ కులరహిత సమాజాన్ని ఏర్పాటు చేయడం కోసం ఉద్యమించాలని సూచించారు. రూప్సీ అధ్యక్షోపన్యాసంలో కుల ఉన్మాద ఘటనలపై, నానాటికీ పెప్పుమీరుతున్న కుల దురహంకార పోకడలపైనూ ఈ ఉద్యమాన్ని ముందుకు తీసుకువెళ్లాలని, సంఘటితంగా ఉద్యమిస్తే మార్పు వస్తుందని అన్నారు. దేశంలో కులతత్వం, కుల భేదం, కుల వివక్షత ఎదురుదలకు తూట్లు పొడుస్తున్నారని, కులాలన జరగాలని, కులాన్ని కాల్చి బూద పుస్తామని అన్నారు. రాజ్యాధికారం కంటే ముందే కులరహిత కోసం ఎస్సీ, ఎస్టీ, బీసీలు ఐక్యం కావాలని, మూట్లాదుతూ కులం అన్నిరంగాల్లో



సభలో మాట్లాడుతున్న కాకిమాధవరావు, రూప్సీ, మురళి తదితరులు చూపిస్తున్నారని ఆవేదన వ్యక్తం చేశారు. భారతదేశంలో లైంగిక సంబంధాలకు మాత్రం అడ్డువస్తుందన్నారు. ప్రణయ్ కేసుకి సంబంధం లేని అంశాలను దళిత స్త్రీశక్తి, ఆఫీసర్స్ ఫోరమ్ లు వర్తకం చేయడం సమావేశంలో కులాంతర వివాహాల పరిరక్షణకు సంబంధించిన అంశాలను అన్ని జాతీయ, ప్రాంతీయ మానిఫెస్టోల్లో చేర్చేవిధంగా కృషి చేయాలని, కులరహిత సమాజాన్ని చేట్టాలని, ఈ ఉద్యమంలో భావసారూప్యమున్న వేయాలని, రాజ్యాంగితర శక్తులపై ప్రభుత్వాలు కఠిన గ్రామాలను ప్రవేశపెట్టి ఏకగ్రీవంగా అంగీకరించారు.

ప్రజాశక్తి
అక్టోబరు 23 సిస్టెంబరు 2018

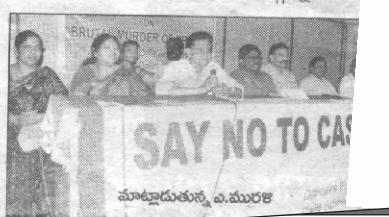
ప్రణయ్ హత్య దోషులను శిక్షించాలి



కొవ్వొత్తుల రెక్కలలో దళిత, మహిళా సంఘాల నాయకులు

ప్రజాశక్తి - నల్లకాయాలపేట
కులాంతర వివాహం చేసుకున్నందుకు దళిత యువకుడైన ప్రణయ్ చేసిన దోషులను శిక్షించాలని దళిత, మహిళా సంఘాలు డిమాండ్ చేశాయి. ఆఫీసర్స్ ఫోరం, దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి ఆధ్వర్యంలో ప్రణయ్ హత్య నిజనిర్ధారణ కమిటీగా లిస్ అనేక అంశాలను పరిశీలించడం జరిగిందని ఆయా సంఘాల నాయకులు తెలిపారు. ఈ మేరకు నిజనిర్ధారణ కమిటీ నివేదికలోని అంశాలను గాంధీనగర్ లోని సెషన్స్ కోర్టులో శనివారం ఏర్పాటు చేసిన విలేకర్ల సమావేశంలో వెల్లడించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా ఐఎస్ సర్పి ఫోరం నాయకులు ఎ.మురళి మాట్లాడుతూ కులరహిత భూ కల్లలను నమోదు చేసి ఆ భూములను సేద్యం చేసుకుని నెలరోపు సంబంధిత బాధితులకు పంచి చేయాలని కోరారు. హంతకులకు ఎస్సీ, ఎస్టీ వ్యతిరేక నిరోధక చట్టం ప్రకారం విచారణ హక్కు లేదని కోర్టు శిక్ష విధించాలని కోరారు. బాధితుల కోరికలను ప్రత్యేక కోర్టును ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని

కోరారు. కులాలకు, మతాలకు అతీతంగా ప్రణయ్ చట్టాన్ని తీసుకురావాలని డిమాండ్ చేశారు. దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి జాతీయ కన్వీనర్ రూప్సీ గెడ్డం మాట్లాడుతూ మారుతీరావు ఆర్థిక బలంతో కోట్లు వెదజల్లి నిజాయితీ పరులైన అధికారులను లొంగదీసుకుని అక్రమాలకు పాల్పడుతున్నాడని తెలిపారు. మన దేశంలో ప్రణయ్ హత్య లాంటి సంఘటనలు జరిగినప్పుడు పౌర స్పందన, సంఘాల స్పందన ఉండటం మామూలు విషయమేనని చెప్పారు. తరువాత ఎంత హంతకులైనా శిక్ష నుంచి తప్పించుకోవటానికి అనేక లొసుగులు మన వ్యవస్థలో ఉన్నారని చెప్పారు. ప్రభుత్వం కఠినంగా వ్యవహరించి ఇలాంటి సంఘటనలు పునరావృతం కాకుండా చేయాలని కోరారు. అనంతరం ప్రణయ్ హత్యను నిరసిస్తూ అలంకార సెంటర్ లో కొవ్వొత్తుల రెక్కల నిర్వహించారు ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో ఆఫీసర్స్ ఫోరం కన్వీనర్ సిద్ధోజీ రావు కెపిఎస్ రావు ఉపాధ్యక్షులు జి.నటరాజు, డి.హెచ్.పి. రావు ప్రధాన కార్యదర్శి కరవది. సబ్బారావు, లోకేశనాథ నాయకులు చింతా వెంకటేశ్వర్లు, దళిత సంఘాల నాయకులు డానియేల్ విజయప్రకాష్, శామ్యూల్ జాన్ సంద్యారాణి, విజయకుమారి, హేమ పాల్గొన్నారు.



మాట్లాడుతున్న ఎ.మురళి

మంగళవారం 23 అక్టోబరు 2018

కులరహిత సమాజ సాధన కోసం ఉద్యమిద్దాం

కులరహిత సమాజ సాధన కోసం ఉద్యమిద్దాం

దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి, ఆఫీసర్స్ ఫోరమ్ సంయుక్త ఆధ్వర్యంలో సోమవారం మధ్యాహ్నం నాంపల్లి పబ్లిక్ గార్డెన్స్ కు ఎదురుగావున్న మదీనా ఎడ్యుకేషన్ సొసైటీలోని సమావేశ మందిరంలో కులరహిత సమాజం అనే అంశంపై రౌండ్ టేబుల్ సమావేశం జరిగింది. దళిత స్త్రీశక్తి జాతీయ కన్వీనర్ గెడ్డం రూప్సీ సభాధ్యక్షతన జరిగిన ఈ సమావేశంలో కాకి మాధవరావు, మురళి, వినోద్, గోపాలకృష్ణ, డా. సిద్ధోజీ, ప్రొఫెసర్ సుదర్శన్, కంచె బలయ్య తదితరులు ముఖ్యవక్తలుగా పాల్గొన్నారు. ఇటీవల జరిగిన కుల ఉన్మాదహత్యకు గురైన ప్రణయ్ తండ్రి రాలస్వామి, మరో హత్యాయత్నంలో ప్రాణాపాయం నుండి బయటపడ్డ రిందీపిలు పాల్గొని ఆయా సంఘటనల పూర్వాపరాలను వివరించారు. ఈ సమావేశంలో వక్రలందరూ కులరహిత సమాజాన్ని ఏర్పాటు చేయడం కోసం ఉద్యమించాలని సూచించారు. రూప్సీ అధ్యక్షోపన్యాసంలో కుల ఉన్మాద ఘటనలపై, నానాటికీ పెప్పుమీరుతున్న కుల దురహంకార పోకడలపైనూ ఈ ఉద్యమాన్ని ముందుకు తీసుకువెళ్లాలని, సంఘటితంగా ఉద్యమిస్తే మార్పు వస్తుందని అన్నారు. దేశంలో కులతత్వం, కుల భేదం, కుల వివక్షత ఎదురుదలకు తూట్లు పొడుస్తున్నారని, కులాలన జరగాలని, కులాన్ని కాల్చి బూద పుస్తామని అన్నారు. రాజ్యాధికారం కంటే ముందే కులరహిత కోసం ఎస్సీ, ఎస్టీ, బీసీలు ఐక్యం కావాలని, మూట్లాదుతూ కులం అన్నిరంగాల్లో

Always on Vigilance – All Round Monitoring of Dalit Women Rights

From the inception DSS has always has been on the forefront of monitoring human rights of dalit women. Whenever a violation occurs at any place, DSS team rushes to the spot without losing time to take stock of the situation. A systematic fact finding in time plays a very important role in rendering justice. Further, the victims and witnesses can be guided to safeguard evidence, police can be pressurized to preserve evidence, send the victims to medical examination in time, arrest the perpetrators of the crime before they flee or threaten the witnesses, boost the morale of the victims and villagers to stand up against the crime, draw the attention of the officials to the incident. Further, if the fact-finding report is released to the press the public at large will come to know of the incident and all human rights organizations and activists can be drawn in support of the victims. Thus, fact finding at the earliest paves the way to strengthen the case. Team members of DSS are given trainings in conducting fact findings in a systematic method, so that the immediate causes for the incident along with the background, social and caste relations in the village, the forces behind the crime etc are unveiled. Fact finding reports act as some sort of alternative investigation and it helps in pressurizing the police to stick to the facts. Moreover, fact finding reports are always submitted to the higher officials, human rights commissions and other institutions so that they can respond to deliver speedy justice.

Fact Finding Reports of few incidents

Rasagna - Murder

Details of Deceased:

Name of the Deceased/Age	: Rasagna /22
Caste	: SC Madiga
Village	: Singareni Colony
Mandal	: Godavari Khani
District	: Peddapalli
State	: Telangana

Details of Accused:

Name of the Accused/Age	: Vamsidhar Rao/25
Caste	: YellapuKapu
Village	: Kataram
Mandal	: Kataram
District	: Peddapalli
State	: Telangana

Details of incident /FIR

Date of Incident/Time	: 15/6/2018
Place of Incident	: Mee Seva Kendram, Karimnagar
Type of Atrocity	: Murder
Date of lodging the first complaint	: 15/6/2018
Date of FIR	: 15/6/2018
F. I. R No.	: 247/2018
Police Station	: Town PS, Karimnagar

Sections applied in the FIR

I. P. C	: 302
SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989	: 3(2) (v)

Details of the Case:

Vutla Vishnu Vardhan (50) and Vijaya (46) SC madiga by caste are the residents of Singareni Colony, Godavari Khani. They have 3 children, Ravali the eldest daughter has completed her B Tech in 2017, son Sai Mani Deepak (21) completed his polytechnic diploma in 2017. The deceased Rasagna (23) is their second daughter and has discontinued intermediate. Vishnu Vardhan was an employee in Singareni collieries and was terminated in 2004. Due to the ill health of father and economic burden Rasagna had to discontinue her education and join a job to earn the livelihood. Rasagna joined for a job in Xerox center at Municipal office, Godavari Khani. One Mr. Vamsidhar Rao being the relative of Xerox shop owner, often used to come to the shop and tried to talk with Rasagna. As days passed by Vamsidhar started to follow her and pester her to love him. Rasagna rejected his proposal saying that she belongs to scheduled caste and more over she has lot of responsibilities. Despite such rejection by her, Vamsidhar did not budge and was compelling her to love him. Unable to bear his harassment Rasagna informed about Vamsidhar's behavior to her family members. Rasagna's family members brought the matter to the notice of xerox shop owner and ensured that Vamsidhar was warned of his behavior and took in writing that he will not harass her further.

Later Rasagna left the xerox shop as she got a better opportunity as computer operator in MeeSeva, Karimnagar 6 months prior to the incident. On 14/6/2018 Vamsidhar came to Mee Seva and left away. Rasagna immediately called to her brother and informed about the matter. Her brother came to Mee Seva immediately but in the meantime Vamsidhar Rao went away. On the next day i.e., on 15/6/2018 around 10am in the morning Rasagna reached the office and was having tea. In the meantime, Vamsidhar Rao entered into the Mee Seva as a customer on the pretext of seeking land clearance certificate. He caught hold of Rasagna dragged her out side the Mee Seva and stabbed her to death. Rasagna died on the spot.

Interventions:

- Conducted fact finding.
- Followed up investigation.
- Represented to the commissions for rehabilitation.

Action to be taken:

- Rehabilitation
- Speedy investigation



Sharadha – Acid Attack

Details of the Victim:

Name of the Victim / Age	: Sharadha (30)
Caste	: ST, Yerukula
Village	: Bowenpally
Mandal	: Alwal
District	: Medchal
State	: Telangana

Details of the Accused

Name of the Accused / Age	: Babu, Anitha, Saroja & Chandra Sekhar
Caste	: BC, Vaddera
Village	: Bowenpally
Mandal	: Alwal
District	: Medchal
State	: Telangana

Details of incident /FIR

Date of Incident/Time	: 27/3/2018, mid night
Place of Incident	: Victims house
Type of Atrocity	: Acid Attack
Date of lodging the first complaint	: 28/3/2018
Date of FIR	: 28/3/2018
F. I. R No	: 146/2018
Police Station	: Alwal

Sections applied in the FIR

I. P. C	: 448,326(B),
SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989	: 3(1)(r)(s)

Details of the Case:

M Laxmi (45) and her husband Sailu (50), ST Erukula by caste have 4 daughters and one son. Sharada is their 3rd daughter, she was married 13 years ago to one Mr Laxman r/o Basavapuram, Bikanur mandal of Nizamabad district. They have one son namely Shiva Charan, 12 years old. Ever since Sarada became pregnant her husband left her away saying that he has underwent appendix operation. Many times, her parents and elders took her to Laxman but it was of no use. Sarada used to do domestic work in houses to earn her livelihood. Around 3 years ago Sarada came into touch with one Mr Babu and they had extra marital relation. One year prior to the incident Babu's wife Anitha having come to know about their extra marital relation, came to Sarada's house along with her mother Saroja and attacked Sarada and warned her of dire consequences. The neighbours rescued Sarada and informed to her parents. Her parents got her treated and also came to know about her relation with Babu. They warned her to leave Babu and come to them but, Sharada denied to do so. Sarada stays at a rented house near Asmanpet, Maisamma temple, Hyderabad.

On the day of incident i.e. on 26th midnight Babu came to Sarada's house. 2 hours later i.e. on early hours of 27th March 2018 Babu's wife Anitha and her mother Saroja, son Chandrasekhar forcibly

entered into Sarada's house, Anitha caught hold of Sarada from the back side and Saroja poured acid on Sarada. The acid fell on her left shoulder, right under arm and on the right hip and thigh. Babu tried to rescue her but it was of no use. They again came back attacked Sarada and cut her hair, opened the almirah and took away Aadhar card, gold ring and cash of Rs. 4,000/-. Babu moved Sarada to Harsha hospital at Kompally for treatment as she had severe injuries caused by the acid. Later Babu informed Sarada's family members. They came to the hospital and seeing the situation have lodged a complaint at 7.30 pm on 27th March at Alwal PS. A case was registered bearing crime No. 146/2018 on 28/3/2018.

Interventions:

- Conducted fact finding.
- Followed up investigation.
- Strengthened the victim and her family members.

Present Status:

- 1st stage of compensation paid.
- Charge sheet yet to be filed.

Action to be taken:

- To apply proper sections.
- To take action against the SHO U/s 4 for not registering the case with appropriate sections.
- Medical Aid.
- Rehabilitation.

Bolimera Mary & Samuel – Attack

Details of the Victims:

Name of the Victim /Age	: Bolimera Mary/38
Caste	: SC Mala
Village	: Tokavaripalem
Mandal	: Guntur rural
District	: Guntur
State	: Andhra Pradesh

Details of the Accused

Name of the Accused / Age	: Chinamutti Srikanth and 5 others/
Caste	: BC (Mangali)
Village	: Chinapalakaluru
Mandal	: Guntur rural
District	: Guntur
State	: Andhra Pradesh

Details of incident /FIR

Date of Incident/Time	: 26/11/2017, 12.30 noon
Place of Incident	: Land of victim
Type of Atrocity	: Caste abuse & Attack

Date of lodging the first complaint : 26/11/2017
Date of FIR : 26/11/2017
F. I. R No : 607/2017
Police Station : Nallapadu

Sections applied in the FIR

I. P. C : 324, 354 & 509 r/w 34
SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989 : 3(1)(r) & (s)

Details of the Case:

Bolimera Mary (38) and her husband Samuel SC Mala by caste are the residents of Tokavaripalem village, Guntur rural mandal of Guntur district. They have two daughters, one is pursuing B Tech 1st year and the another is studying 9th standard. 10 years ago, they have purchased 45 cents of land in RS No: 321/3A of Chinapalakaluru gram panchayat limits from Dandaparthi Nagarjuna for Rs 2,40,000/- and got it registered on the name of Samuel. Samuel had to wait for 2 years for registration even after paying the whole value of the land. Until the registration of the land Samuel's sister has cultivated the land and after the registration of the land, Samuel started to cultivate the land. For the past 5-6 years Mary, wife of Samuel was being harassed by one Mr. Chinnamuthi Srikanth stating that the land belongs to him and he was forcing her to vacate the land. Mary has been cultivating chilly crop in their land. On the day of the incident i.e., on 26th November 2017, Mary went to her field alongwith Narabandi Mariamma and her son Naresh on his bike. On the same day around 12.30 noon as they were removing weeds in the field, Ch Srikanth, his father Appa Rao, uncle Dondapati Nagarjuna, Ch Venkateswara Rao, Dabburi Chandra and M. Sudheer entered into the land saying "Mala bitches we have been saying for the past 5-6 years to vacate the land, but how dare you are still cultivating". Srikanth caught hold of Mary's hair and beat her with a stick on left hand causing grievous injury. Srikanth dragged her out of the land, beat her with the stick on buttocks and thighs. Mariamma and Naresh came to her rescue and they were also beaten. Naresh immediately called to Mary's husband Samuel. Samuel came immediately and with the help of police took them to the government hospital at Guntur and Mary had to undergo an operation and had to take rest for 6 months due to the injury. Later with the help of the caste elders, they could get the yield to their house.

Interventions:

- Conducted fact finding
- Got the accused arrested

Bolimera Samuel – Caste Abuse and Land Grabbing

Details of the Victims:

Name of the Victim / Age : Bolimera Samuel/40
Caste : SC Mala
Village : Tokavaripalem
Mandal : Nallapadu
District : Guntur
State : Andhra Pradesh

Details of the Accused

Name of the Accused / Age : Chinamutti Apparao
Caste : BC (Mangali)

Village : Chinapalakaluru
Mandal : Guntur urban
District : Guntur
State : Andhra Pradesh

Details of incident /FIR

Date of Incident/Time : 26/12/2017, 11.00am
Place of Incident : In field, Chinapalakaluru
Type of Atrocity : Caste abuse & Attack
Date of lodging the first complaint : 26/12/2017
Date of FIR : 26/12/2017
F. I. R No : 656/2017
Police Station : Nallapadu

Sections applied in the FIR

I. P. C : 447,427,323 r/w34

Details of the Case:

In continuation to the above incident, on 26/12/2017 Samuel's sister Mariamma along with another 2 women went to the land for plucking chilly in the field. Chinamutti Apparao and some others belong to BC community came to their field and quarreled with Mariamma. Mariamma was afraid and she thought that they would beat them. She rushed to her brother Samuel and said about the situation. Samuel went to village sarpanch Gedda Vijaya Kumari and pled for her help. Her husband went to the field along with Samuel and at that time Apparao and ten others were waiting for Samuel. Samuel asked them "why you have come to my field" and he took their photos. Immediately they attacked Samuel and tore his shirt, hit him with foot. Samuel phoned to the police for help. Police came to place of occurrence, they rescued Samuel and took him to Nallapadu PS. Police registered the complaint against the attackers.

Interventions:

- Conducted fact finding
- Followed up investigation

Present status :

- Under High Court Stay.

Action to be taken :

- Accused to be arrested.
- To include SC, ST(PoA) Act

Rape on Minor Dalit Girls

Details of the Victims:

Name of the Victim /Age	: Battula Jyothi/12, Karra Pravallika/10
Caste	: SC Mala
Village	: NTR Road, Paanduranga Peta
Mandal	: Tenali
District	: Guntur
State	: Andhra Pradesh

Details of the Accused

Name of the Accused / Age	: Gandikota Narasimha/25
Caste	: BC Uppara
Village	: Tenali, Paanduranga Peta
Mandal	: Tenali
District	: Guntur
State	: Andhra Pradesh

Details of incident /FIR

Date of Incident/Time	: 14/4/2018, 7pm approximately
Place of Incident	: Railway track, Near Madras Railway gate, Tenali
Type of Atrocity	: Rape
Date of lodging the first complaint	: 14/4/2018
Date of FIR	: 14/4/2018
F. I. R No	: 249/2018
Police Station	: Tenali III Town

Sections applied in the FIR

I. P. C	: 376
SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989	: 3(2)(v)
Other	: 6 r/w 5 (m) of POCSO Act

Details of the Case:

Karra Pravallika (10) SC Mala by caste is the daughter of Laxmi and Elia. Laxmi is a domestic servant and Elia is a Rickshaw puller. Pravallika is studying 3rd standard in Municipal Elementary school, Tenali. Battula Jyothi (12) SC Mala by caste is the daughter of Rama Laxmi and Koteswara Rao. They stay 4 houses away from Pravallika's house. Jyothi's father is a mason and mother Rama Laxmi is a daily wage worker in spices shop. Pravallika and Jyothi go to a panipoori cart run by Gandikota Narasimha (25) BC Uppara caste near the Railway track. On the day of incident i.e. on 14th April 2018 Jyothi, Pravallika and Keerthi went to eat panipoori. Narasimha made Keerthi to sit at the cart and took Jyothi and Pravallika to the nearby bushes beside the railway track enticed them to give money and panipoori freely and sexually abused them. He warned them of dire consequences not to reveal the matter to anyone. Later the children revealed the matter to the parents and parents approached the police and lodged a complaint.

Interventions:

- Conducted fact finding
- Followed up investigation

Present Status:

- Accused arrested
- Charge sheet filed
- First stage of compensation paid

Yadaala Asha Jyothi - Humiliation, Harassment & Obstruction to Duties

Details of the Victims:

Name of the Victim / Age	: Yadaala Asha Jyothi/40
Caste	: SC Mala
Village	: Penugonda
Mandal	: Penugonda
District	: West Godavari
State	: Andhra Pradesh

Details of the Accused

Name of the Accused / Age	: Pithani Satyanarayana
Caste	: BC
Village	: Kommu Chikkalaa
Mandal	: Palakollu
District	: West Godavari
State	: Andhra Pradesh

Details of incident /FIR

Date of Incident/Time	: Since 12/8/2014
Place of Incident	: Penugonda Gram Panchayat office
Type of Atrocity	: Humiliation, Harassment & Obstruction to Duties
Date of lodging the first complaint	: Through Court
Date of FIR	: 12/2/2018
F. I. R No	: 56/2018
Police Station	: Penugonda

Sections applied in the FIR

I. P. C	: 415 r/w 35 of IPC
SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989	: 3(1)(m)

Details of the Case:

Yadaala Asha Jyothi and her husband Ravi Chandra Babu SC Mala by caste are the residents of Penugonda village & mandal of West Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh. Asha Jyothi contested in the village sarpanch elections held in the year 2013 under SC reserved category and won against the close aide of the former minister Pithani Satyanarayana. Pithani Satyanarayana was a minister in the Congress Government during that time. Later Pithani Satyanarayana joined in Telugu Desam Party

during the assembly elections in 2014 and Asha Jyothi also joined in Telugu Desam Party in the presence of former minister. During the assembly elections Satyanarayana won as MLA from the Aachanta assembly constituency. Asha Jyothi canvassed on behalf of Satyanarayana and strived for his victory. After winning the elections, Pithani Satyanarayana started to harass Asha Jyothi and caused hindrances in her day to day job by all means and didn't allow her to discharge duties.

On 12th August 2014, Pithani Satyanarayana participated in the board meeting of the panchayat, influenced all the members and the officials present in the meeting, abused Asha Jyothi saying "You belong to Mala community and how do you write the minutes" and took away the minutes book from her, gave it to one Mr. Nuli Dhanaraj belonging to OC Vysya and the vice Sarpanch. He humiliated Asha Jyothi, forced everyone to accept the decisions made by him and got them passed.

In the similar fashion, he has stopped the payment of roads contract amount due to Asha Jyothi. On and off, he did not allow to hold the board meetings, forcing all the ward members and the officials to come to his house and making them to write the minutes at his house. He has influenced the Panchayat Raj officials, made them to write decent and forced the members to sign on it on 9th March 2017. He also forcibly didn't allow the board meeting to be held on 17th March 2017 to pass the resolutions pertaining to government schemes.

In the recent elections to the Penugonda Market Yard, as per the norms the sarpanch of Penugonda has to be coopted as one of the director's, but Pithani Satyanarayana used his influence, pressurized the officials and ensured that the Sarpanch of Siddhantham village was made the director of Penugonda Market Yard.



Pithani Satyanarayana made false allegations against Asha Jyothi, made the officials to cancel her cheque power. The aides and followers are canvassing that Pithani Satyanarayana is going to become a minister in a shortwhile and are threatening Asha Jyothi that once he becomes the minister, she will be removed from the sarpanch post. She alleged that the aides of the MLA are threatening her family members, causing all sorts of hindrances. Asha Jyothi, her husband, children are in a grip of fear and have leveled charges that if anything happens to her or the family members, Pithani Satyanarayana and his followers are only the reason.

Interventions:

- Conducted fact finding
- Strengthened the victim
- Followed up investigation

Present Status:

- Under investigation
- Compensation yet to be paid

Kandikotkur - Brutal Murder of Dalits

Details of the Deceased:

Name of the Deceased/Age : 1. Savanapalli Yellaiah (55)
2. Savanapalli Sekhar (21)
Caste : SC Madiga
Village : Kandikotkur
Mandal : Ellanthakunta
District : Rajanna Sirisilla
State : Telangana

Details of the Accused

Name of the Accused / Age : 1. Mamindla Devaiah (40)
2. Mamindla Padmavathi (35)
3. Mamindla Venkatesh (20)
4. Mamindla Swamy (35)
Caste : BC, Mudhiraj
Village : Kandikotkur
Mandal : Ellanthakunta
District : Rajanna Sirisilla
State : Telangana

Details of incident /FIR

Date of Incident/Time : 12/6/2018
Place of Incident : Land of the deceased in Kandikotkur
Type of Atrocity : Murder
Date of lodging the first complaint : 12/6/2018
Date of FIR : 12/6/2018
F. I. R No : 57/2018
Police Station : Ellanthakunta

Sections applied in the FIR

I. P. C : 302, 307 r/w 34
SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989 : 3(2)(v)

Brief Details of the Incident:

Samanapalli Yellaiah (55) and his wife Yellamma (50) SC Maidiga by caste are the native of Kandikotkur village of Ellanthakunta mandal in Rajanna Sirisilla District of Telangana state. They have three sons Anjan Kumar (25), Anil (22) and Shekhar (19). Anjan Kumar the eldest son has gone for the Gulf country to earn livelihood. One MrMamindla Devaiah BC Mudhiraj by caste has a land adjacent to Yellaiah's land. Eight years ago, prior to the incident, Yellaiah and his brothers divided the land inherited from his father and divided it among themselves. Yellaiah purchased the 39 kuntas of land from his brother and made part payment. Since Yellaiah failed to make the remaining payment within the stipulated time mentioned in the agreement, Yellaiah's brother sold the land to Devaiah. Since then Yellaiah and Devaiah have been claiming the said land and often Devaiah and his family members have been threatening Yellaiah of dire consequences. Yellaiah has approached the police many times, but no action was taken.

Devaiah's house is adjacent to the land. Devaiah removed the shed laid by Yellaiah in his land. Often there were disputes among them. On the day of the incident i.e., on 12th June 2018 at about 5.00am Yellaiah, his wife Yellamma, second son Anil and third son Shekhar have gone to their field which is about 2kms away from the village in their tractor and started tilling the land. The diesel for the tractor was over and therefore the second son Anil went on the tractor for diesel. In the meantime, around 5.30am on the same day Mamindla Devayya, his wife Padmavathi, son Venkatesh and Swamy brother of Devayya came to the field, Padmavathi threw chili powder into the eyes of Yellaiah, Shekhar and Yallamma. All three attacked Yellaiah and Shekhar with sticks and axe and killed them. Yellamma went to their rescue, but she was dragged and pushed away.

Interventions:

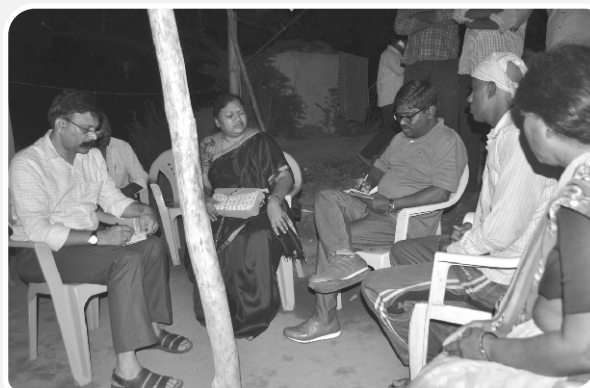
- Conducted fact finding
- Followed up investigation
- Strengthened the victims and community

Present Stage:

- Under investigation
- First stage of compensation paid

Recommendations:

- To provide rehabilitation
- Speed up investigation



Karri Aruna-Murder

Details of the Deceased:

Name of the Deceased /Age	: Karri Aruna (42)
Caste	: SC Mala
Village	: A.T. Agraharam, 16 th Line
Mandal	: Guntur
District	: Guntur
State	: Andhra Pradesh

Details of the Accused

Name of the Accused / Age	: Karri Simon Raju (47)
Caste	: SC Mala
Village	: A.T. Agraharam, 16 th Line
Mandal	: Guntur
District	: Guntur
State	: Andhra Pradesh

Details of incident /FIR

Date of Incident/Time	: 22/8/2018, 7.30pm
Place of Incident	: A.T. Agraharam, 16 th Line
Type of Atrocity	: Murder
Date of lodging the first complaint	: 22/8/2018
Date of FIR	: 23/8/2018
F. I. R No	: 202/2018
Police Station	: Nagaram Palem

Details of the Case:

Karri Simon Raju (47), Aruna (42) SC Mala by caste got married fifteen years back. They were blessed with two children. Elder son Menel Raju (8th Standard) and younger son Shalom Raju (5th Standard). Simon Raju and Aruna both worked in Government hospital as Junior Assistants. Simon used to consume liquor and harass Aruna suspecting her fidelity. Aruna lost her parents and therefore she used to tell her relatives about Simon's behavior and feel bad about that. She had to bear him because of the two children. When both of them used to fight, Simon used to throw vessels out of the house and after sometime again both used to patch up.

On 22-08-2018 evening at 7.30pm Aruna was sitting on the chair and feeding her children. Simon came from outside took knife from kitchen and stabbed in the chest and ran away out of the house. Aruna came out of the house shouting loudly and fell down near the gate. Frightened children went crying and called the neighbors. All the people came to see, what has happened and one of them called to Narsimha Rao s/o Ramayya. He came immediately saw Aruna being unconscious and in pool of blood from her chest. Narsimha Rao immediately called his brother in law Anand s/o Kishore and he came immediately and took Aruna and her children to Guntur Government hospital. She was taken to emergency ward, doctor examined and said Aruna was dead. Narsimha Rao communicated the same. On 23-8-2018 at 10.00am Kanaparthi Narsimha Rao filed case at Nagar palem P.S. on Simon Raju.

Interventions:

- Conducted Fact Finding
- Got the accused arrested
- Followed up Investigation

G Padmabayamma – Rape on old women**Details of the Victims:**

Name of the Victim /Age	: Godavarthi Padmabayamma/68
Caste	: SC Madiga
Village	: Kalavapamula
Mandal	: Vuyyuru
District	: Krishna
State	: Andhra Pradesh

Details of the Accused

Name of the Accused / Age	: Kodali Sateesh/20
Caste	: SC Madiga
Village	: Kalavapamula
Mandal	: Vuyyuru
District	: Krishna
State	: Andhra Pradesh

Details of incident /FIR

Date of Incident/Time	: 26/8/2018, around 12 mid night
Place of Incident	: Victims house
Type of Atrocity	: Rape
Date of lodging the first complaint	: 27/8/2018
Date of FIR	: 27/8/2018
F. I. R No	: 65/2018
Police Station	: Vuyyuru
Sections applied in the FIR	
I. P. C	: 452,376

Details of the Case:

Godavarthi Padmabayamma (68) SC Madiga by caste is a native of Kalava Pamula village, Vuyyuru mandal of Krishna district. She married Bokinala Lenin native of Vanukuru. They have one son namely Pratap. Padmabayamma's husband married another woman, hence she left from him and went to her father Israel's house along with her son Pratap. For the past 20 years she has been residing in Kalavapamula village. Pratap married Siva Laxmi and they have a son and daughter. They live in Vijayawada for livelihood and they run a canteen at Polytechnic college, Vijayawada. Padmabayamma is living in her village and she survives with pension and her son gives some money now and then. Pratap visits his mother once in a week.

Kodali Sateesh (20) s/o Buddaiah, SC Madiga by caste is an agricultural worker. They are neighbors of Padmabayamma. Sateesh has all bad habits such as drinking, smoking and also, he beats his mother and sisters. Sateesh now and then used to come to Padmabayamma's house and ask for matchbox to light his cigarette. One week before the incident, he came to Padmabayamma's house for match box and by the time she brought the match box he took away Rs. 2000/- from the Bible. After that Padmabayamma said to family members of Sateesh about the incident and asked him not to come to her house. Neighbors advised Padmabayamma to give complaint in police station, but she refused and said that "we all are neighbors and that too he has stolen the money from the bible". A week after this incident, i.e., on 26/8/2018 at about 12 in the midnight Padmabayamma woke up for urinals and came outside. In the meanwhile, Sateesh entered in to the house and hid in a corner. Padmabayamma came back from urinals and laid on the cot. Sateesh immediately came to her, closed her mouth, raped her and went away.

Padmabayamma had heavy bleeding and could not get up. In the early morning she somehow managed to get up, slowly went to the door and called her neighbor Kalagala Mariamma and told about the incident. Mariamma immediately informed the neighbors and relatives of Padmabayamma. Relatives Salagala Rajamma and Kishore came and called to Padmabayamma's son Pratap over phone and informed about the incident. Pratap immediately rushed to Kalavapamula, took his mother and the neighbors to Vuyyuru police station and lodged a complaint.

All the villagers represented to the police on the behavior of accused Sateesh and said that he is of notorious nature therefore, bail should not be granted to him.

Interventions:

- Conducted fact finding
- Strengthened the villagers

Vejendla Asha - Domestic Violence

Details of the Victims:

Name of the Victim / Age : Vejendla Asha
Caste : SC Madiga
Village : Gujjanagundla, Vysya Bank colony
Mandal : Guntur
District : Guntur
State : Andhra Pradesh

Details of the Accused

Name of the Accused / Age : Vejendla Malleswari, Yesuratnam
Caste : SC Madiga
Village : Gujjanagundla, Vysya Bank colony
Mandal : Guntur
District : Guntur
State : Andhra Pradesh

Details of incident /FIR

Date of Incident/Time : 31/08/2018, 3:15pm
Place of Incident : Gujjanagundla
Type of Atrocity : Domestic Violence & Attempt to Murder
Date of lodging the first complaint : 01/09/2018
Date of FIR : 01/09/2018
F. I. R No : 296/2018
Police Station : Pattabhipuram

Sections applied in the FIR

I. P. C : 498 A, 324, 506 r/w 34

Details of the Case:

Vejendla Asha, SC Madiga got married on 4/8/2012 to Yesubabu son of Yesuratnam and Malleshwari at Shree Nidhi Kalyana mandapam, Stambhalagaruvu, it was a Christian marriage. During the marriage three lakhs dowry was given to her in laws, gold chain and one ring were given to her husband. After marriage they started living in Gujjanagundla with YesuBabu's parents. They had two kids Abhishek (5) Akshitha (3).

Asha's in-laws and her husband does fruit business and also lend money for higher interest. She insisted her husband not to give money for lending, but he scolded her and said not to intervene. Yesu Babu has two sisters Krupa Rani and Mary namely. Ever since the marriage of Asha her in laws and sister-in-laws have been harassing her for additional dowry. Six months after the marriage of Asha, her elder sister-in-law Krupa Rani had cancer and therefore she came back to her parents' home. Since then they started to harass Asha, saying that once she stepped in their house, their daughter became sick, it is because of her and that Asha is not a lucky girl. They used to provoke Asha's husband by saying illusions on her and see that he beats her. Asha is a pampered child therefore she doesn't know the household work for which they used to harass her. Asha and her husband are not to close the door of bedroom. During the summer, Asha's parents bought an air conditioner and fixed to their

bedroom. They were to open the door and sleep though the AC was on. Asha's parents used to bring her a good number of costly sarees and her younger sister-in-law used to feel jealousy on her.

All of them beat Asha and asked her to go to her parents and get the half acre land registered on her name. She revolted saying that if they give that land they will not have anything to survive. All of them became angry since Asha revolted and they all beat her severely and said her to die as she was of no use to them.

Unable to bear their torture, Asha approached the police on 23rd April 2018. They counselled both, and send Asha back with the assurance from her husband that he will take care of her nicely. Since they started to live separately, but there was no change in her husband. He used to give all his earnings to his parents and never gave amount to Asha, she had to ask her parents even for small expenses such as sanitary napkins.

Asha's father-in-law used to seduce her and on 31st August 2018 he came into the house on the pretext of dropping the children at school and said to Asha if she yields to him, her life will be happy or else it will be still worse. Keeping in mind that Asha is not yielding to him, he used to beat her hardly with legs. On one day they all beat her severely and unable to bear their harassment she phoned to her parents and they immediately came and questioned Asha's in-laws. The in-laws of Asha were furious that they were questioned and attacked the parents of Asha.

Later on, one day at about 3.30pm when she was sleeping, her in-laws caught hold of her tightly and her husband tried to kill her by pressing a pillow on her face. In the meanwhile, the children saw it and started crying loudly. Asha mustered strength and escaped from them and went to her parents' house and since then she has been staying with them. At last they approached DSS for help.

Interventions:

- Conducted Fact finding
- Got the case registered
- Counselling the victim
- Strengthened the family members of the victim

Pranaitha- Murder

Details of the Deceased:

Name of the Deceased / Age	: Bobbili Pranaitha (33)
Caste	: SC /Madiga
Village	: TimmarajuPalem
Mandal	: Nidadavolu
District	: West Godavari
State	: Andhra Pradesh

Details of the Accused

Name of the Accused / Age	: Venkata Rama Rao
Caste	: SC /Madiga
Village	: TimmarajuPalem
Mandal	: Nidadavolu
District	: West Godavari
State	: Andhra Pradesh

Details of incident /FIR

Date of Incident/Time : 09/09/2018
Place of Incident : TimmarajuPalem, SC Colony
Type of Atrocity : Murder
Date of lodging the first complaint : 10/09/2018
Date of FIR : 10/09/2018
F. I. R No : 180/2018
Police Station : Nidadavolu Town

Sections applied in the FIR

I. P. C : 302

Details of the Case:

Bobbili Venkata Rama Rao and Pranaitha (33) got married 20 years ago. They have two daughters and son namely Asha Jyothi (18) studying TTC, Prabhavati (17) was studying 10th class and son Goutam (13) was studying 7th class. Four years prior to the incident, Pranaitha went to Kuwait for livelihood. She used to send money for children education and needs of Venkata Rama Rao. Meanwhile Venkata Rama Rao had extra marital relationship with one Ms. Manga belonging to Gowripatnam village. Pranaitha came to know about the affair of her husband she came back to India and they used to always quarrel about his relationship. Meanwhile, Pranaitha's daughter Asha Jyoti was in love with one Mr Kakarla Ramesh who was married and has girl child. Asha Jyoti used to talk to him over phone and meet him. Pranaitha came to know about daughter's issue, she warned her. Pranaitha noticed again that her daughter was talking to him over the phone, she took away the phone and beat her. Both were crying and argument was going between them and in the meanwhile Venkata Rama Rao came there. Pranaitha started scolding both father and daughter about their relationships. Later Pranaitha and younger daughter Prabhavati were sleeping in one room. Venkata Rama Rao, Asha Jyoti and Gautam were sleeping in other room. Around 1.00am in the mid night they took Prabhavati to other room and made her sleep there. Venkat Rama Rao and Asha Jyoti saw Pranaitha sleeping, hit her with iron rod on her head. Her head broke into two pieces and shed blood. Later they burnt her with petrol, when it was burning heavily they brought water with buckets and poured on it. When the fire stopped they bought a bed sheet and covered her body. At 3.00 am in the morning Venkat Rama Rao went to Pranaitha's mother Kodepudi Lakshmi who used to stay in same village saying that "your daughter committed suicide" and took her along with him. Asha Jyoti has hidden the rod, hammer and other things she took a cloth and wiped blood on it and kept quiet as if she knew nothing. Pranaitha's mother and her son Kodepudi Raju and daughter in law Theresa went near the dead body and noticed that blood was there near her head and body was burnt. All three people came to conclusion that Venkata Rama Rao has killed her. They informed village elders, with the help of them Kodepudi Lakshmi went on Monday at 9.00 am to Nidadavolu Police Station to file a case.

SI visited the place of occurrence and then he sent the dead body for post mortem. In the interrogation Venkata Rama Rao said "I don't know anything". S.I. has beaten him so that he would reveal then he agreed that he has killed her. Again, they came to the place where the incident took place S.I. asked Asha Jyoti she said "I don't know", S.I. slapped her then she told the truth, brought the rod, hammer and gave them. At present Prabhavati and Gautam are staying with Kodepudi Lakshmi their

grandmother. Asha Jyoti is staying alone in their house. Neighbors said that on the fateful day entire the night they fought for longtime. Next day morning they have seen her burnt.

Interventions:

- Conducted fact finding
- Followed up the investigation
- Strengthened the deceased mother

Participation in Vigilance and Monitoring Committees

Proper functioning of Vigilance and Monitoring Committees is the sine qua non for effective implementation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. Unfortunately, these committees are not constituted properly nor is the government serious about their functioning. DSS has been very particular in insisting for the meeting of DVMCs in time and attends the meetings without fail. By attending these meetings, DSS was able to bring to the attention of the District Collector and other concerned officials about the problems faced by the victims and witnesses. By such actions DSS was able to see that accused in several cases were arrested and compensation released to the victims. DSS hopes to see that State level committees are constituted and start functioning.

District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (DVMC) Meetings at *Hyderabad, Medchal and Vikarabad districts:*

DVMC meeting of Hyderabad district was held at 11.00am on 5th June 2018 at Collectorate, Hyderabad. The meeting was presided over by District Collector and the other dignitaries on the dais were Joint Collector, Deputy Director of Scheduled Castes Development Department and Addl Deputy Commissioner of Police and local MLA. The special invitees were the Chair Person and members of State SC Commission. The other officials of the dais were Revenue Divisional Officers, MROs, Asst Commissioners of Police, Inspector of Police representing their respective ACPs, Programme Manager of DSS and other members. The Chair person and members of SC Commission have addressed one after the other and have detailed about the various interventions of the commission since it has resumed its work in the office. Based on the petitions received by them the chairperson of SC commission has asked the status of action initiated in the cases by the concerned ACPs. A quick review of the decisions made in the previous meeting was done and later review of the cases division wise was done. Programme Manager of DSS has raised the violations case wise and has asked about the incidents of L Triveni & T Annapurna which are similar incidents of violence whereas the sections applied and the sanction of compensation is different. Therefore, the Collector has assigned DSS the task of conducting a sample study of few cases from the sub divisions of Banjara Hills, Panjagutta, Gopalapuram, Saroornagar and Asifabad.

A Representation was submitted to the District Collector stating the roles and responsibilities of the concerned stake holders

The main decisions made are as follows:

- μ To prepare a common book for all by enclosing major atrocities separately
- μ To identify sensitive/ atrocity prone areas
- μ To write a letter to the law Secretary on the long pendency of cases in High Court

- μ Letter to the government requesting for the exclusive special courts and SPPs
- μ To sanction pensions for rape victims
- μ To pay TA & DA to the victims and Witnesses
- μ Committees at mandal level
- μ The IOs should give specific reasons for pendency

DVMC meeting of Medchal district was held on 8th June 2018 at Collectorate, Medchal.

The meeting was presided over by the District Collector. The district officers of the concerned departments, RDOs, MROs, Joint Commissioners of Police, Deputy Commissioners of Police, ACPs and the Movement based organization representatives including Dalit Stree Sakthi have participated. The violations casewise in Jeedimetla, Sanatnagar, Balanagar, Jagatgirigutta, Pet Baseerabagh, Alwal, Medchal, Dindigal, Jawaharnagar, Neredmet, Kushiguda, Malkajgiri, Medipalli and Ghatkesar Police stations were raised by DSS and ensured that instructions were issued by the Collector to the concerned investigating officers for necessary action.

A Representation was submitted to the District Collector stating the roles and responsibilities of the concerned stake holders

The main decisions made are as follows:

- μ C section to clear all the pending compensation immediately
- μ To review the cases referred as false
- μ Letter to the government requesting for the exclusive special courts and SPPs
- μ To inform the victims on progress of investigation
- μ The IOs to file memos in the special court stating the reasons for delay in filing the charge sheet.

DVMC meeting of Vikarabad district was held at Collectorate, Vikarabad on 20th June 2018 under the chairmanship of District Collector. The district officials of the all line departments, DSPs of all sub divisions, representatives of various organizations including DSS have participated. The Chair person and members of state SC Commission have participated as special invitees and addressed one after the other and have

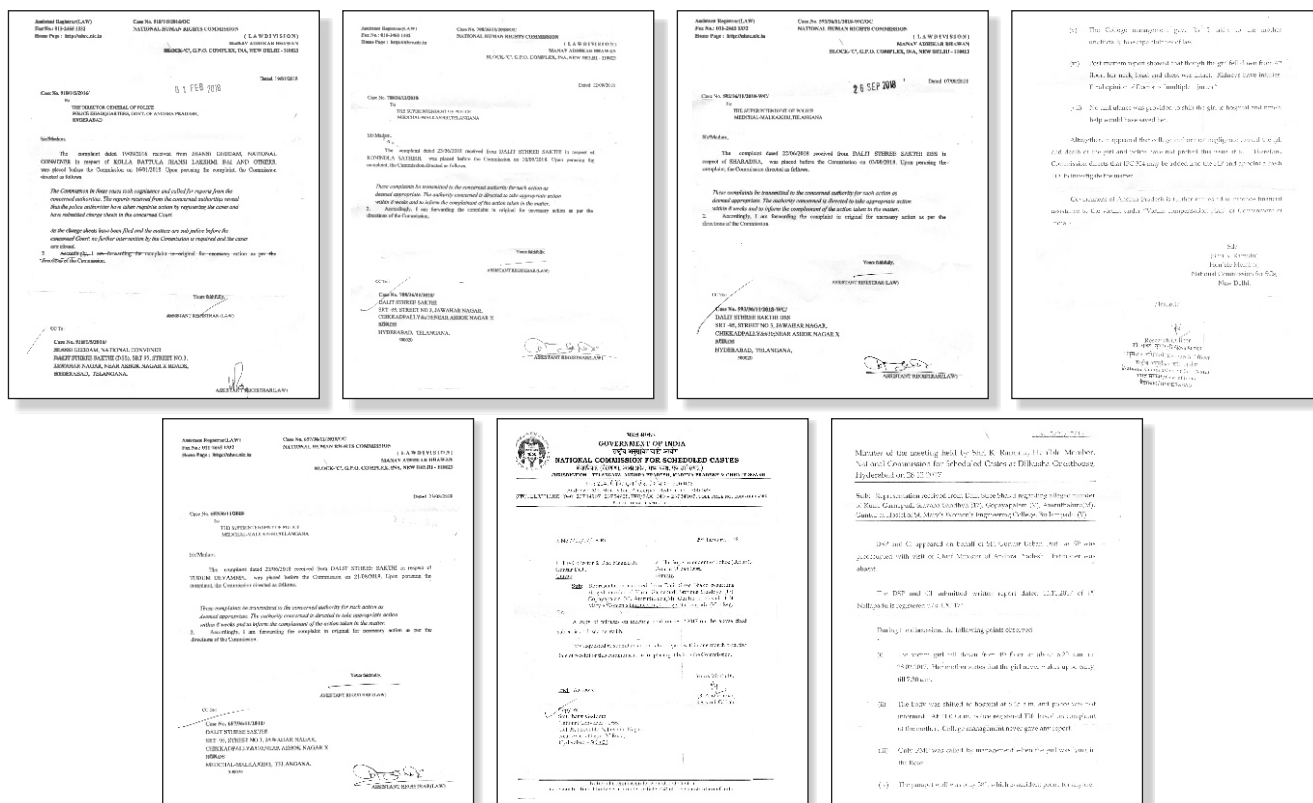
detailed about the various interventions of the commission since it has resumed its work in the office. Later, the collector reviewed cases sub division wise and DSS has raised violations case wise. On the recommendation of DSS the collector has decided to appoint a special officer and investigate all the land related cases.



Representations and Responses

A detailed factfinding report with specific violations is submitted to the concerned District Collectors and Superintendent of Police demanding necessary action. Based on the need the victims and witnesses are presented before the District officials. Similarly, the violations in the cases across the district is raised in the DVMC meetings of the concerned districts demanding necessary action. In spite of all these efforts, the Penal and Pecuniary inaction of the concerned officials even after the orders from the District officials such as Collectors, Commissioner of Police/ Superintendent of Police, such cases are represented to the state and national Commissions. During this year the below mentioned cases have been represented to the various Commissions and the details are as follows:

- The incident of acid attack on Sharada was represented to NHRC on 22/6/2018.
- The land alienation incidents of Swethambari and Sandeepana were represented to the NHRC on 23/6/2018
- The attempt to murder on Sateesh was represented to NHRC on 23/6/2018
- The incident of caste abuse of Devamma and others and the dismantling of the church was represented to NHRC on 23/6/2018
- The brutal murder of Pranay was represented to the Hon'ble Chief Justice of AP & Telangana High Court on 11/10/2018
- The brutal murder of Pranay was represented to the Chief Secretary & DGP of Telangana, similarly the Director of Forensic Lab on 12/10/2018
- The brutal murder of Pranay was represented to the IGP Hyderabad Region on 15/10/2018



Dalits Triumph Against Attack on Rights

(Victory of Mass Movement against the trampling of rights by the Supreme Court Judgement on SC, ST PoA Act)

All through the penal laws were pitted only against Dalits. They were never meant to protect them, in other words, the status of a dalit in all penal laws was only that of an accused and never a complainant. The unabated atrocities on Dalits during the post independent era, particularly during the decade of 80s produced reverberating dalit movement across the country. Powerful dalit movement in various forms, often militant, in the country demanded for a special law to put an end to atrocities on Dalits resulting in the enactment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989. This Act for the first time accorded the status of a complainant to an ordinary dalit which he never enjoyed hitherto. As such, this was a historic victory for Dalits as it turned a new leaf in the penal laws of this country. This Act was meant to deter the dominant castes to desist from attacking Dalits. Though the Act was meant to impose stringent punishments against those who commit atrocities on Dalits, the actual implementation was tardy and there were many loopholes in the Act. Crammed as it were, by the dominant castes, the personnel in the police, the executive and the judiciary didn't digest the spirit of the Act, nor did they ever seriously attempted to protect the rights of Dalits under the Act. Pages can be filled with umpteen illustrations of how these personnel diluted the Act at every step, starting from registering FIR to judicial pronouncement and appeals to higher court, but suffice to refer to one case i.e. Tsundur massacre, to prove the point. Dalits of Tsundur village, Guntur district were chased by hundreds of dominant Reddy caste landlords/farmers and six of them were butchered as if they were animals. Their bodies were mutilated, packed in gunny bags and thrown into the village agricultural canal. This happened in 1991, it is 2019 now and the case is still in appeal stage i.e. even after 28 years the convictions are not final. The trial commenced after 12 years and out of hundred of hooligans only a few were charge sheeted, while only few of them were convicted. On appeal a judge who happened to belong to the caste of the attackers acquitted all of them. Against this acquittal appeal is pending in the Supreme Court. 28 years completed, yet the victims are knocking the doors of court after court. This is how the Act was implemented by the personnel occupying all departments. The Dalits who fought for the special law took the battle to plug the loopholes in the Act and were triumphant in getting it amended in 2016. Now the law as amended in 2016 is stronger and yet to be implemented seriously. While Dalit activists and NGOs are groping upto spread awareness among the stake holders about the amended law, a big blow in the form of judgment of the Supreme Court had stuck like a thunder on March 2018, nullifying the very backbone of the law itself. The judgement, if one can call it a judgement, was full of venomous remarks against dalits and was akin to an edict of a fundamentalist dominant caste panchayat. The judgment put the clock back and nullified the complainant status of a dalit. The court ordered in essence that no FIR should be booked if a dalit complains, but added a tag that it can be booked if a higher police official of the rank of Dy.S.P. gives green signal after investigation. The judgment said further that anticipatory bail can be given. Though the court said that the higher police official should complete inquiry within 7 days, everyone knows 7 days can even mean 28 years as in Tsundur case. Is the Supreme Court ignorant that the officers of the rank of Dy. S.Ps are not many? Is the Supreme Court ignorant that the Dy. S.Ps are loaded with work that they can't even take up the file, let alone inquire and give a nod within 7 days? Is there any punishment for the Dy. S.Ps if they can't inquire within 7 days? The so

called preliminary inquiry is just a tag, an eye wash to cover up the real nature of the order which says in effect, *"Don't believe a dalit. Hereafter don't book FIRs if dalits complain"*. The judgement was like a pat on the back of the dominant castes, saying, *"hey, dear fellowmen go ahead and bend the dalits to bow to you, hereafter no problems for you, we annulled the SC,ST (PoA) Act"*. The judgement and the venomous words used in the judgment was a shock not only to Dalits but to all democratic minded people. The court termed that the Act is being used to "blackmail" and that "innocent are being termed as accused" and further that the Act is promoting and "perpetuating casteism" etc. This is the terminology we come across among the discussions of dominant caste groups and the same terminology found its way into the judgment of the court.

The Dalits of this country didn't take the judgment lying low. They grasped the essence of the judgment and called for a Bharat Bandh against the judgment. Dalits echoed their united voice against the judgement, even violently at some places, sending strong signals to the central government to annul the judgment. No one cared the contempt law and infact every one exhibited contempt against this reprehensible judgement. The central government literally shivered at the unity and strength of Dalits and very soon, i.e. within 4 months passed an amendment inserting Section 18A in the SC,ST (PoA) Act annulling the judgement. The newly inserted Section 18A for this purpose reads as follows:

"18A. (1) For the purposes of this Act,— (a) preliminary enquiry shall not be required for registration of a First Information Report against any person; or (b) the investigating officer shall not require approval for the arrest, if necessary, of any person, against whom an accusation of having committed an offence under this Act has been made and no procedure other than that provided under this Act or the Code shall apply. (2) The provisions of section 438 of the Code shall not apply to a case under this Act, not with standing any judgment or order or direction of any Court."

The insertion of the above section in the Act to annul the judgement of the Supreme Court is definitely a feather in the cap of the dalit movement for rights and justice. DSS proudly took part in the movement to reverse the judgement as detailed below.

Bharat Bandh

Dalit organizations across the country have come to a conclusion that the Supreme Court judgement is one sided in support of the dominant communities. Therefore, it has been decided at national level to file review petition, bring pressure on the union government to bring an ordinance on the SC, ST

(PoA) Act and to campaign against the Manuvadis in a big way. A national call was given by the dalit organizations to organize Bharat Bandh on 2nd April.

Dalit Stthree Sakthi along with network partners have organized protest on **2nd April 2018** at Ambedkar Statue, Tankbund, Hyderabad. All the activists gave slogans in a big way attracting the audience, public and the media. Later Jhansi Geddamm, Maheswar Raj, G Shankar, Prof G Vinod Kumar and others have addressed the gathering. Jhansi Geddamm have detailed about the ground realities on the



implementation of the SC, ST (PoA) Act and has said that the Act is not being implemented even 10%, whereas the Supreme Court taking into consideration the acquittals has said that the Act is being misused and is affecting non dalit communities.

SC, ST Officers Forum Meeting

The state forum of SC, ST IAS, IPS and Group I officers meet held on **6th April 2018** at Ambedkar Bhavan, Hyderabad has discussed on the Supreme Court judgement. The meeting was chaired by Sri Kaki Madhava Rao, IAS. Jhansi Geddam has detailed in depth on the violations in the judgement, the hurdles faced day to day in the implementation of the Act, the reluctance of the concerned duty bearers including the judiciary in accessing justice to the victims. Therefore, she requested the forum to play a main role in anchoring the movement for protecting the Act.

Discussions on the Supreme Court judgement in Sneha TV

Sneha TV an electronic channel focussing on dalit issues has live telecasted a discussion on Supreme Court judgement by inviting Jhansi Geddam of DSS and the leading political analyst Venu Gopal and Anjaiah from RPI on **7th April 2018** at their studio in Hyderabad. DSS has utilized this opportunity to the optimum level by clearly explaining all the facts, the impact of the judgement and succeeded in reaching thousands of viewers of the channel.

Press meet condemning the Supreme Court judgement

Dalit Sthree Sakthi along with Power of SC Unity a dalit youth organisation has organized the press meet on **9th April 2018** at Ambedkar, Phule Bhavan, Malkipuram, East Godavari district and detailed to the media on the Supreme Court judgement, its impact on the SCs and STs and the future course of action in protest against the Supreme Court judgement. The press meet was addressed by Jhansi and Prakash from DSS, Mahesh, Nethala Nani, Madhu from Youth organization.



Round Table Conference on Save India from Manuvadis

On the eve of Dr B R Ambedkar's 126th birth anniversary and in view of the recent Supreme Court judgement against SC, ST (PoA) Act, Dalit Sthree Sakthi in association with Officers Forum has organized a Round Table Conference on **13th April 2018** at Telugu University, Nampally, Hyderabad. The conference was presided over by Jhansi Geddam and the other dignitaries on the dais were Sri Vinod, IFS, Rtd Ambassador to Germany, Sri Nimma Narayana, Rtd Judge, Senior High court advocates Raghunadh, Sudhakar, Ramana, Murali, Srinivas, Sumathi, Prof Vagesh from NALSAR university and Prof Sudarshan from Nizams college, Bharat Bhushan IRTS & Dr Siddoji Rao from officer's forum, Employee associations representatives' G Shankar, Prem Kumar, Yadagiri, Mahesh from RPI and various organizations heads have participated. GDV Prakash, Program Manager of DSS has briefed about the objective of the conference and shared the experiences of DSS in the implementation of the Act through DVMC and other concerned departments. Jhansi Geddam, explaining about the judgement has said that the judges have over looked many things in the implementation of the Act and have taken into consideration the acquittals stating them as false cases.

The concerns of the participants:

- The Legislature should bring an ordinance annulling the Supreme court judgement
- To include the SC, ST (PoA) Act in the 9th schedule of Indian Constitution
- In the SC, ST (PoA) Act of 1989 the government recognized 15 forms of atrocities and it has gone to 36 in the amended Act, which clearly states that the atrocities have increased much more.
- The Supreme Court judgement is out of way and in the case, the accused asked the supreme court for quashing the case against him whereas the judges nullified the Act itself.
- The same judges in July 2017 have given judgement paralyzing the implementation of 498A.
- This judgement shows the indifferent attitude of judges.
- The higher judiciary are caste and class biased and against reservations.
- The Supreme court has become saffronized. This judgement is one sided, lopsided and anti-dalit.



- The dalits are not in a position to approach the police stations and lodge a complaint, whereas the supreme court has said that the Act is being misused.
- The supreme court judges have failed to look into the violations at grassroot level. If we notice in the Special Courts, we can clearly see how each and everyone tries to dilute the case.
- Since long arrests have been stopped due to the interpretation of Supreme Court.
- The government and the judiciary are playing dual role.
- Reservations to be implemented in higher judiciary.
- A longitudinal study on the implementation of the Act has to be done.
- The appointments of the judges to be done through judicial academy instead of collegium.

Action Plan

- To organize a Public Hearing with Progressive Supreme Court Judges.
- To organize people's tribunal at national level.
- To campaign intensively at grass root level.
- To burn the supreme court judgement in public in as many places possible.
- To file review petition in the Supreme court.

Protest Against Supreme Court Judgement on 14th April

On the eve of Ambedkar Jayanthi, Dalit Sthree Sakthi along with various Dalit organizations protested against Supreme Court Judgement on **April 14th 2018** at Ambedkar Statue, Tank Bund, Hyderabad. The representatives of various dalit organizations have assembled at Ambedkar statue, garlanded the statue and raised slogans against the supreme court judgement. A banner displaying SAVE INDIA – Protest against unlawful verdict of Supreme Court on SC, ST (PoA) Act organised by voice of Ambedkarites. The organizers explained about the protest and later lit the copy of the judgement. The participants in the protest were Jhansi Geddani, Sri Vinod, IFS, Sri Nimma Narayana, Raghunadh, Sudhakar, Prof Sobha Rani, SDJM Prasad, Dr Siddoji Rao, Yadagiri, Mahesh, Satya Cama Jabali, Vijaya Kumari, Hema Latha, Kalpana, GDV Prakash, Triveni, Srikala and others. Various slogans were given condemning the supreme court judgement which has caught the attention of the public and as well as the media. The slogans: Save India from Manuvadis, impeach the judges, save constitution, Dalit rights are human rights, Include SC, ST (PoA) Act in Schedule 9 of Indian Constitution, Union government to bring an ordinance.



Protest march against the judgement continued and in Guntur another protest march was conducted on 17th April 2018. The women collective leaders of DSS have assembled in hundreds at the Ambedkar statue, Lodge centre, Guntur, garlanded the statue and gave slogans protesting the Supreme court judgement which have touched the skies. The copies of Supreme Court judgements were lit and a rally was organized. Later all the women collective leaders have reached Sankar Vilas Centre, formed Human Chain Protested against the Supreme Court Judgement.



National Resistance Day

On **1st May 2018** National Resistance Day was organized all over the country by all the dalit organizations. Dalit Stthree Sakthi in response to the National call has organized protests along with the network partners in the districts of Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Hyderabad. Protest were organized near the Ambedkar statues. Hundreds have participated in the protests, slogans were given touching the skies and the gathering was addressed by the leaders in the respective areas. As part of protest rallies were organized, human chains were formed and later memorandums were submitted to the Governor at Hyderabad and other officials in the districts.



Education without Discrimination

Since generations dalit women were denied access to education. Most of the rural adult dalit women as on now are illiterate. DSS strongly feels that this situation should not continue for the next generation and DSS has been continually engaged to see that all dalit girl children get educated, so that they can be skilled, knowledgeable and empowered by the time they reach adulthood, unlike their parents. Till now education is a privilege of the well to do upper echelons only while the dalit children, boys and girls, are mostly engaged in agricultural fields, child labour, servant maids or stay at home. The culture of the dalit households also has been to send only the boys to school while the girl children are kept home to help the mother in house hold chores. If at all a girl is sent to school, it is only up to 3rd /4th classes or until puberty, then she is married. This culture is slowly transforming, but it should be accelerated and given impetus. DSS has been spreading awareness among the women that education is neither a privilege nor a favour but a basic human right to which all girls and women are entitled. In all its meetings, trainings DSS propagates that Education is a human right and that it is incorporated in article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The declaration calls for free and compulsory elementary education. The Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted in 1989, goes further to stipulate that countries shall make higher education also accessible to all.

United Nations and its agencies have been working on the realization of right to education. UN has been stressing that Education is key to sustainable development and for the first time on December 3rd 2018, the UN declared 24th January to be celebrated as International Day of Education. The UN calls for celebrating the first International Day of Education in 2019 on 24th January. By proclaiming the International Day of Education, UN member states vowed to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels and to everyone. The driving principle is to make all students feel welcomed, Around the world, children are excluded from schools because of disability, race, language, religion, gender, and poverty.

In India majority live in villages and the number of schools to accommodate the children of the villages is not adequate. Many schools are located at a distance from the village and the children have to commute by bus or other transport. This discourages parents from sending their children, particularly girls, to school. Another hurdle for sending the children to school is discrimination and humiliation in the school on the basis of caste, which is rampant in rural India. Children feel emboldened to study when the school atmosphere is welcoming and encouraging. If the teacher and peers exhibit a loveable atmosphere, the child feels happy to go to school. But, instead of a learning environment, if a child is humiliated, threatened, children will not attend the school. In most of the schools these days in India, children from dalit communities are humiliated, forced to do labor like cleaning the school premises, cleaning the toilets, often beaten up, ridiculed, made to sit separately due to untouchability, supplied food in leaf plates, forced to wait until everyone completes their lunch etc. Dalit children at an innocent age don't understand why all this is happening and feels withdrawn, depressed and refuses to go to school.

The Need for a Stringent Law on Inclusive Education:

The objectives of UN to educate all children so that the sustainable development goals can be achieved and global poverty eradicated, it is necessary to curb all reprehensible, degrading and discriminatory practices that have become routine in the government schools these days. National Dalit Movement for Justice (NDMJ-NCDHR) and the Centre for Social Equity and Inclusion, conducted a campaign and public hearing on 'Zero Discrimination in School Education'. In the campaign it was revealed that dalit children are routinely discriminated in the schools in various ways. Dalit children being made to sit

and eat separately from other children, being beaten, abused and forced to do humiliating tasks. The findings were published in the report entitled 'Exclusion in Schools – A Study on Practice of Discrimination and Violence'. DSS participated in the public hearing and campaign. As part of the campaign, these networks drafted a model bill, "Prevention of All Forms of Discrimination and Violence against Children in Educational Institutions Bill – 2018", for enacting as a law. A national level campaign on the draft bill is being conducted and in A.P., DSS has taken up the task. The bill has been translated into Telugu and number of copies are printed and distributed for initiating wide range of debate.

Consultation On Prevention of All Forms of Discrimination and Violence against Children in Educational Institutions Bill - 2018

Dalit Stthree Sakthi (DSS) and National Dalit Movement for Justice (NDMJ) has organized a Consultation on "Prevention of all Forms of Discrimination and Violence Against Children in Educational Institutions Bill – 2018" on 6th November 2018 at Hotel Swarna Palace, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh. The main speakers in the consultation were Sri Murali IAS, Dr Siddoji Rao, Convener of SC/ST IAS, IPS Officers Forum, Prof Anji Reddy and Prof Subrahmanyam from Acharya Nagarjuna University, Devatoti Nagaraju SC Development Council Member, Sri Krishna Reddy Joint Director of School Education Department and Sri Jayaraj, Prakash, Varakumar, Shalemraj, Nicola heads of Child Rights organisations, teachers, students, parents and Women Collectives of DSS have participated. Dr B R Ambedkar and Savitri Bai Phule's photos were garlanded by the dignitaries.

Jhansi Geddani National Convener and Daniel Vijay Prakash Program Manager of DSS explained about the objective of the consultation, history of the draft bill and the main points of the Draft Bill. Sri Murali IAS explained about the education system in European countries through a PPT.

Dignitaries thoroughly discussed on the draft bill and suggested the following points:

- ◆ Education is the only source for development. Education that changes the lives should be given priority by Dalits and marginalized sections.
- ◆ The government schools are neglected right from primary education. We can't bring a change in the schools unless and until we change the laws.
- ◆ In foreign countries the students belonging to the backward classes are encouraged.
- ◆ Education quality has come down in AP resulting to 10 lakhs students joining private schools.
- ◆ Regular discussions need to be made on the education system to improve the government schools.
- ◆ Regular refresher courses should be conducted to the teachers to improve presentation skills and subject.
- ◆ While the Directive principles of state policy emphasize compulsory free education in reality, the children are being sent out of the schools forcibly.
- ◆ The functioning of SMCs needs to be improved similarly, the parents/SMCs should closely monitor the children and the functioning of the schools.



- ◆ Ensure conducive environment to the children, keep a watch for prevention of all sorts of discrimination and also empower the children to question discrimination.
- ◆ Staff should be penalized for non-implementation of the rules and teaching lapses.
- ◆ Non-Implementation of rules and lapses need to be questioned by all.
- ◆ Inclusive strategies should be developed for bringing all the children out of the schools including nomads etc.
- ◆ The monitoring of the schools by the parents is essential to maintain quality and non-discrimination.
- ◆ The vast gap between the government and the expectations of the community need to be addressed and set right the implementation problems of the schools.
- ◆ Abolish the private schools, improve the quality of education in government schools. The best private schools spend Rs 6,000/- per student, per annum, whereas the government spends Rs 36,000/- per student.
- ◆ Education should be on top priority of the government.
- ◆ To work on the root causes of caste discrimination. Discrimination leads domination, domination leads to violence, similarly discrimination leads to physical weakness, physical weakness leads to mental disability and on behalf of SCRP a chapter on discrimination has to be included in the syllabus.
- ◆ Dropout of the children from the school is due to discrimination and not due to economical reasons.
- ◆ There are 61,700 schools, but only 46,000 SMCs. School Development Management Committees for 9th & 10th standards also have to be established.





Monitoring of Educational Institutions for Qualitative Education

Dalit Sthree Sakthi team and the Women Collective members regularly visit the Anganwadi Centres, Government Schools and Social Welfare Hostels in their adopted villages to assist them for reaching the target community, effective functioning, to ensure timely services, to overcome the infrastructural issues and to enable accessibility of these services to the deprived and oppressed communities.

Monitoring:

Anganwadi Centres are the places where the Dalit Adivasi children are sent for play school. The dalit Adivasi women are daily wage workers and they need to go for work daily and remain at the work place day long and therefore someone need to take care of their children. Since they cannot afford to send their children to the play schools for qualitative childhood, Anganwadi centre is the only way out for them. Therefore, the effective functioning of these centres is much essential. The proper availability of nutritious food, infrastructures such as chairs, toys, hygiene conditions, etc. In view of this, DSS monitors the Anganwadi Centres to ensure the effective services for its children.

Most of the Dalit Adivasi children go to government schools. DSS monitors these schools to ensure qualitative education, hygiene conditions and non-discriminative atmosphere. DSS Monitors to curtail discrimination in giving uniform, books, mid-day-meals to the dalit children. Conducive environment is necessary for good education and therefore DSS monitors to ensure the provision of labs, computers, benches, classrooms, drinking water, toilets, etc.

In the same manner the girls in social welfare hostels are visited regularly and the quality food, proper infrastructure and protection of the girl children is ensured.

The issues in these educational institutions are identified, representations are prepared and submitted to Collector on every Monday in the grievances cell. After submission of the representations, the issues are followed up regularly with the concerned officials at the respective levels.

The details of the educational institutions monitored are as follows:

Anganwadi Centres			
S.No	Centres Monitored	Total Issues Identified	Issues Resolved
1	240	234	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Anganwadi Centres functioning regularly○ Anganwadi centres shifted to new premises○ Children receiving nutritious food○ Compound wall constructed○ Provision of electricity power to few centres○ Surrounding cleaned and levelled

Government Schools			
S.No	Schools Monitored	Total Issues Identified	Issues Resolved
1	131	224	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensured that the classes are conducted regularly Additional Class room, repair of floor, construction of compound wall and provision of drinking water Cleaning by the students have been stopped in all the schools Toilets repaired and water facility arranged Mid-Day-Meals improved in quality and quantity

Girls Social Welfare Hostels			
SNo	Hostels Monitored	Total Issues Identified	Issues Resolved
1	30	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tutors for study hours arranged ○ Cleaning by the students have been stopped in all the hostels ○ Toilets repaired and water facility arranged ○ Meals improved in quality and quantity

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Momentous Days

Celebrating certain days serves as a conscious reminder of the issue intended to be focussed on that day. Actually it is the practice of the United Nations to mark certain days of the year on particular events or topics in order to promote, through awareness and action, the objectives of the UN. This is done in consultation with the member states and certain days throughout the year are marked as special occasions to focus certain topics. Likewise, at the national level also certain days are earmarked to celebrate the birth of some persons like, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, while certain days are designated to celebrate the birth of Indian Republic, Independence etc. DSS makes it a point to celebrate certain of these earmarked days to organize the dalit women and spread awareness among them on a topic or event. This year DSS celebrated the significant days as follows:

- January 3rd, Savitribai Phule Jayanthi on the topic “Quality Education for All”
- January 26th, Republic Day on the topic “Constitution and Governance”
- March 8th, International Women's Day on the topic “Dalit Women - Empowerment”
- April 14th, Dr B R Ambedkar's 126th birth anniversary on the working of the Constitution by initiating debate on the topic “Constitution of India: Reality”
- August 15th, Independence day was chosen to focus on the topic “Equality in Independent India”

Quality Education for All

Education is now recognized as a human right. Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides for right to education. Likewise, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989, directs the states to make higher education accessible to all.

UN declared that Education is key to sustainable development and in the meeting of the General Assembly on 3rd December 2018, it was resolved to declare 24th January every year as UN Education Day. After this declaration 24th January 2019 will be celebrated as UN Education Day for the first time.

DSS pays special attention to see that the dalit girl children are educated without exception. Education offers dalit children an opportunity to come out of traditional bonded labour, come out of poverty. If a dalit girl child is not sent to school, she will be engaged as agricultural labor or servant maid and in all

probability married immediately after she attains puberty. Once married, the dalit girl turns out to be bonded labor in the in-laws house. This vicious circle can be prevented only if a dalit girl is sent to school and towards this objective, DSS continuously monitors schools, social welfare hostels to see that the dalit girl children receive safe and quality education.



On the eve of Savitribai Phule Jayanthi Dalit Sthree Sakthi organized a Round Table Conference on the theme of “Quality Education for All” on 3rd January 2018 at Conference Hall, Ravindra Bharathi, Hyderabad. In this meeting Jhansi Geddam, National Convener of Dalit Sthree Sakthi, GDV Prakash, National Program Manager of DSS, Sri PSN Murthy, IDAS (VR), Chairman of Ambedkar Mission, Dr Sudarshan, Professor of Nizam College, Dr Sobha Rani, Professor of Government Degree College, Dr Siddoji Rao, Director, IAS/IPS Officers Forum, Suharlatha, Industrialist participated and elucidated on the importance of education.



Jhansi Geddam detailing about the objective of the RTC said Dalits in general and dalit women in particular are still steeped in illiteracy, superstition and poverty. Imparting formal

education and also enlightening on ideological issues is an important component of Ambedkarism. Only when the dalit women get formally educated and ideologically enlightened, they can demand equality and equity in all spheres in a natural way. Without education, it is difficult to motivate the dalit women to struggle for rights, equality and equity. With this broader objective in mind DSS takes every opportunity to highlight the importance of education. The birth anniversary of Savithri Bhai Phule is one such opportunity to focus on the importance of education, as Savitri Bhai Phule is an icon for education.



The gist of the speeches by the dignitaries is summed up as follows:

- Dalits and dalit women were kept away from education for long, which continued till recently. Even now they are kept away from quality education. This inequity should be ended for the present dalit children. All dalit children should be educated without exception.
- There should be no illiterate dalit citizens in future.
- The dalit children even when they are educated in the formal institutions, they are unable to stand in competitive world as against the children who are educated in corporate educational institutions. Hence, it is necessary to strive for imparting quality education in the government schools.
- As on today the situation of the government schools is pathetic without teachers, minimum facilities and this is affecting the children in having good foundation at the primary level.
- Jyothi Bhai Phule dedicated her life for the education of downtrodden because she believed that with education of women only the society can progress.
- Quality education means providing all facilities. Corporate schools give training to stand up in competition, but the government schools are lagging behind.
- Imparting quality education is the responsibility of the Government and we should all struggle to see that the government discharges its duty.

Constitution and Governance:

Instead of celebrating Republic Day in a routine manner, each year DSS selects a theme for educating the dalit women gathering on Republic Day. This year it was thought to debate on how far the governance is being done in accordance with the Constitution. The objective is to enlighten the dalit women on the constitutional rights and make them aware that the entire legal system, administration should be in accordance with the Constitution. It is important to make the dalit women aware of the rights conferred on them by the Constitution so that they can demand for the implementation of those rights and question the violation of the rights.

Accordingly, Dalit Stree Sakthi organized a conference on the eve of Republic Day on 26th January 2018 at SC Corporation Hall, Guntur on the theme "Constitution and Governance". Sri Praveen Kumar IAS, participated as the chief guest and dignitaries that spoke on the occasion were: Sri Dokka ManikyaVara Prasad, MLC, Sri Laxman Rao, Ex. MLC, Prof. A. Subrahmanyam, Rtd Dean of Law, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Sri Krishna Kumari, Ex. General Manager, GMR, Jhansi Geddam, National Convener of DSS.

The meeting commenced with the introduction of the objectives of the conference by Sri G. Daniel Prakash, National Program Manager of DSS.

- To sensitize the Dalits and public in general about the importance of rule of law and constitutional governance.
- To know the reasons for the failure of the political and administrative machinery in implementing the constitution.
- To explain the reasons for continuance of untouchability and other discriminatory practices on the Dalits.



- To enlighten the Dalits and public about the need for pressurizing the administration to follow constitution and rule of law.

All the dignitaries expressed their views on the importance of constitutional governance and the points that emerged from their speeches are as follows:

- The fruits of the constitution are enjoyed only by a few and has not percolated to the downtrodden.
- Administration is in the hands of a few corporates and elite only.
- Constitutional norms are thrown to wind and castes and caste associations are reaping the benefits of governance.
- Even the caste associations that are supposed to work for the abolition of caste system are being used for personal ends by the concerned leaders.
- It is sad to note that there is not much contribution from the intellectuals for building a people's movement for a just society.
- Dalit women have to get enlightened and take up the responsibility of struggling for establishing a just social order.
- It is a stark reality that there are two sections -- the stronger and weaker-- in the society and it is only the weaker sections and Dalits that are always insisting for implementation of the constitution.
- The gap between the strong and weaker sections is very wide and it is necessary to reduce this gap.
- One can notice, that the dominant sections are concentrating on development and power while the downtrodden are ensnared in asking for welfare measures and rights.
- We are in a sad situation in which from the village elders to Supreme Court judges there is none who renders justice.
- Constitution came into force on this day and it is all the result of the efforts of the great personality, Dr.B.R. Ambedkar. Everyone should know that Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is not representative of any one section but he is for all and everyone.
- Women are more committed and sharper than others and it is the responsibility of the women to achieve their empowerment.
- If the constitution is completely and properly implemented it brings about social transformation.
- Constitution is not implemented so far and the fruits of independence did not reach the masses and that is why the masses are not celebrating Republic Day or Independence Day. Republic day is celebrated as official function only without people's participation, which is evidence that people are not feeling that they got independence.

Several women, leaders and members of Women collectives participated and listened to the speeches with rapt attention.

Dalit Women – Empowerment

DSS is on the path of mainstreaming dalit women and girls towards equality, equity and empowerment. This is an untiring mission and the path is arduous and long. DSS utilizes every opportunity towards this objective of empowering dalit women. International Women's Day is an occasion to reflect on dalit women progress towards empowerment.

In his message on the question of empowerment of women, the UN Secretary General observed :

“Achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls is the unfinished business of our time, and the greatest human rights challenge in our world”

In tune with the objectives of the UN, Dalit Sthree Sakthi organized a conference on the eve of International Women's Day on the theme “Dalit Women – Empowerment” on 10th March 2018 at SC Corporation Hall, Guntur. The meeting was presided by Jhansi Geddam, National Convener of Dalit Sthree Sakthi, while DICCI State leaders' Sri Vijaya Kumar & Dr Anand and Sri Naveen Kumar from District Industries Department spoke on the occasion. The photos of Dr B R Ambedkar and Savithribai Phule were garlanded by the dignitaries on the dais. GDV Prakash, Programme Manager of DSS outlined the objective and purpose of conducting International Women's Day with the theme of empowering the dalit women by transforming them as entrepreneurs. Jhansi Geddam

detailed about the gender concepts and equality by illustrating various examples and stressed the need of continuous gender campaign among all sectors of the society. Later, all the dignitaries on dais shared their views and explained how dalit women can transform themselves into entrepreneurs.



The opinions that emerged from the speakers are:

- Gender sensitization is essential to achieve economic growth.
- We need to view all the aspects in gender lens
- The progress of the country is linked with the progress of the women. If all the women of the country are involved in productive process, it will positively impact the economic growth of the country as a whole.
- If dalit women are economically empowered, it brings about transformation in the lives of the dalit families.
- Economic power is basic to individual dignity and atrocities on dalit women can be eradicated if they are empowered economically.
- The health of dalit women also improves if they are economically strong.
- The governments are spending lot of budget on farmers but not on labourers.
- Thousands of crores of rupees are spent on farmers in the form of lift irrigation, pattiseema, market yards etc but nothing is spent on the labourers.
- Subsidies and all lands are only to the farmers, similarly all sectors enjoy subsidies, but there is false propaganda that subsidies are given to scheduled castes only.
- Women are efficient, tolerant and intelligent and they should create confidence in the bankers, access loans and grow economically strong.
- It should be realized that the era of getting government jobs or other comfortable jobs is gone and one can grow only through business, industrial production etc.
- Caste annihilation is also possible only through economic empowerment.
- Dalits should study the programmes like Start Up India, Stand Up India and utilize them for economic empowerment.

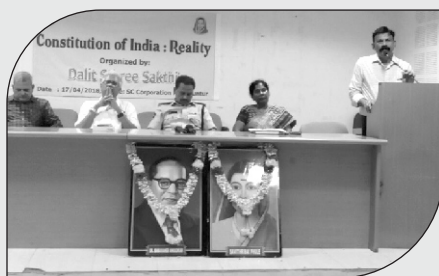
Constitution of India: Reality

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar toiled at the cost of his health and leisure to frame a Constitution that guarantees fundamental rights and assures dignity to the downtrodden through various provisions, particularly, equality provisions and provisions of protective discrimination. He was the Chief Architect of the Constitution and he took care at each step to see that oppressed sections of this country are liberated from the yoke of feudal oppression in all its forms. Now after 68 years of coming into force of the Constitution, we have to see how far the dreams of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar are realized and how far the Dalits and other marginalized sections are able to enjoy the fruits of the Constitution.

With the above objective, on the eve of Dr B R Ambedkar's 126th birth anniversary celebrations, Dalit Sthree Sakthi organized a conference on "Constitution of India: Reality" on **17th April 2018** at SC Corporation Hall, Guntur. The dignitaries on the dais were Jus. K G Shankar, Rtd High Court Judge, Sri Tirupal, Addl SP, Crimes, Sri Syam Sundari, Project Director, W & C W Dept, Prof. A Subrahmanyam, Rtd Dean of Law, Jhansi Geddam and GDV Prakash. The photos of Ambedkar and Savitribai Phule were garlanded.

The highlights of the dignitaries' speeches are as follows:

- Ambedkar never expected that the politicians and the judges would behave so mean and become corrupt
- Politics have become gentlemen's game
- Art 32 is considered as the heart of the constitution, but it has been discarded
- The Indian Constitution has been formulated in Indian Context and the constitution given by Ambedkar in 1950s has become invisible at present
- To include the SC, ST (PoA) Act in IX Schedule
- There is no cordial relationship between judiciary and the government
- We don't have adequate machinery and courts for the implementation of the law
- The situation has aroused to a state that parameters have to be formulated for attaining justice
- Ambedkar was the first person to raise in the parliament on the rights of women such as Uniform Civil Code, Hindu Code to transform outmoded Ancient Hindu law and other progressive laws. Due to strong resentment, Ambedkar resigned for his minister post.



Equality in Independent India

As on the Republic Day, on the eve of Independence Day also DSS selects a theme to enlighten the dalit women through resource persons. Despite 72 years of Independence, the caste inequalities, untouchability in old and new forms is continuing in the country. Discrimination is practiced against dalits in every institution, in schools and even in institutions of higher learning. Provisions of protective discrimination are whittled down and voices are being raised by the reactionary forces to scrap reservations. Even the highest judiciary is exhibiting anti-dalit attitude by nullifying the law to protect dalit rights, through its unwarranted, unconstitutional interpretation of the SC,ST (PoA) Act. In these circumstances and the raising voices of reactionary forces, DSS thought it is essential to educate the dalit women on the question of equality on all aspects.



Accordingly this year, Dalit Sthree Sakthi organized a seminar on 15th August 2018 at Conference Hall, Makineni Basava Punnaiah Vignana Kendram, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh on the eve of 72nd Independence Day on the theme “*Equality in Independent India*”. National Convener of Dalit Sthree Sakthi Sri Jhansi Geddam presided the program and the dignitaries on the dais were Prof. A Subrahmanyam, Rtd Dean of Law, Prof Maqsood Syed, General Secretary of BAMCEF, Dr Siddoji Rao from SC, ST Officers Forum, Devatoti Nagaraju Member of SC Development Council, Anuradha, Manikyam and Kiran from AP Transco and Daniel Vijaya Prakash National Program Manager of DSS.

Speaking about the Independent India the dignitaries have highlighted these points:

- Ø No remarkable change in 72 years of Independence
- Ø The people feel that independence means the change of power from the hands of the British into the hands of the Indians
- Ø Independent India is said to be a big democratic country, whereas the dalits are denied of democracy, self-respect, protection and caste discrimination is still prevailing.
- Ø Though many from the SC, STs have been elected to parliament & Assemblies because of reservations, but they have been of no use to the community.
- Ø Dalit women should strive to excel in all fields to achieve equality in society.
- Ø After completion of 72 years of Independence a larger sect of people are discussing about the equality in the country.
- Ø Any 'ism' or any thought survives for some period, later either it has to be modified or moved a step forward, whereas Ambedkar 'ism' is still alive in the same pace.
- Ø The attitude and perspective of our policy makers and Beurocrats is not desirable.
- Ø Dalit women should shed inhibitions and lead an independent life.
- Ø Dalit women to treat the boys and girls equally at home to nurture the boys to treat women with respect.
- Ø Men and Boys to be sensitized in taking the responsibility of domestic chores
- Ø Dalit women to start respecting themselves to get respect from others.
- Ø Dalit women and dalit youth are to come forward and walking in the right path is the only solution to overcome the present vulnerable situation
- Ø Dalit movements need to re structure and it is necessary we also have to reshape ourselves.
- Ø Castiesm still prevails and the people are becoming caste centred.
- Ø Inspite of stringent laws, there is no safety and protection to dalits.
- Ø Ambedkar fought for women reservation in those days, but still there is no Act and inequality among men and women prevails.
- Ø Intellectuals to play a pivotal role in spreading awareness on the need for equality and that economic progress of dalits would pave the way for social equality.

- Ø Education is a key to break caste barriers.
- Ø In India, Independence Day is celebrated only as an official function in offices, educational and other institutions, but no one celebrates in their homes with gaiety, whereas in some other countries, like France, where Independence Day and republic day are celebrated by all people with lot of fun, play and gaiety.
- Ø The people have never felt they had real freedom and that since it was only a transfer of power
- Ø In India there is no equality and fraternity.
- Ø Many reformists took lot of reforms but Brahmanical culture destroyed ethics and they developed slavish culture which still persists
- Ø People to know the value of vote and think about the value of political power.
- Ø Every person should gain equal opportunity and we need to promote Common School System
- Ø In these 72 years the minority are ruling the majority with the consent of the majority. Therefore, on this Independence Day we all need to look for the ways forward and chalk out a concrete action plan to overcome all the challenges.
- Ø The relationship between state and people is inequal.
- Ø Indians are not civilized enough, they don't know definition of equality. We have two types of inequalities, one is absolute inequality another is man-made inequality. In our constitution we have equality but we don't have in society, without social, economic equality there is no political equality.



Trainings to Women Collective Leaders and Team

DSS conducts trainings every year as planned. Trainings are very important in equipping the team and particularly the women collective leaders. Since the main objectives of DSS is mainstreaming dalit women and girls, monitoring human rights and gender issues, trainings are concentrated on the relevant subjects. Most important of all is to raise the awareness of the women on gender issues and equip them with the knowledge of constitution and laws relevant to dalit women. Trainings are customised to the specific context. Now, in the context of challenges to Dalits existence itself in the form of nullifying the SC, ST (PoA) Act, new demands for scrapping reservations, it is important to enlighten the dalit women about the happenings in the country. The dalit women should be made aware of the all round attack by the reactionary forces and inspired to be vigilant in protecting the existing rights and fight for further rights. It is necessary to train the dalit women on question of equality and gender so that they can stand up and protect others against domestic violence, claim equal rights and due share in the economic resources. With these objectives, the following trainings were conducted.

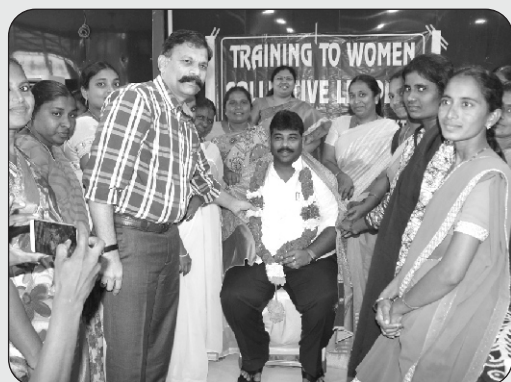
Training to Women Collective leaders

A one-day training for the Women Collective leaders and youth was organized on **27th April 2018** at Chiguru Training centre, Vijayawada. The training was given on SC, ST (PoA) Act and Rules with the help of power point presentation. GDV Prakash explained the Act and its clauses with examples. Jhansi Geddam detailed the Rules in depth and she also explained in brief the gender issues.

After the morning session the girl children from different schools have burst out and spelled their sufferings, discrimination and harassment in the schools from the teachers. It has been decided to take those issues to the notice of the Collector and ensure necessary action.

Training to Women Collective Leaders

Training to 40 Women Collective Leaders was held on **27th July** at Conference Hall, Viceroy, Guntur. Sri Devatoti Naga Raju Member – State SC Development Council has participated as the chief guest. Addressing the participants, he reiterated the prominent role played by DSS for the advent of SCSP/TSP Act. He said we all are from a very poor economic background and it is very important that we become Entrepreneurs and Payback to the society. He detailed about various government schemes meant for the dalit women through SC Corporation and Industries Department. He explained the procedure to apply, the documents needed and gave assurance that he will strive his best to get the loans sanctioned to the eligible DSS Women Collective leaders.



In the post lunch session, the participants were divided into groups, discussions were made on the units to be started by each, the experience in the relevant field, asset management, etc. The other point shared are as follows:

- In villages often, we quarrel with our neighbours, it is because of poverty and not because of enmity
- Need to change our mindsets and that is one of the main reasons for our, under development
- As leaders we need to respond on the issues, monitor the educational institutions to curtail the discriminative practices and ensure qualitative childhood
- Knowledge gives courage, makes the people to give respect for us, therefore we all need to gain knowledge
- Explaining about the gender concepts the women were asked to leave age old informal social norms and treat the children equally, with out any gender imbalances.

Training for CLOs & CSOs on Human Rights Mechanisms:

The refresher training to the CLOs and CSOs on Human rights protection mechanisms was held at Guntur on **27th & 28th June 2018** at conference Hall, Hotel Woodlands, Guntur. The trainees were reinforced once again on the strategic tools used every day to help the activists in accessing justice. By bringing all the CLOs and CSOs once again, the training aims at strengthening their capacities by analyzing the gaps, challenges, hurdles faced in the past two years and to train them on the Amended Acts and Rules, awareness and common understanding on the Supreme Court judgement.

Session I:

Indian Constitution & Ambedkar Ideology session was taken by Dr B Sudarshan, Professor in Nizam College, Hyderabad. He is an eminent scholar in Ambedkarism and good conceptual person in gender lens.

Session II

Gender Lens session was taken by Jhansi Geddam, Master of Law, chief functionary of Dalit Sthree Sakthi. She has an experience of 30 years on Human Rights & Dalit Rights, specifically focusing on Dalit Adivasi Women's Rights and Girl Children.

Session III

The session on Child Rights & Related Acts, Commissions & other statutory bodies was taken by J Jaya Raj. He is the member of Juvenile Justice Board of Krishna District. He has 25 years' experience in child



rights and also worked in various child rights platforms.

Session IV

Monitoring of Government Schools - SMCs and Role of CSOs & CLOs by Kote Prakash Kumar, Chief functionary of BIRDS organization. He has eminent experience in promotion of child education and eradication of child labor. He is skilled in motivating the target communities through his songs.

Session V:

SC, ST (PoA) Amendment Act, 2015 by GDV Prakash, National Program Manager of Dalit Sthree Sakthi, he has 25 years' experience in dalit rights and eminent person in gender lens. He is from law back ground with ample experience in monitoring and training on human rights mechanisms and relevant Acts.



The main aspects covered by the resource persons during the two days training program:

- & Rights and laws achieved through movements
- & Tendency of SC, STs towards unnecessary things at the cost of needful things
- & Believing the exploiters
- & Liberty and equal rights to women and Ambedkar's thought
- & Relationship between spouse, children and parents, parent and teachers, teacher and students
- & Various gender disparities, gender inequality in context with caste, class and gender
- & Relevant child Acts, provisions in the constitution
- & Important aspects covered under child rights by UNO and ratified by India
- & Programs of ICDS for comprehensive development of child
- & Child labor and exploitation in the form of time, wages, violence, sexual abuse etc
- & Reasons for illiteracy
- & Civil and Criminal rights and their violations, avenues to be approached
- & Sustainable development goals
- & Child protection commissions and child welfare committees
- & Toll free number, children homes, juvenile justice boards
- & Child marriages in weaker sections and its impact on future generations
- & Functioning of SMCs, role of SMC members

- & CSOs, CLOs – monitoring of educational institutions and tracking discriminatory practices
- & SC, ST PoA Act: forms of violence, registration of cases with out appropriate sections, station bails, delay in investigation with out appropriate reasons, cases referred as false, victims and witnesses forced for compromise, long pendency in special courts and high courts, DVMCs, state and national commissions, PCR cell and non- implementation of rights of the victims and witnesses

The response of the participants was over whelming and they have shared that the training helps them in gaining knowledge made them courageous. The training has reminded the responsibility of the CLOs towards the target community. It has been decided that the CLOs along with the VWCs to continue the monitoring of schools and follow up of cases.

Training on Protection and Promotion of Human Rights Defenders

Training to Human Rights Defenders on “Protection and Promotion of Human Rights Defenders” was jointly organized by Dalit Sthree Sakthi (DSS), Human Rights Defenders Alert – India (HRDA) & National Dalit Movement for Justice (NDMJ) on **21st & 22nd August 2018** at St. Ann's Generalate, Hyderabad. 25 participants were trained of which majority were Dalit Women Human Rights Defenders from the State of Andhra Pradesh, Sri R. Manoharan, the trainer from HRDA took the sessions on both the days and Jhansi Geddham & GDV Prakash of DSS translated into local language. Sri. Abhirami and Leslie Martin from NDMJ also took part in the training. This training was a strategized plan to undertake interventions in the cases related to the violation of the rights of Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) with the State, National and UN mechanisms. The objective of the training was to enhance the skills of HRDs, enrich their ability and to establish systematic safety network.



Training on Gender Concepts, SC,ST (PoA) Act and SCSP/TSP Act

Training to the women collective leaders of Guntur district was held on **17th December 2018** at Conference Hall, Jaya Grand, Guntur; in West Godavari on **18th December 2018** at Conference Hall, Manya Guest Line, Eluru; in Krishna District on **19th December 2018** at Social Service Training Centre, Gunadala, Vijayawada. All together 110 women collective members have been trained on Gender Concepts with focus on Equality of Girl and Boy Child, DSS Concept, Educational Institutions & Need of Monitoring, SC, ST (PoA) Amendment Act & Rules, SCSP/TSP Act and other Government Schemes. Self-introduction of the participants was done and later the sessions were taken by Jhansi Geddham and GDV Prakash with the help of power point presentations by quoting various examples pertaining to the respective district. Emphasis was laid on the need of monitoring and monitoring mechanisms

for educational institutions and cases were explained, similarly the penal & pecuniary follow up of cases was explained step by step.



Reviews and Action Plans

State level team Review and Action Plan - 5th & 6th of January 2018

The team review meeting was held at National office on 5th & 6th of January 2018 with the team members. The work done by the team in the districts and at state level during the year 2017 was thoroughly reviewed. The team has narrated the activities taken up in accordance with the action plan in the past year, the result achieved and the impact. The results and the impact were compared with that of the other districts and cross learnings were made. It has been concluded to sharpen the interventions and be more focused issue wise. It has been acknowledged that the national team need to concentrate much on the follow ups at national level as well as at state level.

The team has decided to approach in a comprehensive way in each of the sector sharpen their strategies and regularly follow up each issue, involve the concerned officials at village level to strengthened the community and resolve the issues. Similarly, it has been decided to procure the minute details of all the members including the village and maintain the data base, as well as update it regularly.

The annual action plan month wise was formulated for each district and it has been decided to strictly follow as per the action plan.

Major activities planned for the coming 3 months:

- Ø To hold the 26th January program at Guntur
- Ø To hold the Annual state conferences separately in both the states i.e., on 22nd February in Andhra Pradesh and 1st March in Telangana
- Ø To hold the International Women's day program at Guntur

State level team Review and Action Plan – 19th March 2018

The team review meeting was held at National office on 19th March 2018. The team members presented the work done along with the relevant documents. It has been felt that the trainings couldn't be organized as planned therefore, it has been decided to concentrate on the trainings in the months of April and May, similarly to focus on the strengthening of women collectives in the month of May and also work on the admissions for the children in respective schools and hostels.

Major activities planned for the coming 2 months:

- Ø To hold training for the youth at Guntur on 27th & 28th March
- Ø To hold training for the youth on SCSP/TSP Act at East Godavari on 10th April
- Ø To hold Ambedkar Birth Anniversary celebrations in both the states
- Ø To hold training for women collectives and youth on 27th April at Chiguru
- Ø To submit the representation on the issues identified to the Collector in the grievance cell

State level team Review and Action Plan – 4th May 2018

The state level review of team members was held on 4th May 2018 at the National Office of DSS in Hyderabad. An in-depth review of the activities taken up was done and the results achieved were assessed. All have felt that the campaign against the Supreme Court judgement could have been done more effectively had they planned a bit carefully. The team were given orientation on the coping mechanisms to face unexpected challenges such as Supreme Court judgement on SC, ST (PoA) Act.

Few of the activities planned for the coming 2 months:

- Ø To hold Gram Sabhas in dalit colonies
- Ø Training to women collective leaders
- Ø To strengthen the institution building at village level
- Ø Consultations with the girl children on the discriminated practices in the schools
- Ø To list out the dropouts and ensure that they are back to school.
- Ø To facilitate the admissions of the children into schools and hostels

State level team Review and Action Plan – 24th May 2018

The state level review of team members was held on 24th May 2018 at the National Office of DSS in Hyderabad. A review of the activities in the past 20 days was taken up. The team explained major activities taken up during the past 20 days like House sites in Mission Farm and Namburu villages, submission of representation to the District Collector and his positive response in sanctioning houses at Adavi Takkellapadu village in Guntur.

Few activities planned for 25th May to June 15th 2018:

- Ø To Join dropout children in schools and hostels
- Ø Follow up of old representations on 28th May
- Ø To submit representations on issues of Anganwadi centers on 4th June
- Ø To submit representations on Girl child issues and strengthen the children on various

challenges being faced in the schools

- Ø To conduct 2-day training on 6th and 7th June at Chiguru Training Center for women collectives and youth
- Ø To conduct awareness meetings to youth in villages on formation of Youth Committees
- Ø To conduct review meetings of VWCs and MWCs

State level team Review and Action Plan – 9th July 2018

The team presented the activities taken up and submitted the reports. The gaps were clarified and it has been decided to take up these activities in the coming two months.

- Ø To monitor 60 AWCs, 30 schools and 10 hostels.
- Ø To represent the issues identified in the educational institutions
- Ø To identify youth in 10 villages @ 7 per village
- Ø To organize a meeting with the youth at district level
- Ø To conduct the review meetings of VWCs in 20 villages, MWCs in 6 mandals and DWCs in 2 districts
- Ø To conduct training to 40 women collective leaders on 27th July
- Ø To conduct the training to 40 youth on 25th July
- Ø To organize legal clinic in the month of August and present 30 cases
- Ø To conduct a conference on the eve of Independence Day at Vijayawada

State level team Review and Action Plan – 28th September 2018

The review of the team was held on 28th September 2018 at State Office, Hyderabad. The work done was thoroughly reviewed in accordance with the activities planned and the action plan for one month has been decided as below mentioned:

- Formation of WCs in 20 new villages
- Review of VWCs in 40 villages, MWCs in 12 mandals and DWC review in 3 districts
- To monitor 80 Anganwadi centres, 80 schools and 20 hostels and submit representations
- To organize 20 Gram Sabhas

State level team Review and Action Plan – 22nd October 2018

The review of the team was held on 22nd October 2018 at State Office, Hyderabad. A thorough review of the work was done and later it has been planned to take up the below mentioned activities:

- To organize state level consultation on the Draft Bill to curtail “Discrimination” in educational institutions on 6th November 2018 at Vijayawada by involving all the stakeholders.
- To conduct Conferences at District level on the eve of International Campaign on Violence Against Women; at Adilabad on 24th November, Hyderabad on 26th November, West Godavari on 4th December, Guntur on 5th December and Krishna on 10th December.
- To organize Gender Campaign in 100 Villages in both the Telugu states from 25th November till 10th December 2018.

State Women Collective Review Meetings

SWC Review - 4th January 2018

The SWC review meeting of both the states was held on 4th January 2018 at State Office, Hyderabad. The Program Manager welcomed the members and the meeting was presided by Jhansi Geddam – Convener of DSS. The Convener briefed about the work done in the past one year, the challenges faced and the areas need to be improved. She also detailed about the involvement of the SWC members at respective levels and appreciated for the active role played by them in their respective districts. The Women Collectives shared on the work done in their respective areas and requested for the speedy disbursement of SCSP/TSP loans. It has been decided not to entertain new applications until the present lists are cleared.



After elaborate discussions all have felt that the state conference has to be organized separately for AP and Telangana. It has been decided to take up the below mentioned activities during this year:

- Strengthen the women collectives at respective levels and ensure their active involvement
- To focus on Gender Campaign and ensure that it is taken to the grass root level
- To monitor the educational institutions regularly, track the discrimination practices and strive to curtail them
- To sensitize the community on Domestic Violence and campaign against intra community violence
- To sensitize the youth and form youth associations in 50 villages

SWC Review – 6th September 2018

The SWC review meeting of both the states was held on 6th September 2018 at State Office, Hyderabad. The Program Manager welcomed the members. The SWC members were reiterated on their roles and responsibilities and DSS concept. It has been decided to implement the below mentioned activities:

- To organise gender campaign in 100 villages
- To organize district conferences from 25th November to 10th of December 2018
- To hold state level consultation on the draft bill against discrimination at Vijayawada in the month of November
- To focus on the Penal and Pecuniary follow up of cases
- To follow up the pending loans in SC corporation

The SWC members shared their experiences and the challenges faced and they were given necessary feedback to overcome the challenges





Trainings to Youth Leaders

It is an undeniable fact that it is the present day children and youth of India that are the future of this country. They should be made socially conscious, so that they may actively participate in the process of shaping the future of this country. This is an urgent task as India and the world is going through a volatile time now. Various social issues need to be addressed today. The next generation will have to face problems like, climate change which is alarming, entrenched inequality and problems of poverty, religious conflicts that are raising, caste conflicts, corruption in the Government, political corruption, polluted rivers, dying rivers, raising unemployment.

Unfortunately, the children and youth these days are addicted to smart phones and are leading sedentary lives. They are totally immersed throughout the day watching smart phones, surfing social media and playing video games, to such a dangerous extent that some of them are getting sight problems. It is noticed that even the kids not having cell phones are going to internet centres to play video games. Unscrupulous elements, vested interests are encashing on this weakness of children and marketing blue films to the children at schools. Another associated weakness is that most of these children immersed in smart phone surfing are addicted to junk foods/soft drinks which is spoiling their health and turning them obese at a very young age. Further, vested interests are peddling drugs to the teens at schools. Usually, children start using drugs and other narcotic substances out of thrill for the first time, but unknowingly they get addicted. Once addicted, it will be a herculean task to de-addict them. This dangerous phenomenon occurred in many countries across the world and now this is fast spreading to India. It is reported that mafia with international links are behind the drug trafficking.

Instead of paying attention to the real problems faced by the country, if children and youth waste their lives in watching all the time smart phones, porno, video games and movies, vested interests will hijack the country and economy towards their personal ends. Hence it is an urgent need to be vigilant and guard the children and youth from the mire of social media and smart phones and stimulate them to be socially conscious. Parents and management of academic institutions are paying attention only on studies and ranks, without equipping the children with adequate social awareness. Devoid of social awareness, the youth cannot be the perfect leaders of tomorrow. It is very important for a student to be aware of what is going on in the society along with academic knowledge. If a student has proper social awareness, he can play an important role in the days to come. Practical knowledge and study of current situation are as important than bookish knowledge. Only students with social awareness will be able to judge effectively what is happening around them so that they can't be misled by the wrong things in society. With this understanding DSS has been always training youth in schools and colleges on social issues and enlightening them on constitutional values, freedom fighters, Ambedkarism etc. DSS conducted such training camps during this year as follows:





Training to Youth at Guntur:

A two-day training was organized on **28th & 29th March 2018** at Kolping Training Centre, Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh for 50 girls and boys. Jhansi Geddam, National Convener of DSS, GDV Prakash, National Program Manager and National Coordinator of DSS, and Satya Amancherla were the resource persons.

The training commenced with the garlanding of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar's photo by Jhansi Geddam. The topics covered in these two days are the present scenario of the youth, career opportunities in the globalized world, ways forward, personality development, gender sensitization. The details are as follows:

1. Low socio-economic strata is one of the reasons for backwardness of our youth.
2. Youth are tending more towards the movies and cinema actors, lingering in that myth, thus spoiling their education and future.
3. Youth are the back bone of the nation and they should grow and equip themselves with right knowledge and in right direction.
4. Dalit youth are lacking communication skills and knowledge due to the denial of quality education.
5. Methods of learning and balancing the emotions in the life should be imparted to the youth.
6. Youth should be optimistic, build good perspective, prioritize the goal and have a firm determination to achieve the aspiration.



7. Youth should learn to live a meaningful life, practice good and healthy habits, inculcate stress management and strive for achieving the objective.
8. They should be confident, work independently and live a quality life.
9. The exclusion and marginalization of girls is pushing them into subordinate position.
10. Each and every aspect should be viewed with a gender perspective.
11. Develop radical thinking and look for amicable solutions.
12. Develop values and skills.
13. Acquire a taste for learning throughout life.
14. Develop critical thinking.
15. Understand sustainability concepts and issues.

The youth participated in the camp very enthusiastically and were very responsive on both days. It has been decided to organize a two-day training program on the Constitution and important enactments and other thematic areas.

Training to Youth at Malikipuram:

DSS has organized a one-day training on SCSP/TSP Act to 40 youth on **10th April 2018** at Ambedkar, Phule Bhavan at Malkipuram of East Godavari district. The resource persons were Jhansi Geddam, Jaya Babu, Addl Director of District Industries Centre and Daniel Vijay Prakash. Jhansi Geddam detailed about the dalit movement for the advent of the SCSP/TSP Act and has requested the youth to come forward to utilize the funds under the Act. She also explained about the banking system and the hurdles faced from the bankers in sanction of the loans. Later Jayababu detailed about various schemes, subsidies and the procedure to be followed for accessing the loans and subsidy. GDV Prakash explained about the Act the disbursement of budget under the Act to various departments and the minimum norms to be followed in allocating the budgets. He also detailed about DICCI and promised to link up with them for promoting entrepreneurship.

The participants gained good knowledge and questions from the floor were encouraging and many of their doubts were clarified.

Training to youth leaders at Guntur:

Training to the youth leaders was held on **25th July 2018** at conference hall, Viceroy, Guntur. 40 youth participated in the training and they were given inputs in SCSP/TSP Act, Gender and personality development. Dr Siddoji Rao Convener of Officers Forum was one of the resource persons. The aspects covered are as follows:



- Key aspects for preparing to civils such as study of NCERT books from 6th to 10th standard which are basic, general science, English and mathematics.
- General science is nothing but to know about the world.
- English language capability to have access to all books in the world.
- Mathematic is to understand the world better.
- Specialization in one subject is to show as a specialist.
- Knowing all the subjects is known as a generalist.
- The basic principle everyone needs to follow is that in whichever field and stage we are, we should be the topper in performance, quality and subject.
- Lack of knowledge and clarity leads to low profile.
- We can master a subject only through hard work and proper communication.
- Opportunity costs, means once we want something, we need to lose another thing.
- Cost benefit means which benefits us the best.
- It is necessary to realize that one should work hard for the first 16 years so that one can lead a happy life for the rest of life. Otherwise one will suffer.
- One should possess knowledge, responsibility and character and it is with these characteristics only Dr. Ambedkar became world famous.
- One should not indulge into illegal, immoral, corrupt and selfish things. We should possess democratic culture and scientific spirit.
- We should try to be a philosopher, enlightened scholar and visionary.
- Personality development means rights and responsibilities. The one who balances both is called balanced personality, the one who talks about only rights is called negative personality and the one to talks about only responsibility is called positive personality as it involves hard work, risk and sacrifice.
- Responsibility means owning things and doing things happily.
- To be happy we need to limit our comfort zone. Therefore, we need to have a better understanding of basics, comfort and luxury.





In the session on Gender Concepts the participants were explained about various aspects of Gender issues. The socialization is traditionally and unconsciously gender biased. Gender bias is rooted in division of work, dress style, lifestyle and in every aspect including language. For instance “timid is assigned to feminine and daringness to masculine”. Explaining that gender biased socialization starts from the house itself the participants were cautioned to look at everything with a gender perspective and in a Gender Lens. Questions like the following were explained to show how gender bias dominates every detail of division of labor, education and even food consumption:

- Who should rear children and clean them and get them ready?
- Who should and who shouldn't sweep the house?
- Why shouldn't women go out alone?
- Whose permission should wives take to go out?
- Who should cook the food for the family?
- Who should fetch water for the home?
- Who needs good and nutritious food?
- Who makes the decisions for the family? Why?

Lack of gender perspective is one of the important reasons for violence in the family and society. Gender based division of labor get deeply rooted in the mind and this sometimes gives rise to clashes and violence. For example, it is a gender based division of labor that women should sweep the house. Men feel that it is 'women's work' and women also unconsciously feel that men shouldn't sweep as it is a 'women's work' and men can't do it with efficiency. Objectively, any work as such can have a gender, it is our division and labelling that we give to certain works as men's work or women's work. Due to lack of gender perspective, men won't do the so called women's works and women won't allow them to do. When one has gender perspective, they would give it a thought as for why only women should sweep the house. Then they would understand that it is only an age-old practice which doesn't have any logical or objective basis. Male, female division is biological, whereas gender division is social and ideological. We, as leaders have to internalize the gender concept and free our consciousness from gender stereotypes, then only we can bring about a change in the future generation, be it the society or the children. The ideology and thought process of each individual is different. It is only when the ideology is same and the perspectives match; all can work together towards common goal.

Networking

DSS has always been associating with likeminded organizations and individuals in promoting the cause of dalit women. There are various organizations and individuals who can be involved in the work of DSS and with whom DSS can join hands on issues. Sensitizing the public at large and dalit women in particular is not the prerogative of any one individual or organization, it is a collective work. Various streams of activities go to make up the whole, to transform the society and to take it to a new level. With this perspective of macro process, DSS always supported the individual and collective actions if they are in the direction of promoting Ambedkarist ideology and dalit women rights. This year also DSS had taken up, participated and involved various persons and individuals as a network to highlight certain issues in tune with the objectives of DSS. A few of them are detailed below.

Press conference was organised condemning the attack on Prof Sujatha

DSS and SC, ST officers Forum strongly condemned the organized attack on a dalit professor of Satavahana University, Karimnagar. They organised press meet on **3/1/2018** in Press Club, Somajiguda, Hyderabad on this issue. On December 25th, 2017 the dalit and other progressive students of Satavahana University symbolically burnt a hand-written copy of 'Manu smriti' as part of their protest against the doctrines of caste oppression and women oppression. It was Dr. B.R. Ambedkar who first burnt 'Manusmriti', long ago, as it contains the philosophical and ideological roots of caste and women oppression. Burning of Manu smriti is done by various progressive forces often. But this time when it was done at Satavahana University, the BJP backed Hindutva forces like ABVP mobilized anti-social forces and attacked the dalit students and indulged in acts of hooliganism. The police intervened and arrested a few of them. After this incident, these forces targeted Prof. Surepally Sujatha as she is a dalit and supports progressive thinkers. The Hindutva forces fabricated false story that the students were instigated by Prof. Surepally Sujatha and that on December 25th



they burnt the image of Bharath Mata and that they are against the unity and integrity of India. This deliberate misinformation was created and posted in Facebook and other social media targeting Prof Surepally Sujatha vulgarly. There were hundreds of posts against her describing her as traitor, using filthy language against her, humiliating and threatening her. Some people even threatened to kill her. Despite such vulgar, abusive and threatening posts in social media, the police didn't take steps to book cases under appropriate provisions of cyber law though the victim has approached them. This concerted

propaganda, spreading misinformation against Prof Surepally Sujatha is part of the strategy of Hindutva forces to suppress Dalits and progressive forces in academic institutions. DSS and SC, ST Officers Forum detailed the facts to the media and strongly condemned this attack and demanded that the government should take all appropriate legal measures and arrest the culprits who posted vulgar, abusive and threatening posts on Prof. Surepally Sujatha.

J Eshwari Bai Memorial Awards

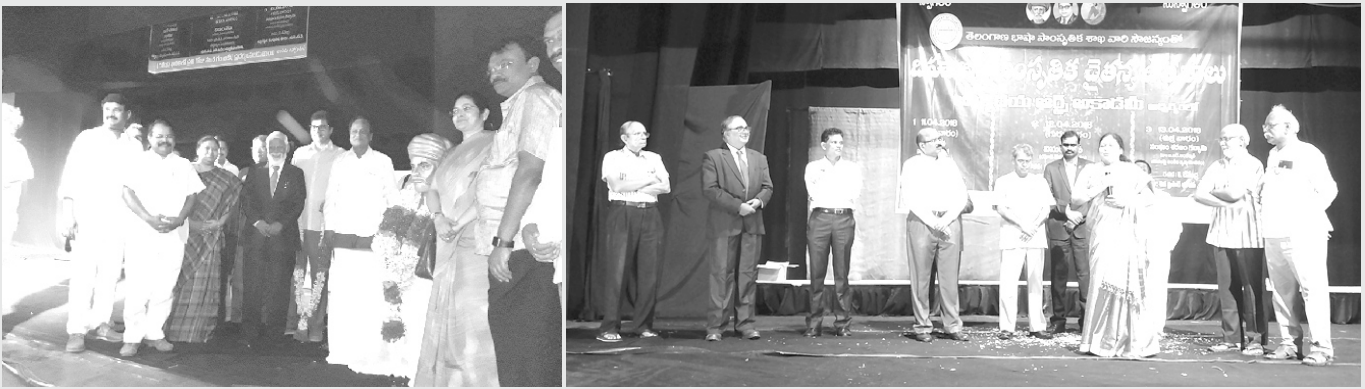
Language and Cultural department of Telangana and Eswari Bai Trust have jointly organized Eswari Bai Centenary Birth Anniversary Celebrations on 24th February 2018 at Ravendra Bharathi,

Hyderabad. On this occasion the Government of Telangana awarded the Eswari Bai memorial award to Jhansi Geddarn, National Convener of Dalit Sthree Sakthi. Sri A Chandulal, Minister for Tourism and Culture has presented the award and felicitated Sri Jhansi Geddarn. Former Minister and daughter of Eswari Bai Sri J Geetha Reddy, Sri K V Ramana Chari IAS, advisor to the government and Sri M Hari Krishna, Director of Cultural Department were also present in the award ceremony.

Bahujana Samskruthika Chaitanya Utsavalu

Telangana State Cultural Department and Abhudaya Arts Academy have combinedly organized Bahujana Samskruthika Chaitanya Utsavalu for 3 days from 11th to 13th April 2018 at Ravindra Bharathi, Hyderabad to promote the Telangana culture, equality among all and communal harmony. On the first day i.e., on 11th April the play on Mahatma Jyothi Rao Phule, on 12th the play on Yogi Vemana and on the 3rd day i.e., on 13th April the play on Sangham Saranam Gachami about Dr. B.R. Ambedkar were displayed.

DSS team attended the events for 2 days on 11th and 13th. Jhansi Geddarn was one of the dignitaries in these two days along with others like Kaki Madhava Rao IAS, Vinod IFS, Prasada Rao IPS, Murali IAS and Dr Siddoji Rao. All the dignitaries highly appreciated the artists and team work. They have felt that the plays are very informative, catchy and definitely will impact the community.



Run for Caste Free Society

Prabuddha Bharat and Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DICCI) has organized a Run for caste free society on 14th April 2018 from 6am to 8am on the eve of 126th birth anniversary celebrations of Dr. B.R Ambedkar at Peoples Plaza, Neckless Road, Hyderabad. The public meeting was presided over by Sri Syam from DICCI. Sri Ghanta Chakrapani, Chairperson, TSPSC attended as a



chief guest and the other dignitaries on the dais were Narra Ravi Kumar South Indian President of DICCI, Jhansi Geddam National Convener of DSS, Jayaprakash Narayana of Loksatta, team members of DICCI and Prabuddha Bharat. All the dignitaries have applauded for organizing this programme continuously every year and have felt that there is every need to build a caste free society. Therefore, we all need to take forward this movement. All have pledged to build a caste free society.

Later the run was flagged off by Sri GhantaChakrapani. Youth have participated in hundreds in the run which reached Ambedkar statue, Tank Bund.

Round Table Conference on Women & Child Security and Justice

All India Dalit Rights Forum organized a Round Table Conference on Women & Child Security and Justice for Asifa along with other organizations on **22nd April 2018** at Conference Hall, Prabuddha Bharat, Hyderabad. GDV Prakash Program Manager of DSS participated in this RTC expressed his views on the Supreme Court judgement, the ground realities on the implementation of the Act, the increasing spree of ongoing violence on women and girl children, the failure of government machinery in curtailing all sorts of violence and the need of the collective efforts of the dalit organizations in protecting ourselves.

Chaitanya Sadassu

Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board SC & ST Employees Welfare Association along with other employee associations has organised a conference on **26th April 2018** at Basava Punnaiah Vignana Kendram, Vijayawada. The objective of the conference was to chalk out the future course of action in view of the ongoing conditions in the society and role of the employee associations towards pay back to the society. The dignitaries on the dais were Sri Kaki Madhava Rao IAS, Sravan

Kumar MLA, AV Kiran & Siva Prasad - Employees Association General Secretary & President, Jhansi Geddam, National Convener, Dalit Sthree Sakthi. Elaborate discussions were made on Indian Constitution & its implementation, implementation of reservations, Supreme Court judgement on SC, ST PoA Act, need for reforms and the role of employees in pay back to the society.



Round Table Conference on Supreme Court Judgement

Various Dalit, Girijan organisations have formed as a joint action committee to campaign against the Supreme Court judgement on the implementation of SC, ST (PoA) Act. The JAC has organized an RTC on **23rd May 2018** at Hotel Central Court, Hyderabad.

All the dignitaries have unanimously condemned the judgement and have decided to launch a continuous agitation to build pressure on the state and central governments as well as the Supreme Court to reconsider the judgement. The representative from DSS has detailed about the challenges being faced in the day to day implementation of the Act and non - implementation of various sections of the Amended Act



and asked the participants to fight against these violations. Similarly, he also pointed out various lapses in the judgement wherein the failures of the police and the judiciary has been interpreted as false cases.



Awakening Symposium

SC, ST Employees Welfare Association of Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board have organized a conference on “Awakening Symposium” at Kurnool on **2nd October 2018**. The governing body members of the association and the employees across the state of Andhra Pradesh have participated in the conference. Jhansi Geddamm National Convener of Dalit Sthree Sakthi was one of the honourable guests. The dignitaries on the dais discussed on the present scenario, the recent Supreme Court judgement on reservations and Jhansi Geddamm explained about the SC, ST

(PoA) Act, the recent Supreme Court judgement followed by the agitations across the country and the government bowing down to the agitation by the dalits and again bringing a legislation against the Supreme Court judgement. Later she clarified the doubts raised from the participants. She also detailed about the so-called honour killings and the interventions made in the brutal murder of Pranay. In recognition to the services of DSS to the community, Jhansi Geddamm was felicitated by the organizers.

Ambedkar Memorial Trust:

Ambedkar Memorial Trust has organised its 33 lecture on **6th December 2018** at NTR Auditorium in Potti Sri Ramulu Telugu University, Nampalli, Hyderabad. The conference was presided over by the Trust President Dr. Lingaiah. Sri Kaki Madhava Rao, IAS, former chief secretary of united Government of Andhra Pradesh has delivered the lecture on “Dr. B.R. Ambedkars Legacy - pay back to the society”. Jhansi Geddamm gave the vote of thanks along with the concluding remarks.



District Co-ordinators Submitting the Representations to District Officials





క్రులరహిత సమాజం కోసం పోరాడాలి



రాండ్ బేబుల్ సమావేశంలో పాల్గొన్న వివిధ రంగాల ప్రముఖులు

[illegible]

కులాన్ని కాల్చి బూడిద చేయాలి

కులాన్ని కొద్ది బూడిద చేసేందుకు ప్రతి ఒక్కరూ పనిచేయాలి. మంచి చదువు, ఆర్థికంగా బలపడడంలేవని పేదరికం తొలగిపోతే కులవ్యవస్థను నిర్మూలించవచ్చు. కులవ్యవస్థను నిర్మూలించు అందరూ చర్చించాలి. అధికారులు కూడా ఆలోచించాలి.



- కాకి మాధవరావు, సీనియర్ ఐఏఎస్ అధికారి

కుల కట్టుబాట్లను తొలగించాలి

మన దేశంలో అంటరానితనం నయంకాని కేగంగా
మారింది. మతం అనేది వే ఆఫ్ లైఫ్ గా తయారైంది.
చిన్నప్పటి నుంచే ఆ భావం పెరిగిపోతోంది. కులత
త్వాన్ని ఆరికట్టేందుకు మేధావులు ముందుకురావాలి.
తరతరాలు కొనసాగుతున్న కులకట్టబాటను తొలగిం
గిస్తూ మేధావులగా ఉద్వగులు పడాలి.

- వినోద్, భారత రాయబారి, ఐఎఫ్ఎస్

ప్రణయ్ కేసును

మూడు నెలల్లో పూర్తి చేయాలి

మూడు నెలల్లో మూడు ప్రజలకు కేసు విచారణను మూడు నెలల్లో పూర్తిచేసి దేవులను కఠినంగా శిక్షించాలి. మారుతొకావ జైలు నుంచే కోర్టుకు హాజరయ్యేలా చర్యలు తీసుకోవాలి. కుల నాథు ధాదులు, కులదుర్బహుకారంపై అందరూ ఉద్యమించాలి. కులవ్యవస్థ నిర్మూలనకు నిజాం ఉద్దేశమేమిదో మార్పు తప్పక వస్తుంది.

- గడ్డం రఘాన్నీ, దళిత్ ప్రీ శక్తి జాతీయ కన్వీనర్

ఆడపిల్లలకు స్వతంత్రత కావాలి

తండ్రి వేటిలో గాయపడిన మాధవసి
ప్రభుత్వం వైద్య సాయం అందించాలి
భర్తను కోల్పోయిన అమ్మతకు మనోధైర్యం
కల్పించాలి. ఆడపిల్లలకు స్వతంత్రత లభిం
చినప్పుడే ప్రేమ పెల్లిళ్లకు అవకాశం ఏర్ప
డుతుంది.

- సజ్జయ, సామాజిక కార్యకర్త

విసికట్టుగా ముందుకుసాగాలి

» కులాంతర వివాహాలకు ప్రత్యేక చట్టం తీసుకురావాలి

» విద్యతోనే కులవ్యవస్థ నిర్మూలన

11 దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి రౌండ్ టేబుల్ సమావేశంలో వక్తలు

వానరేడ్డి, బాలకృష్ణ, సుదర్శనరెడ్డి, వివిధ సంపూల ప్రతినిధులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

అందరూ ముందుకురావాలి

అందరూ ముందుకురావాలి: ఒక దేశం అభి
 కుల వ్యవస్థ నిర్మూలనకు అన్ని వర్గాల ప్రజలు ముందుకురావాలి. ఒక దేశం అభి
 వృద్ధి చెందాలంటే అక్కడి మేధావుల ఆలోచనలు అవసరమని డాక్టర్ టీఆర్ అండ్ డ్యూర్
 ఎప్పుడో చెప్పారు. విద్య పేదరికం, కుల ఒకదానికొకటి ముడిపడి ఉంటాయి. బాగా
 చదువుకుని ఉన్నవారెవరూ స్వయంశీత కులవ్యవస్థ తగ్గుముఖం పడుతుంది. 1990
 సంవత్సరంలో మహబూబ్ నగర్ జిల్లాలో ప్రాజెక్ట్ డైరెక్టర్గా పనిచేస్తున్నప్పుడు
 సంవత్సరంలో మహబూబ్ నగర్ జిల్లాలో ప్రాజెక్ట్ డైరెక్టర్గా పనిచేస్తున్నప్పుడు
 స్వయంశీత సంస్కృతి కలిసి ఒక గ్రామంలో అలంకారానికి వెళ్ళి గ్రామంలోని 20 శాతం
 నివాసిల్లో 80 శాతం మంది అక్కడి నుంచి వెళ్ళిపోయారు. మిగిలిన 20 శాతం
 మందిలో ఎన్నెలు మాత్రమే ఉండడం బాధ కలిగించింది. కులవివక్షతనే చిన్న రంగాల్లో
 వెనకబాటుకు గురవుతున్నాం. విద్యావ్యవస్థ అభివృద్ధి చెందితే కుల అడ్డంకులు తొలగి
 బోయే అవకాశం ఉంటుంది. అన్ని కులాల్లోని మేధావులు పక్కగదానీ పరిమితిం
 కాకుండా కుల రహిత నమాజు నిర్వాహానికి తమవంతు సహకారం అందించాలి. ఈ
 విషయంపై అందరూ బహిరంగంగా మాట్లాడాలి.

- ఆకునూరి మురళి, స్టేట్ ఆర్మిస్ డైరెక్టర్ జనరల్, ఐఏఎస్

చేసిన తీర్మానాలు...

కులాంతర వివాహాల పరిరక్షణ చట్టం, ప్రోత్సాహకాలకు సంబంధించిన అంశాలను అన్ని జాతీయ, ప్రాంతీయ రాజకీయ పార్టీలు తమ మేనిఫెస్టోలో పెటాలి.

పెట్టాలి.
 ➔ కులరహిత సమాజ, ప్రచారోద్యమం చేపట్టాలి.

» ఉద్యమంలో భావసారూప్య కలిగిన
దళితేతరులను భాగస్వాములను
చేయాలి.

వేయలి.
 ► రాజ్యాంగేతర శక్తులపై ప్రభుత్వాలు కఠిన
 చర్యలు తీసుకోవాలి. అందుకు మీడియా
 తనవంతు పాత్రను పోషించాలి.

ప్రత్యేక చట్టం తీసుకురావాలి

రాష్ట్రం విడిచిపోయిన తర్వాత కులోన్ నాదం హత్యలు పెరిగిపోయాయి. కులాంతర వివాహాలు చేసుకున్న వారికి రక్షణ కల్పించేందుకు కేంద్ర, రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వాలు ప్రత్యేక చట్టం తీసుకురావాలి. అన్ని రాజకీయ పార్టీలూ కూటమి పెట్టుకుని మేనిఫెస్టోలో కులాంతర వివాహ పరిరక్షణ కమిటీని ఏర్పాటు చేస్తామని ప్రకటించాలి. కులోన్ నాదం హత్యలు చేసిన వారికి కఠిన శిక్ష వధాలి. 2024లోనా ప్రణయ్ భార్య అమృతను పున్నకల్లో నిలబెడితే కులరహిత సమాజ విప్లవం ఉధృతమవుతుంది.

- కంచ బలయ్య,

టీ మాన్ బాధ్యుడు, రిటైర్డ్ ప్రొఫెసర్

దళిత కుటుంబంలో పుట్టినందుకే దాడి

దగ్గర కుటుంబంలో పుట్టి మాధవని పెళ్లి చేసుకున్నందుకే మనశాపహారి కత్తెతో దాడికి పాల్పడ్డాడు. మాధవి పరిస్థితి దయనీయంగా ఉంది. ఎప్పుడు వున్న జరుగుతుంటుందో అర్థమవడం లేదు. ప్రేమించే లాగా చేసుకుంటే సంత దానానికి ఒడిగడులాగా ప్రభుత్వం మాధవని ఆదుటేవారి. - సుదీప్, మాధవి భర్త, నరలక్ష్మి(స)



మూఢవిని ఆదుకోవాలి. - సందీప్, మాధవి భర్త, వరలక్ష్మి(సందీప్ అక్క)

దళిత మహిళలపై దాడులను అరికట్టాలి

» ఆత్మాభిమానాన్ని
కించపరిస్తే సహించేది లేదు
» పెండింగ్ కేసులను
వెంటనే పరిష్కరించాలి
» దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి రాండ్ టేబుల్
సమావేశంలో వక్తలు

చైదరాబాద్ సిటీ, సెప్టెంబర్ 7
(ఆంధ్రజ్యోతి): 'ఆత్మాభిమానం ప్రతి
ఒక్కరి ప్రాథమిక హక్కు. కులం పేరుతో
దూషించి, ఇతరుల హక్కులను భంగం కలి
గిస్తే... అలాంటి వారిని శిక్షించడానికి రాజ్యాంగం కట్టు
బడి ఉందని రాష్ట్ర డైరెక్టర్ ఆఫ్ ప్రాసిక్యూషన్ శ్రీమతి
వైజయంతి అన్నారు. దగ్గరి స్త్రీ శక్తి ఆధ్వర్యంలో శుక్ర
వారం నాంపల్లి మహిళా వ్యవస్థాపన సొసైటీలో నిర్వహిం
చిన రౌండ్ టేబుల్ సమావేశంలో ఆమె జ్యూరీ సభ్యురాలి
లిగా పాల్గొని మాట్లాడారు. అధికారుల నిర్లక్ష్యం, వైఖ్యం
కారణంగా ఎన్నో ఎన్నో అక్రమానితీ పట్ల సరిగ్గా అమలు
పడం లేదని ఆమె ఆందోళన వ్యక్తంచేశారు. నిందితులపై

రాండ్ టేబుల్ సమావేశంలో పాల్గొన్న వక్తలు

ఎవరి అల్లర్లు తగిన సెక్షన్లు పెట్టకుండా కొందరు పోలీసులు కాలయాపన చేస్తున్నారన్నారు. అలాంటి కేసుల్లో పోరాటం చేసి, ఆధారాలు నమరు చేస్తే సెక్షన్లు మార్చింటే అవకాశమందన్నారు. వైజయంతిలోపాటు మార్చింటే ఎన్ని కమిషన్ నేతృత్వ రాములు, చెల్లెళ్లు (ఇవీ జాతీయ) మాజీ ప్రధాన కార్యదర్శి మాధవరావు, ఐజీపీ వీసీ ఆర్ సెల్ ప్రతినిధి రవీంద్రరెడ్డి, అడిషనల్ డీసీపీ క్రైం నతాయేల్, దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి జాతీయ కన్వీనర్ ఝాన్సీ

దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి జాతీయ ప్రోగ్రాం
మేనేజర్ దానియల్ ప్రకాష్ జ్యూరీ
సభ్యులుగా ఉన్నారు.

రాజీకి వేధింపులు

పాదసగర్ హాజిపల్లి మాజీ
సర్పంచ్ జంగమ్మ మాట్లాడుతూ
కులం పేరుతో చిట్టి తన కుటుం
బంపై పాడివేసిన వారిపై ఎస్సీ,
ఎస్టీ అట్రాసీటీ కేసు పెట్టానని,
దానికి కౌంటర్ గా రెండు తప్పుడు
కేసులు పెట్టి రాజకీ రమ్మని పోలీ
సులు వేధిస్తున్నారని వాపో
యారు. అనంతరం దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి
సభ్యులు మాట్లాడుతూ ఎంత పక

ధ్వంసీగా కేసులు పెట్టినప్పటికీ నిందితులు కొద్దు నుంచి
 స్వేలు తెచ్చుకుంటున్నారని చెప్పారు. కొందరు పోలీసులు
 వారికి సహకరిస్తున్నారని దుయ్యబట్టారు. రేణుక, శ్రీదేశి
 హత్య కేసులే అందుకు ఉదాహరణ అని పేర్కొన్నారు.
 మహిళా సంఘాల నాయకులకు అంకిత, సత్కరణ, శివ
 కుమారి, సుమిత్ర మాట్లాడుతూ మహిళా సమస్యలపై
 కఠినకట్టుగా పోరాడుతూనే అవసరం ఉందని అభిప్రాయ
 పడ్డారు.

గోడు వెల్లబోసుకున్న బాధితులు

గోడు వెల్లబోసుకున్న బాధితులు

90 కేసులకు సంబంధించిన బాధితులు హజరీ వారి కష్టాలను, వేదనను తెలియజేశారు. హత్యలు, అత్యాచారాలు, శ్రమ పెరుతో మోసాలు, బానికలపై లైంగిక దాడులు, భూ కబ్జాలు తదితర కేసుల బాధితులు గోడు వెల్లబోసుకున్నారు. తమకు సరైన న్యాయం జరిగడం లేదని ఆవేదన వ్యక్తం చేశారు. కేసుల పూర్వాలను తెలుసుకున్న జూరీ సభ్యులు పూర్గడంలో విషయంలో వీవీఆర్, సాంఘిక సంక్షేమ శాఖ వనితీరు సంగగి లేదన్న ఆదిప్రాయం వ్యక్తంచేశారు. సంఖ్యలో అత్యాచార కేసులు అధికం కావడం వల్ల సాంఘిక సేవ

కన్నీరుమున్నీరు

ఇటీవల కరీంనగర్లో హత్యకు గురైన రవజ్జ తల్లి మాట్లాడుతూ ఇ
ప్పటివరకు పోలీసులు నిందితులను శిక్షించలేదని, తమకు న్యాయం
చేయలేదని ఆవేదన వ్యక్తం చేశారు. పోలీసులు నిందితులను వదిలి
తమను హింసిస్తున్నారని వాపోయారు. తన భర్త ఆనారోగ్యంతో
ముంచాన పడడంతో తమ కూతురు సంచూదనతో బతుకుతున్నామని,
ఇప్పుడు తమ బతుకులు రోడ్డునపడ్డాయని కన్నీటి పర్యంతమయ్యారు.

ప్రేమ పేరుతో మోసపోయిన కేసులో
వివరాలు తెలుపుతున్న బాధితురాలు

ఆవేదన వ్యక్తంచేస్తున్న రసజ్ఞు తల్లి

మీ జననదిన, జన్మిన కృష్ణమయ్యల జన్మిన తీర్థులకే సున్నేకొర్రు ప్రజల హక్కులు కాపాడే వ్యవస్థగా ఉండవలె. ఒక కార్డు ముసలే కోర్టుల దాని హక్కులు కాపాడడంలో అది ప్రవృత్తంగా పనిచేసేది. కాని జన్మిన వనెత్తి మారినది. గత సం 20న సున్నేకొర్రు జన్మిన తీర్థుల జన్మిన వనెత్తి అర్ధవందపాడేది. నమాజంలో నమానకర్తల జన్మిన తీర్థుల, పుల, పుల, తింగ, వత్త వేడాలూ లేని అహంకారకర్తల వాతావరణం అందాడేది. హంసల గుయ్యెక్కల అవినీత్యం. రాజ్యాంగం సరిగా అమలు జరిగే అహంకారకర్తల వాతావరణం పాటించునట్లు. వివక్ష అంటూ నితనం నిర్మలించబడతాయనట్లు అందరికీ తెలిసిన విషయం. రాజ్యాంగ స్ఫూర్తి నుండి జన్మినకే చేరువడంలో జాగ్రత్త దోహతులకు సహించిని ప్రవృత్త వట్టాలూ, సమదాయాలూ అనే ఉద్యమాల పరిత్యాగ వర్తాయి. ఇదే ఒక ప్రత్యేక చక్రార్థం. ఒక చక్రార్థం తీర్థుల అహంకారం వేగదం, ఇత చక్రార్థం వీరునునునునును అట్టువయ్యుంది. బలమైన వర్గం ఏది అనేవది చేస్తాయి. స్త్రీల స్వేచ్ఛ విధులమీద అయ్యు కఠినంగా బలదలవచ్చునట్లు. వీరూ స్త్రీల స్వేచ్ఛ నమాజం బలదలవచ్చునట్లు వీరీ చిరం. అదే జానిన భావజాలం బలదలవచ్చునట్లు అనూ జరుగం. దీనిలో జానినకే జన్మిన అత్యున్నత కార్యమయిన జన్మిన తీర్థుల వాతావరణమయినది.

నే వాడనుకు బావమంట్ల వ్యవస్థ అట్టువైతే ఉంటుందన్నది సత్యం. అతరులకు హేయంగా జరిగిన రాజకాలం మీద గంభీరత నిందించి వచ్చిన ప్రజలమీద తీర్థుల, న్యాయ వ్యవస్థ తీర్థుల ఎలా ఉంటుందనేది జగమురిగిన సత్యం. తొలకారావడం. పెద్దాల్లకు కూలాల, కలాల అకాశకార గోరడక వట్టం రావడానికి కారణమైన కారం చేయి, ముడమూరు లాంటి మారలంకారాలు, క్రిమినల్ లా మరలల వట్టం రావడానికి కారణమైన నిర్మయ సమయ ఓన బాదుకు సువచ్చుకునకలూ, అన్ని దేశాలలో ఒక సారి వట్టం రూపొందించ

2006లో బాన్సుల కర్ర అనే ఒక ఎన్నెరువు కలగని కేసును నలుగురిని ఆసక్తి
కలిగించిన తరువాత 2018 మార్చి 20న తీర్పువచ్చింది. ఈ తీర్పు వెళ్ళిన
స్వామిమూర్తిలిద్దరూ 2015-16లో నమోదైన ఆటగాళ్ళు అని నిరూపించడం కేసు
తీసుకు వెళ్ళినందుకే తీసుకుని ఆసక్తి కలిగించినందుకే తీసుకుని తీర్పును
కేసులు చేసుకుంటున్నారు. ఈ చట్టం ద్వారా దుర్వినియోగపడుతున్నట్లు, కేసు
నివేలారు చేసినందుకు పై అధికారులు అనుమతి లేకుంటేవాలని, ముందుగా
జెయిల్ చేసికొనవచ్చని సుప్రీం కోర్టు చెప్పింది. నిజానికి ఏదీ భావన ఈ చట్టం
అమలు అవుతుంది అన్నది, తప్పుడు కేసులకు నలుగురిని గతంలో పోర్టుగా
టర్ని స్టాండింగ్ కమిటీలో వర్తించి జరిగినప్పుడు, పెళ్ళితా చట్టాలలో తప్పుడు
కేసులు బాధించినప్పుడు ప్రతిగా కేసులు వెళ్ళి విధంగానే ఈ చట్టం ఏమి
యంతలో కూడా పెట్టవచ్చు కదా! అన్న వాదన వచ్చింది. అయితే, మోజాబీ
సత్కర్మలు అందుకు అంగీకరించినవారితోనే ఆ ప్రయత్నం సాధ్యం కాదు.
జెయిన్లు తీర్పు ఇచ్చిన సుప్రీం కోర్టు స్వామిమూర్తులు జరిగినవిని ఆటగా
వారూ ముందుగా, నిజమే, అంటరానికంటే మేడగాని, అమలుకాని పెళ్ళి 4
మీద కాని ఎలాంటి పాపాల్లో చేయలేదు. ప్రత్యేక కారణం వసింది. ప్రత్యేక
పెళ్ళికి పోనాకున్నట్లు వసింది. తీర్పులు ఆలస్యం కావడం, పరిష్కారించడం
తీసుకు నిజమే కాకం లాంటి విషయాలపై మాట్లాడలేదు. తప్పుడు కేసులు
నియంత్రణకు లొబ్బి, రాష్ట్ర స్థాయిలో ముందుగా రాష్ట్రచేయాలని పర్యవేక్షక
కమిటీని గురించి కూడా గుంతు విప్పలేదు. రాష్ట్ర స్థాయిలో పర్యవేక్షక
కమిటీని సరైనంగా పనిచేసే తప్పుడు కేసులు అట్టిదే పోలిపోయాయి కదా!
రాష్ట్రాలలో ఈ కమిటీలను ఏర్పాటు చేయని ముఖ్యమంత్రులు బాధ్యులు
కాకా? ఈ మూడు దశాబ్దాలలో చట్టం దుర్వినియోగమయిందని తేలవడం
నివేదన స్వామిమూర్తులు, పెరుగుతున్న ఆటగాళ్ళూ గురించి మాత్రం
పెడవి విప్పలేదు

అవినీతి పోలికలలో లంఘనం గానవి, ట్రాన్స్ గురించి పోలికలు
నిజయంలో తీర్పు ఇచ్చిన అమలుకల స్వామిస్థానం ఈ చట్టం అమలులో ఆటగా
మూలం పోలికలు నిజాయితీగా పనిచేస్తేయి ఎలా నమోదించి ఆటగా
వారూ నిరేక దేశ వ్యాప్తంగా నామం అనేక ప్రాంతాలు బలయిందని వీరి మాది
కొనడం తరచుదే దేశ వ్యాప్తంగా పోలికలలో ఈ చట్టం వచ్చింది. సవరణల
కొనడం దేశ వ్యాప్తంగా 5025 ముహూలు కలసిపోయి పోలికలలో నవరణలు
సాధ్యమయ్యాయి. జలాంటి చట్టాన్ని చేతలే అధికారులు తిరిగి కూడా అని ఒక్క
కలం పోలికల నిర్వీర్యం చేయాలనేకదాం ప్రజాస్వామ్యానికి మామయి
మధుర గాలరు.

■ రుహాన్ గెడ్డం

'దళిత స్త్రీ శక్తి' జాతీయ కన్వీనర్

మంగళవారం • 27 నవంబర్ 2018

ఎన్నోయినా మహిళా బిల్లు
ఎందరూచేసా?
మహిళల చదువుకు స్పృహ
పరికేలాంటి పథకాలను
ప్రభుత్వాలు
అమలుచేస్తున్నాయా?
శాస్త్ర సాంకేతిక రంగాలలో
స్థితం గెలుపు జెండా
ఎగురేస్తున్న స్త్రీలను ఎన్నికల
బరిలోకి దింపడానికి
రాజకీయపార్టీలు ఎందుకు
వెనుకంజచేస్తున్నాయి?
ఎన్నికల వేళ... మహిళల
ప్రాతినిధ్యం, స్త్రీలు, ఆదర్శిల్లు
ఎదుర్కొంటున్న పలు
నష్టస్థులు, వారిపై
జరుగుతున్న హింస,
అత్యాచారాల వంటివాటిపై
కొందరు మహిళా ప్రముఖులు
'నవ్వో తో మాట్లాడారు. వారి
అభిప్రాయాలే ఇవి...

ఎండమావే ఇంకా...

దగ్గర మహిళలకు రాజకీయాలలో సంబంధం ఎక్కువ ఉంది? సాధారణ మహిళలతో రాజకీయాల బరిలో దిగి పరిస్థితులు కావే. ఇక దగ్గర స్త్రీల పరిస్థితి ఏం చెబుతారు? రానీ స్త్రీలను, దగ్గరలను తమ ప్రయోజనాల కోసమే రాజకీయపాల్గొలు ఉపయోగించుతున్నారన్నారు. వారిని ఆశపెట్టి ఉప్పు పొందుతున్నారని, దానిని దగ్గర, తిరువానా స్త్రీలు గ్రహించడం లేదు. రాజకీయంలో ప్రాతినిధ్యం ఉండగా మాన్య దగ్గరకు పరిస్థితి బుగ్గి బాధ్యునిగా ఉంది. ఏ పార్టీ కూడా స్త్రీల సైనిక జూగిసామ్యం ఇవ్వడంలేదు. అవకాశవాద రాజకీయంలో స్త్రీలు, దగ్గరలు, పునరావేశాల పుష్కల పొందుదాని రాజకీయపాల్గొలు ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నాయి. ఇలాంటి పరిస్థితుల్లో రాజకీయపాల్గొలు మహిళలకు దీర్ఘమైన ఆస్పత్రిలో ఉండడం ప్రస్తుతం. తమ భావజాలానికి అనుగుణంగా పోరాడాలనే ఆలోచన దగ్గర మహిళల్లో వ్యక్తి చెందాలి. రాజకీయం ఎన్నికల్లో గలవడమనేది ఆశ్చర్య సామర్థ్యం కన్నా గత బలం మీద ఆధారపడి ఉంది. గోరూరి లాంటి ప్రాంత దగ్గర ఉన్న మహిళలకు ఉన్నదగ్గర, ఎన్నికల్లో వాటిని దగ్గర



వహించే విషయంలో ఆదివాస మహిళల పరిస్థితి
మరలక కేసినయంగా ఉంది. ఈ దేశంలో
ఆదివాసలు, దళితులకు రాజకీయాలలో సులభం
లేదు. అవకాశాలు అక్కరలేవు లేవు. అందుకే ఎన్నికల
సంస్కారణలను చేపట్టింది. వాటి వల్ల స్త్రీల
ప్రాతినిధ్యంలో కొంత మెరుగైనదైన కనిపించవచ్చు,
ఇప్పటిదాకా దళితులు, స్త్రీలకు సులభంయివేసి నిర్దిష్ట
ఎలక్షన్లలో ఆసనం ఏ పార్టీ ప్రభుత్వంలోనూ. మహిళా
రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ బిల్లు కూడా ఇప్పటివరకే చేపట్టా లేదు. కొత్త
సంకీర్ణం నాంది పలికే రాజకీయ పార్టీలు లేవు.
స్వాతంత్ర్య పిన్నుల్లో ప్రాతినిధ్య నిగిలించే మహిళా నాయకులకు
కూడా ఆదరణ ఏదీ పట్టవు లేదు. వీరికి తమపైన
కొత్త ప్రైవేట్, సమాజావళి నవీని భావనలు లేవు. వారి
లేదు ఆదివాసలు. ప్రస్తుతంలో మహిళా రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ బిల్లు ఆసనం
మామిడి తలపిస్తోంది. సు... నేను కోర్కెచేసేది ఏమియిందో
కొత్త భావాలున్న మహిళలు కొంతసంపూర్ణ
ప్రతినిధులుగా రావాలి. స్త్రీల సంకేతం, పార్టీల
యంలో మహిళా ప్రతినిధులు తమ పార్టీలకు అతితంగా
చేయాలి.

- రూస్ దళిత వ్రీ శక్తి సంఘటన