



Research Article

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From Land Deals to Caste Violence: An Analytical Study of Rajasthan's Nagaur District

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Abstract: *The Hindu caste system has long been a prominent component of Hindu civilization. Its network is so complex and convoluted that it is difficult to comprehend. It's disjointed, skewed and manipulative. From land transactions to caste violence, the paper examines Rajasthan's Nagaur District. It has resulted in caste based violence, as well as retaliation and counter-retaliation. It is a system of institutionalized superiority in which the upper castes enjoy special privileges and abuse the lower castes. The socio-cultural and theological framework of the society provides this exception. According to the Article, Nagaur is one of the districts in Rajasthan's state where land has become a source of contention between Jats and Meghwals. It has been hunting valuable life for three generations, spanning nearly four decades. If one saw the kind of atrocities committed in this district of Rajasthan, where Dalits v. Jats has become a frequent mantra to hear in everyday life, mostly due to land, one's heart would scream. This has piqued the interest of the average person to think about, and it does provide an opportunity for media professionals, journalists, administrators, scholars, activists, and specialists to uncover some unknown and remarkable realities. It is necessary to love the earth but it should not come at the expense of one's life. It is hard to comprehend that such acts still occur in independent India today. Such inconceivable barbarity and brutality done by one community on another may put a terrorist outfit to shame. It has evolved in to something that operates outside of the administrative framework. Since then, the administration has had an opportunity to reduce tensions at numerous levels. One by resolving the land issue, and two, by taking steps to reduce the carefully engineered rise in tensions.*

Keywords: Caste system, Ascendancy, Inconceivable, Comprehend, Retaliation, Barbarity.

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INTRODUCTION

The history of discrimination and violence against Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes have been very disturbing and practiced since time immemorial (Ambedkar, 1995). The literature on situation of these communities particularly in Rajasthan reflects the prevalence of social stigmas and taboo that are associated with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community in the region. Though the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the state have resided in the places away from human settlements but they have a very disturbing past of violence and discrimination that has continued and adversely affected their present. The community has been victimized of various kinds of offences ranging from mild like beating and threatening to heinous crimes like murder, abduction, rape, mob lynching etc. There are cases of repeated violence and atrocities against them, which are rising at a high pace in the state. Caste has long been a distinguishing element of the Indian subcontinent, and it continues to be the reality in modern India. Some of us are ignorant of the extent to which caste continues to be a societal organizing principle. Caste is prevalent throughout most of India, and caste-based discrimination and violence are commonplace. Even if it isn't visible, caste has a terrible presence in modern cities. The theory of karma, which asserts that what you did in your previous world is accountable for your fate today and that your acts in this

world will affect your birth in the next world, is the unique trap that caste traps you in. It is mostly due to sins committed in a past life that you are born as a Dalit or Shudra. And if you oppose or disobey now, you will pay the price later. Dalit uncertainty is like a data sheet of disasters. A crime against a Dalit is perpetrated after every eighteen minutes, according to a National Human rights Commission report from 2010 on the prevention of Atrocities against Schedule Castes. Three Dalits women are raped every day, two Dalits are murdered and two Dalit homes are set on fire. According to NHRC statistics compiled by K. B. Saxena, a former additional Chief Secretary of Bihar, 27 percent of Dalits live in poverty, 100 Dalit children die before their first birthday, 13% die before their fifth birthday, and 45 percent remained unschooled. Dalits are barred from attending police stations in 28% of Indian villages, according to the report. Dalit students have been forced to sit separately in government schools for 39% of the time. In 24% of villages, Dalits do not receive mail delivered to their houses. In addition, they are denied access to water resources in 48% of our communities, despite the fact that untouchability was outlawed in 1955. Dalits continue to suffer the consequences of violence and prejudice 75 years after independence, as evidence by the terrible death of Rohit Vemula, a Ph.d student at the Central University of Hyderabad who hanged himself, blaming his birth as a ruinous accident. In a sobering closing note, we could not be further from the

constitution's vision of a free and fair India. Rohit's storey is hardly unique. A phantom of self destruction is stalking India, thanks to a group of Dalit youngsters. Since, 2007, there have been 23 Dalits out of 25 pupils who have committed suicide, mostly in North India and Hyderabad. There were two in all.

Research Questions

- Why a land deal in Rajasthan's Nagaur District resulted in caste violence.
- What is the response of state governments and administrations in the face of tragedies.
- What should be the future strategies to counter the escalation of such ill fated tensions.

Hypothesis

- Only an independent investigation into the various causes of violence against Dalits will be able to determine what caused the violence.
- The administration's disinterest manifested itself in many ways. At numerous levels, administration could have stopped the tragedy. One, by resolving the land dispute and two by taking steps to avoid the planned escalation of tensions.

Significance of study

The study is significant that it has piqued the interest of a common person to think about it, which in turn provides an opportunity for media personnel, journalists, administrators, professors, advocates, and specialist to discover some unknown and forgettable truths. Hopefully, the expected outcome of this article will be beneficial. Incorporating suggestions from this article into their particular fields of study will assist researchers, intellectuals, and academicians. The research presented in this paper takes the form of land deal to a caste violence which will definitely offer a solution to the world's most pressing problems.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Quantative approach, deductive logical reasoning, and descriptive design were used in the research process. Data was gathered using a self – administered questionnaire and format. Secondary data is gathered from a variety of online data sources, including books, journals and corporate websites. The sample was successfully obtained from 60 samples using a combination of judgement sampling and exponential non – exploratory novel sampling. Only one district in Rajasthan, Nagaur, was chosen out of 33 because it was my proposed research region and one that I was interested in. Also, a lot of atrocities have been committed here, primarily as a result of land deal that later evolved into brutal caste-based warfare. Then Merta Tehsil in Nagaur district was one of the 13 Tehsils that I discussed. Dangawas hamlet is located in Nagaur District's Merta Tehsil. It is only two kilometers from the tehsil headquarters and is only 59 kilometers from the tourist destination of Pushkar. Kaluram

Meghwal (District leader of Bahujan Sangorsh Dal), Raghavandra Nagaur's Superintendent of Police, Bansi Lal, an elderly man, Bhajan Singh, a farmer government employee, Ramprasad, a middle aged school teacher, and Shraavan Meghwanshi are just a handful of the 60 people that were interviewed. The data used in this study is both primary and secondary. Primary Data was obtained in the current study using a well-designed schedule/questionnaire. Personal interactions and discussions with locals and the Nagaur District Administration was also used in the research. Secondary data for this study was gathered from newspapers, magazines, e-resources, books, and the 2011 Census. These are the several statistical tools and procedures that are utilized in research

Analytical Study of Nagaur District

Nagaur is one of Rajasthan's districts. The hamlet has 2,500 homes, including 1200 Jat families and 130 Meghwal families, according to a village patwari report. The Meghwals are among Rajasthan's more forthright Dalits. They have fared better than other Dalit sub - castes, and are, unsurprisingly, more confident and bold. Dangawas is located in the Nagaur district, only 59 kilometers from the tourist destination of Pushkar and only two kilometers from the tehsil headquarters. There have been four recent incidents of Dalit atrocities in this area; the most brutal is this recent one:



Fig.1: Showing Location of Nagaur district.

Dubious Land Deal of 1964

One such case is that of the atrocity specialist village in question, Dangawas, where Dholaram Meghwal, a village Dalit, owns 23 bighas, 5 biswas of land, which Bastiram his son mortgaged in 1964 for just Rs.1500 on the condition that Chimnaram Jat cultivate and take the yield without paying land rent. Bastiram repaid the Rs.1500 loan in four years when his financial situation improved. The Jat, on the other hand, refused to leave the land claiming that Bastiram had sold it to them rather than mortgaged it for money. Bastiram and his family battled for nearly two decades to reclaim what was

rightfully theirs, only to discover that their voices had been silenced. When Bastiram Meghwal died in 2006, his land title was passed to his son, Ratnaram Meghwal. The Jats still don't want to leave the land. The Jats occupied land that legally and properly belonged to Dalits for nearly four decades, spanning three generations. The Jats would not leave that land. Once the land title was passed to Ratnaram (Bastiram's son), he reopened the land dispute. In 2006, the Jats filed a Revenue Writ in the Medta Court in Nagaur district, alleging a new issue of land under the [RTA] Rajasthan Tenancy Act 1955 - sections 212 and 188. The matter had been in court for nearly nine years until, in March 2015, the court ruled in favour of Ratnaram Meghwal, a Dalit. Ratnaram could now, after a half-century wait, live happily on the land that belonged to his family, or could he? Ratnaram built both a Pakka House and a Kachha Hut after his court victory, and he and his family moved in. On April 20, 2015, less than a month following the Court's judgement, Chimnaram's two sons, Omnaram and Kanaram began constructing a water reservoir on property now legitimately belonging to Ratnaram, as well as cutting down a few Khejditrees. When the owner, Ratnaram, complained, the two are said to have fled the scene after threatening him and his family. Ratnaram then proceeded to the police station to file an FIR, but the Station House Office [SHO] at the Medta police station did not consider the matter to be serious. Ratnaram received a Magistrates order to file an FIR on April 15, 2015. However, the FIR was filed on May 1, 2015. Ratnaram's surviving daughter-in-law claimed on April 20 that she had been harassed by Chimnaram's two sons, but her complaint was ignored as well. A Magistrates order was required once again for the police to file a FIR. No arrest was made despite her statement being recorded under section 164 of the criminal process code. Meghwals built Pakka Huts and Kachha Huts on that piece of land, notwithstanding Jat assertions that the piece of land owned by Bastiram Meghwal was sold to Chimnaram Jat in 1964. Property owned by a member of the Scheduled Caste [S.C.] community cannot be transferred or sold to a person from another community, including Scheduled Tribes, according to section 42 of the 1955 Rajasthan Tenancy Act.

The Atrocity Innovation

Tractors, which are generally used on agricultural areas, were suddenly used to crush defenseless Dalits tractors and use sticks to born eyes and private parts in this demonic attack, in which three Dalits were crushed and died in the blink of an eye. Pokaram, a Labour Party leader, was among those killed, having arrived in the area on the same day to visit his brother Ganpat Meghwal. Pokaram's assassination was the most heinous; he was crushed under the tractor, his private parts were wounded, and burning pieces of wood were pushed into his

eyes. In this demonic attack, the women were molested, and their intimate regions were attacked and damaged. The attackers molested the women, according to Dhanwari, whose father-in-law was killed and who herself was admitted to the hospital with a fracture. In total, five individuals were killed in this attack [one died later at the hospital on the 23rd of May], and twelve others had their limbs broken. Four motorbikes and a tractor trolley were set on fire. Property from these places was stolen after one house assaulted and set fire to another kachha hut. This death dance went on for about an hour.

Responses of Government & Administration

Although the police station was only four kilometers away, officers arrived after the attack had occurred. Even when an ambulance was dispatched to transport the Dalits to the hospital, the jats refused. Both communities have filed FIRs. The Nagaur Police and Administration have been attempting to deflect attention from the crime by presenting it as merely a bloody land dispute that resulted in a war. According to the local Dalits in the area, those who set the Dalit women on fire have yet to be identified. The other cases could not be prosecuted because the perpetrators of these acts were all jats. To make matters worse, the administration is largely made up of the dominant jats. The police thanedar, tehsildar, and politicians are all Jats who serve the Jat interests. What would these elected officials do if they were confronted by residents of their own community. This hegemony has persisted throughout the years, and no one has had the fortitude to speak up against the jats. If someone makes an attempt, their voice is quickly hushed. Despite the fact that the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, section 42 [b], which establishes land laws for Dalits, the majority of Dalits' land remains in the hands of Jat land mafias, who routinely carry out fraudulent transactions. When a Dalit demands for land rights, the mafias quiet him. Both communities have submitted a First Information Report (FIR), s. Both the FIR gives us a lot of information. Given that the local administration is predominantly Jat, many protesting groups have demanded an independent CBI investigation since the barbaric incident to ensure a fair, free, and unbiased trial. A group of Dalit activists recently met with Home Minister Gulab Chand Kataria to demand the same thing. As a result, the case has been referred to the CID Crime Branch, which is under the state department and the Rajasthan police. One could question why the government would refuse to comply with citizens' calls for an impartial CBI investigation conducted outside of the state's power and control. It is critical to take the matter into consideration without regard to the justice dispensation process. Six days after the incident, the first arrest was made. Six people were detained, despite the fact that the FIR mentioned twelve people. The case was handed over to the Central Bureau of Investigation [C.B.I.] after

several demonstrations in Delhi, Ajmer, and Jaipur. The administration's indifference manifested itself in a variety of ways. After 36 hours, the Superintendent of Police [S.P.] and the District Magistrate of Nagaur arrived on the scene. The S.H.O. Merta Tehsil and a Deputy S.P. have been suspended. Awaiting Posting Order has been issued to Merta's Sub Divisional Magistrate [SDM]. At numerous levels, the Administration might have normalized the situation. The first is to resolve the land issue, and the second is to take steps to reduce the deliberate buildup of tension. In the coming years, land will be a major concern. And the majority of the disputes are over land that Dominant Castes have arbitrarily taken away from Dalits. It is estimated that there are approximately 1.5 lakh revenue or land-related issues pending in courts, with a Dalit litigant in each case. Apart from stationing police officers in the area and declaring some compensation for the dead and injured, the state has done little to prevent the dominant group from holding caste assemblies. The State Human Rights Commission determined that visiting the village was not appropriate. A CBI investigation was ordered only when P.L. Punia, Chairman of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, inspected the area and other organizations objected. Following the Dangawas incident, the Congress pushed forward and demanded revisions to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe [Prevention of Atrocities] Act, 1989 based on a standing committee report that advocated the establishment of special courts for Dalit offences at the district level. However, crimes against Dalits remained unabated during the Congress administration. From April 1, 2014, the Jaipur based Centre for Dalit Rights published a record of 560 incidences of atrocities against Dalits in the state.

Analytical Study of Nagaur District

Nagaur is thought to be a tranquil and cultured district in Rajasthan, with a predominance of Jats, Rajputs, and other castes. While Dalits are likewise in the majority, they lack prominence. With a number of Cases, a similar one is offered here as:



Fig.2. Aerial view of Dangawas, a Nagaur district community that has been victimized by atrocities

Three Dalit men sleeping in a hut in Rajasthan's Nagaur district were attacked over a

land dispute. Since then, the community has been holding a dharna to demand action. Harender, fourteen years old, and his father and grandmother went to sleep in a tiny hut that the family had built in a field that they cultivated, approximately a kilometer away from their house in the hamlet of Saswaani in Rajasthan's Nagaur district, on February 18, like they did on most other evenings. The family awoke to an inferno after it had been past midnight. Babulal Meghwal Harender's father managed to get him out before the flames swallowed his child. However, he was unable to save his elderly mother. Udao, an eighty-year old man, died on the way to the hospital after being burned by the fire.

Babulal sits in protest outside the Collector's Office a week after cremating his mother and admitting his toddler to the hospital. The Dalit farmer said that the fire was set deliberately to harm his family. It was an attempt to drive them off the property they'd worked for three generations. Identifying the assailants as five members of the Raika Community, also known as Rabari or Dewasi a middle caste that traditionally raised camels and sheep he announced that he would not end his dharna until the police had apprehended the perpetrators. Babulal had not moved in forty days. Two rounds of police investigations have turned up prima facie evidence to back up Babulal's claims. However, no arrests have been made in the case so yet. The demonstrations came as Dalit organizations throughout the country prepare to commemorate Babasaheb Ambedkar's 125th birthday. Dalit activists in Nagaur have been holding a dharna alongside Babulal while also sending out invitations to a programme in the town. So, what is Babulal's storey about, and what does it tell us about Dalit life and politics? Babulal states that his family has been cultivating Jawar, bajra, and other millets on 29 bighas of unirrigated land for three generations. He assumed the land belonged to the government until 2013. However, he aspired to own it one day. According to the Rajasthan Land Revenue [Allotment for Agricultural Purposes] Rule of 1970, surplus government revenue land can be given to farmers who don't have land or are ploughing it, as long as they don't have more than a specific amount of agricultural land. Babulal becomes the natural claimant to the farmland as a result of this. However, in September 2013, a second farmer, Sagtaram Dewasi, who owned six bighas of property adjacent to Babulal's crops, ordered him to leave six of his 20 bighas, saying that the government had transferred ownership to his family. Babulal hired a lawyer in the District Town after borrowing money from family and filed a case with the Tehsildar's office. He discovered that his six bighas of land had been transferred in favour of the Dewasi family as far back as 1984 while pursuing legal action that has

now reached the collector's office. When Babulal questioned the allocation, he provided invoices as proof that he had been paying penalties for the land, just like everyone else who was considered an encroacher on government property; he had been served notices and was being punished for occupying it. A receipt from 1990 has been noticed on the document. According to a letter from the revenue department dated April 9, 2015, the Meghwal family has owned the land since 1974. How did the family obtain ownership of the land? "On the suggestions of an advisory council, surplus government land is allocated," said Kalu Ram, Nagaur's Additional Deputy Collector. The sub divisional magistrate, the area's MLA, the sarpanch, the pradhan, and two nominated members, one from a reserved caste or tribe, make up the Committee. The committee is accepting applications from landless people and so called encroachers who wish to formalize their work. "It's possible that Babulal's family was unaware that surplus land in the hamlet was being given," the Deputy Collector speculated. It was a common occurrence, according to Dalits. "Sometimes even land that has been transferred to Dalits ends up being held by dabang [strong] castes," said Shivanarayan Meghwal, Bahun Sangorsh Dal district leader. The disputed area in the Baswaani region is constantly uncultivated. Babulal's improvised hut has been burnt to the ground. The utensils are the only items that have survived the fire. The Dalit farmer narrated what had happened that night at the dharna:

"When I awoke, I saw five men standing at the door, blocking it, sensing the heat." I shouted down the side wall made of sticks since I couldn't use the door to get out. They bolted as soon as they realized I had survived."

Anaram, Chelaram, Aaidaram, Shaktaram, and Douguram, he stated, were the five males.

Four of them belonged to the Dewasi family, who were in a land dispute with him. Within a few hours, Babulal had filed a police report. However, he said that the police used delaying tactics to allow the Dewasi family to flee. However, the authorities were able to disprove these allegations. "How could we have arrested the accused without acquiring further evidence?" Raghavandra Nagaur's Superintendent of Police questioned. Babulal's statements were constantly shifting due to the influence of others, notably politicians. We need to meet with the young boy who has been in the Jodhpur Hospital for several days and has been unable to communicate. Finally, the Boy partially corroborated his father's verification in his police statement. He claimed to have seen two men flee on a motorcycle, and that they were among the five people named by his father. "However, before the district police could proceed with the arrests, the case file was sent to the Inspector

General's Office in Ajmer, where cases from Nagaur are transferred and evaluated," the police Superintendent explained. It may occur if one or both of the parties [the complainant and the accused] are dissatisfied with the results of the investigation. It was, however, not uncommon for a case to be transferred thus, early in the inquiry. In fact, he believes that the transfer was a ploy to postpone the arrests and protect the accused. "In terms of the accused's families, they were unable to be reached. All three others, together with their families, have left their houses. The Meghwal community sees Otaram Dewasi's hand in the case's delayed progress. The Raika Community was religiously led by Otaram, known as Bhopaji. He is a strong member of the Vasundhara Raje led government in Rajasthan, having been elected as an MLA from Sirohi. He recently made headlines when he became India's first Guapalan Mantri [Minister in Charge of Cow Affairs]. However, among the Raikas, Otram is the only MLA. The agitators claim that the Meghwal group has 17 MLAs of its own. Nehal Chand Meghwal, a politician from this group, is a member of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's cabinet. Why is their case being presented in such a haphazard manner? "Our MLAs are frightened of losing their seats if they speak out," Ramprasad Lumja, a middle aged schoolteacher, explained. "They're still puppets for their political parties." The Meghwal community is the largest and most powerful Dalit group in India. No one in the Rakia Quarter of the Village wanted to say anything about the case.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

- According to 40% of respondents, land is to blame for violent wars.
- 10% of those polled believe the incident was caused by caste.
- According to 10% of respondents, both caste and land are to blame for the bloodshed.

The following are the discoveries connected to the Hypothesis:

- The first hypothesis is that no independent investigation was carried out.
- The hypotheses relating to finding number two are that the state government's actions did not appear to be fruitful.

Prospects for Further Research

To see how well the model works in other categories and with different variables. Hopefully, the expected outcome of this article will be beneficial. Incorporating suggestions from this article into their particular fields of study will assist researchers, intellectuals, and academicians to turn the wheel of research. The research presented in this paper takes the form of land deal to a caste violence which will definitely offer a solution to the world's most pressing problems.

Limitations

Despite the fact that the study strives to attain full analyst and correctness in its research objectives. There are certain limits because judgement sampling and novel sampling are both flaws. Only the Nagaur district is included. We may have an impact on the study if we get enough responses. Despite existence of very stringent acts like- Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, SC/ST [Prevention of Atrocities] Act, 1989 and SC/ST Amendment Act, 2015, culprits are rarely punished under law of the land. Most of the incidents of crimes against the Dalits are not reported because of the fear of reprisal and refusal to register the cases of the Dalit Atrocities.

Recommendations

Ensure that the required periodic reviews and meetings are held. The clause awarding legal aid for challenging SC/ST proceedings also needs to be thoroughly revised, since it has been reduced to a purely formality. Conduct fact finding and research to determine the dynamics and causes of caste based violence, and then put policies and programmes in place to address the core causes. Introduce affirmative action programmes to promote Dalit women's participation in law enforcement, the court, and the educational system. In addition to ensuring that the laws are effectively implemented and enforced, the government should address the attitudes and prejudices that lead to violence and establish a culture of impunity. There is also a pressing need to revise the SC/ST Act. It is also critical to examine the SC/ST Act in order to close current loopholes and add new offences to the act's scope, such as the persecution of Dalits Christians. The SC/ST Act should be revised to ensure that witnesses and victims are protected..Criminal charges should be filed against officers who tamper with evidence, protect criminals, or collaborate with criminals. A land redistribution strategy should be implemented to address the stark disparities between the dominant and Dalit groups. Assist victims of atrocities with interim medical care. Remove medical practitioners' licenses if they are found guilty of medical negligence, malpractice, or evidence destruction in situations of crimes against Dalits. Professional legal experts should assist state-level human rights institutions. To deal with the atrocities committed on SCs, another law- the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (POA Act) came into effect in 30 January 1990. It was comprehensively Amendment to (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in 2015, notified on 26 January 2016; punished casteist slurs and denied anticipatory bail to the accused. There was another amendment in 2018 which added Section 18A, which lay down that there is no requirement for a preliminary inquiry before filing an FIR. It also said Section 438 of CrPC (which provides for anticipatory bail) would not apply to any offence committed under the SC ST Act. Further:

- It shall be the duty and responsibility of the state to make arrangement for the protection of victims, their dependents and witnesses against any kind of intimidation or corecision or inducement or violence or threats of violence
- A victim or his/her dependent shall have the right to reasonable, accurate and timely notice of any court proceeding.
- A victim or his/her dependent can file written submission on conviction, acquittal or sentencing.
- All proceedings relating to offences under PoA, act shall be video-recorded.
- It shall be the duty of concerned state to provide a copy of the recorded First Information Report at free of cost and immediate relief in cash or in kind.
- To provide information to the victims or their dependents or associated organizations or individuals regarding the relating amount.
- To give adequate briefing on the case and preparation for trial to atrocity victims or their dependents or associated organizations or individuals and to provide legal aid for the said purpose.
- To protect the rights of the victims or their dependents or associated organizations or individuals at every stage of the proceedings under this Act and to provide the necessary assistance for the execution of the rights.
- It shall be the right of the victims or their dependents, to take assistance from the Non-government organizations, social workers or Advocates.
- There is need to change the mind sets and perceptions of people towards Dalits.
- There is also need to adopt a humanistic approach to counter the issues of Dalits.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded in a very clear manner after an examination of the afore captioned discourse on land transactions to caste violence, in Rajasthan's Nagaur District, where land has become a focus of attention for a common human being to think about, which indeed offers an opportunity for media personnel's, journalists, administrators, scholars, advocates, and specialists to ascertain some unknown and unforgettable truths. In the Rajasthan's district of Nagaur, land has become a source of contention between Jats and Meghwals. It has spawned caste-based violence, as well as retaliation and counter retaliation. It has been eating valuable lives for almost three generations, spanning nearly four decades. If one saw the kinds of atrocities committed in this district of Rajasthan, where Dalits vs. Jats has become a frequent mantra to hear in everyday life, primarily due to land, one's heart would scream. As a result, some recommendations are required to address these complex issues. Aside from comments or recommendations, a shift in mindset is necessary. Furthermore, a sensible approach to solving an issue that existed even in today's democratic and scientific

world needs to be taken. To expedite the trial, special courts must be established in each area of the state. These courts should be dedicated to Dalit atrocity cases and must resolve them within a reasonable time limit and on a first-come, first served basis. Public prosecutors should be appointed by senior lawyers or advocates. State and district authorities should be established to ensure the efficient implementation of the (PoA) Act and to monitor its progress. Atrocities against Dalits must be investigated within 60 days by an investigative officer having a rank of not less than DSP. Ensure that all proceedings are video recorded in order to provide justice to Dalit victims.

The section 10 –A of the protection of Civil-Rights Act, 1955 has also been incorporated in PoA, Act which speaks about the collective fine. Under the Rule 17 of the Principal Act there is a provision of constitution of Monitoring and Vigilance Committee under District Magistrate. Same committees shall be formed at the SDM level under the amended Act, in which the members will be local officials. MP's, MLAs and organizations. Sub Divisional Magistrate will be the chairperson of the Committee and Block Development Officer will also be mandatory. Apart from this, there is an important provision of the Special Court at District level that will take the cognizance in the atrocity cases.

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