

**REPORT
U/s 15 A (4)
OF
THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL
RIGHTS ACT, 1955
FOR THE YEAR 2017**



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

**MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT**

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CHAPTER

1

INTRODUCTION

THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS {PCR} RULES, 1977.

1.1 Article 17 of the **Constitution of India** abolished the practice of untouchability. The Article reads as follows: -

17. Abolition of Untouchability

"Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of Untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law."

1.2 In pursuance of the above Constitutional provision, the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 (22 of 1955), was enacted and notified on 08.05.1955. Subsequently, it was amended and renamed in the year 1976 as the "Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955" (hereinafter referred as 'PCR' Act). Rules under this Act, viz, the Protection of Civil Rights Rules, 1977 (herein after referred to as PCR Rules) were notified in 1977. The Act extends to the whole of India and provides punishment for the practice of untouchability. It is implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

1.3 Main provisions of the PCR Act are as under:-

(1) Sections 3 - 7A of the Act define the following as offences if committed on the ground of untouchability, and lay down punishment for them:

- (i) Prevention from entering public worship places, using sacred water resources (Section 3).
 - (ii) Denial of access to any shop, public restaurant, hotel, public entertainment, cremation ground etc. (Section 4).
 - (iii) Refusal of admission to any hospital, dispensary, educational institutions etc. (Section 5).
 - (iv) Refusal to sell goods and render services (Section 6).
 - (v) Molestation, causing injury, insult etc. (Section 7).
 - (vi) Compelling a person on the ground of untouchability to do any scavenging or sweeping or to remove any carcass etc. (Section 7 A).
- (2) Sections 8-11 of the Act contain certain preventive/deterrent provisions, which are as follows:-
- (i) Cancellation or suspension of licences on conviction (Section 8).
 - (ii) Resumption or suspension of grants made by Government (Section 9).
 - (iii) Punishment for wilful neglect of investigation by a public servant (Section 10).
 - (iv) Power of State Government to impose collective fine. (Section 10A).
 - (v) Enhanced penalty on subsequent conviction (Section 11)
3. Other provisions:-
- (i) Presumption by courts in certain cases (Section 12).
 - (ii) Offences to be cognizable and to be tried summarily. (Section 15).
 - (iii) State Governments to take measures for effective implementation of the Act, including:
 - legal aid,
 - setting up of Special Courts,
 - setting up of Committees at appropriate levels to assist the State Governments, and
 - identification of untouchability- prone areas and measures for eliminating the practice in such areas (Section 15 A).

1.4 RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PCR ACT

Responsibility for implementation of the PCR Act primarily lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and their subordinate authorities (police and executive magistrate). At the Central level, (as per the Government of India (Allocation of

Business) Rules, 1961) responsibility in regard to implementation of the PCR Act is allocated as under: -

Ministry of Home Affairs

Criminal offences committed against members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, including those under the PCR Act.

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

Implementation of the PCR Act, (in so far as it relates to Scheduled Castes) excluding the administration of criminal justice in regard to offences under the PCR Act.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Implementation of the PCR Act, (in so far as it relates to Scheduled Tribes) excluding the administration of criminal justice in regard to offences under the PCR Act.

1.5 REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PCR ACT

Section 15 A of the PCR Act casts certain duties on Central and State Governments to ensure effective implementation of the Act, and reads as follows:-

"15A Duty of Government to ensure effective implementation of the Act"

(1) Subject to such rules as the Central Government may make in this behalf, the State Government shall take such measures as may be necessary for ensuring that the rights arising from the abolition of untouchability are made available to, and are availed of by, the persons subjected to any disability arising out of untouchability.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), such measures may include -

(i) the provision of adequate facilities, including legal aid, to the persons subjected to any disability arising out of "untouchability" to enable them to avail themselves of such rights;

(ii) the appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecution for the contravention of the provisions of this Act;

(iii) the setting up of special courts for the trial of offences under this Act;

(iv) the setting up of Committees at such appropriate levels as the State Government may think fit to assist the State Government in formulating or implementing such measures;

(v) provision for a periodic survey of the working of the provisions of this Act with a view to suggesting measures for the better implementation of the provisions of this Act.

(vi) the identification of the areas where persons are under any disability arising out of untouchability and adoption of such measures as would ensure the removal of such disability from such areas.

(3) The Central Government shall take such steps as may be necessary to co-ordinate the measures taken by the State Governments under sub-section (1)

(4) The Central Government shall, every year, place on the Table of each House of Parliament, a report on the measures taken by itself and by the State Governments in pursuance of the provisions of this Section.

This Report for the calendar year 2017 is being placed on the Table of both Houses of Parliament in pursuance of sub-section (4) of the above Section 15A of PCR Act.

CHAPTER

2

STRUCTURES AND MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTATION & MONITORING OF THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955.

2.1 Legal Aid

Section 15A(2)(i) of the PCR Act, provides for adequate facilities, including legal aid to the persons subjected to any disability arising out of 'untouchability' to enable them to avail themselves of such rights.

State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territory Administrations of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry have reported to be providing legal aid.

2.2 Special Courts

Section 15A (2)(iii) of the PCR Act, provides for setting up of special courts for trial of offences under the Act.

In Andhra Pradesh, 14 Mobile Courts for the trial of offences under the PCR Act, 1955 are functioning in the State. In the State of Assam, 33 Special Courts have been functioning for trial of cases under the PCR Act. In Bihar, all the Additional District and Session Courts have been declared as Special Courts to try offences under the

PCR Act. In Chhattisgarh, eleven Special Courts, in the districts of Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Janjgir-Champa, Korba, Surguja, Jashpur, Korea and Baster conduct trial of cases under the PCR Act. In Goa, Principal District and Session Court at North Goa and South Goa have been designated as Special Courts. In Haryana, the Court of Sessions Judge and Additional Session Judge, in every district in the State has been specified as a Special Court to try offences under the PCR Act. In Himachal Pradesh, all the District & Session Court has been designated as Special Court under the PCR Act. In Jharkhand, all District and Additional Session Courts have been designated as Special Courts for trial of offences under the PCR Act. In Karnataka, eight Special Courts have been set up to try offences under the PCR Act and in remaining district Session Courts have been designated as Special Court to try cases under the PCR Act. In Kerala, Four Special Courts have been set up at Kottarakkara in Kollam, Mannarkkad in Palakkad, Mananthavady in Wayanad and Manjeri in Malappuram district. In remaining Districts, Sessions Courts have been designated as Special Courts, for trial of cases under the PCR Act. Special Courts in all Districts are functioning for trial of cases under the PCR Act in Madhya Pradesh. In Maharashtra, existing District Session Courts have been designated as Special Courts for trial of cases under the PCR Act. The Courts of Districts and Sessions have been specified as Special Courts to try cases under the PCR Act in Meghalaya. In Mizoram, the Special Courts have been set up in the Districts of Aziawal and Leglei to try cases under the PCR Act. District Sessions Courts and Additional District Session Courts have been specified as Special Courts to try offences under the PCR Act in Odisha. In Punjab, senior most Additional Session Judge has been designated to try offences under the PCR Act. In Rajasthan, all districts have been designated as Special Court for trial of cases under the PCR Act. In Sikkim, East and South District and Session Courts have been designated as Special Court. In Tamil Nadu, Special Courts in all districts take up trial of cases under the PCR Act. In Telangana, 10 Mobile Courts for trial of offences under the PCR Act are functioning in the State and each Mobile Court is headed by First Class Judicial Magistrate. In Tripura, Court of Session Judge, West Tripura District, Agartala, Gomati, District, Udaipur South Tripura District, Belonia, Unakoti, District Kaishahar, North Tripura District, Dharmanagar and Additional District Session Judges, Kowai, Sonamura and Kamalpur under Unakoti District as a Special

Court for the trial of cases under the PCR Act. In Uttar Pradesh, all Court of Additional District and Session has been designated as a Special Court for trial of offences under the PCR Act. In Uttarakhand, 13 Special Courts are functioning in the State for trial of cases under the PCR Act. The First Additional Session Courts has been specified as Special Courts in 19 districts of West Bengal, for try the offences under the PCR Act. The Court of District and Session Judge, Andaman & Nicobar Islands has been designated as a Special Court to try offences under the PCR Act. Chandigarh Administration has specified the Court of Additional Session Judge as a Special Court to try the offences under the PCR Act. Dadra & Nagar Haveli Administration has designated the District Session Court as a Special Court for trial of cases under the PCR Act. In National Capital Territory of Delhi, Special Courts have been set up in all districts for trial of cases under the PCR Act. In Puducherry, the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate has been designated as a Special Court for the whole of Puducherry to try offences under the PCR Act. The Judicial Magistrates of two Regions of the Union Territory, namely Karaikal and Yanam also try offences under the PCR Act.

2.3 Committees at appropriate levels

Section 15A (2)(ii) of the PCR Act, provides for setting up of Committees at such appropriate levels as the State Governments may think fit to assist them in formulating or implementing measures as may be necessary for ensuring that the rights arising from the abolition of "untouchability" are made available to, and are availed of by the persons subjected to any disability arising out of "untouchability". The State and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees, which review the implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, wherever required also review cases under the PCR Act.

State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Union Territory Administrations of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry, have constituted these Committees.

2.4 Special Police Stations

Special Police Stations for registration of complaints of offences against members of SCs and STs have been set by the Governments of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh. The details are as under: -

S. No.	State	Total Number of Districts	No. of Spl. Police Stations	Name of District where Special Police Station has been set up
1.	Bihar	38	40	Patna, Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhabhua, Bhojpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jehanabad, Arwal, Nawada, Aurangabad, Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Sheohar, West Champaran(2), East Champaran, Vaishali, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Saharsa, Supal, Madhepura, Purnia, Araria, Kisanganj, Katihar, Bhagalpur(2), Banka, Munger, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura, Jamui, Khagaria and Begusarai.
2.	Chhattisgarh	27	13	Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgoan, Jagadalpur, Dantewada, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Surguja, Surajpur, Kabirdham, Mahasumud, Jajgir and Korba.
3.	Jharkhand	24	24	Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega, Lohardaga, Chaibasa, Saraikela, Jamshedpur, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Chaitra, Giridih, Palamu, Latehar, Garhwa, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Dumka, Godda, Jamtara, Deogarh, Sahebgang, Pakur, Ramgarh and Kunti.
4.	Madhya	52	51	Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna,

	Pradesh			Ashok Nagar, Morena, Sheopur, Bhind, Datia, Ujjain, Mandsaur, Neemuch, Ratlam, Dewas, Shajapur, Jabalpur, Katni, Chhindwara, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Mandla, Dindori, Balaghat, Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Shahdole, Umariya, Anuppur, Hoshangabad, Harda, Raisen, Betul, Bhopal, Sehore, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Indore, Dhar, Jhabua, Khargone, Barwani, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Sagar, Damoh, Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Singruwali, Alirajpur and Agar Malwa.
	Total	141	128	

2.5 Incentive for inter-caste marriages

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the PCR and PoA Acts, Central assistance to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations is, inter-alia, provided towards incentive for inter-caste marriages where one of the spouses belongs to a Scheduled Caste. The incentive amount which was earlier decided by the concerned States/UTs, has been uniformly made as Rs. 2.5 Lakhs for all States/UTs, which on production of certificate of marriage registration with the competent authority in the State/UT, be put up by the implementing Department of the States/UTs, in the fixed deposit, jointly in the name of the couple (the first name being of the woman) in a Government/Nationalized bank, for a lock-in period of three years without facility for its premature encashment. The expenditure thereon would be borne by the State/UT in relation to which a caste has been specified as Scheduled Caste. The expenditure on the incentive amount in addition of Rs. 2.50 lakhs, if provided by State/UT, would not be shared under the scheme and be borne by the concerned State Government/UT Administration by themselves.

2.6 Constitutional bodies to monitor safeguards provided for SCs and STs

A. National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC)

The NCSC is a body established under Article 338 of the Constitution. Following provisions of clause(5) of Article 338 lay down certain duties of the Commission, which have a bearing on prevention of atrocities against SCs:-

- "(a) to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes under this Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards;
- (b) to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Castes."

The NCSC has an Atrocities and Protection of Civil Rights Wing, which deals with cases relating to Scheduled Castes under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, either on receipt of complaints from individuals or information from other sources (including the media). Evaluation studies/surveys on these subjects are also conducted by this Wing.

The Commission has Regional Offices/Sub-Offices situated at Agartala, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Chennai, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram, with specified jurisdiction to cover States/Union Territories. These offices work as the "eyes and ears" of the Commission.

B. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)

The NCST is a body established under Article 338-A of the Constitution. Following provisions of clause(5) of Article 338 -A lay down certain duties of the Commission:-

- "(a) to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes under this Constitution or under

any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards;

(b) to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Tribes."

The Commission has six Regional offices at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jaipur, Raipur, Ranchi, and Shillong with specified jurisdiction to cover States/Union Territories.

CHAPTER 3

ACTION BY THE POLICE AND THE COURTS IN CASES REGISTERED UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955, DURING 2016.

3.1 Registration of offences under the PCR Act.

This chapter gives statistical data on offences registered under the PCR Act in 2016. **Source of data is the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs.**

3.2 All India figures of cases under PCR Act registered by the Police and their disposal by Courts during 2014-2016.

The following table indicates the comparative data in regard to registration of cases under the PCR Act, their pendency in Courts and conviction rate for the three years 2014, 2015 and 2016.

S. No.	Item	2014	2015	2016
1.	Number of cases registered with Police during the year	102	107	31
2.	Percentage of cases pending in Courts	89.9	90.2	90.1
3.	Percentage of decided cases ending in conviction	6.3	4.8	1.6

3.3 State wise registration of offences of untouchability in 2016

State-wise details of cases registered during 2016 under the PCR Act are given in Table 3.1 below. In the table, States and Union Territories have been arranged in descending order of the total number of cases registered in 2016.

TABLE NO. 3.1

STATE-WISE CASES REGISTERED DURING 2016 UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955.

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Cases Registered during 2016 involving		Total
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1.	Maharashtra	14	0	14
2.	Karnataka	3	3	6
3.	Tamil Nadu	4	0	4
4.	Goa	1	0	1
5.	Gujarat	1	0	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	1
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	1
Union Territory				
9.	Delhi	1	0	1
10	Puducherry	1	0	1
TOTAL		27	4	31

Note - No case was registered in 26 States/UTs viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.

3.4 State-wise Progress of Investigation of Cases by the Police in 2016

Progress of investigation of cases by the police under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 during the year 2016 is given in table 3.2.

TABLE NO. 3.2

Cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 investigated by the Police during 2016

S. No.	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Total Number of cases, including brought forward cases	78	7	-	-
2.	Number of cases in which charge sheet filed in the courts	43	5	55.1	71.4
3.	No. of cases withdrawn by the Govt. during investigation	0	0	0	0
4.	Number of cases closed after investigation	7	1	9.0	14.3
5.	Cases in which charge sheets were not laid but final report as true submitted during the year	2	1	2.5	14.3
6.	Number of cases pending with the police at the end of the year.	26	0	33.4	0.00

The State-wise registration of cases and action taken by the Police under the PCR Act, are at **Annexure – I (A & B)**.

From the above, it is seen that 55.1% of the cases relating to Scheduled Castes were charge sheeted during the year and 9% cases were closed after investigation. Similarly, 71.4% cases relating to Scheduled Tribes was charge sheeted during the year and 14.3% case was closed after investigation.

3.5 State-wise Progress of Disposal of cases by Courts in 2016

The details in regard to disposal of cases by Courts under the PCR Act during 2016 are given in table 3.3.

TABLE-3.3

Disposal of Cases by Courts during 2016 under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

S. No.	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.	592	25	-	-
2.	Number of cases disposed of by Courts	61	0	10.9	-
(a)	Number of cases ending in conviction	1	0	1.6	-
(b)	Number of cases ending in acquittal	60	0	98.4	-
3.	Number of cases compounded or withdrawn	0	0	0	0
4.	Number of cases pending with Courts	531	25	89.7	100

From the above, it is seen that 10.9% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Castes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 1.6% ended in conviction. Likewise No case, of the total cases relating to Scheduled Tribes were disposed of by courts during the year. The State and Union Territory wise as well as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes wise details are given at **Annexure - II (A & B).**

CHAPTER 4

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

4.1. MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

4.1.1 CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989.

The PCR Act is implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations which for its effective implementation are provided, Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, mainly for the following purposes:-

- (i) Functioning and strengthening of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell and Special Police Stations.
- (ii) Setting up and functioning of Exclusive Special Courts.
- (iii) Relief and Rehabilitation to atrocity victims.
- (iv) Incentive for Inter-Caste Marriages, where one of the spouses is a member of Scheduled Caste.
- (v) Awareness generation.

The funding pattern of the Scheme is such that, over and above the committed liability of respective State Governments, the expenditure is shared between Centre and States on 50:50 basis, and

the UT Administration receive 100% Central assistance. Central assistance of Rs. 355.86 crore was granted to 23 States and 2 Union Territories during 2017-18, State/UT wise details of which are given at **Annexure-III.**

The Budget Estimate (BE), Revised Estimate (RE) and Expenditure under the Scheme during 2017-2018 were as under:-

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount (Rs. in crores)</u>
1. BE	300.00
2. RE	300.00
3. Expenditure	355.86

4.1.2 COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED FOR EFFECTIVE COORDINATION TO DEVISE WAYS AND MEANS TO CURB OFFENCES OF UNTOUCHABILITY AND ATROCITIES AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AND EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989

The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in its fourth report had, inter-alia, recommended that Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Home Affairs, National Commission for Scheduled Castes and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes should meet regularly to devise ways and means to curb offences and ensure effective administration of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. In pursuance of this recommendation, a Committee for effective coordination to devise ways and means to curb offences of untouchability and atrocities against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and effective implementation of the PCR Act and the PoA Act, under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, was set up in 2006. The present composition of the Committee is as under: -

1	Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment	Chairperson
2	Minister of Tribal Affairs	Co-Chairperson
3	Minister for State for Social Justice and Empowerment	Special Invitee
4.	Minister for State for Tribal affairs	Special Invitee
5.	Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Member
6.	Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs	Member
7.	Secretary, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice	Member
8.	Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Member
9.	Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Castes	Member
10.	Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes	Member
11.	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs (In charge of National Crime Records Bureau)	Member
12.	Two non-official representatives from amongst Scheduled Castes	Member
13.	One non-official representative from amongst Scheduled Tribes	Member
14.	Joint Secretary (SCD), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Member-Secretary

The Committee up to the year 2017 has held twenty three meetings in which implementation status of the Act in 24 States and 4 Union Territories reviewed.

4.1.3 RADIO PROGRAMME

Four radio programmes on the theme of removal of untouchability and prevention of atrocities were telecast, under the series sponsored by the Ministry called, "Sanwanti Jayein Jivan Ki Rahen".

4.2. MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting through its units has been propagating the objective of removal of untouchability and

caste-based prejudices in the society. The work done by various Units of the Ministry is indicated as under: -

4.2.1 ALL INDIA RADIO (AIR)

All India Radio (AIR) Stations have been broadcasting programmes in different formats like talks, interviews of the experts in the field, discussions, spots, slogans etc in a simple and interesting way to catch the attention of the audience on issues concerning 'Eradication of Untouchability'. During the year 2017, 17 such programmes were broadcast by AIR Stations.

4.2.2 PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

The Press Information Bureau (PIB) issued press release on the subject of 'Untouchability in India & 'Eradication of Untouchability'.

CHAPTER 5

MEASURES TAKEN BY STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS

5.1. ANDHRA PRADESH

5.1.1 Committees

(i) State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews wherever required the implementation of the PCR Act.

(ii) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

The District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are functioning in all Districts, under the Chairpersonship of the District Collectors. During the year 2017, 34 meetings were held in 13 districts.

5.1.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

A PCR Cell at State Level is headed by an Inspector General of Police (CID) and functions under the control and supervision of Additional Director General of Police (CID), assisted by DSPs and other supporting staff. The objective of the Special Cell in the CID Branch was to ensure prompt investigation and disposal of cases of offences of untouchability. There are seven Regional Units working in

the districts of Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Guntur, Tirupati, Kurnool and Nellore. Dy. Superintendent of Police investigates the cases of offences of untouchability.

5.1.3 Special Courts

14 Special Mobile Courts for the trial of offences under the PCR Act, 1955 are functioning in the State. The details of such Courts are as under: -

S. No.	Special Courts set up
1.	Srikakulam
2.	Vizianagaram
3.	Visakhapatnam
4.	East Godavari
5	West Godavari
6	Krishna
7	Guntur
8	Prakasham
9	Nellore
10	Chittoor
11	Kadapa
12	Anantapur
13	Kurnool
14	Lakshipeta of Srikakulam District

5.1.4 Identification of untouchability prone areas

The details of 4 identified untouchability prone areas are as under: -

S. No.	Identified District	Specific areas within the District identified as untouchability prone areas
1	Kadapa	5
2	Srikakulam	1
3	Kurnool	6
4	East Godavari (Kakinada)	37
	Total	47

5.1.5 Publicity

All the DSPs of PCR Cells, CID are sensitized in the in-House Training Programmes. Handbook of "Government Orders, Memo's and Circulars" on the PCR Act is also provided to Police officers for ready reference and guidelines. All the SDPOs in the State are issued booklets on Guidelines to the investigating officers in the investigation of cases under the PCR Act. During the year 2017, all officers of all Police units were sensitized and 2108 other officials were sensitized. 52 publicity and awareness programmes were also conducted during the year.

5.1.6 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2017, 1049 inter-caste married couples were provided incentive in 13 districts.

5.1.7 Legal Aid

Free legal aid is provided to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons. During the year 2017, 1553 persons were given Legal Aid.

5.2. ARUNACHAL PRADESH

The State of Arunachal Pradesh is predominantly a Tribal domiciled State and as such resources of the State are utilized for the protection and promotion of Scheduled Tribes.

5.3. ASSAM

5.3.1 Committees

State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee is constituted on 16.03.2017 under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister, reviews implementation of the provisions of the PCR Act.

5.3.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

A SC & ST Protection Cell at State Level is functioning under the supervision of Director General of Police with Additional Director General of Police, Inspector General of Police, Deputy General of Police and Superintendent of Police.

5.3.3 Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas

No area has been identified as untouchability prone.

5.3.4 Special Courts

33 designated Special Courts have been functioning for trial of cases under the Act.

5.3.5 Publicity

During the 2017, State and District level awareness programmes on the provision of the PCR Act were organized and leaflets were also distributed.

5.3.6 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2017, 3 inter-caste married couples were provided incentive in 2 districts.

5.3.7 Legal Aid

Free legal aid is given to deserving members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through Sub Divisional Legal Aid Committees.

5.4. BIHAR

5.4.1 Committees

(i) State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the PCR Act.

(ii) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

At District Level, Committee functions under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate. During the year 2017, 103 meetings in 38 districts, were held.

5.4.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

At State level, a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cell has been functioning under supervision of the Additional Director General of Police (Weaker Section) at Headquarters.

5.4.3 Special Police Stations

Special Police Stations are functioning in 38 districts in the State, namely Patna, Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhabhua, Bhojpur, Buxer, Gaya, Jehanabad, Arwal, Nawada, Aurangabad, Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Sheohar, West Champaran(2), East Champaran, Vaishali, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Saharsa, Supal, Madhepura, Purnia, Araria, Kisanganj, Katihar, Bhagalpur(2), Banka, Munger, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura, Jamui, Khagaria and Begusarai.

5.4.4 Identification of untouchability prone areas

No area has been identified as untouchability prone area.

5.4.5 Special Court

All first Additional District & Session Courts have been declared as Special Courts to try offences under the PCR Act.

5.4.6 Publicity and awareness generation

Hoarding at district and block levels were displayed on the provisions of the PCR Act. The Panchayati Raj Institutions have been empowered to create social harmony. District Welfare Officers have been sensitized.

5.5 CHHATTISGARH

5.5.1 Committees

(i) State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

The State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister, reviews implementation of the PCR Act. During the year 2017, one meeting of the Committee was held.

(ii) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are chaired by the District Collectors. During the year 2017, 96 meetings were held in 27 districts.

5.5.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

At State Level, a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell, in the Police Headquarters has been functioning under the charge of Deputy Inspector General of Police with supporting staff.

5.5.3 Special Police Stations

Special Police Stations are functioning in thirteen districts namely Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgoan, Jagadalpur, Dantewada, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Surguja, Surajpur, Kabirdham, Mahasumud, Jajgir and Korba.

5.5.4 Special Court

Eleven Special Courts, in the districts of Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgoan, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Janjgir-Champa, Korba, Surguja, Jashpur, Korea, and Bastar conduct trial of cases under the PCR Act.

5.5.6 Publicity Awareness Generation and Training

During the year 2017, 88 publicity/awareness programmes were conducted. 297 police officials and 31073 other officials were sensitized.

5.5.7 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2017, incentive amount was provided to 145 inter-caste married couples.

5.5.8 Legal Aid

A provision for legal aid has been made in the State for members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the year 2017, 312 persons availed of legal aid.

5.6 GOA

5.6.1 Committees

(i) State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Chief Minister reviews the implementation of the PCR Act.

(ii) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are functioning under the Chairpersonship of the District Collector and District Magistrate, North Goa and South Goa. During the year 2017, two meetings were held.

5.6.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

At State Level, the Director of Prosecution and at District level, the concerned District Magistrates have been made responsible for exercising supervision over prosecutions for the contravention of the provisions of the PCR Act. The investigation of all such cases is conducted by an officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

5.6.3 Special Courts

Principal District and Session Court at North Goa and South Goa have been designated as Special Courts.

5.6.4 Publicity

Necessary instructions were issued to the concerned Department about the proper enforcement of the provisions of the PCR Act. Meetings of members of weaker section and the police were held periodically.

5.6.5 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2017, the State Government has provided incentive amount to 15 couples for inter-caste marriages.

5.6.6 Legal Aid

State Government has formulated a Scheme to provide free legal aid to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which is provided without any economic criteria.

5.7 GUJARAT

5.7.1 Committees

A. High Level Committee

A Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the PCR Act. The State Finance, Revenue and Social Welfare Ministers, Members of Parliament and State Legislature as well as Senior Government Officers are Members of this Committee. During the year 2017, one meeting was held on 23.01.2017.

B. State Level Committee

A State Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Secretary in charge of Social Justice and Empowerment Department reviews the reports of Officers of the Vigilance Squads. The Committee consists of Home Secretary, Legal Secretary, Special Inspector General of Police and other officers. During the year 2017, 2 meetings of State Level Committee were held.

C. District Level Vigilance Committee

A District Level Vigilance Committee under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate is functioning to conduct quarterly review of implementation of the PCR Act. The Committee consists of District Panchayat President, Chairperson of District Social Justice Committee, District Development Officer, District Superintendent of Police, District Government Public Prosecutor, Members of Parliament/ Members of Legislative Assembly and prominent Social Workers of respective districts. During the year 2017, 148 meetings were held.

D. Taluka Level Vigilance Committee

Taluka Level Committees have been set up at every Taluka under the Chairpersonship of Taluka Mamlatdar. The Chairperson of Taluka Social Justice Committee, Public Prosecutor, Police Inspector and Sub Inspector of Taluka are the members of the Committee. During the year 2017, the Committee held 292 meetings.

E. City Level Vigilance Committee

Under the Chairpersonship of Police Commissioner, City Level Committees are also functioning. Government Public Prosecutor, Municipal Commissioner and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Members of Municipal Corporation are members of the Committees. The Committee reviews the cases under the PCR Act. During the year, 2017, the Committee held 24 meetings.

5.7.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

A Cell under the overall charge of Additional Director General of Police is functioning to monitor the crimes against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

At the Secretariat Level, the Principal Secretary, assisted by the Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary of the Social Justice & Empowerment Department, looks after the work and at the Directorate level, the Director looks after the work. A Special Cell called 'Nagrik Cell' is also functioning in the Directorate.

5.7.3 Publicity

For wide publicity of the PCR Act, printed booklets, both in Gujarati and English, were circulated among the authorities/non-officials and village panchayats, social workers and voluntary organizations. Publicity/Awareness Programmes were conducted at Police Academy/training institutes at Krai, Junagadh, Vadodara and Chowky (Sorath) and at other city/districts in Vadodara, Amreli and Valsad Districts. During the year 2017, five publicity/awareness

programmes were held and 8321 police officials/officers were sensitized.

5.7.4 Inter-caste Marriages

During the year 2017, incentive amount was provided to 551 inter-caste married couples.

5.7.5 Legal Aid

Under the Free Legal Aid Scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 500/- in civil cases and Rs. 3,000/- in criminal cases is given and the prescribed income ceiling is Rs. 12,000/- per annum.

5.8 HARYANA

5.8.1 Committees

(i) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State level, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee is functioning under the Chairpersonship of Chief Minister to review implementation of the PCR Act. During the year 2017, the Committee held 2 meetings.

(ii) District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

At District level, the Committee functions under the Chairpersonship of Deputy Commissioner. During the year 2017, such Committees held 52 meetings in 21 districts.

5.8.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

A Special Cell under the direct supervision of the Additional Director General of Police is functioning in the Police Headquarters, Panchkula to deal with crime against weaker sections of the society. A special Cell is also functioning under the Superintendent of Police in every District to ensure investigation of cases under the PCR Act.

District Welfare Officers have been entrusted with the responsibility of effective implementation of the PCR Act.

5.8.3 Special Courts

The Court of Sessions Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, in every district in the State of Haryana, has been specified as a Special Court to try offences under the PCR Act.

5.8.4 Identification of untouchability prone areas

There is no untouchability prone area in the State.

5.8.5 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2017, 704 inter-caste marriage couples were given incentive amount.

5.8.6 Legal Aid

Legal aid is provided to members of SCs and STs, irrespective of their income, for cases pertaining to offences of untouchability, mutation of land records, abduction and kidnapping of girls and women and cases pertaining to reservations meant for Scheduled Castes. Expenses towards witnesses and court fees are also met under the scheme. During the year 2017, 46 persons availed of legal aid.

5.8.7 Awareness generation

The Schemes implemented for the welfare of Scheduled castes are advertised in various leading news papers from time to time. Debates were organized in the school and college levels to sensitize the people. During the year 2017, 116 debates and seminars were organized. Further, in order to sensitize Police Officers, District Welfare Officers, Tahsil Welfare Officer and Public Prosecutors etc, State level seminars were also organized.

5.9. HIMACHAL PRADESH

5.9.1 Committees

(i) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the PCR Act. During the year 2017, the Committee held one meeting.

(ii) District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

The District Level Committees have also been functioning under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate in each District. During the year 2017, such Committees held 22 meetings, in 12 districts.

5.9.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

A Special Cell has been set up at Police Headquarters. The Cell is functioning under the direct supervision of the Director General of Police. The Cell consists of Additional Director General of Police (CID), DIG, Inspector and one Sub-Inspector of Police. Cells have also been set up at each District Headquarters, which also monitors offences of untouchability, under the PCR Act.

5.9.3 Identification of untouchability prone areas

There is no untouchability prone area in the State.

5.9.4 Special Courts

All the District & Session Court designated as Special Court under the Act.

5.9.5 Publicity

To generate awareness among general masses and sensitize various Government functionaries, the following steps were taken:

- (i) Conducted 33 Awareness Camps at District/Sub Division/Tehsil/Block Level and Gram panchyat level for General Public.
- (ii) Imparted special training to police officers/officials at Police Training Centre Daroh, District Kangra to sensitize them about the provisions of the PCR Act, 1955.
- (iii) One Awareness Programmes was conducted by the police department to sensitize the Police Officers.

During the year 2017, 36 police officer and 2369 others officers were sensitized.

5.9.6 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2017, 3311 such couples were given incentive amount.

5.9.7 Legal Aid

Legal aid is being provided through the Himachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority.

5.10. JHARKHAND

5.10.1 Committees

(i) State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the PCR Act.

(ii) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

Likewise District Level Committees have also been functioning under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate in each District. During the year 2017, such Committees held 96 meetings in 24 Districts.

5.10.2 State Level SC/ST Protection Cell

A Special Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell has been constituted under the Crime Investigation Branch of the Police Department to monitor investigation of offences under the Act. The Cell is headed by the Inspector General of Police, CID, Jharkhand.

5.10.3 Special Police Stations

Special Police Stations are functioning in 24 districts in the State, viz. Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega, Lohardaga, Chaibasa, Saraikela, Jamshedpur, Hazaribagh Koderma, Chaitra, Giridih, Palamu, Latehar, Garhwa, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Dumka, Godda, Jamtara, Deogarh, Sahebgang, Pakur, Ramgarh and Kunti.

5.10.4 Special Courts

District and Additional Sessions Courts have been designated as Special Courts in all the districts for trial of offences under the Act.

5.10.5 Identification of untouchability prone areas

There is no area in the State which is untouchability prone.

5.10.6 Periodic survey

Twenty eight periodic surveys were conducted in each district in the State.

5.10.7 Legal Aid

Legal aid is provided to affected members of Scheduled Castes, without any financial limit on their income, under the PCR Act.

5.10.8 Publicity

During the year 2017, 36 publicity/awareness programmes were conducted. 786 police officers and 208 other officers were also sensitized about provisions of the Act.

5.11. KARNATAKA

5.11.1 Committees

(i) State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister, reviews the implementation of the PCR Act. During the year 2017, one meeting was held.

(ii) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Committees are also functioning under the Chairpersonship of the Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, in each District. During the year 2017, 110 meetings were held in 30 districts.

5.11.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

The Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Tahasildars have been appointed as Nodal Officers at District, Sub-Division and Taluk level for this purpose.

The Civil Rights Enforcement Cell is also functioning since 1975. The Cell designated as the Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement (DCRE), is headed by an Additional Director General of Police. The Directorate comprises of seven regional offices at Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum, Davanagere, Gulbarga, and Bangalore, each under the charge of a Superintendent of Police. Four district units at Kolar, Tumkur, Bagalkot and Bijapur districts are also functioning under the supervision of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

5.11.3 Special Courts

Eight Special Courts at Belagavi, Mysuru, Vijapura, Kolar, Raichur, Kalaburagi, Tumakuru and Ramanagar have been set up to try the cases under the PCR Act. In such Districts where the special courts have not been set up, Session Courts in such districts have been designated as Special Courts.

5.11.4 Identification of Untouchability Areas

There is no such untouchability prone area identified in the State of Karnataka.

5.11.5 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2017, incentive for inter-caste marriages was provided to 2506 inter-caste marriage couples.

5.11.6. Publicity and Sensitization of Officers

During the year 2017, 833 publicity/awareness programmes were conducted. 639 Police officials and 25351 other officials were also sensitized.

5.11.7 Legal Aid

Free legal aid is provided to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons. During the year 2017, 467 persons were provided legal aid under the Scheme.

5.12. KERALA

5.12.1 Committees

(i) State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the PCR Act. During the year 2017, one meeting was held on 12.10.2017.

(ii) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Committees are also functioning under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate, in each District. During the year 2017, 50 meetings were held in 14 districts.

5.12.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

The Special Cell at State Police Head Quarters functions under the supervision of a Inspector General of Police (PCR) and the Cell keeps a watch over cases under the PCR Act.

5.12.3 Special Courts

Four Special Courts have been set up at Kottarakkara in Kollam, Mannarkkad in Palakkad, Mananthavady in Wayanad and Manjeri in Malappuram district. In remaining Districts, Sessions Courts have been designated as Special Courts, for trial of cases, under the PCR Act.

5.12.4 Publicity

During the year 2017, 143 publicity/awareness programmes were conducted and 968 Police officials and 7834 other officials were sensitized.

5.12.5 Identification of Untouchability Areas

There is no untouchability prone area identified in the State of Kerala.

5.12.6 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2017, incentive for inter-caste marriages was provided to 1533 couples.

5.12.7 Periodic Survey

During the year 2017, 60 surveys were conducted in the districts of Thiruvananthapuram (Rural) and Pathanamthitta.

5.12.8 Legal Aid

Free Legal Aid is provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Act. During the year 2017, 41 persons provided legal aid in the district of Thiruvananthapuram and Kannur.

5.13. MADHYA PRADESH

5.13.1 Committees

(i) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the PCR Act.

(ii) District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrates also review implementation of the PCR Act. During the year 2017, the Committees held 162 meetings in 51 districts.

5.13.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

At the State level, a Cell under the charge of the Additional Director General of Police is functioning which also reviews implementation of the PCR Act. A Protection of Civil Rights Cell is also functioning in the Directorate of Scheduled Caste Welfare under the charge of Additional Director to monitor the cases under the PCR Act.

5.13.3 Special Police Stations

51 Special Police Stations are functioning in the Districts of Morena, Bhind, Rajgarh, Panna, Vidisha, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Bhopal, Mandla, Neemuch, Katni, Umaria, Gwalior, Ratlam, Chhindwara, Khargone, Balaghat, Dhar, Seoni, Dewas, Datia, Ujjain, Dindori, Barhanpur, Mandsaur, Damoh, Tikamgarh, Narsinghpur, Sidhi, Sagar, Shivpuri, Chhatarpur, Sheopur, Indore, Harda, Ashok Nagar, Rewa, Sehore, Hoshangabad, Shahdol, Raisen, Betul, Guna, Khandwa, Shajapur, Badwani, Satna, Singruali, Anuppur Alirajpur and Agar Malwa.

5.13.4 Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas

No area has been identified as untouchability prone.

5.13.5 Special Courts

Special Courts in all Districts are functioning, for trial of cases, under the PCR Act.

5.13.6 Publicity and awareness generation

During the year 2017, 161 Seminars, 47 Sadhbhavna Shivirs, 308 Janjagran Shivirs and 41 Adarsh Gram Panchayat Purashkars were organized and 6078 Police officials and 33274 other officials were also sensitized.

5.13.7 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2017, incentive for inter-caste marriage was given to 620 couples.

5.13.8 Legal Aid

For trial of cases in the courts under the Act, the Government has provided services of Public Prosecutors, Special Prosecutors and Advocates.

5.14. MAHARASHTRA

5.14.1 Committees

(i) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the PCR Act.

(ii) District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance Committee headed by the District Magistrate also reviews implementation of the PCR Act. During the year 2017, the Committees held 372 meetings in 36 districts.

(iii) Divisional level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee headed by the Divisional Commissioner also reviews implementation of the Act. During the year 2017, the Committees held 17 meetings in 7 Divisions.

5.14.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

The Cell in the Police Headquarter is headed by a Special Inspector General of Police to inter-alia, oversee implementation of the PCR Act. At the Range and District level, the Cell is headed by the Superintendent of Police.

Special machinery under the Social Justice Department has been created in addition to regular departmental set up. The Cell is functioning in the Directorate of Social Welfare, Pune. The Special Social Welfare Officer and Social Welfare Inspectors have been made responsible.

5.14.3 Special Courts

The existing District Session Courts have been designated as Special Courts for conduct of trial of cases under the PCR Act.

5.14.4 Identification of untouchability prone areas

The following table indicates the identified untouchability prone areas in the State of Maharashtra.

S. No.	Identified District	Specific areas within District
1.	Dhule	25
2.	Akola	18
3.	Bhandara	10
4.	Gadchiroli	22
5.	Parbhani	38
	Total	113

5.14.5 Publicity

During the year 2017, 118 publicity/awareness programmes were conducted. 936 Police Officers and 4195 other officials were sensitized.

5.14.6 Periodic Surveys

During the year 2017, 46 periodic surveys were conducted in the districts of Nasik, Dhule, Gadchiroli and Osmanabad.

5.14.7 Inter-Caste marriages

During the year 2017, 5766 couples were provided incentive for inter-caste marriages under the scheme.

5.15. MEGHALAYA

5.15.1 State level SC and ST Protection Cell

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell has been set up at the State Police Headquarters under the supervision of Deputy Inspector General of Police (CID) with supporting staff comprising of Special Superintendent of Police (CID).

5.15.2 Identification of untouchability prone areas

There is no untouchability prone area in the State.

5.15.3 Special Courts

The Courts of District and Sessions have been specified as Special Courts to try cases under the PCR Act.

5.15.4 Public Prosecutors

Public Prosecutors have been appointed in all districts of the State.

5.15.5 Publicity

Training is being conducted by the Police Training School.

5.16. MIZORAM

5.16.1 Committee

(i) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the PCR Act.

(ii) District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance Committee has been constituted in seven districts.

5.16.2 State level SC and ST Protection Cell

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell have been set up at the State Police Headquarters.

5.16.3 Special Courts

The Special Courts have been set up in the Districts of Aizawl and Lunglei, to try cases under the PCR Act.

5.17. ODISHA

5.17.1 Committees

(i) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level High Power Vigilance & Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the PCR Act.

(ii) District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been functioning in all the Districts to review implementation of the PCR Act. During the year 2017, 26 meetings were held in 15 districts.

5.17.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell has been set up at State level under the supervision of Inspector General of Police with supporting staff. The State Government has also constituted District Human Right Protection Cells to deal with cases under the PCR Act.

5.17.3 Special Courts

District and Sessions Courts and Additional District and Session Courts have been specified as Special Courts to try offences under the PCR Act.

5.17.4 Publicity

42 Publicity/ awareness programmes were organized. During the year, 2017, most of the police officer and 357 other officers were also sensitized about provisions of the PCR Act.

5.17.5 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2017, incentive was provided to 543 inter-caste couples.

5.17.6 Legal Aid

Legal Aid is given to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes under the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1981, which is administered by the Law Department. Besides that the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes litigants are also given legal aid under a Scheme in operation by the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Department to fight-out cases to establish their right, title, interest and possession over the disputed land.

In order to provide legal aid to SC and ST litigants, 390 Legal Aid Cells have been opened in 314 Block Headquarters, 46 Sub Sub-Divisional Headquarters and 30 District headquarters. So far 697 Legal Retainers/Advocates have been engaged in different Legal Aid Cells.

5.18. PUNJAB

5.18.1 Committees

District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

The provisions of the Act are being implemented effectively and are reviewed in the meetings held at District level under the Chairpersonship of the Deputy Commissioners.

5.18.2 State level SC and ST Protection Cell

A Special Cell headed by the AIG Special Cell with supporting staff under the control of Director, Bureau of Investigation, Punjab is functioning at the State Police Headquarters.

5.18.3 Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas

There is no untouchability prone area in the State.

5.18.4 Special Courts

No Special Court has been set up in the State, as the number of cases of untouchability offences is negligible. However, senior most Additional Session Judge has been appointed to try offence under the Act.

5.18.5 Publicity

Seminars and Mass lunch at Block/District level were conducted. Seminars were organized to highlight provisions of the PCR Act. During the year 2017, 1112 such seminar was organized. Training programmes modules have been included in the basic course

by Punjab Police Academy for sensitization of Government Officials/Non-Government Organizations.

5.18.6 Legal Aid

Legal aid is provided to persons belonging to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1981, administered by the Law Department.

5.19. RAJASTHAN

5.19.1 Committee

(i) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews the cases under the PCR Act.

(ii) District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been set up, to review implementation of the PCR Act. During the year 2017, 172 meetings were held in 33 districts.

5.19.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

The Civil Rights Cell has been set up at State Police Head Quarters is headed by Additional Director General of Police (Civil Rights). The Cell has been entrusted with the task of protection of SC/ST and prevention and detection of commission of offences of untouchability. Besides, 38 SC/ST Cell have also been set up in the 36 districts headed by Deputy Superintendent of Police to deal offences of untouchability.

5.19.3 Special Courts

In all districts, District Courts have been designated as Special Courts for trial of cases under the PCR Act.

5.19.4 Identification of untouchability prone areas

13 districts have been identified as untouchability prone in the State namely Jaipur Rural, Alwar, Sriganganagar, Bharatpur, Sikar,

Barmer, Pali, Nagaur, Ajmer, Dholpur, Bhilwara, Hanumangarh and Sawaimadhopur.

5.19.5 Publicity

Under the publicity and awareness programme, basic training, promotion cadre course and specialized courses were conducted. During the year 2017, 2718 police officials have been sensitized.

5.19.6 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2017, 338 inter-caste marriage couples were provided incentive.

5.19.7 Legal Aid

During the year 2017, legal aid was provided to 1136 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

5.20. SIKKIM

5.20.1 Committee

(i) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee wherever required reviews provisions of the PCR Act.

(ii) District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are functioning to review the implementation of the provisions of the PCR Act.

5.20.2 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2017, 18 inter- caste marriages couples were provided incentive.

5.20.3 Special Courts

East and South District and Session Courts have been designated as Special Courts.

5.20.4 Identification of untouchability prone areas

There is no untouchability prone in the State.

5.20.5 Publicity

Awareness programmes were conducted from time to time.

5.20.6 Legal Aid

Sikkim Legal Services Authority provides free legal aid to members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Class, women and Children.

5.21. TAMIL NADU

5.21.1 Committees

(i) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister has been reconstituted on 16.03.2017.

(ii) District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of District Collectors have been constituted to review implementation of the PCR Act. During the year 2017, 84 meetings of such Committee were held in 32 districts.

5.21.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

The Additional Director General of Police and Assistant Inspector General of Police, Social Justice & Human Rights, monitor enforcement of the PCR Act, and supervise functioning of the Social Justice and Human Rights Units.

The PCR Act is enforced through 38 Social Justice and Human Rights Units located at each of 38 district headquarters. Further, there are mobile squads, which work for prevention and detection of cases. For collection of statistical information under the Act, a Statistical Unit consisting of one Statistical Inspector is attached to each Unit.

5.21.3 Special Courts

Special Court in all district take up trial of cases under the PCR Act.

5.21.4 Periodic Survey

Survey has been a regular feature in Tamil Nadu. Each district/city conducts survey in five villages each month as per the unit norms. During the year 2017, survey was conducted in 38 districts.

5.21.5 Publicity and Awareness Generation

The Communal harmony week was conducted in the last week of January 2017 in the untouchability/atrocity prone villages. The Government had issued orders for imparting training to the Revenue officers in all the districts so as to create awareness on the provisions of the Act.

Refresher training courses for investigating officers are conducted regularly by In-service training Centre, Police Training College and Tamil Nadu Police Academy and a separate capsule course has been designed for purpose of creating awareness among officers with regard to the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

5.21.6 Inter-caste Marriages

During the year 2017, 868 inter-caste marriage couples were given incentive.

5.21.7 Legal Aid

Legal aid is provided to affected persons under the free Legal Aid Scheme through Tamil Nadu Legal Services Authority.

5.22. TELANGANA

5.22.1 Committees

(i) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews the cases under the PCR Act. During the year 2017, one meeting of Committee was held.

(ii) District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of District Collectors have been constituted to review implementation of the PCR Act. During the year 2017, 34 meetings of such Committees were held in 22 districts.

5.22.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

A PCR Cell at State Level is headed by an Inspector General of Police (CID) and functions under the control and supervision of Additional Director General of Police (CID), assisted by DSPs and other supporting staff. The objective of the Special Cell in the CID Branch is to ensure prompt investigation and disposal of cases of offences of untouchability. There are a total of 28 Police Units in the State i.e. 9 Commissionerate, 18 Police District and 1 Railway Police District. There are 8 Regional Offices of Crime Investigation Department in the districts of Warangal, Karimnagar, Cyberabad, Greater Hyderabad, Sangareddy, Nizamabad, Mahabubnagar and Nalgonda.

5.22.3 Special Courts

Ten Special Mobile Courts for trial of offences under the PCR Act, 1955 are functioning in the State and each Mobile Court is headed by First Class Judicial Magistrate.

5.22.4 Identification of untouchability prone areas

The details of identified untouchability prone areas as as under:-

S. No.	Identified District	Specific areas within the District identified as untouchability prone areas
1.	C.P. Cyberabad	57
2.	C.P. Karimnagar	50
3.	C.P. Nizamabad	30
4.	C.P. R. Konda (included Yadadri)	05
5.	C.P. R. Gundam	35
6.	C.P. Siddipet	22
7.	Adilabad	04
8.	Bhadradri (Kothagudem)	30
9.	Bhupalapally (A.J.Shankar)	29
10.	Jagityal	14
11.	Jogulamba (Hq Gadwal)	15
12.	Kamareddy	05
13.	Komarambheem (Asifabad)	13
14.	Mahabubabad	23
15.	Medak	36
16.	Nagarkurnool	04
17.	Nirmal	11
18.	Vikarabad	63
19.	Wanaparthy	08
	Total	454

5.22.5 Publicity

All the DSPs of PCR Cells, CID were sensitized in the in-House Training Programmes. Handbook of "Government Orders, Memo's and Circulars" on the PCR Act was also provided to Police officers for ready reference and guidelines. All the SDPOs in the State are issued booklets on Guidelines to the investigating officers in the investigation of cases under the PCR Act. During the year 2017, 384

awareness programmes were conducted in which the police officers up to the rank of Sub Inspector and all the officers up to Tahshildar had participated. Awareness programmes in one of village is being conducted in all the Mandals of the State on 30th of every month. All Police Officers including Mandal level Officers of the Mandals and public of the selected villages participated in the awareness camp.

5.22.6 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2017, 719 inter-caste married couples were provided incentive in 31 districts.

5.22.7 Legal Aid

Free legal aid is provided to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons.

5.23. TRIPURA

5.23.1 Committees

(i) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister has been re-constituted.

(ii) District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of District Collectors have been constituted to review implementation of the PCR Act.

5.23.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

Sub-Divisional Officers of the Sub-Divisions and Sub Deputy Collectors (Circle Officers of Revenue Circles) and police officers up to the rank of Sub-Inspector have been appointed for initiating and exercising supervision over prosecutions for contravention of the provisions of the PCR Act.

5.23.3 Special Courts

The State Government with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the Guwahati High Court has specified the District & Session Judge, West Tripura District, Agartala, Gomati, District, Udaipur, South Tripura District, Belonia, Unakoti, District Kaiashahar, North Tripura District, Dharmanagar and Additional District Session Judges, Khowai, Sonamura, and Kamalpur under Unakoti District as a Special Court.

5.23.4 Identification of untouchability Prone Areas

There is no specific untouchability prone area in the State.

5.23.5 Legal Aid

State Legal Services Authority provides legal aid as and when required.

5.24. UTTAR PRADESH

5.24.1 Committees

(i) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister wherever necessary reviews implementation of the PCR Act.

(ii) District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the District Magistrates review implementation of the PCR Act. During the year 2017, 113 meetings of such Committees were held in 52 districts.

5.24.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

A Special Investigation Cell has been functioning at the State level. The Cell comprises of Additional Director General of Police, an Inspector General of Police, a Deputy Inspector General of Police, a Superintendent of Police, an Additional Superintendent of Police and nine Dy. S.Ps. Besides this Cell, a Special Investigation Cell has also been set up in all Districts.

5.24.3 Special Court

The Court of Additional District and Session, has been designated as Special Court in all districts for trial of offences under the PCR Act.

5.24.4 Publicity

Awareness Programmes and Workshops were organized for bringing awareness about the provisions of the PCR Act, in different districts. Posters and booklets were also distributed and hoardings/banners were displayed in these districts.

5.24.5 Inter-Caste Marriage

During the year 2017, 75 inter-caste married couples were provided incentive.

5.24.6 Legal Aid

The concerned District authorities provide free legal aid in all Districts of the State. During the year 2017, 6078 persons were provided such legal aid.

5.25. UTTARAKHAND

5.25.1 Committees

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister which reviews implementation of the PCR Act.

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Committees constituted under the Chairpersonship of the concerned District Magistrate, review the implementation of the PCR Act.

5.25.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

Special Inquiry Cell has been set up in each district under the supervision of Superintendent of Police for prompt action.

5.25.3 Special Courts

13 Special Courts are functioning in the State for trial of cases under the PCR Act.

5.25.5 Legal Aid

The concerned District authorities provide free legal aid to members of SC and ST, in all Districts of the State.

5.25.6 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2017, 2 inter-caste married couples were provided incentive amount.

5.26. WEST BENGAL

5.26.1 Committees

(i) State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee is functioning. During the year, 2017, one meeting on 16.05.2017 was held.

(ii) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

At district level, District Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are functioning. During the year 2017, such Committees held 48 meetings in 19 districts.

5.26.2 State level SC/ST Protection Cell

A SC & ST Protection Cell has been constituted under the charge of an Inspector General of Police (CID) which has been empowered to monitor investigation of cases under the PCR Act.

5.26.3 Special Courts

The First Additional Session Court has been designated as a Special Court in 19 districts to try offences under the PCR Act.

5.26.4 Identification of untouchability prone areas

There is no untouchability prone area in the State.

5.26.5 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2017, 1430 inter-caste marriage couples were provided incentive.

5.27. ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

5.27.1 Committees

(i) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A Vigilance and Monitoring Committee comprising of Lt. Governor as Chairperson, Member of Parliament, PRI/Chairman Tribal Councils, Chief Secretary, Director General of Police, Secretary (Social Welfare) and Secretary (TW), as Members has been constituted.

(ii) District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees comprising of the District Magistrate as Chairperson, Members of Parliament, PRI/Chairperson Tribal Councils, Superintendent of Police and Heads of Department as Members have also been constituted and are functioning to review implementation of the PCR Act.

5.27.2 State level SC/ST Protection Cell

The Additional District Magistrate, Port Blair and the Project Officer, ITDP Car Nicobar have been designated as Special Officers in respect of Andaman District and Nicobar District respectively.

5.27.3 Special Court

The Court of District and Session Judge, Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been designated as a Special Court to try offences under the PCR Act.

5.28. CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION

5.28.1 State level SC/ST Protection Cell

A PCR Cell is working, under the Director, Social Welfare, Chandigarh Administration.

5.28.2 Special Courts

The Court of Additional Session Judge, Chandigarh has been specified as a Special Court to try the offences under the PCR Act in Chandigarh.

5.28.3 Identification of untouchability prone areas

Two vulnerable areas of SC/ST i.e. EWS Flats Dhanas, Chandigarh and Bhaskar Colony, Sector 25 have been identified as untouchability prone areas.

5.28.4 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2017, 17 inter-caste marriage couples were given incentive.

5.28.5 Publicity

The theme of untouchability i.e. 'untouchability is a crime against God and Man' was printed on the Diaries of Chandigarh Administration in English, Hindi and Punjabi language. Chandigarh Transport Undertaking had also given publicity to the said slogan while displaying it on the buses of CTU.

Two training programmes were conducted for awareness of police officials/personnel which was held in Police Line Recruitment Training Centre, Chandigarh to sensitize police officer of the rank of ASI and Head Constables. 28 ASI and 105 Head Constables were participated in the training programmes.

5.29. DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

5.29.1 Committees

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted to review implementation of the PCR Act.

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of District Collectors have been constituted to review implementation of the PCR Act.

5.29.2 SC & ST Protection Cell

The SC and ST Protection Cell has been functioning in the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

5.29.3 Special Courts

The District and Session Court, has been designated as a special Court for trial of cases under the PCR Act.

5.29.4 Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas

There is no untouchability prone area in the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

5.29.5 Publicity

Banners and hoardings have been displayed in the public places highlighting of the provisions of PCR Act. The police personnel of all ranks were sensitized.

5.29.6 Legal Aid

Free Legal Aid and Advise Board has been constituted to provide legal aid.

5.30. NCT OF DELHI

5.30.1 Committee

(i) State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted.

(ii) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been constituted in all Districts.

5.30.2 State level SC/ST Protection Cell

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell has been set up in the Police Headquarters under the supervision of a Deputy Commissioner of Police (Crime).

5.30.3 Special Courts

Special Courts have been set up for trial of cases under the PCR Act.

5.30.4 Awareness

Awareness boards were displayed at Police Stations. 44 Awareness Programmes were conducted. During the year 2017, 5358 Police Officers were sensitized.

5.30.5 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2017, three inter-caste marriage couples were given incentive.

5.31. PUDUCHERRY

5.31.1 Committees

(i) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

The State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes was re-constituted on 14.11.2017, under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister.

(ii) District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

Action is being taken to constitute the Committees in the UT of Puducherry.

5.31.2 State level SC/ST Protection Cell

The PCR Cell is functioning under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of Police in three enclaves of the Union Territory of Puducherry, namely Karaikal, Puducherry and Yanam. Senior Superintendent of Police (Headquarter) and Inspector General of Police, Puducherry monitor functioning of the PCR Cell. The staff members of PCR Cell frequently visit rural and urban areas and explain provisions of the PCR Act.

5.31.3 Special Courts

The Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate has been designated as a Special Court for the whole of Puducherry to try offences under the Act. The Judicial Magistrates of the two Regions of the Union Territory, namely Karaikal and Yanam also try offences under the PCR Act.

5.31.4 Identification of untouchability prone areas

There is no untouchability prone area in the UT of Puducherry.

5.31.5 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2017, 36 inter-caste marriage couples were provided incentive for inter-caste marriages.

5.31.6 Legal Aid

Legal assistance is provided by the Special Public Prosecutors in Puducherry Region and Assistant Public Prosecutors in Karaikal and Yanam Regions.

5.31.7 Directorate of Prosecution

The Directorate of Prosecution functions under the control of Law Department, for guiding the prosecution of the cases registered by the PCR Cell.

5.31.8 Publicity and awareness generation

For sensitization of Police personnel, the provisions of the PCR Act, 1955 are taught to them during the basic training and in-service courses conducted at the Police Training School, Puducherry.

5.32 OTHER STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

(i) In the States of Manipur and Nagaland, the requisite information may be treated as 'NIL'.

(ii) No caste has been specified as a Scheduled Caste in the UT Administration of Lakshadweep, and no case was registered under the PCR Act during 2017.

(ii) Despite several reminders, the material towards the annual report for the year 2017 was not received from the States of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Daman and Diu.

STATEWISE CASES OF OFFENCES OF UNTOUCHABILITY AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 DURING THE YEAR 2016

S. No	State/UT	Number of cases pending with police from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2016	Number of cases with Police during 2016 including brought forward	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	Number of cases closed by Police after investigation	Cases in which charge sheets were not laid but final report as true submitted during the year	Number of cases charge sheeted in courts	Number of cases pending with Police at the end of 2016
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
7.	Gujarat	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
8.	Haryana	13	0	13	0	2	0	11	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	5	3	8	0	0	0	5	3
13.	Kerala	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	10	14	24	0	4	0	6	14
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	4	6	0	0	1	1	4
25.	Telangana	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	3
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	1	3	0	0	1	2	0
	Total	51	27	78	0	7	2	43	26

Source:- National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

STATEWISE CASES OF OFFENCES OF UNTOUCHABILITY AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 DURING THE YEAR 2016

S. No	State/UT	Number of cases pending with police from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2016	Number of cases with Police during 2016 including brought forward	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	Number of cases closed by Police after investigation	Cases in which charge sheets were not laid but final report as true submitted during the year	Number of cases charge sheeted in courts	Number of cases pending with Police at the end of 2016
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	3	4	7	0	1	1	5	0

Source:- National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

STATEWISE CASES OF UNTOUCHABILITY AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES WITH COURTS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING THE YEAR 2016

S. No.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including brought forward in 2016	Cases Compounded or withdrawn	Number of cases in which trials completed		Number of cases pending with courts at the end of 2016
				Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	0	0	0	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	72	0	0	1	71
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	1	0	0	0	1
7.	Gujarat	108	0	0	10	98
8.	Haryana	25	0	0	0	25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22	0	0	0	22
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	0	0	0	3
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	40	0	0	5	35
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7	0	0	0	7
15.	Maharashtra	292	0	0	41	251
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	4	0	0	0	4
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	0	0	2	2
25.	Telangana	2	0	1	1	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0
30.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	3	0	0	0	3
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	0	0	0	2
	Total	592	0	1	60	531

Source:- National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

STATEWISE CASES OF UNTOUCHABILITY AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES WITH COURTS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING THE YEAR 2016

S. No.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including brought forward in 2016	Cases Compounded or withdrawn	Number of cases in which trials completed		Number of cases pending with courts at the end of 2016
				Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	1	0	0	0	1
7.	Gujarat	4	0	0	0	4
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	10	0	0	0	10
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	7	0	0	0	7
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	0	0	0	1
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0
29.	A & N Islands	1	0	0	0	1
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	25	0	0	0	25

Source:- National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

ANNEXURE-III
(Para 4.1.1)

DETAILS OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED TO STATE GOVERNMENTS /UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS UNDER THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING 2017-18.

S. No.	State/UT	Central assistance released (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2609.01
2.	Assam	06.00
3.	Bihar	1506.67
4.	Chhattisgarh	507.12
5.	Goa	07.45
6.	Gujarat	3010.755
7.	Haryana	753.625
8.	Himachal Pradesh	42.485
9.	Jharkhand	183.702
10.	Karnataka	2864.77
11.	Kerala	1105.46
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6819.965
13.	Maharashtra	2547.47
14.	Odisha	1124.435
15.	Punjab	100.00
16.	Rajasthan	3070.695
17.	Sikkim	21.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	1921.235
19.	Telangana	1373.445
20.	Tripura	14.75
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5100.4705
22.	Uttarakhand	76.4875
23.	West Bengal	409.00
24.	Chandigarh	10.00
25.	Puducherry	400.00
	TOTAL	35586.00