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**REPORT
U/s 15 A (4)
OF
THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL
RIGHTS ACT, 1955
FOR THE YEAR 2022**



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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

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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 licenses on conviction (Section 8).
 - (ii) Resumption or suspension of grants made by Government (Section 9).
 - (iii) Punishment for willful 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 under the PCR Act, 1955 including offences committed against the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

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 2022 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, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Union Territory Administrations of Chandigarh, NCT of Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir 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, 13 Mobile Courts for the trial of offences under the PCR Act, 1955 are functioning in the State. In the State of Assam, 31 designated 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, Thirteen Special Courts, in the districts of Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Janjgir-Champa, Korba, Surguja, Jashpur, Balrampur, Mahasamund, Baster and Mungli, conduct trial of cases under the PCR Act. In Goa, District and Session Court at North Goa and South Goa have been designated as Special Courts. The Government of Gujarat has specified all Session Courts as Special Courts in each District under the PCR Act. In Haryana, the Court of Session Judge and Additional Session Judge, in every district in the

State has been specified as Special Court to try offences under the PCR Act. All the District & Session Court has been designated as Special Court under the PCR Act in Himachal Pradesh. In Jharkhand, District and Additional Session Courts have been designated as Special Courts in all districts for trial of offences under the PCR Act. In Karnataka, eight Special Courts at Belagavi, Mysuru, Vijapura, Kolar, Raichur, Kalaburagi, Tumkuru and Ramnagar have been set up to try offences under the PCR Act and in such districts where the Special Courts have not been set up, Session Courts in such districts have been designated as Special Court to try cases under the PCR Act. Four Special Courts have been set up at Kottarakkara in Kollam district, Mannarkkad in Palakkad district, Mananthavady in Wayanad district and Manjeri in Malappuram district in Kerala and in remaining Districts, Sessions Courts have been designated as Special Courts, for trial of cases under the PCR Act. Special Courts in all Districts of M.P are functioning for trial of cases under the PCR Act and except two newly formed Districts which have no District Court. In Maharashtra, existing District Session Courts have been designated as Special Courts for trial of 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, District and Session Courts have been designated as Special Courts. Special Courts in all districts take up trial of cases under the PCR Act in Tamil Nadu. In Telangana, 10 Special Courts for trial of offences under the PCR Act are functioning in the State. In Tripura, all the District and Session Judge/Courts are functioning, as Special Courts for the trial of cases under the PCR Act. In Uttar Pradesh, all Courts of the Additional District and Session have been designated as Special Courts 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 have been specified as Special Courts in 23 districts of West Bengal, for the trial of offences under the PCR Act. Chandigarh Administration has specified the Court of First Additional Session Judge as a Special Court to try the offences under the PCR Act. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu Administration have designated the Sessions Court of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Principal District & Sessions Court in Daman as Special Courts for trial of cases under the PCR Act. In National Capital Territory of Delhi, some Special Courts have been set up for trial of cases under the PCR Act. In Jammu & Kashmir, the Court of Principal District and Sessions Judge of each District have been designated as Special Court 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 for the trial of offences under the PCR Act. The Judicial Magistrates of two Regions of the Union Territory, namely Karaikal and Yanam are also designated for the trial of 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 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, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Union Territory Administrations of NCT of Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh 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 up by the State Governments of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh. The details are as under:

S. No.	State	Total Number of Districts	Number of Special 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	28	27	Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Mahasumud, Dhamtari, Kabirdham, Gariyaband, Balod, Baloda Bazar, Bemetara, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Janjgir-Champa, Korba, Mungeli, Sarguja, Jashpur, Surajpur, Korea, Balrampur, Bastar, Kanker, Dantewada, Kondagaon, Sukma, Narayanpur and Bijapur.
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.	Kerala	14	03	Kasargod, Wayand and Palakkad
5.	Madhya Pradesh	52	51	Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Ashok Nagar, Morena, Sheopur, Datia, Bhind, Ujjain, Mandsore, Neemuch, Ratlam, Dewas, Shajapur, Agar Malwa, Jabalpur, Katni, Chhindwara, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Mandla, Balaghat, Rewa, Satna, Sidhi,

				Singruali, Shahdole, Umaria, Anoopur, Dindory, Hoshangabad, Harda, Raisen, Betul, Bhopal, Sehore, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Indore, Khandwa, Khargone, Burhanpur, Barwani, Dhar, Jhabua, Alirajpur, Sagar, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Panna and Damoh.
	Total	156	145	

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 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 now been fixed uniformly @ Rs. 2.5 Lakhs per couple for all States/UTs, which can be claimed on the production of certificate of marriage registration with the competent authority in the State/UT, in the form of 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 shall exclusively be borne by the concerned State Government/UT Administration.

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 2022.

3.1 Registration of offences under the PCR Act.

This chapter gives statistical data on offences registered under the PCR Act in 2022. **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 2020-2022.

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 2020, 2021 and 2022.

S. No.	Item	2020	2021	2022
1.	Number of cases registered with Police during the year	25	24	13
2.	Percentage of cases pending in Courts	99.4	89.9	97.6
3.	Percentage of decided cases ending in conviction	0.0	0.00	3.3

3.3 State wise registration of offences of untouchability in 2022

State-wise details of cases registered during 2022 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 2022.

TABLE NO. 3.1**STATE-WISE CASES REGISTERED DURING 2022 UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955.**

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Cases Registered during 2022 involving		Total
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	
1	2	3	4	5
States/UTs				
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	0	5
2.	Karnataka	5	0	5
3.	Maharashtra	2	0	2
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1
	TOTAL	13	0	13

Note - No case was registered in 32 States/UTs viz. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu, Delhi, Ladakh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.

3.4 State-wise Progress of Investigation of Cases by the Police in 2022

Progress of investigation of cases by the police under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 during the year 2022 is given in table 3.2.

TABLE NO. 3.2**Cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 investigated by the Police during 2022**

S. No.	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Total Number of cases, including brought forward cases	49	2	-	-
2.	Number of cases in which charge sheet filed in the courts	12	0	24.5	00.0

3.	No. of cases withdrawn by the Govt. during investigation	0	0	0	0.0
4.	Cases transferred to other State/Agency	1	0	2.00	0.0
5.	Cases quashed/stayed by the Courts at investigation stage	0	0	0	0.0
6.	Final report (viz. False, Mistake of Fact/Law, True but insufficient evidence) submitted during the year.	3	0	6.1	0.0
7.	Number of cases pending with the police at the end of the year.	33	2	67.4	100.0

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 24.5% of the cases relating to Scheduled Castes were charge sheeted during the year and 6.1% cases were those where final report (viz. False, Mistake of Fact/Law, True but insufficient evidence) was submitted during the year. Likewise, no case related to Scheduled Tribes were reported during the year and none cases were there where final report (viz. False, Mistake of Fact/Law, True but insufficient evidence) was submitted during the year.

3.5 State-wise Progress of Disposal of cases by Courts in 2022

The details in regard to disposal of cases by Courts under the PCR Act during 2022 are given in table 3.3.

TABLE-3.3

Disposal of Cases by Courts during 2022 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.	1186	87	-	-
2.	Number of cases disposed of by Courts	25	6	2.11	6.90
(a)	Number of cases ending in	0	1	0.00	16.67

	conviction				
(b)	Number of cases ending in acquitted	25	5	100	83.33
3.	Number of cases disposed of without trial	0	0	0.0	0.00
4.	Number of cases pending with Courts	1161	81	97.89	93.10

From the above, it is seen that 2.11% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Castes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which none of the cases ended in conviction. Likewise, 6.90% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Tribes were disposed of by courts and 16.67 of the cases ended in conviction 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. For its effective implementation, Central assistance is provided 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 Administrations receive 100% Central assistance. Central assistance of Rs.392.70 Crore was granted to 16 States and 4 Union Territories for the operation of National Helpline Against Atrocities (NHAA) during 2022-23, State/UT wise details of which are given at **Annexure-III.**

The Budget Estimate (BE), Revised Estimate (RE) and Expenditure under the Scheme during 2022-2023 were as under: -

Item	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
1. BE	600.00
2. RE	500.00
3. Expenditure	392.70

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 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 has so far held twenty-six meetings to review the implementation status of PCR Act in 24 States and Union Territories.

4.1.3 NATIONAL HELPLINE AGAINST ATROCITIES (NHAA) ON SCS/STS

The department of Social Justice and Empowerment has taken an initiative of launching a National Helpline Against Atrocities (NHAA) on the members of the Schedule Castes and the Scheduled tribes to ensure proper implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Act, 1989 with a view to, inter-alia, preventing atrocities on the members of SCs and STs. The NHAA is available 24/7 on toll-free number '14566' across the country.

The objective of the helpline is to build informed awareness about the provisions of the Law that are aimed at ending discrimination and providing protection. It is an initiative for grievance redressal and real time monitoring of registered grievances. By the end of 2022, nine States/UTs had established the Call Centre at the State Level and their integration work with the Call Centre set up at Central Level has been completed. Implementation and completion of required work for NHAA is in process in remaining States/UTs.

4.1.4 RADIO PROGRAMME

The Department runs radio programme on the theme of removal of untouchability and prevention of atrocities, under the series sponsored by the Ministry called, "Sanwarti Jayein Jivan Ki Rahen".

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 High Power Vigilance & Monitoring Committee meets once in six months under the Chairpersonship of the Hon'ble 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 2022, 49 meetings were held in 26 districts.

5.1.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

A PCR Cell at State Level is headed by Deputy 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

13 Special Mobile Courts for the trial of offences under the PCR Act, 1955 are functioning in the State. Each special mobile Court is headed by First Class Judicial Magistrate. 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	Prakasam
9	Nellore
10	Chittoor
11	Kadapa
12	Anantapur
13	Kurnool

5.1.4 Identification of untouchability prone areas

There is no untouchability prone area in Andhra Pradesh.

5.1.5 Publicity

All the SDPOs in the State are issued booklets on Guidelines to the investigating officers in the investigation of cases under the PCR Act.

5.1.6 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2022, 84 of the inter-caste marriage couples were provided incentive in 26 districts.

5.1.7 Legal Aid

Free legal aid is available to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons. During the year 2022, none of the persons availed of Legal Aid.

5.1.8 Periodic Survey

The District collector conducted periodic survey through District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee.

5.2. ASSAM

5.2.1 Committees

(i) State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Chief minister, which reviews the implementation of the provisions of the PCR Act.

(ii) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

The District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are functioning in 20 Districts, under the Chairpersonship of the District Collectors and 11 Districts have not constituted the District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees.

5.2.2 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.

5.2.3 Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas

No such area has been identified as untouchability prone.

5.2.4 Special Courts

31 designated Special Courts are functioning in the State for speedy trial of cases under the Act.

5.2.5 Publicity

Steps have been taken to organize seminars in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes predominant areas of the State for wide publicity of the

provision of the PCR Act and also for awareness about the fundamental Rights and Human Rights.

5.2.6 Periodic Survey

During the year 2022, no periodic surveys were conducted in the State of Assam.

5.2.7 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2022, 72 inter-caste marriage couples were provided incentive in 31 districts.

5.2.8 Legal Aid

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

5.3. BIHAR

5.3.1 Committees

(i) State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews the 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 2022, 145 meetings in 38 districts, were held.

5.3.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

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

5.3.3 Special Police Stations

40 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.

5.3.4 Identification of untouchability prone areas

No area has been identified as untouchability prone.

5.3.5 Special Court

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

5.3.6 Publicity and awareness generation

The responsibilities of creating publicity/ awareness and keeping harmony in the respective areas have been delegated to Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats. District Welfare Officers have been sensitized.

5.3.7 Periodic survey

No periodic survey has been conducted. However, the PRIs have been authorized to keep harmony in their respective area.

5.4 CHHATTISGARH

5.4.1 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 2022, one meeting of the Committee was held on 25.08.2022.

(ii) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are chaired by the District Collectors. During the year 2022, 97 meetings were held in 28 districts.

5.4.2 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.

5.4.3 Special Police Stations

Special Police Stations are functioning in 27 districts namely Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Mahasumud, Dhamtari, Kabirdham, Gariyaband, Balod, Baloda Bazar, Bemetara, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Janjgir-Champa, Korba, Mungeli, Sarguja, Jashpur, Surajpur, Korea, Balrampur, Bastar, North Bastar (Kanker), South Baster (Dantewada), Kondagaon, Sukma, Narayanpur and Bijapur and 5 District namely Gorela pendra, Khairagadh, Mohla, Shakti, Sarangarh, Manendragarh where special Police Station has not been set up.

5.4.4 Identification of untouchability prone areas

There is no untouchability prone area in the State.

5.4.5 Special Court

Thirteen Special Courts, in the districts of Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Janjgir-Champa, Korba, Sarguja, Jashpur, Balrampur, Mahasamund, Bastar and Mungeli conduct trial of cases under the PCR Act.

5.4.6 Publicity Awareness Generation and Training

During the year 2022, no publicity/awareness programmes were conducted. No police officials and no other officials were sensitized.

5.4.7 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2022, incentive was provided to 551 inter-caste marriage couples.

5.4.8 Legal Aid

A provision for legal aid has been made in the State for members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the year 2022, 128 persons were provided legal aid.

5.4.9 Periodic Survey

Ten periodic surveys were conducted in Durg, Janjgir-Champa and Balrampur districts in the State of Chhattisgarh.

5.5 GOA

5.5.1 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.

5.5.2 Special Courts

District and Session Court at North District and South Districts have been designated as Special Courts in the State of Goa.

5.5.3 Periodic survey

No periodic survey has been conducted. However, review of the cases if any is taken by District Level vigilance & Monitoring Committee and High Power Vigilance & Monitoring Committee.

5.5.4 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2022, the State Government has provided incentive to 18 couples for inter-caste marriage.

5.5.5 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.

5.6 GUJARAT

5.6.1 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.

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 2022, one meeting of State Level Committee was held on 30.06.2022.

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, and District Government Public Prosecutor, Members of Parliament / Members of Legislative Assembly and prominent Social Workers of respective districts. During the year 2022, 140 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 2022, 420 meetings were held.

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, 2022, 20 meetings were held.

5.6.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

A Cell under the overall charge of Additional Director General of Police is functioning with supporting staff to monitor the crimes against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At district level, SC/ST Cells headed by 45 Dy. SPs (SC/ST) with supporting staff to assist and looking after SC/ST work of 36 districts and 4 Police Commissionerates.

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 and Deputy Director is looking after the cell. Three regional vigilance officers are working at Vadodara, Ahmedabad and Rajkot.

5.6.3 Publicity and awareness generation

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 Gujarat Police Academy/training institutes at Krai and at other city/districts in Ahmedabad Rural, Surat City, Rajkot City, Gandhinagar, Vadodara Rural, Dahod Rural, Chhotaudepur, Surat Rural, Dang-Aahva, Rajkot Rural, Surendranagar and Banaskatha Districts. During the year 2022, 13 publicity/awareness programmes were held and 3143 police officials/officers were sensitized.

5.6.4 Special Courts

The Government of Gujarat has specified all Session Courts as Special Courts in each District under Section 15A (2) (iii) of the PCR Act.

5.6.5 Inter-caste Marriages

During the year 2022, incentive was provided to 908 inter-caste marriage couples.

5.7 HARYANA

5.7.1 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.

(ii) District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

At the District level, the Committee functions under the Chairpersonship of the Deputy Commissioner. 56 meetings were held during the year 2022 in 22 districts.

5.7.2 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.

5.7.3 Special Courts

All the first Additional Sessions Judge, in every district in the State have been specified as a Special Court to try offences under the PCR Act.

5.7.4 Identification of untouchability prone areas

There is no untouchability prone area in the State.

5.7.5 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2022, 1456 inter-caste marriage couples were given incentive.

5.7.6 Legal Aid

Legal assistance of Rs.22,000/- per case is provided to members of Scheduled Castes, to defend their cases pertaining to offences of untouchability, mutation of land records, forcible removal of dung-heaps etc. During the year 2022, 20 Scheduled Castes persons availed of legal aid.

5.7.7 Periodic survey

During the year 2022, no periodic survey has been conducted in the State of Haryana.

5.7.8 Awareness generation

During the year 2022, 280 publicity/awareness programmes were organized, 25765 police officers/officials and 2156 others were sensitized.

5.8. HIMACHAL PRADESH

5.8.1 Committees

(i) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

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

(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 2022, such Committees held 29 meetings, in 12 districts.

5.8.2 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.

5.8.3 Identification of untouchability prone areas

There is no untouchability prone area in the State.

5.8.4 Special Courts

All the District & Session Courts have been designated as Special Courts under the Act.

5.8.5 Publicity

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

- (i) Conducted 48 Awareness Camps at District/Sub Division/Tehsil/Block Level and Gram Panchayat 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) Awareness Programmes were also conducted by the Police Department to sensitize the Police Officers.

During the year 2022, 36 police officers and 4854 other officers were sensitized.

5.8.6 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2022, 898 inter-caste marriage couples were given incentive in 12 Districts.

5.8.7 Legal Aid

Legal aid is being provided through the Himachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority. During the year 2022, no legal aid and other facilities were provided to any person.

5.9. JHARKHAND

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 review the 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 2022, such Committees held 46 meetings in 24 Districts.

5.9.2 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.

5.9.3 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, Deogher, Sahebganj, Pakur, Ramgarh and Kunti.

5.9.4 Special Courts

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

5.9.5 Identification of untouchability prone areas

There is no untouchability prone area in the State.

5.9.6 Periodic survey

Three periodic survey were conducted in Lohardaga districts in the State.

5.9.7 Legal Aid

Legal aid is provided to affected members of Scheduled Castes, without any financial limit on their income, under the PCR Act. During the year 2022, 150 persons were provided legal aid.

5.9.8 Publicity

Awareness programmes were conducted from time to time for general public. Hoardings/Pamphlets were displayed in important places. During the year 2022, 19 police officers and 49 other officers were also sensitized about the provisions of the Act.

5.10. KARNATAKA

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 the implementation of the PCR Act. During the year 2022, no 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 2022, 118 meetings were held in 31 districts.

5.10.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

The Civil Rights Enforcement Cell is also functioning since 1975. The Cell designated as the Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement (DCRE), is headed by the 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.

5.10.3 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 Districts where the special courts have not been set up, Session Courts in such districts have been designated as Special Courts.

5.10.4 Identification of Untouchability Areas

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

5.10.5 Periodic survey

During the year 2022, no such periodic surveys were conducted in the State.

5.10.6 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2022, incentive for inter-caste marriage was provided to 3519 inter-caste marriage couples.

5.10.7. Publicity and Sensitization of Officers

During the year 2022, 782 publicity/awareness programmes were conducted. 1597 Police officials and 39467 other officials were also sensitized.

5.10.8 Legal Aid

Free legal aid is provided to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons. During the year 2022, 883 persons were provided legal aid under the Scheme.

5.11. KERALA

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 review the implementation of the PCR Act. During the year 2022, one meeting was held on 13.09.2022 in the State of Kerala.

(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 2022, 50 meetings were held in 14 districts.

5.11.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

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

5.11.3 Special Police Stations

Special Police Stations are functioning in 3 districts in the State, viz. Kasargod, Wayanad and Palakkad.

5.11.4 Special Courts

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

5.11.5 Publicity

During the year 2022, 170 publicity/awareness programmes were conducted and 751 Police officials and 3529 other officials were sensitized.

5.11.6 Identification of Untouchability Areas

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

5.11.7 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2022, incentive for inter-caste marriage was provided to 1587 couples.

5.11.8 Periodic Survey

During the year 2022, 153 surveys were conducted in the districts of Kottayam, Idukki and Kannur.

5.11.9 Legal Aid

Free Legal Aid is provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Act. During the year 2022, 452 persons were provided legal aid in the State of Kerala.

5.12. MADHYA PRADESH

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 review the 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 2022, the Committees held 118 meetings in 52 districts.

5.12.2 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.

5.12.3 Special Police Stations

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

5.12.4 Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas

There is no untouchability prone area in the State.

5.12.5 Special Courts

Special Courts in all Districts are functioning, for trial of cases, under the PCR Act except 2 newly formed Districts having no District Courts.

5.12.6 Publicity and awareness generation

During the year 2022, 101 Seminars, 46 Sadhbhavna Shivirs, 308 Jan jagran Shivirs were organized. 5140 Police officials and 158 other officers were also sensitized.

5.12.7 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2022, incentive for inter-caste marriage was given to 407 couples.

5.12.8 Legal Aid

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

5.13. MAHARASHTRA

5.13.1 Committees

(i) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

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

(ii) District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance Committee headed by the District Magistrate also reviews the implementation of the PCR Act. During the year 2022, the Committees held 378 meetings in 36 districts.

5.13.2 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.

5.13.3 Special Courts

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

5.13.4 Identification of untouchability prone areas

There is no untouchability prone area in the State.

5.13.5 Publicity

During the year 2022, 4448 publicity/awareness programmes were conducted. 12453 Police Officers and 26908 other officials were also sensitized.

5.13.6 Periodic Surveys

During the year 2022, no periodic surveys were conducted in the districts.

5.13.7 Inter-Caste marriages

During the year 2022, 4100 couples were provided incentive for inter-caste marriage under the scheme.

5.13.8 Legal Aid

During the year 2022, 1257 persons were provided legal aid.

5.14. ODISHA

5.14.1 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 2022, 18 meetings were held in 30 districts.

5.14.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell has been set up at the 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.

5.14.3 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.

5.14.4 Identification of untouchability prone areas

20 pockets in 4 districts have been identified as untouchability prone in the State namely Balasore, Boudh, Nuapada, Khordha and Upd-Bhubaneswar (police district).

5.14.5 Publicity

The State Government organized 2 training programmes which were attended by 57 participants. During the year 2022, 10 publicity/awareness programmes were conducted, 18 Police Officers and 62 other officials were also sensitized.

5.14.6 Periodic Surveys

During the year 2022, no periodic survey has been conducted on the working of the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

5.14.7 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2022, incentive was provided to 998 inter-caste marriage couples.

5.14.8 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.

5.15. PUNJAB

5.15.1 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.

5.15.2 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.

5.15.3 Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas

There is no untouchability prone area in the State.

5.15.4 Periodic Surveys

During the year 2022, no periodic survey has been conducted on the working of the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

5.15.5 Special Courts

No Special Court has been set up in the State, as the numbers of cases of untouchability offences are negligible. However, senior most Additional Session Judge has been appointed for the trial of offences under the Act.

5.15.6 Publicity

Seminars at Block/District level were held to highlight provisions of the PCR Act. During the year 2022, such seminars were organized. Training programme modules have been included in the basic course by Punjab Police

Academy for sensitization of Government Officials/Non-Government Organizations.

5.15.7 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. During the year 2022, 2 persons were provided legal aid

5.16. RAJASTHAN

5.16.1 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 2022, total 123 meetings were held in 33 districts.

5.16.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

The Civil Rights Cell has been set up at State Police Head Quarters and is headed by Additional Director General of Police (Civil Rights). This Cell has been entrusted with the task of protection of SC/ST and prevention and detection of commission of offences of untouchability. Besides, 36 SC/ST Cells have also been set up in the 33 districts headed by Deputy Superintendent of Police to deal offences of untouchability.

5.16.3 Special Courts

Out of total 33 Districts of the State, 31 Special Courts have been set up in 31 districts viz. Ajmer, Alwar, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur City, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pall, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sawaimadhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur. In the remaining 2 districts, namely Banswara and Dungarpur, District Courts have been designated as Special Courts for trial of cases under the PCR Act.

5.16.4 Identification of untouchability prone areas

There is no untouchability prone area in the State.

5.16.5 Publicity

Under the publicity and awareness programme, basic training, promotion cadre course and specialized courses were conducted. During the year 2022, 7158 police officials have been sensitized.

5.16.6 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2022, total 610 inter-caste marriage couples were provided incentive.

5.16.7 Legal Aid

During the year 2022, legal aid was provided to 170 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

5.17. SIKKIM

5.17.1 Committee

(i) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee wherever required reviews the implementation of the 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.

5.17.2 Inter-Caste Marriage

During the financial year 2022-23, 16 inter- caste marriage couples were provided incentive.

5.17.3 Special Courts

District and Session Courts have been designated as Special Courts under the PCR Act.

5.17.4 Identification of untouchability prone areas

There is no untouchability prone area in the State.

5.17.5 Publicity

Awareness programmes, training seminar and workshops were conducted during the year 2022 in all the districts.

5.17.6 Legal Aid

Sikkim Legal Services Authority provides free legal aid to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the year 2022, no case was reported under the PCR Act and no one has availed free legal aid.

5.18. TAMIL NADU

5.18.1 Committees

(i) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister have been reconstituted to review implementation of the PCR Act. During the year 2022, one meeting of the Committee was held on 12.4.2022.

(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 2022, 130 meetings of such Committee were held in 37 Districts and 1 Commissionerate.

5.18.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

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

The PCR Act is enforced through Social Justice and Human Rights Units located at each of 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.

5.18.3 Special Courts

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

5.18.4 Publicity and Awareness Generation

During the year 2022, 988 awareness programmes on sensitization of the Act were conducted in the State of Tamil Nadu.

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

5.18.5 Inter-caste Marriages

During the year 2022, total 2217 inter-caste marriage couples were given incentive.

5.18.6 Legal Aid

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

5.19. TELANGANA

5.19.1 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.

(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 2022, 72 meetings of such Committees were held in 33 districts.

5.19.2 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 30 Police Units in the State i.e. 9 Commissionerates, 20 Police Districts 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.

5.19.3 Special Courts

Ten Special Courts for trial of offences under the PCR Act, 1955 are functioning in the State.

5.19.4 Identification of untouchability prone areas

There is no untouchability prone area in the State.

5.19.5 Publicity

During the year 2022, 4115 publicity/awareness programmes were conducted and 9068 police officials and 161010 other officials were sensitized.

5.19.6 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2022, 704 inter-caste marriage couples were provided incentive in 33 districts.

5.19.7 Legal Aid

Free legal aid is provided to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the year 2022, nonpersons were provided legal aid.

5.20. TRIPURA

5.20.1 Committees

(i) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

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

(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.

5.20.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

The SC and ST Protection Cell has been functioning in the State of Tripura.

5.20.3 Special Courts

All the District and Session Judge/Courts have been designated as Special Courts under the PCR Act.

5.20.4 Identification of untouchability Prone Areas

There is no specific untouchability prone area in the State.

5.20.5 Publicity

During the year 2022, 35 Publicity/Awareness programme were conducted and 10 police officials and 24 other officials were sensitized

5.20.6 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2022, 3 inter-caste marriage couples were provided incentive in 8 districts.

5.20.7 Legal Aid

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

5.21. UTTAR PRADESH

5.21.1 Committees

(i) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee have been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister to review 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 2022, 143 meetings of such Committees were held in 75 districts.

5.21.2 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.

5.21.3 Special Court

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

5.21.4 Publicity

Awareness Programmes and Workshops were organized for spreading awareness about the provisions of the PCR Act, in different districts. Posters and booklets were also distributed in these districts. During the year 2022, 44371 police officers were sensitized.

5.21.5 Legal Aid

The concerned District authorities provide free legal aid in all districts of the State. During the year 2022, no person was provided such legal aid.

5.22. UTTARAKHAND

5.22.1 Committees

(i) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

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

(ii) 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. During the year 2022, 14 meetings of such Committees were held in 13 districts.

5.22.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

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

5.22.3 Special Courts

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

5.22.4 Legal Aid

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

5.22.5 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2022, 60 inter-caste marriage couples were provided incentive amount.

5.23. WEST BENGAL

5.23.1 Committees

(i) State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee is functioning under the chairpersonship of the Chief Minister. During the year 2022, one meeting of such Committees was held in the State.

(ii) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

At district level, District Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are functioning. During the year 2022, 39 meetings of such Committees were held in the State.

5.23.2 State level SC/ST Protection Cell

A Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell have 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.

5.23.3 Special Courts

The First Additional Session Court has been designated as a Special Court in 23 districts to try offences under the PCR Act.

5.23.4 Identification of untouchability prone areas

There is no untouchability prone area in the State.

5.23.5 Legal Aid

No legal aid has been provided to any victim in the State of West Bengal.

5.23.6 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2022, 334 inter-caste marriage couples were provided incentive.

5.23.7 Publicity

During the year 2022, 42 sensitization camps were organized covering the maximum number of Districts and 547 Police Officers and 5400 other officials were sensitized.

5.24. ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

No Caste has been specified as a Scheduled Caste in relation to the UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the practice of untouchability is non-existent in the UT. Therefore, the requisite information may be treated as 'NIL'.

5.25. CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION

5.25.1 State level SC/ST Protection Cell

A SC/ST Protection Cell has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Director General of Police, UT of Chandigarh Administration and a PCR Cell is working, under the Director, Social Welfare, Chandigarh Administration.

5.25.2 Special Courts

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

5.25.3 Identification of untouchability prone areas

There is no untouchability prone area in the UT of Chandigarh Administration.

5.25.4 Publicity

Social Welfare Department, UT of Chandigarh organized awareness programme/publicity among masses about various schemes of the Department including various provisions of the PCR Act and police Department organizes training programs to sensitize the police officers. During the year 2022, 28 camps were organized in UT of Chandigarh.

5.25.5 Periodic survey

No survey has been conducted in Union Territory of Chandigarh Administration.

5.25.6 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the financial year 2022-23, 65 inter-caste marriage couples were given incentive.

5.25.7 Legal Aid

The State Legal Services Authority provided free legal aid to members of Scheduled Castes, in UT of Chandigarh Administration.

5.26. DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU

5.26.1 SC & ST Protection Cell

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

5.26.2 Special Courts

The District and Session Court of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Principal District and Session Court of Daman have been designated as a special Court for trial of cases under the PCR Act.

5.26.3 Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas

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

5.26.4 Publicity

Banners and hoardings have been displayed in the public places as per the provisions of the PCR Act. The police personnel of all ranks were sensitized. The subject matter of the PCR Act is included in Refresher Training Courses and training is imparted to the Police staff.

5.27. DELHI

5.27.1 Committee

(i) State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee have been constituted. During the year 2022, 6 meetings of such Committee were held in the State.

(ii) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been constituted in all Districts. During the year 2022, 10 meetings of such Committees were held in 11 districts.

5.27.2 State level SC/ST Protection Cell

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

5.27.3 Special Courts

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

5.27.4 Awareness

During the year 2022, 30 publicity/awareness programmes were conducted and 1516 police officials were sensitized.

5.27.5 Legal aid

Free legal aid is provided to the members of Scheduled Castes irrespective of his/her income under the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987.

5.28. JAMMU & KASHMIR

5.28.1 Committee

(i) UT level High Power Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A Union Territory (UT) level High Power Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the PCR Act.

(ii) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in the UT of Jammu & Kashmir. During the year 2022, 23 meetings of such Committees were held in the State.

5.28.2 SC/ST Protection Cell

"Special Cell" for dealing with the cases of the PCR Act has been set up under the Charge of Deputy Superintendent of Police(Dy.S.P.) at Headquarters.

5.28.3 Special Courts

The Court of Principal District and Sessions Judge of each District have been designated as special Courts for trial of cases under the PCR Act.

5.28.4 Publicity

During the year 2022, 7 workshop/sensitization training programmes were organized and 61 Police Officers and 140 other officials were sensitized.

5.28.5 Legal aid

Free legal aid is provided through the Jammu & Kashmir Legal Services Authority to the members of all weaker sections of the society including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the year 2022 legal aid has been provided to 572 Scheduled Castes and 433 Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries.

5.29. LADAKH

5.29.1 Committees

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

Union Territory Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted under Chairmanship of Hon'ble Lt. Governor to review implementation of the PCR Act.

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of Deputy Commissioner 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 constituted in the Union Territory of Ladakh.

5.29.3 Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas

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

5.30. PUDUCHERRY

5.30.1 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 28.06.2022, under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister. During the year 2022, no meeting of the Committee was held.

(ii) District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

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

5.30.2 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 (C &I) and Director 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.

5.30.3 Special Courts

The Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate has been designated as a Special Court for the trial of cases 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.

5.30.4 Identification of untouchability prone areas

There is no untouchability prone area in the UT of Puducherry. However preventive measures are being continued in all the villages of Puducherry region where SC/ST people are residing.

5.30.5 Inter-Caste Marriages

During the year 2022, 329 inter-caste marriage couples were provided incentives.

5.30.6 Legal Aid

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

5.30.7 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.

5.30.8 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.

During the year 2022, no public awareness programme was conducted by the Adi - Dravidar Welfare Department.

5.30.9 Periodic survey,

No periodic survey was conducted during the year 2022.

5.31. OTHER STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

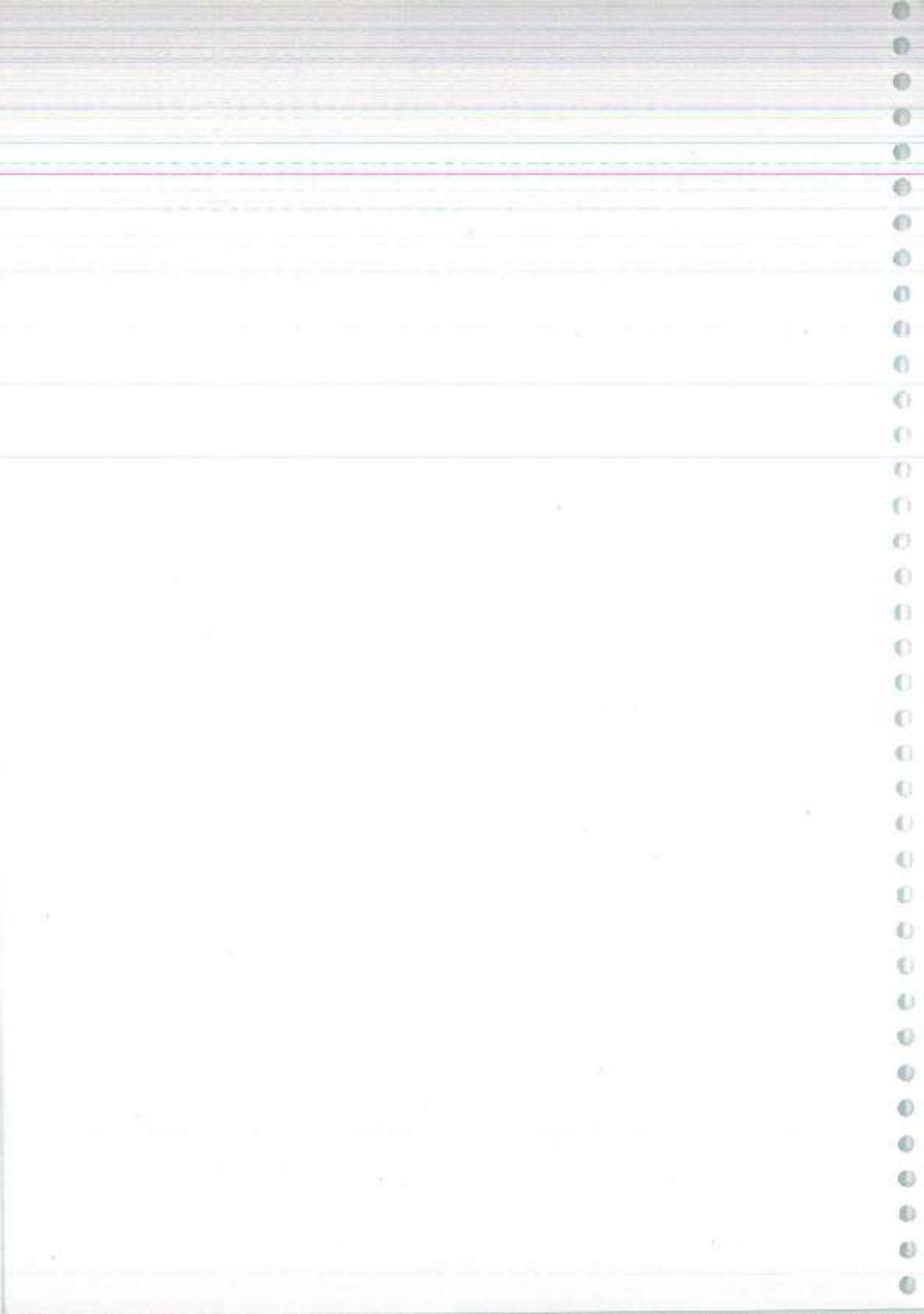
(i) The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Union Territory of Lakshadweep have reported 'NIL' information.

(ii) Despite several reminders, the material towards the annual report for the year 2022 was not received from the States of Manipur.

STATISTICAL CASES OFFENCES OF UNTOUCHABILITY AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 DURING THE YEAR 2022

S. No.	State / UT	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2022	Cases re-opened for investigation	Number of cases with police during 2022 including B.F.	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	Cases investigated u/s 157(1) (b) of Cr. P.C.	Cases transferred to other State/Agency	Final Report (viz. False Fact/Law, True but insufficient evidence etc during the year)	Number of cases charged in courts	Cases quashed/stayed by the court at investigation stage	Number of cases pending with police at the end of 2022
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Karnataka	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
12.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Maharashtra	6	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Meizalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Tamil Nadu	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
33.	Tamil Nadu	10	5	0	15	0	0	0	1	3	0	11
34.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Tamil Nadu	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total		36	13	0	49	0	0	1	3	12	0	33

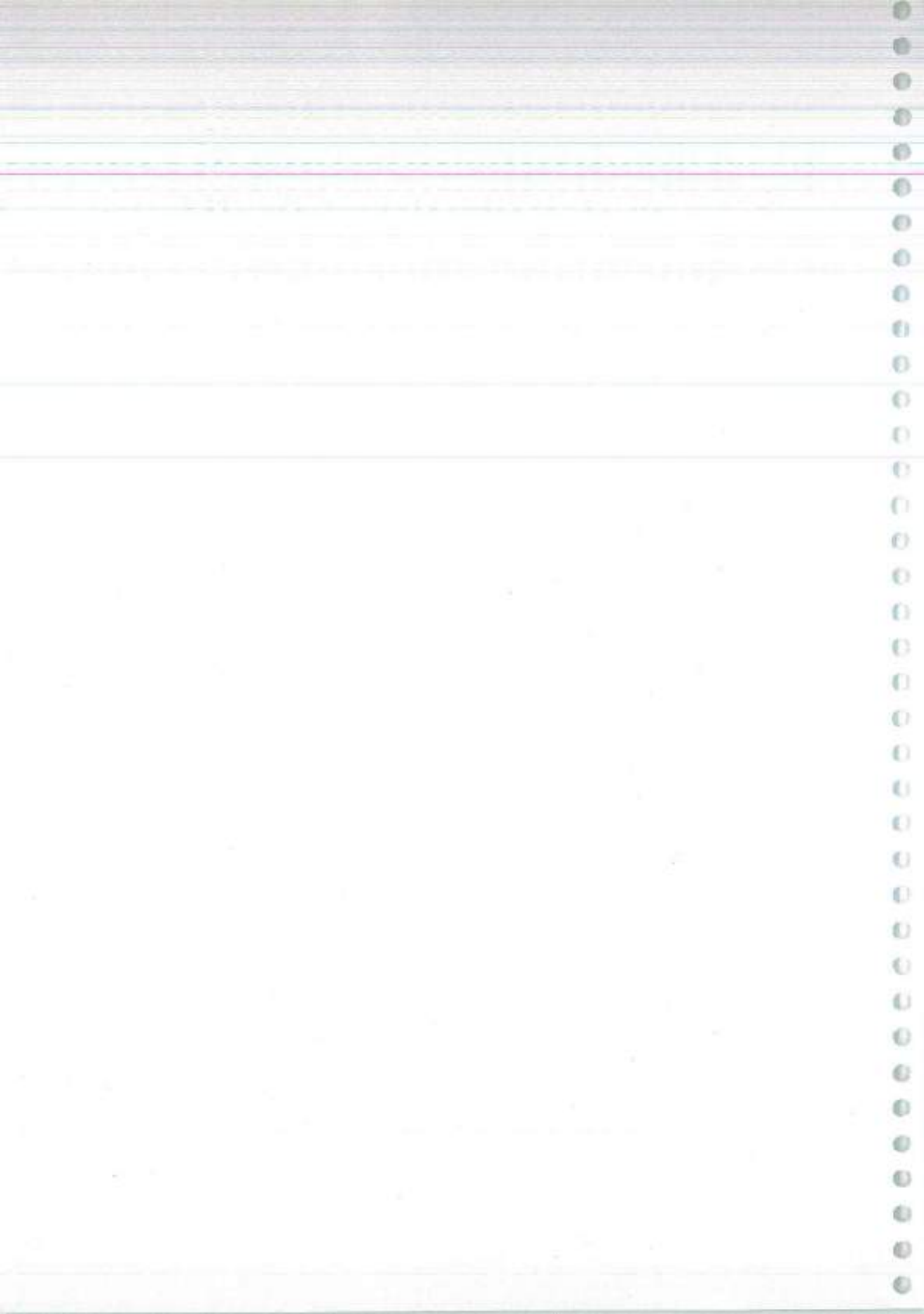
Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.



STATEWISE CASES OFFENCES OF UNTOUCHABILITY AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 DURING THE YEAR 2022

S. No.	State / UT	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2022	Cases Re-opened for investigation	Number of cases with police during 2022 including B.F.	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	Cases investigated u/s 15(1) (b) of C.R.P.C.	Cases transferred to other State/ Agency	Final Report (viz. Mistake of Fact/Law, True but insufficient evidence etc. during the year)	Number of cases charge sheeted in courts	Cases quashed/stay order by the court at investigation stage	Number of cases pending with police at the end of 2022
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

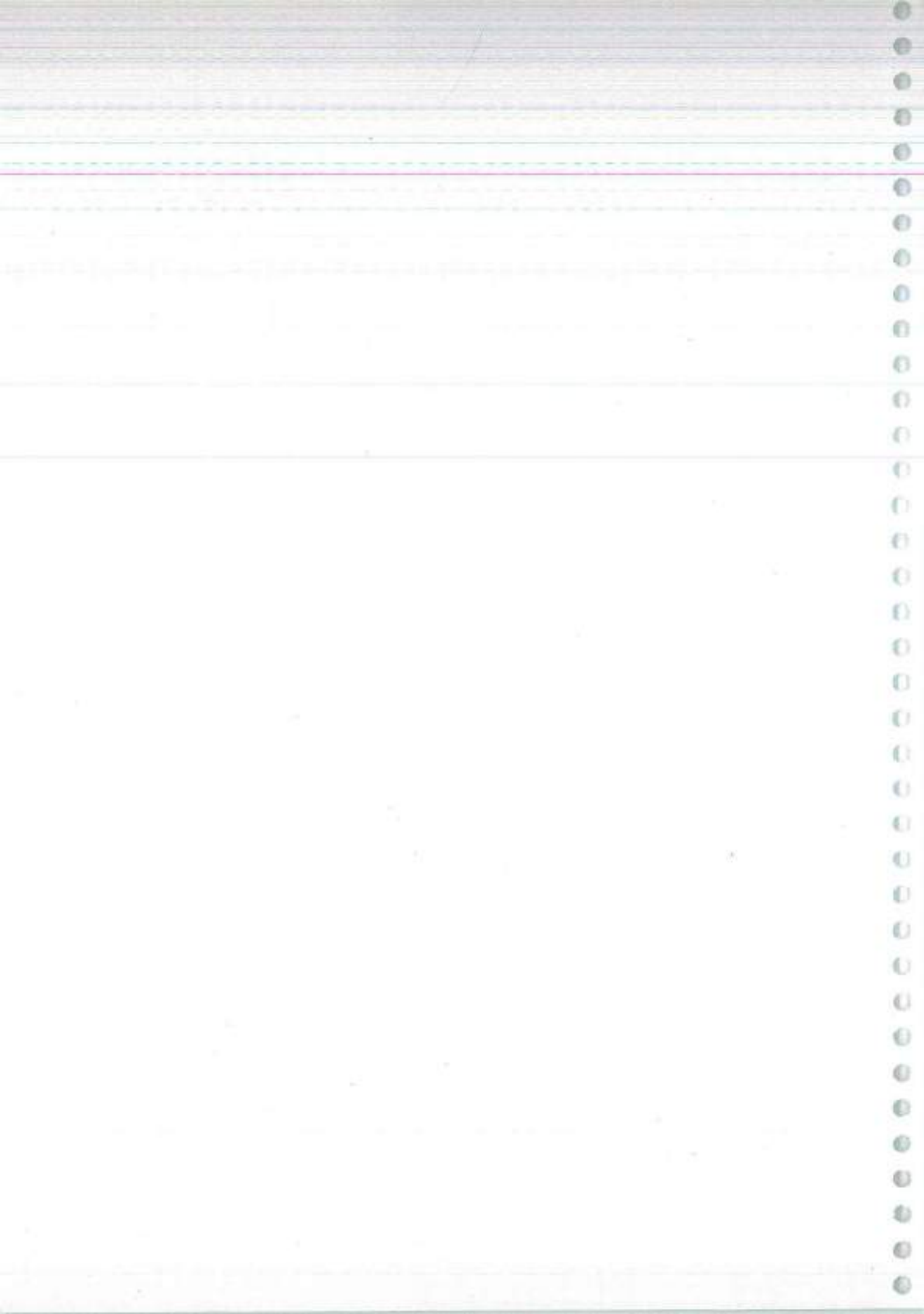
Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.



STATEWISE CASES OF UNTOUCHABILITY AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES WITH COURTS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING THE YEAR 2022

S. No.	State/UT	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases received for trial during the year	Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2022	Cases disposed off without trial	Number of cases in which		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2022
						Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	0	9	0	0	0	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	71	0	71	0	0	0	71
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
7.	Gujarat	102	0	102	0	0	0	102
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21	0	21	0	0	1	20
10.	Jharkhand	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
11.	Karnataka	35	2	37	0	0	13	24
12.	Kerala	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7	0	7	0	0	0	7
14.	Maharashtra	175	0	175	0	0	11	164
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nepal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	4	0	4	0	0	0	4
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	4	1	5	0	0	0	5
24.	Telangana	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	709	0	709	0	0	0	709
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli & Daman Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Delhi	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
33.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	3	7	0	0	0	7
34.	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	25	6	31	0	0	0	31
Total		1174	12	1186	0	0	25	1161

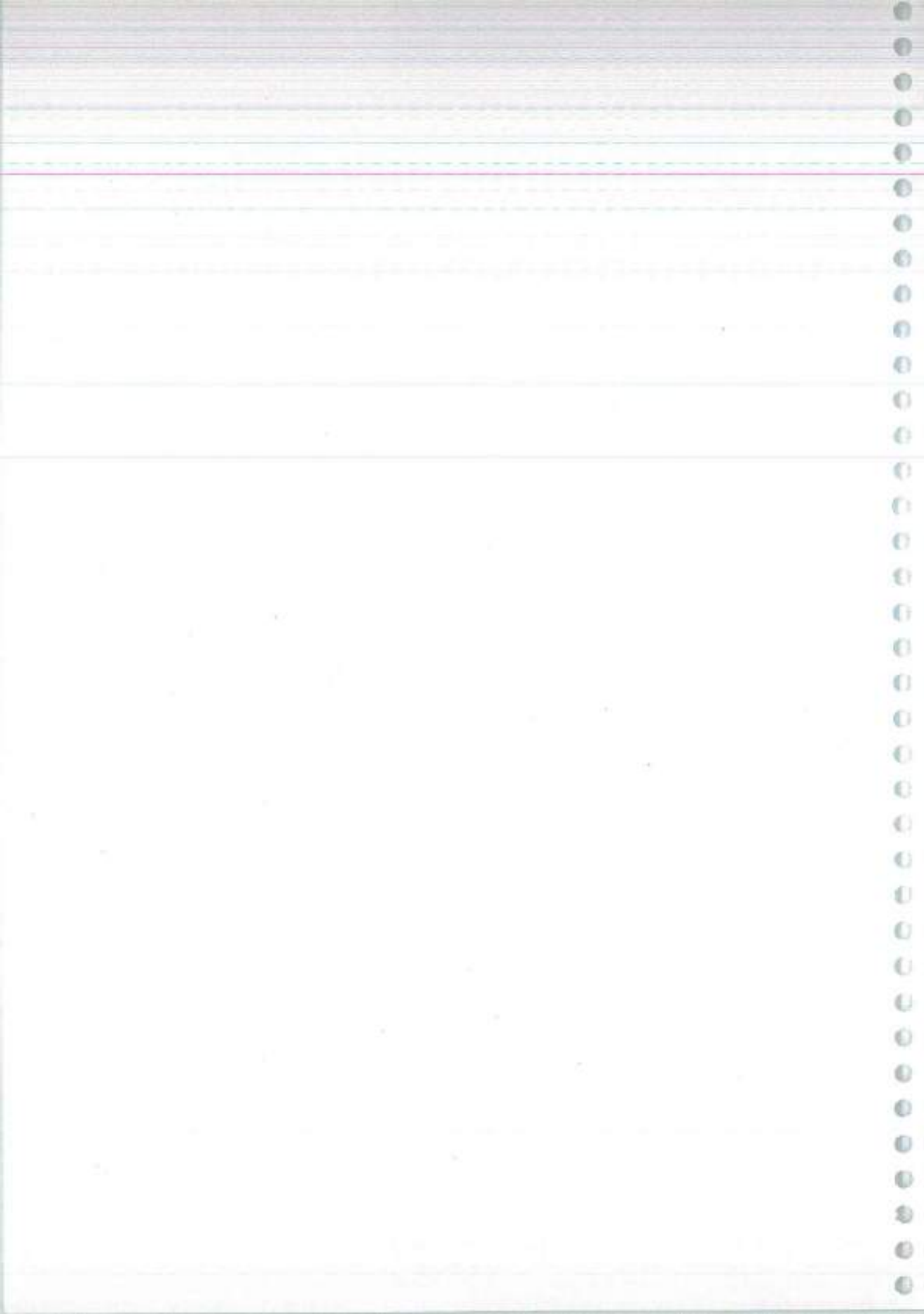
Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi



STATEWISE CASES OF UNTOUCHABILITY AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES WITH COURTS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING THE YEAR 2022

S. No.	State/UT	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases received for trial during the year	Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2022	Cases disposed of without trial	Number of cases in which		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2022
						Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	2	0	0	0	1
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
7.	Gujarat	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
11.	Karnataka	42	0	42	0	0	0	39
12.	Kerala	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Maharashtra	35	0	35	0	1	0	34
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	A & N Islands	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli & Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	87	0	87	0	1	5	81

Source: National Crime Records 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 2022-23,**

(Rs.in lakhs)

S. No.	State/UT	Central assistance released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1183.27
2.	Bihar	4489.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	1010.97
4.	Gujarat	424.70
5.	Haryana	2981.56
6.	Himachal Pradesh	357.25
7.	Karnataka	3098.51
8.	Kerala	240.84
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3182.23
10.	Maharashtra	1283.04
11.	Odisha	2145.82
12.	Rajasthan	6586.54
13.	Tamil Nadu	1788.09
14.	Telangana	936.47
15.	Uttar Pradesh	9153.75
16.	West Bengal	23.94
17.	Chandigarh	170.50
18.	Delhi	40.52
19.	Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	15.00
20.	Puducherry	33.95
21.	National Helpline for Atrocities (NHA)	124.78
	TOTAL	39270.73

