

REPORT

u/s 15 A (4)

OF

**THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL
RIGHTS ACT, 1955**

FOR THE YEAR 2008



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY 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 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". Rules under this Act, viz, “The Protection of Civil Rights Rules, 1977” 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 Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, 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 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 ACT

Responsibility for implementation of the Act primarily lies with State Governments 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 Act is allocated as under: -

Ministry of Home Affairs

Criminal offences against members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, including those under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, (in so far as it relates to Scheduled Castes) excluding the administration of criminal justice in regard to offences under the Act.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, (in so far as it relates to Scheduled Tribes) excluding the administration of criminal justice in regard to offences under the Act.

1.5 REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955

Section 15 A of the 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 2008 is being placed on the Table of both Houses of Parliament in pursuance of sub-section (4) of the above Section 15A.

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 Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, 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 Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and UT Administrations of Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, and Puducherry have reported that they are providing legal aid.

2.2 Special Courts

Section 15A(2)(iii) of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, provides for setting up of special courts for trial of offences under the Act.

In Andhra Pradesh, 22 Mobile Courts are functioning in 22 districts, to conduct trial of offences under the Act. In Tamil Nadu, four Special Courts at Madurai, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirapally, take up trial of cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. Besides this, fourteen designated courts also try offences under the Act. In Tripura, the first class Judicial Magistrates have been empowered to hold special courts for the trial of offences under the Act. In Uttar Pradesh, in each district, the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate / Judicial Magistrate has been designated as a Special Court for trial of offences under the Act. Government of Kerala has specified District Courts as Special Courts to try the offences under the Act. Chandigarh Administration has specified the Court of Additional Session Judge as a Special Court to try the offences under the Act in Chandigarh. Government of Puducherry has designated the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate 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 the offences under the Act.

2.3 Committees at appropriate levels

Section 15A(2)(ii) of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, 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 action under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and UT Administrations of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Daman & Diu have reported having constituted these Committees.

2.4 Special Police Stations

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

S.No.	Name of States	No. of Spl. Police Stations	Name of District
1.	Bihar	9	Nalanda, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Gaya, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, and Munger
2.	Chhattisgarh	12	Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgoan, Jagadalpur, Dantewada, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Surguja, Surajpur, Kabirdham, Mahasumud and Jajgirchapa.
3.	Madhya Pradesh	48	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 and Anuppur.
	Total	69	

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 provided towards incentive for inter-caste marriages where one of the spouses belongs to a Scheduled Caste. The incentive amount varies between Rs. 5,000/- in West Bengal to Rs. 100,000/- in Goa. States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry have reported that they are providing incentive for inter-caste marriages. States/Union Territories wise details of incentive amount provided to inter-caste marriage couples are at **Annexure-I**.

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 Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, 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 2008.

3.1 Registration of offences under the PCR Act.

This chapter gives statistical data on offences registered under the Act in 2008. Source of all data given herein 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 2006-2008.

The following table indicates the comparative data in regard to registration of cases under the Act, their pendency in Courts and conviction rate for the three years 2006, 2007 and 2008.

S.No.	Item	2006	2007	2008
1.	Number of cases registered with Police during the year	454	211	254
2.	Percentage of cases pending in Court	80.2	66.5	80.7
3.	Percentage of decided cases ending in conviction	14.1	14.3	11.2

3.3 State wise registration of offences of untouchability in 2008

State-wise details of cases registered during 2008 under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 as per the information furnished by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, are given in Table 3.1 below. In the table, States and UTs have been arranged in descending order of the total number of untouchability cases registered in 2008.

TABLE NO. 3.1

STATE-WISE CASES REGISTERED DURING 2008 UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955.

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Cases Reported during 2008 involving		Total
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	
1	2	3	4	5
	States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	123	5	128
2.	Uttar Pradesh	49	0	49
3.	Maharashtra	20	0	20
4.	Karnataka	18	0	18
5.	Gujarat	3	1	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	0	3
7.	Tamil Nadu	3	0	3
8.	Haryana	2	0	2
	Union Territory			
9.	Puducherry	27	0	27
	TOTAL	248	6	254

Note: No case was registered in 26 States/UTs viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi and Lakshadweep.

3.4 State-wise Progress of Investigation of Cases by the Police in 2008

Progress of investigation of cases by the police under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 during the year 2008 is given in table 3.2.

TABLE NO. 3.2

Investigation done by Police during 2008 of Cases 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	302	17	-	-
2.	Number of cases in which charge sheet filed in the courts	145	2	48.0	11.8
3.	Number of cases closed after investigation	80	10	26.5	58.8
4.	Number of cases pending with the police at the end of the year.	77	5	25.5	29.4

The State-wise registration of cases and action taken by the Police under Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, are at **Annexure –II (A & B)**.

From the above, it is seen that 48 % of the cases relating to Scheduled Castes were chargesheeted during the year and 26.5% cases were closed after investigation. Similarly, 11.8 % of the cases relating to Scheduled Tribes were chargesheeted during the year and 58.8 % cases were closed after investigation.

3.5 State-wise Progress of Disposal of cases by Courts in 2008

The details in regard to disposal of cases by Courts under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 during 2008, are given in table 3.3.

TABLE-3.3

Disposal of Cases by Courts during 2008 under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

S. No.	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage of total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.	1876	111	-	-
2.	Number of cases disposed of by Courts	430	62	22.9	55.9

(a)	Number of cases ending in conviction	55	0	12.8	0
(b)	Number of cases ending in acquittal	375	62	87.2	100
3.	Number of cases compounded or withdrawn	6	4	0.3	3.6
4.	Number of cases pending with Courts	1440	45	76.8	40.5

From the above, it is seen that 22.9% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Castes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 12.8% ended in conviction. Likewise 55.9% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Tribes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which none ended in conviction. The State and Union Territory wise as well as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes wise details are given at **Annexure - III (A & B)**.

CHAPTER

4

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

4.1. MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & 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 Act is implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. With a view to ensure its effective implementation by them, central assistance is provided to them 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, for 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) Cash incentive for Inter-Caste Marriages.
- (v) Awareness generation.

The funding pattern of the Scheme is as 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 UT Administrations receive 100% central assistance. A total of Rs. 43.1 crore was given to 19 States and 4 UTs during 2008-09, State/UT wise details of which are given at **Annexure-IV.**

The BE, RE and Expenditure under the Scheme during 2008-2009 were as under:-

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount (Rs. in crores)</u>
1. BE	44.0
2. RE	44.0
3. Expenditure	43.1

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 (Year 2006-2007) 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 Protection of Civil rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was set up under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment vide Office Memorandum No. 111012/1/2005-PCR (DESK), dated 29.03.2006. The composition of the Committee is given below: -

1.	Minister, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Chairperson
2.	Minister, Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Special Invitee
3.	Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Member
4.	Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs	Member
5.	Secretary, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice	Member
6.	Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Member
7.	Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Castes	Member
8.	Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes	Member
9.	Joint Secretary, (In charge of National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs)	Member

10.	Two non-official representatives from amongst Scheduled Castes	Member
11.	One non-official representative from amongst Scheduled Tribes	Member
12.	Joint Secretary (SCD), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Member-Secretary

A copy of Office Memorandum No. 111012/1/2005-PCR (DESK), dated 29.03.2006 is enclosed at **Annexure- V**.

The Committee held six meetings from 2006 to 2008, of which three meetings were held during 2008. Details are given in the table below:-

Meeting	Date	Place	Participating States/UTs
First	18.09.2006	New Delhi	None (Internal Meeting of the Committee)
Second	15.01.2007	Jaipur	Assam, Bihar, Haryana and Rajasthan.
Third	11.08.2007	Mumbai	Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra.
Fourth	28.01.2008	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Union Territories of Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Fifth	14.03.2008	Chandigarh	Jammu and Kashmir (PCR Act only), Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and National Capital Territory of Delhi.
Sixth	30.05.2008	Agartala	West Bengal, Orissa, Tripura and Manipur.

4.1.3 MEETING OF SECRETARIES OF SOCIAL WELFARE / SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS OF STATES /UTS.

Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was *inter-alia* reviewed in the meeting of the Secretaries of Social Welfare/Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Development Department of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, which was held on 16-17 October, 2008, in New Delhi.

4.1.4 RADIO PROGRAMME

A programme on the theme of National Award for outstanding fieldwork in the area of eradicating untouchability and in combating offences of atrocities under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was broadcast on 2.3.2008, under the series sponsored by the Ministry called, “Sanwanti Jayein Jivan Ki Rahen”.

4.2 MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE (DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS)

LEGAL AID

Article 39A of the Constitution of India provides for free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of the Society and ensures justice for all. Articles 14 and 22 (1) of the Constitution also makes it obligatory for the State to ensure equality before law and a legal system which promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity to all. In 1987, the Legal Services Authority Act was enacted by the Parliament, which came into force on 9th November, 1995 with an object to establish a nationwide uniform network for providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the Society on the basis of equal opportunity. Members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are entitled to get Free Legal Services under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

Free Legal Services under the above Act include:

- (1) Rendering of any service in the conduct of any case or other legal proceedings before any court/authority/tribunal and giving advice on any legal matter;
- (2) Providing Advocates in legal proceedings;
- (3) Obtaining and supply of certified copies of orders and other documents in legal proceedings;
- (4) Preparation of appeal, paperbook including printing and translation of documents in legal proceedings.

31,605 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and 21,136 persons to Scheduled Tribes were benefited through Legal Aid and Advice in the year 2008 under the provisions of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

4.3. MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

The offences of atrocities against Scheduled Castes tend to be an extreme manifestation of caste based hatred and untouchability. 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: -

4.3.1 ALL INDIA RADIO (AIR)

All India Radio (AIR) Stations have been giving regular publicity to programme on issues concerning 'Eradication of Untouchability'.

4.3.2 SONG & DRAMA DIVISION

The Song & Drama Division has been utilizing folk and traditional forms to educate people on issues of national importance amongst people in different remote places including minority concentrated and backward areas. The efforts were also made to raise awareness about removal of Untouchability, especially targeting rural and semi-urban populace. The programmes are composite in nature wherein the themes of inter-caste marriage, communal harmony are woven into almost all programmes being presented by the Division.

CHAPTER 5

MEASURES TAKEN BY STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS

5.1. ANDHRA PRADESH

5.1.1 Committees

State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee is functioning.

District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

The District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are also functioning in all 23 Districts under the Chairpersonship of the District Collectors.

5.1.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

A separate PCR Cell was formed in 1976, in the Office of Additional Director General of Police (CID). The objective of the Special Cell in the CID Branch was to ensure prompt investigation and disposal of cases of offences of untouchability.

5.1.3 Special Courts

Andhra Pradesh Government started Special Mobile Courts for dealing with the offences under the Act in the State in the year 1978. 22 Special Mobile Magistrate Courts are functioning in 22 districts. These Courts were provided with a Mobile van to tour in the districts and to conduct trial of offences of untouchability under the Act.

5.1.4 Publicity

In order to curb the evil practice of untouchability and create awareness among the general public, circulars, pamphlets and media campaign through All India Radio and other measures were taken.

All Mandal Level officials, non-official representatives of the Endowment Department, NGOs and Sub Inspector of Police visit one village in a week in every Mandal on a fixed day and interact with all people in the village to convince and persuade upper caste people against evil practice of untouchability.

The District Collectors have also been requested to prepare a monthly action plan for the visit of the teams to the villages every week and also involve all elected representatives, Sarpanchs, Ward Members and villagers in the programme. They have also been requested to tackle the issues in a persuasive and congenial atmosphere and also give wide publicity about the visits.

30th of every month (28th in February) is celebrated as Civil Rights Day in one village in each Mandal. All officials and non-officials are associated with the programme on that day. Cultural programme like dramas, “burrakathas” on the theme of eradication of untouchability are conducted. Pamphlets and other publicity material are used for educating people on the evil practice of untouchability and the need to treat the dalits are equal.

5.1.5 Inter-Caste Marriages

An amount of Rs. 10,000/- per couple is provided as an incentive to inter- caste married couples, of which one of the spouses belongs to Scheduled Castes. During the year 2008-2009, an amount of Rs. 126.57 lakh was incurred on 1225 inter-caste married couples for providing incentive amount.

5.2. ASSAM

5.2.1 Committees

State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee has been constituted to review the implementation of the provisions of the Act.

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.

5.2.3 Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas

There is no instance of practice of untouchability, therefore, no area has been identified as untouchability prone.

5.2.4 Special Courts

18 Special Courts have been functioning in all districts.

5.2.5 Publicity

An awareness programme was organized by displaying, at prominent places, the provisions of the PCR Act for generating awareness amongst all.

5.2.6 Inter-Caste Marriages

To encourage such marriages where one of the spouse is a member of a Scheduled Caste and other from general community, an incentive amount is provided. During the year, an expenditure of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was incurred on 100 couples.

5.2.7 Legal Aid

Free legal aid is given to deserving Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families through Sub Divisional Level Legal Aid Committee

5.3. BIHAR

5.3.1 Committees

State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee had been reconstituted under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister to review the implementation of the Act.

District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

At District Level, Committees function under the Chairpersonship of District Collector.

5.3.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

At State level, a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cell is functioning under supervision of the Inspector General of Police (CID), at Headquarters

5.3.3 Special Police Stations

At the State level, a Police Station for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is functioning in the CID Headquarters at Patna, which has jurisdiction all over the State. In addition, 9 Police Stations also function in the district headquarters of Nalanda, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Gaya, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Bhagalpur and Munger, with specified jurisdictions.

5.3.4 Special Court

Special Courts have been set up under the PoA Act, deal with the cases of trial of offences under the PCR Act also. No special courts have been set up separately for trial of offences under the PCR Act.

5.3.5 Publicity

For creating awareness amongst the public, the task has been entrusted to Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samities and Village Panchayats, as per three tier Panchayati Raj System.

5.4 CHHATTISGARH

5.4.1 Committees

State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

The State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee is chaired by the Chief Minister, to review the implementation of the Act.

District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are chaired by the District Collectors.

5.4.2 Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas

Provisions of the Act are effectively implemented. No area has been identified as untouchability prone.

5.4.3 Special Court

Six Special Courts set up under the PoA Act also deal with the cases under the PCR Act.

5.4.4 Publicity Awareness Generation and Training

Publicity was given through Police Stations by displaying pamphlets, posters and banners etc.

Training about the provisions of Act was given to officers/employees who are working as well as to newly appointed officers/employees, through Chhattisgarh Administrative Academy, Police Training School and Chhattisgarh State Training Institute, Manora, Raipur. In addition, a letter was also addressed to the Chhattisgarh Public Service Commission, requesting to include questions relating the provision of PCR Act for preliminary and main examination. .

5.4.5 Inter-Caste Marriages

An incentive amount of Rs. 6000/- and a gold medal to a couple is provided for promoting such inter-caste marriages where one of them is a member of a Scheduled Caste.

5.4.6 Legal Aid

A provision for legal aid has been made in the State. No case under the Act was received during the year

5.5. GOA

5.5.1 Committees

State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

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

District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees is functioning under the Chairpersonship of the District Collector and District Magistrate, North Goa and South Goa to review of the cases of untouchability under the Act.

5.5.2 Inter-Caste Marriages

State Government is providing incentives for inter caste marriages. During the year, an expenditure of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was incurred on 6 couples.

5.5.3 Legal Aid

Free Legal Aid is provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes without any economic criteria.

5.6. GUJARAT

5.6.1 Committees

A. High Level Committee

A High Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the Act. The State Finance, Revenue and Social Welfare Ministers, some Members of Parliament and State Legislatures as well as Senior Government officers are Members of this Committee. A meeting of the Committee was held on 02.09.2008.

B. State Level Committee

A State Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Principal 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. In the year 2008, meetings of State Level Committee were held on 18.01.2008, 21.5.2008 and 26.11.2008.

C. District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

At District level, a District Level Vigilance Committee under the Chairpersonship of District Collector of respective District is functioning to conduct quarterly review of implementation of the 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 2008, 100 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.

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 Act.

5.6.2 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 SCs and STs.

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.

5.6.3 Publicity

During the year 2008, 3 Seminars, 25 District level Workshops and 223 Taluka level Shibirs for removal of untouchability were arranged. For wide publicity of the Act, printed booklets, both in Gujarati and English, were circulated among the authorities/non-officials and village panchayat, social workers and voluntary organizations.

5.6.4 Inter-Caste Marriages

An incentive of Rs. 50,000/- is provided (Rs. 25,000/- in the form of National Saving Certificate and Rs. 25,000/- in cash for purchase of household kit) for the marriages between non-Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Castes. During the year, an expenditure of Rs. 153.00 lakhs was incurred on 306 couples.

5.6.5 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.

5.7. HARYANA

5.7.1 Committees

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 Act.

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

At District level, Committees under the Chairpersonship of Deputy Commissioners are also functioning.

5.7.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

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

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

5.7.3 Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas

No area has been identified as untouchability prone.

5.7.4 Inter-Caste Marriages

An incentive amount of Rs.25,000/- (40% in cash and 60% in the form of fixed deposit for six years in the joint account) is provided to an inter-caste marriage couple, where one of the spouse belongs to a Scheduled Caste. During the calendar year 2008, an expenditure of Rs.50.75 lakhs was incurred for the benefit of 103 such couples.

5.7.5 Legal Aid

Assistance for legal aid is provided 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. There is no income ceiling to avail of the legal aid. During the calendar year 2008, an amount of Rs. 11,500/- was utilized benefiting 23 persons.

5.7.6 Award to Panchayats

The Village Panchayats are provided grant of Rs. 50000/- as an encouragement and recognition of their work, inter-alia, relating to eradication of untouchability. During the calendar year 2008, an expenditure of Rs.17.50 lakhs was incurred on 35 such Panchayats.

5.8. HIMACHAL PRADESH

5.8.1 Committees

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

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

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

The District Level Committees have also been functioning under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate in each District.

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 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 monitor offences of untouchability, under the Act.

5.8.3 Publicity

Awareness generation of the Act is conducted in the SC/ST concentrated areas. Pamphlets on provisions of the PCR Act were distributed among the general public. At the district level, workshops were organized in which members of Zilla Parishad, District officials and police personnels participated. During the year 2008-09, at district level, 24 workshops and at block level 148, (Total 172) workshops were organized and an amount of Rs. 8.77 lakhs was incurred.

5.8.4 Inter-Caste Marriages

An incentive amount of Rs. 25,000/- per couple is provided where one of the spouses is a member of a Scheduled Caste. During the year 2008, an expenditure of Rs. 64.81 lakh was incurred towards providing incentives to 260 couples.

5.8.5 Legal Aid

Free legal aid includes all expenses towards litigation in regard to cases registered under the Act.

5.9. JHARKHAND

5.9.1 Committees

State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

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

District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Committees have also been functioning under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate in each District.

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 Publicity

Instructions were issued to the Tribal Welfare Commissioner to ensure publicity through the Deputy Commissioners.

5.9.4 Legal Aid

Circular was issued to all the districts to provide legal aid to affected SCs without any financial limit on their income under the Act.

5.10. KARNATAKA

5.10.1 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

The Civil Rights Enforcement Cell is functioning since 1975. The Cell designated as 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, Bangalore, each under the charge of a Superintendent of Police.

Functions of the DCRE mainly include collection of information and making enquiries into the matters listed in the Government Orders viz. reservation in appointments, implementation of schemes and projects meant for SC/ST Welfare, caste verification enquiries, visiting the spots of atrocities, monitoring of criminal cases reported under Act, visits colonies predominantly inhabited by members of Scheduled Castes, enquiries about their problems and grievances, petition enquiries, liaison and coordination with different Departments such as Social Welfare, Law Directorate of Prosecution, District Magistrates etc. in order to implement provisions of the Act. During the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 763.57 lakhs was incurred.

5.10.2 Identification of Untouchability/Atrocity Prone Areas

Government of Karnataka has identified following areas as untouchability/atrocity prone areas in the State: -

S.No.	Name of the Districts	Atrocity Prone Areas
1.	Dharwad	Satar, Honnapur, Kehgeri, Byadagi, Battikoppa, Varada and Warangalia.
2.	Bijapur	Baradala
3.	Gulbarga	Alagi, Seethanur, Ganjelkhed, Bhusnoor, Surapur, Chincholi, Vothana, Hippigere, Petannapur, Hagaragundagi, Royakode, Mimhergi and Afzalpur.
4.	Raichur	Idaparar, Gudihalla, Iagapur, Karatagi, Manvi, Gangavathi, Turvinala and Khanapuri.
5.	Bidar	Torekalla, Bhalki, Dhakulli, Kushnur and Horahatti.
6.	Chitradurga	Gudihalli, Babbuliriya, Somaguddakyamadu, Chikkanayakanahalli, Obbenahalli and Anaji.
7.	Shimoga	B.R. Project, Malavalli, Tyagadakana, Kargal, Honnali and Belagutti.
8.	Bellary	Deshnur and Telegh
9.	Bangalore	Kumbalgad, Channasandra, Tattanagar, Srinivasapur,

		Kadathippur, Horohalli, Kaduguda and Beechinahalli.
10.	Kolar	Harati Village and Hanagatti Village.
11.	Tumkur	Doddaballa Villages.
12.	Mysore	Kushalanagar, K. Gudu, G. Marelli, Devanur, Chitenahalli, Hannur, Kilagere, Badanavalu and Kelasur.
13.	Mandya	Shivasalli, Malligere, Sandahalli, Hulikere, Koppala and Kshettyhalli.
14.	Hassan	Gandasi village, Chigahalli and Bandashettalli.
15.	Belgaum	Anogola villages, Bendigere, Baladabagewadi, Mapanadinne, Patagundi and Anjivali.

5.10.3 Publicity

Seminars were held under the auspices of the DCRE. Training was imparted to Police Officers to educate and sensitize them on the need to enforce provisions of the Act. Eminent persons were invited to address the seminars. A State level workshop was held in Bangalore on 14.2.2008.

5.10.4 Special Courts

All the Judicial Magistrate First Class Courts at Taluk Head quarters take up trial of cases under the Act. Further Seven Special Courts at Belgaum, Mysore, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur, Kolar and Tumkur also try the cases under the Act.

5.10.5 Inter-Caste Marriages

An incentive amount of Rs. 50,000/- per couple is provided to a couple for inter - caste marriage, where one of the spouse is a member of Scheduled Caste. An amount of Rs. 150.0 lakhs was incurred covering 300 couples.

5.10.6 Legal Aid

Karnataka Legal Aid Services Authority came into existence on 19.4.1997. It provides free legal assistance to weaker sections including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons whose annual income is below Rs. 25,000/-. So far 1762 SCs/STs have been benefited.

5.11. KERALA

5.11.1 Committees

State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

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

District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Committees are also functioning under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate, in each District.

5.11.2 State Level SC/ST Protection Cell

The Special Cell at State Police Head Quarters functions under the supervision of the Additional Director General of Police (PCR) and the Cell keeps a watch over handling cases under the PCR Act. Besides, 14 Districts Cells are functioning under the charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police.

5.11.3 Publicity

The Department undertakes Gram/Block/District/Municipality/ Corporation level awareness campaigns to create awareness about the PCR Act among the public especially Scheduled Castes. Every year SC/ST Development Department celebrates social solidarity fortnight from 2nd October to 16th October. During the period seminars, workshops, awareness campaign etc were conducted under the Act. Also seminars and one day workshop was conducted for Police and Departmental officers, SC people and NGOs who are working for Scheduled Castes.

5.11.4 Special Courts

District Courts in the State are designated as Special Courts and public prosecutors as special public Prosecutors, for handling the cases registered under the Act.

5.11.5 Inter-Caste Marriages

An incentive amount of Rs. 20,000/-is provided to a couple for inter-caste marriage

5.11.6 Legal Aid

No case was registered under the Act during the year. Hence there was no request for assistance during the year.

5.12. MADHYA PRADESH

5.12.1 Committees

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the Act. Members of the Committee are Members of Legislative Assembly, Non-officials, Social Workers, Secretaries of Departments of Home, Scheduled Tribes Development, Scheduled Castes Development and the Director General of Police.

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrates also review implementation of the Act. Members of the Committee are, elected Members of Parliament and Legislative Assembly of the District, District Superintendent of Police, three Gazetted Officers belonging to SC/ST, three members belonging to SC/ST, five non-officials amongst SC/ST and three such persons who are associated with NGOs, and others.

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 to review implementation of the 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 Act.

5.12.3 Special Police Stations

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

5.12.4 Identification of Untouchability/Atrocity Prone Areas

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

S.No.	Districts	S.No.	Police Stations	Number of Village/ Mohalla
1.	Gwalior	1	Dabra	01
		2	Bhitarwar,	02
	Total		2	02
2.	Shivpuri	1	Pichor	01
		2	Karera	01
	Total		2	02
3.	Guna	1	Kotwali	02
	Total		1	02
4.	Betul	1	Betul	01
		2	Amla Town	01
		3	Sarni	01
	Total		3	03
5.	Indore	1	Mahow	01
		2	Manpur	01
	Total		2	02
6.	Mandla	1	Kotwali	01
	Total		1	01
7.	Sheopur	1	Kotwali	01
		2	Karahal	01
	Total		2	02
8.	Rajgarh	1	Kotwali	01
		2	Baiora	01
		3	Sarangpur	01
		4	Pachor	01
	Total		4	04
9.	Ratlam	1	Manak Chowk	01
		2	Station Road	01
		3	Audogik Shetra	01
		4	Jaora	01
	Total		4	04
10.	Bhind	1	Dehat	01
	Total		1	01
11.	Shadol	1	Dhanpuri	01
	Total		1	01
12.	Hoshangabad	1	Hoshangabad	01
		2	Itarsi	01
		3	Pipariya	01
		4	Seoni Malwa	01
		5	Babai	01

	Total		5	05
13.	Bhopal	1	Nishantpura	02
	Total		2	02
14.	Vidisha	1	Civil Line Vidisha	01
		2	Kotwali	01
		3	Ganjbasoda	01
	Total		3	03
15.	Sehore	1	Kotwali	01
	Total		1	01
16	Sagar	1	Moti Nagar	01
		2	Khurai	01
		3	Sagar Naka	01
		4	Rehli	01
		5	Bina	01
	Total		5	05
17.	Morena	1	Kotwali	02
		2	Civil Lines	01
		3	Sumawali	02
		4	Rampurkala	01
	Total		4	06
1 to 17	Grand total		43	46

5.12.5 Publicity

A. Sadbhavana Shibirs

Sadbhawana Shibirs towards eradication of untouchability were organized in all the districts of the State. Members of Parliament and Legislative Assembly, Chairperson and Members of Zilla Panchayat, Members of Nagar Panchayat and Gram Panchayat, Members of Scheduled Castes and also persons not belonging to Scheduled Castes, participated in the Shibirs in which information relating to provisions of schemes for Welfare of Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes and the Act, was provided. A community lunch was also organized. During the year 2008-09, 48 such Sadbhavana Shibirs were organized.

B. Awards to Panchayats

Awards are given to the Panchayats for doing outstanding work in the field of eradication of untouchability. At the district level, the Gram Panchayats doing outstanding work are awarded Rs. 1,00,000/-.

During the year 2008-2009, an amount of Rs. 36.25 lakh was incurred on 48 Gram Panchayats Awards.

5.12.6 Inter-Caste Marriages

To promote inter-caste marriages, an incentive amount of Rs.50,000/- and a certificate is given to a couple one of which belongs to a Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe. During the year 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs.94.00 lakh was incurred and 199 couples were covered.

5.12.7 Legal Aid

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

5.13. MAHARASHTRA

5.13.1 Committees

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

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

Divisional level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

Divisional level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee headed by Divisional Commissioner reviews implementation of the Act. During the year 2008, 35 meetings were held.

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance Committees headed by District Magistrate also review implementation of the Act. Similarly, Divisional level Committee, every quarter, reviews the cases under the Act. During the year, 249 meetings were held.

5.13.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

The Protection of Civil Rights Cell in the Police Headquarter is headed by a Special Inspector General of Police to oversees implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. 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 Cell is headed by the Deputy Director (PCR) with supporting staff.

5.13.3 Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas

The Police Department has prepared a list of untouchability prone areas and they keep the areas under observation. District wise information of the number of villages for the calendar year 2008, is given below: -

S. No.	Name of District	No. of Villages			
		Partially sensitive	High sensitive	Less sensitive	Total
1.	Thane	22	3	26	51
2.	Nasik	2	-	-	2

3.	Dhule	-	-	25	25
4.	Jalgaon	-	21	8	29
5.	Nandurbar	14	-	-	14
6.	Ahmednagar	73	1	-	74
7.	Sangli	15	-	-	15
8.	Solapur	7	-	-	7
9.	Kolhapur	27	-	-	27
10.	Amravati	233	25	258	516
11.	Yavamal	146	46	-	192
12.	Buldhana	-	31	80	111
13.	Akola	78	21	107	206
14.	Nagpur	-	8	10	18
15.	Wardha	5	-	-	5
16.	Bhandara	5	2	0	7
17.	Gondia	92	20	97	209
18.	Chandrapur	50	25	49	124
19.	Aurangabad	-	1	37	38
20.	Jalna	-	13	7	20
21.	Beed	-	8	11	19
22.	Parabhani	13	10	10	33
23.	Hingoli	18	-	-	18
24.	Nanded	22	-	90	112
25.	Osmanabad	25	-	24	49
26.	Wasim	12	3	10	25
27.	Gadchiroli	10	12	0	22
	Total	869	250	849	1968

5.13.4 Publicity

1. Debate Competition

Competitions through schools and colleges are organized by Special District Social Welfare Officer every year. The winners are encouraged by giving cash prizes.

2) Essay Competition

Special District Social Welfare Officer conducts essay competitions at school and college level every year. The winners are given cash prizes..

3) Workshop and Seminar

During the year 2008, a programme for sensitization of village level workers and officers was undertaken. One-day workshop was organized at 352 Panchayat level Samitees. Sarpanch, Secretary and Members of Gram Panchayat, Talathi and Police Patil of village and Police personnels attended the workshops.

5.13.5 Inter-Caste marriages

An incentive of Rs. 15,000/- (Rs.7000/- in cash, Rs.400/- for utensil, Rs.100/- for ceremony expenses and Rs. 7500/- small saving scheme in joint account) per couple is provided for marriages between Savarna Hindu and Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and Vimukta Jaties/ Nomadic Tribes. During the year 2008–09, an expenditure of Rs. 157.62 lakh was incurred to cover 1050 such couples.

5.13.6 Legal Aid

Free Legal Aid Cell at District and Taluka Headquarters provides legal assistance to all economically weaker sections of society having annual income below 6,000/-

5.14. ORISSA

5.14.1 Committees

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 Act.

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been functioning in all the Districts to review the incidents of atrocities and implementation of the Act.

5.14.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

The State Government has constituted District Human Right Protection Cell in 32 districts.

5.14.3 Special Courts

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

5.14.4 Publicity

Copies of the Act translated into Oriya were circulated amongst various Departments and functionaries. Wide publicity was also given by the Information and Public Relations Department through various mass media about evil practice of untouchability and provisions of the Act.

Leading non – official Organizations working at the State / District level for welfare and upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, are given grants to supplement efforts in doing work for creating awareness against the evil practice of untouchability and in bringing social harmony through posters, handbills, group

discussions, staging of dramas at important public places and helping the Scheduled Caste persons for entry into the public places like hotels, temples, and drinking water sources etc.

5.14.5 Inter-Caste Marriages

Cash incentive of Rs. 50,000/- per couple is provided for inter-caste marriages between caste Hindus and Scheduled Castes for social integration and removal of untouchability. During 2008–09, an amount of Rs. 42.29 lakh was provided to 126 couples.

5.14.6 Legal Aid

Legal aid is provided to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1981, administered by the Law Department. Besides, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe litigants are also given legal aid under legal aid scheme operated by the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Department to fight cases for establishing their right, titles and possession over the disputed land and also for the cases under the Act.

5.15. PUNJAB

5.15.1 Committee

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 Act.

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

Likewise Districts level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees review the cases under the Act.

5.15.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

A special Cell headed by the Additional Director General of Police (Crime) is in operation in the Home Department, which looks into offences of untouchability/atrocities.

5.15.3 Publicity

Wide publicity of the provisions of the Act was made by way of organizing seminars, debates and mass lunch at State, District and block level. 592 seminars were organized. Publicity of welfare schemes was also done through advertisements in various newspapers. Folders and booklets printed on various programmes were distributed free of cost among the masses so that people can avail benefits of schemes. Boards and hoardings were also installed highlighting provisions of the Act.

5.15.4 Inter-Caste Marriages

Towards an incentive for inter-caste marriage, Rs. 25,000/-is given to each couple where one of the spouses belongs to a Scheduled Caste. During the year, an expenditure of Rs. 62.50 lakh was incurred on 250 couples.

5.15.5 Legal Aid

Free legal aid is provided by Punjab Legal Services Authority to the members of Scheduled Castes irrespective of their income, to file and defend a case. During the year, 249 Scheduled Castes persons were provided free legal aid.

5.16. RAJASTHAN

5.16.1 Committee

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Committee has been set up under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister, review the cases under the Act.

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been set up, to review implementation of the Act

5.16.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

A Civil Rights Cell is functioning in the Police Headquarters. The Cell has been inter-alia entrusted with the task of offences of untouchability under the Act. The Cell is headed by Superintendent of Police and works under the supervision of Inspector General of Police (Human Rights).

21 SC/ST Cells have also been set up in 18 Districts. These Cells are headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police and entrusted with the task to deal with cases of untouchability.

5.16.3 Identification of untouchability Prone Areas

Following 18 districts have been identified as untouchability prone areas in the State.

- (1) Jaipur
- (2) Bhilwara
- (3) Alwar
- (4) Jalore
- (5) Kota
- (6) Sirohi
- (7) Jhalawar
- (8) Udaipur
- (9) Sriganganagar

- (10) Tonk
- (11) Bharatpur
- (12) Sawai Madhopur
- (13) Pali
- (14) Nagaur
- (15) Chittorgarh
- (16) Dholpur
- (17) Churu
- (18) Hanumangarh

5.16.4 Publicity

'Jan Sahbhagita Programme' has been launched since 2004. Under the Programme SSP, Circle Officers and Officer incharge of Police Station have direct dialogue with community. Members of all community are free to express their grievances and give suggestions. At the same time, police sensitizes public about rights and protection available to the members of SC & ST. On the lines of above programme, 'Community Liason Group' also works to sensitize the public and the members of SC and ST about right and protection available to members of SC and ST.

5.16.5 Inter-Caste Marriages

An incentive amount of Rs.50,000/- is provided to inter caste married couples. During the year, an amount of Rs. 44.80 lakh was incurred on 97 couples.

5.17. SIKKIM

5.17.1 Committee

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted to review provisions of the Act.

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been constituted to review provisions of the Act.

5.17.2 Publicity

Wide publicity of provisions of the Act is made by way of distributing pamphlets and through awareness camps. Social Justice, Empowerment and Welfare Department has taken up various initiatives for implementation of the provisions of the Act and has also translated the same into Nepali version for convenience of the people of the State.

5.17.3 Inter-Caste Marriages

Incentive amount of Rs.20,000/- is provided to inter caste married couples. During the year2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 11.95 lakh was incurred on 59 couples.

5.17.4 Legal Aid

Government of Sikkim provides legal aid services to the victims of offences of untouchability. In this regard the Government has implemented Legal Services Authorities Act to provide legal aid to the victims of such offences.

5.18. TAMIL NADU

5.18.1 Committees

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Committee has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister, which reviews cases under the Act.

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

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

5.18.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, is enforced not only by all the Police Stations in Tamil Nadu but also by 35 Special PCR Mobile Squads located at each of 35 District headquarters. For effective enforcement, each mobile squad is headed by an Inspector of Police, and assisted by 1 Sub-Inspector of Police, 3 Head Constables and 2 Police Constables. The squads function 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. The Inspector (Statistics) is assisted by the Staff of Social Justice and Human Rights Units. The Inspector General of Police, Social Justice & Human Rights Chennai monitors the implementation of the Act and also supervises the functioning of the Social Justice and Human Rights Units. The Director General of Police, Social Justice and Human Rights has been provided with necessary back up staff including the post of one Economist and one Sociologist (for research and analysis), 2 Superintendents, 6 Assistants, 3 Typists, 6 Office Assistants, 2 Drive Head Constables, 11 Supervisory Squads, each headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police at Chennai, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Vellore, Salwm, Coimbatore, Trichy, Thenjavur, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Thirunelveli.

5.18.3 Identification of untouchability Prone Areas

The Social Justice and Human Rights Wing in Tamil Nadu has identified untouchability/atrocitiy prone villages. The following norms are in force to identify the untouchability/atrocitiy prone areas: -

- a) A Village is considered atrocitiy prone , if in a mother village or its hamlet, 3 or more cases are reported within a period of 3 successive calendar years;
- b) A village is also considered atrocitiy prone, if even one case of heinous offence/caste oriented tension/clash is reported;
- c) Identified atrocitiy prone villages are declared 'highly sensitive in nature, even if one case involving heinous offence such as murder, rape, arson or greivous hurt is reported;
- d) Atrocitiy prone villages are kept in the active list for a period of 2 years from the last reported case and then transferred to the dormant list for further period of 3 years. During the dormant period, if any case is reported it is brought back to the list of atrocitiy prone villages.

239 villages have been identified as ' atrocitiy prone' and 180 as dormant atrocitiy prone villages. In these villages, every year survey is conducted to check availability of basic amenities like:-

- a) Link Road
- b) Street lights
- c) Pathway to burial grounds / Burial grounds
- d) Drinking Water

5.18.4 Publicity and Awareness Generation

A sum of Rs. 70.0 lakhs was sanctioned for conducting Mass Awareness Campaign throughout the State. The Inspector General of Police, Social Justice & Human Rights has been authorized to implement this programme. The Scheme was implemented from 3.7.2008 in all police districts in the State. In first phase, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs had been released to all the districts. As on 23.8.2008, the Mass Awareness campaign, Social Justice Tea Parties, had been conducted in 6,667 villages across the State. The message of the Mass Awareness Campaign reached directly to about 2 lakh people so far. This is the very first time that Social Justice Tea Party under the Mass Awareness Campaign was conducted to eliminate social disparities and discrimination between social groups from the villages to the urban centers. Similarly the campaigns were also organized in 167 schools and colleges in Chennai, Salem, Coimbatore, Erode, Tricirapalli, Thanjavur, Dindigul, Theni, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Kannayakumari districts wherein about 1,80,000 students participated.

A sum of Rs. 1.70 lakhs was also sanctioned for conducting 29 seminars to create awareness among the officials. 145 awareness camps were conducted in each Taluk throughout the State.

To educate the public about the evils of untouchability, a mobile publicity unit with staff and audio visual equipment was established . This unit has its headquarters at Chennai and covers 13 districts viz. Kancheepuram , Tiruvallur, Vellore, Cuddalore, Thiruvannmalai, Villupuram, Selem, Namakkal, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Erode, Coimbatore and Nilgiris. To ensure better coverage, one more unit with headquarters at Tiruchirapalli with staff and audio visual equipment has also been established. This unit covers the remaining 16 districts in Southern region of Tamil Nadu. To educate the public. a feature film Puthiya Sarithiram , Valu Valavidu and Kalam Maripochu was screened in villages and through television. Besides the above, following measures have also been undertaken towards removal of untouchability.

- **MANITHANEDYA VARA VIZHA-** " Manithandya Vara Vizha" is celebrated in all districts in the State from 24 th to 30th January of every year by conducting meeting to focus the attention of the public. The government has every year sanctions a sum of Rs. 5.15 lakh for this purpose.
- **VILLUPATTU:** Artists like Villupattu Kazhu are engaged to rouse the opinion of the public through the medium of songs. During 2008-09, a sum of Rs. 1.42 lakh was spent.
- **COMMUNITY FEAST:** Community feasts are arranged every year on 26th January, 16th August, 2nd October or any local important day of that District Voluntary Organizations are involved in arranging the Samabandhi Virundhu/ Community feasts. During 2008-09, a sum of Rs. 105.49 lakh was spent.

5.18.5 Special Courts

Four Special Courts at Madurai, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Trichy take up trial of cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. Besides this, fourteen designated courts also try offences under the Act.

5.18.6 Periodic survey

Survey has been a regular feature in Tamil Nadu. A post of Statistical Inspector has been specially created in the PCR Units in all the Districts / Commissionerates for this purpose. To supervise the survey works, two posts (an Economist and a Sociologist) exist in the office of the Additional Director General of Police, Social Justice CID, Chennai.

2. Whenever any petitions are received from Members of a Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe, alleging discrimination, an enquiry report is called for. If the enquiry reveals any discrimination, not only the registration of such a case is ensured but a survey of those villages is also conducted.

3. Lack of basic amenities and other grievances are listed out and a report is sent to the District Collector for necessary action.

5.18.7 Legal Aid

Legal aid is provided to SCs/STs irrespective of their income, through Adi Dravidar & Tribal Welfare Department.

5.19. TRIPURA

5.19.1 Committees

State level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee

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

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

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

5.19.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

Government of Tripura has set up a PCR Cell in pursuance of Section 15 (A) of the PCR Act, 1955.

5.19.3 Appointment of Officers

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

5.19.4 Publicity

Wide publicity to the provisions of the Act was given through hoardings.

5.19.5 Special Courts

The first class Judicial Magistrates have been empowered to hold special courts for the trial of offences under the Act.

5.19.6 Legal Aid

State Legal Services Authority has adequate fund to meet requirements of legal services including cases under PCR Act and provides legal aid from the common fund available with the authority as and when required.

5.20. UTTARAKHAND

5.20.1 Committees

State level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been set up under the Chairpersonship of Chief Minister, which reviews the implementation of the Act.

District Level Committee

District Level Committee for providing economic assistance and rehabilitation under the District Collector, reviews implementation of the Act.

5.20.2 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.

5.20.3 Special Courts

Special Courts are functioning at Nainital and Haridwar district. In rest of the Districts, the District and Session Courts have been designated as Special Courts for trial of cases under the Act.

5.20.4 Inter-Caste Marriages

For inter-caste/inter-religious marriages, an incentive amount of Rs. 10,000/- is provided to a couple.

5.20.5 Legal Aid

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

5.21. UTTAR PRADESH

5.21.1 Committees

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A Committee has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Principal Secretary, Social Welfare Department, which from time to time, deliberates on matter related with implementation of the Act, and gives directions for strict implementation of the Act.

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee under the District Collector reviews implementation of the Act.

5.21.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

A Special Investigation Cell has been functioning at the State level. This Cell comprises of an 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 District. Six State Railway Police Stations also function under overall supervision of Superintendent of Police. Each such Cell has one Sub-Inspector, one head constable and two constables. Each Thana in each district in the State has a constable from among SC/ST, and 20% of Thanas have Sub-Inspectors / Inspectors from among SC/ST.

5.21.3 Special Court

For trial of offences under the Act, in each district, the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate / Judicial Magistrate has been designated as Special Court.

5.21.4 Inter-Caste Marriage

An incentive amount of Rs. 10,000/- is admissible to an inter-caste married couple.

5.21.5 Legal Aid

Free legal aid is provided to member of SCs/STs..

5.22. WEST BENGAL

5.22.1 Committees

State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee is functioning under the Chairpersonship of Minister-In-Charge of Backward Classes Welfare.

District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are also functioning .

5.22.2 State level SC/ST Protection Cell

A SC & ST Protection Cell has been constituted under the charge of a DG/IG of Police.

5.22.3 Inter-Caste Marriages

An incentive amount of Rs.5,000/- is provided for inter-caste marriages. During 2008, 12 cases were sanctioned incentives.

5.22.4 Legal aid

Legal Aid is provided to people living below poverty line.

5.23. CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION

5.23.1 State level SC/ST Protection Cell

PCR Cell is functioning effectively in the UT.

5.23.2 Publicity

Chandigarh Administration has taken following publicity measures to create awareness among public about the desirability for eradication of the evil practice of untouchability.

(i) 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.

(ii) Publicity to the said slogan was also given while displaying it on the buses of Chandigarh Transport Undertaking.

5.23.3 Special Courts

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

5.23.4 Inter-Caste Marriages

An incentive amount of Rs. 50,000/- is provided to an inter-caste married couple under the Scheme. Eight couples were benefited during the year 2008.

5.23.5 Legal Aid

Rules for providing legal aid to Scheduled Castes have been formulated and necessary budgetary provision has also been made.

5.24. DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

5.24.1 Committees

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee is functioning. Its meeting was held on 27.08.2008.

5.24.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

SC/ST Cell is functioning. Its main function is to inquire into the complaints pertaining to an offence committed against members of a SC/ST, and register cases against the accused and ensure investigation under the Act.

5.24.3 Publicity

Hoardings and banners were displaced at public places. Workshops amongst police officials, senior police officers and public prosecutors etc were organized at regular intervals.

5.25. DAMAN & DIU

5.25.1 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

A PCR Cell is functioning with supporting staff.

5.25.2 Legal Aid

“Free Legal Aid and Advise Board” has been constituted.

5.26. NCT OF DELHI

5.26.1 Committee

State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been re-constituted.

District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

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

5.26.2 State Level SC and 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.

5.26.3 Publicity

Awareness boards have been displayed at all the Police Stations.

5.26.4 Inter-Caste Marriages

An incentive amount of Rs. 50,000/- is provided to an inter-caste married couple.

5.27. PUDUCHERRY

5.27.1 Committees

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Chief Minister has been reconstituted.

5.27.2 State level SC/ST Protection Cell

A PCR Cell is functioning directly under the control of Superintendent of Police in three enclaves of the Union Territory of Puducherry namely Puducherry, Karaikal and Yanam. The Cell is registering cases under the Act. In addition to the investigation and prosecution of criminal cases under the Act, the Officers of the Cell also make enquiries on complaints and undertake other activities such as collection of intelligence about the atrocities, ill treatment and practice of untouchability both in Urban and Rural areas. They also visit rural and urban areas.

5.27.3 Publicity & Awareness Generation

Workshops, seminars are conducted for the newly recruited Deputy Tahsildars and Social Welfare Inspectors of Adi-Dravidar Welfare Department as well as for promoted Head Constables and newly recruited police constables at Police Training School, Puducherry.

5.27.4 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 Act.

5.27.5 Legal Aid

Legal Aid is provided to those who have been subjected to disability arising out of untouchability. Suitable legal assistance is also provided by the Special Public Prosecutor in Puducherry Region and by Assistant Public Prosecutors in Karaikal and Yanam Regions.

5.28 OTHER STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

(i) In the States of Meghalaya and Mizoram, Scheduled Caste population is negligible.

(ii) No community has been specified as Scheduled Caste in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland, and in the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.

(iii) Information for incorporation in this Report has not been received from the State Governments of Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur, despite several reminders

Further, in all these States/UTs, no case was reportedly registered under the Act, during 2008.

Annexure-I.

(Para 2.5)

Statement showing the incentive amount for Inter-Caste Marriages, provided by States/Union Territories

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Incentive Amount for an Inter- Caste Marriage	SC population(%) to total State/UT Population, as per 2001 Census
States: Rs. 50,000/- and above			
1.	Goa	Rs. 100,000/-	01.8
2.	Gujarat	Rs. 50,000/-	07.1
3.	Haryana	Rs. 50,000/-	19.4
4.	Karnataka	Rs. 50,000/-	16.2
5.	Kerala	Rs. 50,000/-	09.8
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 50,000/-	15.2
7.	Orissa	Rs. 50,000/-	16.5
8.	Punjab	Rs. 50,000/-	28.9
9.	Rajasthan	Rs. 50,000/-	17.2
States: Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 10,000/-			
10	Chhattisgarh	Rs. 25,000/-	11.6
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 25,000/-	24.7
12.	Sikkim	Rs. 20,000/-	05.0
13.	Maharashtra	Rs. 15,000/-	10.2
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 10,000/-	16.2
15	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 10,000/-	17.9
16.	Uttarakhand	Rs. 10,000/-	17.9
States: Below Rs. 10,000/-			
17.	Assam	Rs. 05,000/-	06.9
18.	West Bengal	Rs. 05,000/-	23.0
Union Territories			
19.	Chandigarh	Rs.50,000/-	17.5
20.	Delhi	Rs.50,000/-	16.9
21.	Puducherry	Rs.50,000/-	16.2