

REPORT
U/s 21 (4)
OF
THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE
SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION
OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 FOR
THE YEAR 2007



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT

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CHAPTER

1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 AND THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) RULES, 1995.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (No.33 of 1989) came into force with effect from 30.01.1990. This legislation aims at preventing commission of offences by persons other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Comprehensive Rules under this Act, titled “Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995” were notified in the year 1995, which, inter-alia, provide norms for relief and rehabilitation. The Act extends to whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir. The Act is implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, which are provided due central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for effective implementation of the provisions of the Act.

Main provisions of the Act are as under: -

- (i) Defines offences of atrocities and prescribes punishment therefor, (Section 3).
- (ii) Punishment for wilful neglect of duties by non-SC/ST public servants (Section 4).
- (iii) Designating for each District a Court of Session as a Special Court for speedy trial of offences under the Act (Section 14).
- (iv) Powers of Special Court to inter -alia, extern persons likely to commit an offence in a Scheduled or Tribal area (Section 10).
- (v) Appointment of Public Prosecutors/Special Public Prosecutors for conducting cases in special courts (Section 15).

- (vi) Preventive action to be taken by the law and order machinery (Section 17).
- (vii) Measures to be taken by State Governments for effective implementation of the Act, including: -
 - a. Adequate facilities including legal aid, to the persons subjected to atrocities to enable them to avail themselves of justice;
 - b. Economic and social rehabilitation of victims of the atrocities;
 - c. Appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecution for contravention of the provisions of the Act; and
 - d. Setting up of Committees at appropriate levels to assist the Government in implementation of the Act;
 - e. Delineation of "Identified Areas"(commonly known as "Atrocity Prone Areas") where members of SC/ST are vulnerable to being subjected to atrocities and adoption of necessary measures to ensure their safety. {Section 21 (2)}.

Salient provisions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 notified under the POA Act are as under: -

- (i) Precautionary and Preventive Measures to be taken by the State Governments regarding offences of atrocities (Rule 3).
- (ii) Investigation of offences under the Act to be done by a DSP level Officer (Rule 7 (1)).
- (iii) Investigation to be completed within 30 days and report forwarded to Director General of Police of the State (Rule 7 (2)).
- (iv) Setting up of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell at State headquarters under the charge of Director General of Police/IG Police (Rule 8).
- (v) Nomination of (a) a Nodal Officer at the State level (not below the rank of a Secretary to the State Government), and (b) a Special Officer at the district level (not below the rank of an Additional District Magistrate) for districts with identified atrocity prone areas to co-ordinate the functioning of DMs, SPs and other concerned officers, at the State and District levels, respectively. (Rule 9 and 10).
- (vi) Provision of immediate relief in cash or kind to victims of atrocities as per prescribed norms. (Rule 12 (4) and Schedule).
- (vii) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chief Minister to meet at least twice a year (Rule 16).
- (viii) District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the District Magistrate to meet at least once every quarter (Rule 17).

1.2 RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACT

Responsibility for implementation of the Act primarily lies with State Governments and their sub-ordinate 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 Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. .

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

Implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, (in so far as they relate to Scheduled Castes) excluding the administration of criminal justice in regard to offences under the Act.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, (in so far as they relate to Scheduled Tribes) excluding the administration of criminal justice in regard to offences under the Act.

1.3. REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989.

Section 21 of the Act casts certain duties on Central and State Governments to ensure effective implementation of the Act, and reads as follows:-

“ 21. 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 the effective implementation of this Act.

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

(i) the provision for adequate facilities, including legal aid to the persons subjected to atrocities to enable them to avail themselves of justice;

(ii) the provision for travelling and maintenance expenses to witnesses, including the victims of atrocities, during investigation and trial of offences under this Act;

(iii) the provision for the economic and social rehabilitation of the victims of the atrocities;

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

(v) the setting up of committees at such appropriate levels as the State Government may think fit to assist that Government in formulation or implementation of such measures;

(vi) 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 provision of this Act;

(vii) the identification of the areas where the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are likely to be subjected to atrocities and adoption of such measures so as to ensure safety for such members.

(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 2007 is being placed on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament, in pursuance of sub-section (4) of the above Section 21.

CHAPTER 2

STRUCTURES AND MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTATION & MONITORING OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989.

I. Special Courts

In accordance with Section 14 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, the State Government, for the purpose of providing for speedy trial, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, by notification in the official Gazette, specifies for each district, a Court of Session to be Special Court to try the offences under the Act.

State Governments and Union Territory Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttrakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Puducherry have reportedly designated District Session Courts as Special Courts.

For ensuring speedy trial of cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, 151 exclusive Special Courts, have also been reportedly set up by nine of the above States. The details are as under:-

S.No.	State	Total Number of Districts	Number of Exclusive Special Court in District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	12
2.	Bihar	38	11
3	Chhattisgarh	20	07
4.	Gujarat	25	10
5.	Karnataka	28	07
6.	Madhya Pradesh	48	43

7.	Rajasthan	32	17
8.	Tamil Nadu	31	04
9.	Uttar Pradesh	70	40
	Total	315	151

II. Special Public Prosecutors

Section 15 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, provides for appointment of advocates as Public Prosecutors and Special Public Prosecutors for the purpose of conducting cases in special Courts. Accordingly the State/Union Territories, which have set up special courts, have appointed Public Prosecutors/Special Public Prosecutors.

III. Setting up of SC/ST Protection Cells at State Headquarters and Special Police Stations for SC/ST

Rule 8 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, requires the State Government to set up an SC/ST Protection Cell, at the State headquarters, under the charge of a DGP/IGP and assign to it the following responsibilities:-

- (i) conducting survey of, maintaining public order and tranquility in, and recommending deployment of special police force in identified areas;
- (ii) investigating causes of offences under the Act, restoring feeling of security among SC/ST;
- (iii) liaising with nodal and special officers about law and order situation in identified areas;
- (iv) monitoring investigation of offences and enquiring into willful negligence of public servants;
- (v) reviewing the position of cases registered under the Act; and
- (vi) submitting a monthly report to the State Government/Nodal Officer about action taken/proposed to be taken in respect of the above.

SC/ST Protection Cells have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab,

Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry.

Special Police Stations for registration of complaints of offences against SCs and STs have also 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	8	Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgoan, Jagadalpur, Dantewada, Bilaspur, Raigarh and Surguja
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	65	

IV Nodal Officers

Rule 9 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, provides for appointment of the nodal officers for coordinating functioning of the District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police or other authorized officers.

Such officers have been appointed in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Chandigarh Admn., Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi and Puducherry.

V. Delineation of “Identified Areas ” or “atrocitiy prone areas” and undertaking of consequential steps.

(i) Identification of atrocitiy prone areas

Rule 3(1)(i) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, provides for identification of atrocitiy prone areas.

The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh have reportedly been identified the atrocitiy prone/sensitive areas in their respective States. The details are given in [Annexure-I](#).

(ii) Appointment of Special Officers

Rule 10 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, provides for appointment of a Special Officer not below the rank of a Additional District Magistrate in the identified atrocitiy prone area, to co-ordinate with the District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police or other officers responsible for implementing the provisions of the Act.

Special officers have been reportedly appointed by Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

VI. State and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees

Rule 16 and Rule 17 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, provide for setting up State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister and District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate to review the implementation of the provisions of the Act.

Such Committees have reportedly been set up in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Daman & Diu, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry.

VII. 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

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, which have a bearing on prevention of atrocities against STs:-

- (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;

On receiving information about an incident of atrocity against a person belonging to a ST, the Commission gets in touch with the law enforcing and administrative machinery of the concerned State and the district to ascertain the details of incident and the action taken by the District Administration.

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

CHAPTER

3

ACTION BY THE POLICE AND THE COURTS IN CASES REGISTERED UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING 2007

3.1 Atrocities

Section 3 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 defines 22 types of offences of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by a person not being a member of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. Extract of Section 3 of the Act is enclosed as [Annexure-II](#).

This chapter gives statistical data on offences registered under the Act in 2007. Source of all data in this regard given herein is the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs.

3.2 All India figures of cases under PoA Act registered by the Police and their disposal by Courts during 2005-2007.

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 2005, 2006 and 2007.

S.No.	Item	2005	2006	2007
1.	Number of cases registered with Police during the year	31387	32407	35352
2.	Percentage of cases pending in Court	79.6	79.5	78.9
3.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction	29.0	28.0	31.0

3.3 State wise registration of offences of atrocities in 2007

State-wise details of cases registered during 2007 under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 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 atrocity cases registered in 2007.

TABLE- 3.1

STATE-WISE CASES REGISTERED DURING 2007 UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989.

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Cases registered during the year 2007		SC population as per 2001 Census and its % to total population (In lakhs)	ST population as per 2001 Census and its % to total population (In lakhs)	Number of Cases registered per lakh population as per 2001 Census	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	States						
1.	Uttar Pradesh	6136	4	351.5(21.7)	1.0(0.1)	17.5	0.4
2.	Madhya Pradesh	4106	1501	91.5 (15.2)	122.3(20.3)	44.9	12.3
3.	Rajasthan	4174	1110	96.9 (17.2)	71.0 (12.6)	43.0	15.6
4.	Andhra Pradesh	3261	750	123.3 (16.2)	50.2 (6.6)	26.4	14.9
5.	Bihar	2786	65	130.4 (15.7)	7.6 (0.9)	21.3	8.5
6.	Karnataka	1827	205	85.6 (16.2)	34.6 (6.6)	21.3	0.6
7.	Tamil Nadu	1737	17	118.6(19.0)	6.5 (1.0)	14.6	2.6
8.	Orissa	1355	394	60.8 (16.5)	81.4 (22.1)	22.3	4.8
9.	Maharashtra	1146	239	98.8 (10.2)	85.7 (8.9)	11.6	2.8
10.	Gujarat	1038	156	36.0 (7.1)	75.0 (14.8)	28.8	0.2
11.	Chhattisgarh	511	615	24.1 (11.6)	66.1 (31.8)	20.8	9.3
12.	Jharkhand	538	268	32.0 (11.8)	70.9 (26.3)	16.8	3.7
13.	Kerala	477	88	31.2 (9.8)	3.6 (1.1)	15.3	24.4
14.	Haryana	227	Nil	41.0 (1.3)	Nil	5.5	Nil
15.	Punjab	177	Nil	70.3 (28.9)	Nil	2.5	Nil
16.	Assam	125	49	18.3 (6.9)	33.0 (12.4)	6.8	1.5

17.	Himachal Pradesh	87	2	15.0 (24.7)	2.4 (4.0)	5.8	0.8
18.	Uttarakhand	71	1	15.2 (17.9)	2.6 (3.0)	4.7	0.4
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	32	0.06 (0.6)	7.0 (64.2)	Nil	4.6
20.	Sikkim	10	12	0.03 (5.0)	1.1 (20.6)	33.3	10.9
21.	Tripura	8	6	5.6 (17.4)	9.9 (31.1)	1.4	0.06
22.	West Bengal	3	4	184.5 (23.0)	44.1 (5.5)	0.01	0.09
23.	Manipur	0	1	0.60 (2.8)	7.4 (34.2)	Nil	0.01
24.	Goa	0	0	0.24 (1.8)	0.06 (0.0)	Nil	Nil
25.	Meghalaya	0	0	0.1 (0.5)	19.9 (85.9)	Nil	Nil
26.	Mizoram	0	0	0.003 (0.0)	8.4 (94.5)	Nil	Nil
27.	Nagaland	0	0	Nil	17.74	Nil	Nil
28.	Jammu & Kashmir	POA Act, 1989 does not extend in the State		7.7 (7.6)	11.0 (10.9)	Nil	Nil
	Union Territories						
29.	Delhi	24	0	23.4 (16.9)	Nil	0.10	Nil
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	3	0.04 (3.1)	0.14 (8.8)	Nil	21.4
31.	Daman & Diu	0	3	0.04 (3.1)	0.14 (8.8)	Nil	21.4
32.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1	Nil	0.3 (8.3)	Nil	58.6
33.	Puducherry	1	0	1.6 (16.2)	Nil	0.6	Nil
34.	Chandigarh	0	0	1.6 (17.5)	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Lakshadweep	0	1	Nil	0.57 (94.5)	Nil	Nil
	Total	29825	5527	-	-	-	-

The following table also shows the States, cumulatively accounting for 92.4 % (i.e. 27566 cases relating to SCs) of the total cases (i.e. 29825 cases relating to SCs) registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, during the year 2007.

Scheduled Castes

S.No.	State	Cases registered under POA Act.
1.	Uttar Pradesh	6136
2.	Rajasthan	4174
3.	Madhya Pradesh	4106
4.	Andhra Pradesh	3261
5.	Bihar	2786
6.	Karnataka	1827
7.	Tamil Nadu	1737
8.	Orissa	1355

9.	Maharashtra	1146
10.	Gujarat	1038
	Total	27566

The following table also shows the States, cumulatively accounting for 91.5% (i.e. 5058 cases relating to STs) of the total cases (i.e. 5527 cases relating to STs) registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, during the year 2007.

Scheduled Tribes

S.No.	State	Cases registered under POA Act.
1.	Madhya Pradesh	1501
2.	Rajasthan	1110
3.	Andhra Pradesh	750
4.	Chhattisgarh	615
5.	Orissa	394
6.	Maharashtra	239
7.	Karnataka	205
8.	Gujarat	156
9.	Kerala	88
	Total	5058

3.4 State-wise Progress of Investigation of Cases by the Police in 2007

Progress of investigation of cases by the police under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 during the year 2007 is given in Table 3.2.

TABLE - 3.2

Investigation done by Police during 2007 of Cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

S. No.	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.	38,083	7,174	-	-
2.	Number of cases in which	21,175	4,227	55.6	59.0

	chargesheet filed in courts				
3.	Number of cases closed after investigation	8,359	1,337	22.0	18.6
4.	Number of cases pending with the police at the end of the year.	8,549	1,610	22.4	22.4

The State-wise registration of cases and action taken by the Police under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, are at [Annexure -III\(A\) & \(B\)](#).

From the above, it is seen that 55.6% of the cases relating to Scheduled Castes were chargesheeted in courts during the year and 22.0% cases were closed after investigation. Like wise 59% of the cases related to Scheduled Tribes were chargesheeted during the year and 18.6% cases were closed after investigation.

3.5 State-wise Progress of Disposal of Cases by Courts in 2007

The details in regard to disposal of cases by Courts under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 during 2007, are given in table 3.3

TABLE-3.3

Disposal of Cases by Courts during 2007 under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

S. No.	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.	1,04,003	20,038	-	-
2.	Number of cases disposed of by Courts	20,722	4,457	19.9	22.2
(a)	Number of cases ending in conviction	6,505	1,295	31.4	29.0
(b)	Number of cases ending in acquittal	14,217	3,162	68.6	70.9
3.	Number of cases compounded or withdrawn	812	234	0.9	01.2
4.	Number of cases pending with Courts	82,469	15,347	79.2	76.6

From the above, it is seen that 19.9% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Castes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 31.4% ended in conviction. Likewise 22.2 % of the total cases relating to Scheduled Tribes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 29.0% ended in conviction. The State and Union Territory wise as well as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes wise details are given at [Annexure – IV \(A\) and \(B\)](#).

CHAPTER 4

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

4.1 PRIME MINISTER'S LETTER DATED 31.05.2007 TO CHIEF MINISTERS

After the Hon'ble Prime Minister chaired a meeting of the Inter-State Council Meeting, on 09.12.2006, to exclusively discuss the subject 'Offences of untouchability against Scheduled Castes and atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes', he wrote to Chief Ministers on 31.05.2007, requesting them to take concrete measures in the matter.

4.2 MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT

4.2.1 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.

- (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 of 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. 39.1 crore was given to 19 States and 4 UTs during 2007-08, State/UT wise details of which are given below: -

S. No	State/UT	Component wise CA Released(Rs. in lakhs)								
		Special Cells & Spl. Police Stations	Exclusive special courts	Relief to victims of atrocities.	Cash incentive for inter-caste marriages, Awareness generation, publicity etc.	Total	Committed liability	CA on 50:50 basis	Previous years' unspent balance(-)/Arrears(+)	C.A released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	163.0	805.7	255.0	300.0	1523.7	903.6	310.1	(+) 0.4	310.5
2.	Assam	0	0	0	10.0	10.0	0	5.0	(+) 4.5	9.5
3.	Bihar	0	0	40.0	10.0	50.0	0	25.0	(+) 1.6	26.6
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	110.0	16.2	126.2	0	63.1	(-) 9.8	53.3
5.	Goa	0	0	0	8.0	8.0	0	4.0	(+) 0.5	4.5
6.	Gujarat	556.9	21.0	161.8	21.3	761.0	532.3	114.4	(+) 6.2	120.6
7.	Haryana	0	0	112.0	85.0	197.0	0	98.5	(-) 0.7	97.8
8.	Himachal Pradesh			10.0	83.7	93.7	0	46.9	(+) 85.7	132.6
9.	Karnataka	572.1	0	704.0	542.5	1818.6	522.8	647.9	(+) 16.5	664.4
10.	Kerala	12.0	0	15.0	164.0	191.0	18.4	86.3	(+) 12.6	98.9
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1241.0	950.5	1060.0	348.0	3599.5	1579.2	1010.2	(-) 154.1	856.1
12.	Maharashtra	951.3	0	165.0	637.2	1753.5	863.9	444.8	(-) 47.5	397.3
13.	Orissa	0	0	88.1	11.7	99.8	0	49.9	(-) 0.2	49.7
14.	Punjab	0	0	40.0	120.0	160.0	0	80.0	(-) 20.0	60.0
15.	Rajasthan	0	0	400.0	30.0	430.0	0	215.0	(+) 64.3	279.3
16.	Sikkim	0	0	0	4.0	4.0	0	2.0	(-) 0.1	1.9
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	70.0	70.0	0	35.0	0	35.0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3.0	0	1600.0	120.0	1723.0	2.70	860.1	(-) 306.2	553.9
19.	Uttarakhand	10.0	0	29.0	1.0	40.0	0	20.0	(-) 15.5	4.5
20.	D & N Haveli	54.0	0	1.0	0	55.0	0	55.0	(+) 41.0	96.0
21.	Daman & Diu	4.0	0	0	0	4.0	0	4.0	(-) 0.1	3.9
22.	Delhi	0	0	0	10.6	10.6	0	10.6	(-) 1.4	9.2
23.	Puducherry	42.4	0	0	0	42.4	0	42.4	(-) 1.6	40.8
	Total	2889.8	950.5	4790.9	2593.2	12771	4422.9	4230.2		3906.3

BE, RE and Expenditure under the Scheme during 2007-2008 were as under:-

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount(Rs. In crores)</u>
1. BE	40
2. RE	40
3. Expenditure	39.1

4.2.2 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	Member

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

Names of nominated Non-official SC/ST Members are as under:-

SC

1. Shri K.B.Krishna Murthy
2. Shri Chandrabhan Prasad

ST

1. Smt. Elizabeth Laiflang

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

The Committee had held three meetings during 2006 and 2007, the 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.

4.2.3 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 14-15 June, 2007, in New Delhi.

4.2.4. ADVISORIES TO THE STATE GOVERNMENTS / UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has been addressing the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to implement the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in letter and spirit with specific emphasis on taking necessary steps towards setting up of exclusive special courts, sensitization of investigating officers, ensuring registration of First Information Report (FIR), timely registration of cases and filling of charge sheets in the courts, giving due attention for maintenance of law and order in the identified atrocity prone areas and use of electronic, print and other media to publicize provisions of the Act for creating awareness among the target groups and ensuring participation of Panchayati Raj Institutions and the civil society at large.

The Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment had addressed a d.o. letter dated **27.02.2007** to the Secretary, DOPT, and Chief Secretaries wherein it was inter-alia, suggested that the training institutes for various services through their controlling Departments may be advised to prepare a capsule for organizing workshops/seminars for sensitization of the trainee officers with regard to the provisions of the PCR and POA

Further as a follow up of the Inter-State Council Meeting held on **09.12.2006** on the subject matter of offences of untouchability against Scheduled Castes and atrocities on Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Hon'ble Minister (SJ&E) has addressed letters dated **24.04.2007** and **09.8.2007** to the Chief Ministers suggesting therein specific measures as detailed below:-

- (i) Printing and distribution of booklets/leaflets in Hindi and local languages highlighting the theme of combating untouchability and atrocities.
- (ii) Mass Awareness programmes to be organized for general public and particularly in schools and colleges with the involvement of office bearers of Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies.
- (iii) Special campaigns in print media on the occasion of Independence Day, Republic Day, Sant Ravi Das Jayanti, Maharishi Valmiki Jayanti, Gandhi Jayanti, Babu Jagjivan Ram Jayanti, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Jayanti etc.

- (iv) Training of constabulary and police officers of police station level, both at induction stage and in refresher courses, about the sensitivity of the issue and related legal provisions.
- (v) To finance research studies for identifying the forms and causes of untouchability and measures required for its eradication.
- (vi) Identification of atrocity prone areas as an on going process with clearly drawn up parameters for identification of exact locations/pockets within the Districts in a focused manner.
- (vii) Identification of reputed and empathetic NGOs in identified areas, which can play a lead role in getting the cases of atrocities registered and in their regular follow up. These NGOs will also counsel the victims and offer them support and legal aid to withstand pressures.
- (viii) Effective implementation of land reforms, redressal of land disputes involving SCs/STs on priority basis and stringent enforcement of Minimum Wages Act in atrocity prone areas.
- (ix) To evolve a special package for development of identified atrocity prone/sensitive areas. The package may include appropriate income generating beneficiary oriented schemes. Promotion of Self Help Groups, especially for women, as well as up gradation of infrastructure facilities like link roads.
- (x) Review of cases, which are pending disposal for over one year in courts so as to ensure award of exemplary punishment.
- (xi) Each case of acquittal to be thoroughly examined and in cases of apparent lapses on part of investigating agencies, appropriate disciplinary action to be taken apart from filing of appeal.
- (xii) Adequate flow of resources from the outlays earmarked by State Governments for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) to ensure provision of basic minimum services i.e. health, education, infrastructural facilities such as link roads, irrigation, and drinking water.
- (xiii) Priority to be given to key infrastructural facilities such as construction of roads to the nearest police station and linkage of roads to highways, out of Special Central Assistance funds released by the Ministry.
- (xiv) Beneficiaries from identified atrocity prone areas to be covered on priority basis under beneficiary oriented income generating

Schemes of National Scheduled Caste Finance & Development Corporation and National Safai Karmchari Finance & Development Corporation.

- (xv) Special efforts to be made to spread elementary legal literacy among women about their rights and provisions of legal aid available. For this purpose formation of Self Help Groups should be promoted and reputed NGOs be involved.
- (xvi) As a majority of SC population are wage labourers, the Minimum Wages Act be strictly enforced.
- (xvii) Expanding the coverage of social security under the proposed Unorganized Workers Social Security Scheme of the Ministry of Labour & Employment.
- (xviii) The Vigilance and Monitoring Committees, in association with State Commissions for Scheduled Castes, to particularly review cases pertaining to dispossession of lands owned by SCs as well as instances where pattas have been issued but actual possession of land has not been given.

4.2.5 Radio Programme

A programme on the theme of removal of untouchability and prevention of atrocities was telecast on 14.10.2007, under the series sponsored by the Ministry called, "Sanwanti Jayein Jivan Ki Rahen".

4.3. Ministry of Home Affairs

The Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs addressed a d.o.letter No. 24024/04/2005-SC/ST-W, dated 23.04.2007 to the Chief Secretary suggesting therein specific measures as under:-

- (i) Need for developing and strengthening the monitoring mechanism for timely transmission and receiving of inputs and information relating to atrocities committed on SCs and STs at the district and State Government levels, so that effective preventive and enforcement action can be ensured.
- (ii) Stringent action in cases of willful default on the part of the concerned officers in the discharge of their duties as per the provisions of the Act.

- (iii) Instituting a mechanism for monitoring and reviewing investigation and prosecution of cases at a senior level for bringing about improvements in prosecution and achieving higher conviction rate.
- (iv) Sensitization of the police personnel upto grass-root level about the importance of firm action against persons committing atrocities.

4.4 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 (10) 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) Payment of court fee, process fees and all other charges payable of incurred in connection with any legal proceedings;
- (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 translated of documents in legal proceedings.

4.5. 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:-

4.5.1 ALL INDIA RADIO (AIR)

All India Radio (AIR) broadcasts programmes on issues concerning 'Eradication of Untouchability', from time to time.

4.5.2 DOORDARSHAN

Various Doordarshan Kendras telecast programmes to give wide publicity to the PCR Act, 1955.

4.5.3 SONG & DRAMA DIVISION

The Song & Drama Division has been utilizing folk and traditional forms to raise awareness about removal of Untouchability, especially targeting rural and semi-urban populace.

CHAPTER

5

MEASURES TAKEN BY STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS

5.1. ANDHRA PRADESH

COMMITTEES

STATE AND DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee is functioning under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister. The Members of the Committees are Minister for Home, Minister for Finance, Minister for Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare, besides elected Members of Parliament, State Legislative Assembly Tribes and Government Officers.

The District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are functioning in all Districts under the Chairpersonship of the District Collectors. The members of the Committee are elected Members of Parliament, Members of State Legislative Assembly, Members of Legislative Council, Superintendent of Police and other officials and non-officials.

STATE LEVEL SC/ST PROTECTION CELL

A PCR Cell is functioning in the office of the Additional Director General of Police (CID) to ensure prompt disposal of cases of offences of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At present 12 Deputy Superintendents of Police with supporting staff are exclusively

dealing with investigation of offences of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL

The Commissioner of Social Welfare has been designated as the Nodal officer under Rule 9 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 for coordinating the functioning of District Magistrates, Superintendents of Police.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The Additional District Magistrate has been appointed as a Special officer to coordinate with the District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police or other officers responsible for implementing the provisions of the Act in the atrocity prone areas.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The following 12 districts were recognized as atrocity prone areas: -

1. Prakasam
2. Guntur
3. Krishna
4. Nellore
5. Kurnool
6. Cuddapah
7. Mahabubnagar
8. Nizamabad
9. Karimnagar
10. Medak
11. Secunderabad
12. Chittoor

SPECIAL COURTS

There are 17 Special Session Courts for trial of cases of offences of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) act, 1989 and the State Government have taken a decision to start regular Special Session Courts in the remaining 6 districts.

PUBLICITY & AWARENESS

Sensitization workshops were held for field functionaries of Social Welfare, Police and Revenue Departments. A display board depicting provisions of the Act was erected in premises of Police Stations and Mandal Revenue Officer's Office. Media campaign was launched against evils of untouchability through All India Radio and by displaying boards on the back of Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation buses. Awareness workshops was also organized by reputed NGO's

LEGAL AID

There is no income limit fixed for eligibility to provide legal aid to the victims of atrocities.

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

Travelling and maintenance allowance is provided to the victims, their dependents and witnesses in accordance with the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

The State Government provides for relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities in accordance with Rule 12 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995.

During the year 2007, an expenditure of Rs. 274.31 lakh was incurred on monetary relief and rehabilitation and legal aid to 1793 victims.

5.2. ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Arunachal Pradesh is a Tribal State and no case was registered under the Act against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. .

5.3. ASSAM

COMMITTEES

STATE AND DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Chief Minister reviews the implementation of the provisions of the Act. The Minister for WPT & BC, Member of Parliaments, Members of Legislative Assembly belonging to SC and ST, Chief Secretary, Commissioner and Secretary, Home Department and Director, National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are members of the Committee. The Commissioner and Secretary, WPT & BC Department is Convener of the Committee. Besides, Legal Aid Committees also supervise the implementation of the Act in all the Districts.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no instance of atrocity, so no area has been identified as atrocity prone in the State.

STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The Cell is functioning under the supervision of Director General of Police at State level for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL

The Director, Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Assam is the Nodal Officer for the purpose of collecting information and furnishing it for the purpose of preparation of the Annual Report on the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The Additional District Magistrate in each district works as a Special Officer to co-ordinate the functioning with the District Magistrate/ Superintendent of Police or other officers responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Rules notified there under.

SPECIAL COURTS

18 numbers of Special designated Courts have been functioning in the State to try cases under the Act.

LEGAL AID

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families get legal aid through Sub-Divisional level Legal Aid Committee.

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

Travelling and maintenance allowance is provided to the victims, their dependents and witnesses in accordance with the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995.

5.4. BIHAR

COMMITTEES

STATE AND DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

At District Level Committee function under the Chairpersonship of District Collector.

STATE LEVEL SC/ST PROTECTION CELL

At State Level, a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cell has been functioning under the charge of Inspector General of Police, (Weaker Section).

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL

The Secretary, Home Department, is the Nodal Officer, who from time to time convenes the meetings to review implementation of the Act.

SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS

At the State level, a Police Station for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is functioning in the CID Headquarters. In addition, 9 Police Stations are also functioning in the District Headquarters of Nalanda, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Gaya, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, and Munger with specified jurisdictions.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The Home Department (Special), Government of Bihar, has identified 33 districts as sensitive from the point of view of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These districts are Gaya, Sitamarhi, Nalanda, Sheohar, Sheikhpura, Buxar, Saran, Banka, Bhabua, West Champaran (Betia), Supaul, Lakhisarai, Vaishali, East Champaran (Motihari), Darbhanga, Samastipur, Saharsa, Kishanganj, Begusarai, Rohtas, Jehanabad, Bhojpur, Muzaffarpur, Siwan, Madhubani, Madhepura, Bhagalpur, Patna, Gopalganj, Purnia, Nawada, Munger and Aurangabad.

PUBLICITY

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

SPECIAL COURTS

The Court of Additional Session Judge is the Special Court under the Act in each district. In addition, Exclusive Special Courts are also

functioning at 9 Divisional places and at Bhojpur and East Champaran (Motihari) Districts.

SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

The Special Public Prosecutors take up cases of offences of atrocities in Special Courts.

RELIEF MEASURES

During the year 2007-08, the Government allocated an amount of Rs. 55.00 lakhs to the districts towards disbursement of relief and rehabilitation to 248 victims of atrocities were benefited.

CONTINGENCY PLAN

The State Government is in the process of preparation of a contingency plan in accordance with the provisions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995.

The following steps have been taken so far in this regard: -

1. In case of demise of a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe person due to occurrence of atrocity, the dependents of the affected family would be provided employment as a class IV employee.
2. Where livestock has been affected due to atrocity, the doctors of the Animal Husbandry Department will provide required assistance on priority.
3. The Government has also decided to provide pension to the affected widow within fifteen days under Social Defence Pension Scheme.
4. The Government has also issued instructions to Civil Surgeons of the Health Department, to provide immediate medical assistance to victims/affected family members due to occurrence of atrocity.

5.5. CHHATTISGARH

COMMITTEES

STATE AND DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee is chaired by the Chief Minister, and the District Level Committees are chaired by the District Collectors.

SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS

The Special Police Thanas (AJK) are functioning in nine districts namely Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgoan, Jagadalpur, Dantewada, Surguja, Raigarh, Bilaspur and Surajpur. In addition Seven Special Police Cells are also functioning.

PUBLICITY

Wide publicity by organising Sadbhavana Shibirs, Awareness Centers, Panchayats, Cultural Programmes, Seminars, Debates, Essay Competitions etc. is given at District, Tehshil and Block levels, with the objective of promptly providing the relief to victims of atrocities.

SPECIAL COURTS

Out of 18 districts of the State, Six Special Courts are functioning in the districts of Jagdalpur, Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg, Rajnandgoan and Surguja, for trial of cases of offences of atrocities under the Act.

LEGAL AID

Under the Scheme, free legal aid is provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural areas in the cases which relate to disputes of land, offence of atrocities and where trial is pending in the Session Courts.

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

The State Government provides to and fro second class rail fare or actual taxi fare to the victims of atrocities/their dependents and witnesses during the investigation before the inquiry officer and to attend the trial in the court.

The State Government also provides maintenance expenses to the victims of atrocity or his/her dependents and attendants for the days when they are away from the place of residence for investigation as well as for hearing and trial of cases. The rate of maintenance expenses is not lower than the rate fixed in respect of minimum wages for agricultural labourers.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

An amount of Rs. 97.42 lakhs towards relief and rehabilitation was provided as financial assistance to 597 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

5.6. GOA

COMMITTEE

STATE AND DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

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

The District Level Committee is functioning under the Chairpersonship of the District Collector and District Magistrate, North Goa and South Goa to review of the cases of atrocities under the Act.

SPECIAL COURTS

The State Government has designated district Session Courts at Margao and Panaji as Special Court for the speedy trial of cases of offence under the Act.

PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

The Public Prosecutors attached to the Sessions Courts work as Special Public Prosecutors under the Act.

LEGAL AID

The State Government has formulated a scheme to provide free legal aid for Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes persons without any economic criteria.

BAN ON TRANSFER OF LAND

The State Government vide their Notification dated 24.08.1978, has imposed total ban on transfer of land belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes without the previous sanction of the Collector of the concerned District.

5.7. GUJARAT

COMMITTEES

A. HIGH LEVEL COMMITTEE

A High Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the Act. The Finance Minister, Revenue Minister, Social Justice and Empowerment Minister, Members of Parliament and State Legislature and Senior Government Officers are members of the Committee.

B. STATE LEVEL COMMITTEE

A State Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Secretary in charge of Social Justice & Empowerment Department reviews the reports of the Vigilance Officers of the three Vigilance Squads. The Committee consists of Home Secretary, Law Secretary and Special Inspector General of Police etc. During the year 2007, two meetings of the State level Committee were held on 19.03.2007 and 31.07.2007 for quarterly reviews of the offences of atrocities.

C. DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE COMMITTEE

At district level, a District Vigilance Committee under the Chairpersonship of District Collector is required to review implementation of the Act. The Committee consists of District Panchayat President, Chairperson of District Social Justice Committee, District Development Officer, District Superintendent of Police, Government Public Prosecutor, Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly and prominent Social Workers of respective Districts.

D. TALUKA LEVEL COMMITTEE

Taluka Level Committees have been set up in every taluka under the Chairpersonship of Taluka Mamlatdar. The Public Prosecutor, Police Inspector and Sub Inspector of the Taluka are members of the Committee.

E. CITY LEVEL COMMITTEE

Under the Chairpersonship of the Police Commissioner, City Level Committees have also been set up. Government Public Prosecutor, Municipal Commissioner and Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe

members of Municipal Corporation are members of these Committees. These committees review the cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

At the Secretariat level, the Principal Secretary looks after the implementation of the Act, while at Directorate level, Director looks after the work. A Special Cell called 'Nagrik Cell' is functioning in the Directorate and Dy. Director looks after the Cell. Three Regional Vigilance Officers are also working at Vadodara, Ahmedabad and Rajkot to look after incidents of atrocities within their jurisdiction. Besides, in the office of the D.G. & IG of Police, a cell under the charge of Addl. Director General of Police to monitor the crimes against SC and St. This Cell is working under overall supervision of D.G. & IG of Police with supporting staff.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER AT STATE LEVEL

The Secretary, Social Justice & Empowerment is the Nodal Officer in accordance with Rule 9 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocity) Rules, 1995.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICT HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

Likewise, three Regional Vigilance Officers function as Special Officers under Rule 10 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATORCITIY PRONE AREAS

The following 11 districts have been identified as sensitive from the point of occurrence of offences of atrocities: -

1. Mahesana
2. Ahmedabad
3. Junagadh
4. Sabar Kantha
5. Kheda
6. Rajkot (Rural)
7. Amreli
8. Kachchh
9. Surendranagar

10. Vadodara (Rural)
11. Bharuch

PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

For wide publicity of the provisions of the Act, printed booklets, both in Gujarati and English, have been circulated among the authorities, village Panchayats, Social Workers and Voluntary Organizations. Gujarat State Police Academy, Karai conducted training of police personnel for sensitization and dealing with cases of offences under the Act.

SPECIAL COURTS

The Government of Gujarat has specified Session Courts in all Districts as Special Courts. Besides, 10 Exclusive Special Courts in the districts of Banaskantha (Palanpur), Ahmedabad (Rural), Kachchh (Bhuj), Amreli, Vadodara, Junagadh, Panchmahal (Godhra), Rajkot, Surat and Surendranagar are also functioning to exclusively deal with cases under the Act.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

Senior most Additional Public Prosecutors of all the Sessions Courts in Gujarat have been empowered to conduct cases under the Act in the Special Courts.

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 subject to the income limit of Rs. 12,000/- per annum.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

The State Government provides prescribed financial assistance to the victims of offences of atrocities. During the calendar year 2007, financial assistance of Rs. 85.82 lakhs was given to 1289 Scheduled Castes persons and

In case of social boycott and migration, the victimized persons are paid a cash dole of Rs.15/- per day per person for a period up to six months to each member of family besides it, Rs. 10/- per cattle per day is also provided for their cattles for the same period, in cases of migration or boycott due to atrocities. The State Government has introduced

Contingency Plan as required under Rule 15 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995.

PARTICIPATION OF NON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Non Governmental Organizations (NGOS) are involved in the District level Shibirs, State level Seminars and Workshops. Besides, the Government has also set up Awareness Centers with participation of NGOs and has provided Rs. 15,000/- to each Awareness Center in the State.

5.8. HARYANA

COMMITTEES

STATE AND DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the Act. Likewise, at the District level, a District Level Consultative Committee functions under the Chairpersonship of Deputy Commissioner, with the Superintendent of Police, Members of Legislation Assembly and six other members of Scheduled Castes and other backward classes community as members.

STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

Adequate steps have been taken to prevent atrocities by enforcing existing provisions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. A Special Cell has been created in every district to ensure speedy investigation of cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes. The District Inspector of Police is in charge of the Cell. A Special Cell has also been set up at Police Headquarters, Panchkula to deal with crimes against weaker sections of the society. The Cell is functioning under the direct supervision of the Inspector General of Police, Law and Order, Haryana.

As and when any atrocity is committed on Scheduled Castes, criminal case is registered. The investigation is conducted by a Gazetted officer in such cases. The case is treated as special reported case and the progress is scrutinized at the range and police Headquarters level.

The investigating officers complete the investigation of such cases immediately and put the challan in the court in stipulated period. After sending the challan to the court, the cases are followed up in the courts

and monitoring of cases is done. For expeditious trial of such cases, special courts as well as public prosecutors have been notified.

SPECIAL COURTS

For trial of offences under the Act, the senior most Addl. District Judges in the Session Court in each district has been designated. A Public Prosecutor has also been appointed for taking up cases under the Act.

LEGAL AID

Legal aid is provided to the Scheduled Caste persons in cases relating to practice of untouchability, access to temples, wells and other public places, disputes relating to women and for ensuring reservation in services. Assistance is also provided for expenditure incurred on witnesses and payment of court fees. During the year, 2007, an amount of Rs.12,000/- was given to 24 beneficiaries towards legal aid. No income limit is fixed under the scheme.

RELIEF MEASURES

Financial assistance is provided to the victims of atrocities as per the norms prescribed under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995. During the year 2007, an amount of Rs. 41.57 lakh was sanctioned to 346 persons.

TRVELLING AND MAINTENCE EXPENSES

During the year 2007, an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh was allotted to each of District Welfare Officer.

5.9. HIMACHAL PRADESH COMMITTEES

STATE AND DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the Act. The District Level Committees have also been functioning under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate in each District.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER

Principal Secretary, Social Justice & Empowerment Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh has been appointed as a Nodal Officer

B. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

Officers of the rank of Additional District Magistrate function as Special Officers and the Deputy Superintendents of Police in each district is the Investigating Officer.

PUBLICITY

Wide awareness generation of the Act is conducted in the SC/ST concentrated areas. The pamphlets of the POA Acts were printed and also were distributed among the general public. At the district level, workshop was organized in which members of Zilla Prarishad, District officials and police personnels were participated. During the year, 372 such awareness camps/shibirs were organized and an amount of Rs. 18.83 lakhs was sanctioned..

SPECIAL COURTS

11 designated special courts at Rampur, Kullu, Shimla, Mandi Nahan, Solan, Hamirpur, Dharmshala, Una, Chmba and Bilaspur are functioning in the State.

LEGAL AID

Legal aid is provided free of cost to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The free legal aid also includes the expenses of Court fees etc.

RELIEF MEASURES

Financial assistance is provided to the victims of the offences of atrocities as per the prescribed norms. During the year 2007, an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh was sanctioned to 37 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

5.10 JHARKHAND

STATE AND DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the Act. The District Level Committees have also been functioning under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate in each District.

STATE LEVEL SC/ST PROTECTION CELL

A Civil Rights Cell headed by Additional Director General of Police, CID, Ranchi has been set up by the Home Department.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER

Special Secretary, Home Department, Government of Jharkhand has been declared as a Nodal Officer for overseeing implementation of the provisions of the Act.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

Under Rule 10 the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 Special Officers have been nominated in all districts of the State.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAs

No district has been identified as the prime atrocity prone area by the Home Department.

SPECIAL COURTS

Addl. District and Session Judges in all district has been designated as Special Courts to try offences of atrocities under the Act. A Public Prosecutor has also been appointed for taking up cases under the Act.

SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

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

PERIODICAL SURVEY

The Jharkhand Tribal Institute, Ranchi conducts surveys related to problem faced by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

RELIEF MEASURES

Financial assistance is provided to the victims of the offences of atrocities as per the prescribed norms.

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENCE EXPENSES

Daily allowance is given to persons affected by atrocities in case they have to appear in courts etc or to their dependents and witness, which will not be less than the minimum wages fixed for agricultural labourers. The traveling allowances is also given to the victims/dependents./witnesses.

5.11. KARNATAKA

COMMITTEES

STATE AND DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A High Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the Act. The Members of the Committee are Dy. Chief Minister & Finance Minister, Home Minister, Social Welfare Minister Central Minister for State for National Highways, SC Ministers, ST Minister, Member of Parliament belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Member of Legislative Assembly belonging to Scheduled Castes, Members of Legislative Council , Chief Secretary, Home Secretary, Additional Director General (DCRE) and Director, National Commission for Scheduled Castes. The Principal Secretary, Social Welfare Department is Convener of the Committee.

The District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees under the Chairmanship of the concerned District Magistrates are also functioning.

In addition, the Committee has also be constituted called "The Karnataka State Legislative Committee for SCs/STs Welfare" for purpose of monitoring the effective implementation of the Act and Rules. This Committee is chaired by an MLA who belongs to SC/ST.

STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement is working for the enforcement of the provisions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and to deal with cases of harassment, and atrocities by visiting the spots of atrocities, monitoring of criminal cases reported under POA Act. Officers of the Police Department visit the Colonies and take suitable action to redress the problems of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. DCRE also liaison and coordination with different departments such as Social Welfare, Law Directorate of Prosecution, District Magistrates etc. in order to implement the provisions of the Act. Besides, DCRE also takes up investigation of important cases of atrocities reported under the Act either referred by Government or Director General and Inspector General of Police.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

NODAL OFFICER AT STATE LEVEL

The Additional Director General of Police (Law & Order) is the Nodal Officer under Rule 9 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995. The Nodal Officer looks after the responsibilities for implementing the provisions of the Act by making periodic review.

IDENTIFCATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The Government of Karnataka has identified following atrocity prone areas in the State: -

S.No.	Name of the Districts	Atrocity Prone Ares
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, lagapur, 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.

PUBLICITY

Seminars are held under the auspices of the Directorate of Civil Right Enforcement and the Inspector General of Police. Training is also imparted to Police Officers to educate and sensitise them regarding the provisions of the Act. Eminent people are invited to address the seminars.

SPECIAL COURTS

Seven Special Courts for trial of offences under the Act are functioning at Belgaum, Mysore, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur, Kolar and Tumkur districts.

LEGAL AID

The Karnataka Legal Services Authority extends free services to the weaker sections including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes whose annual income is below Rs. 25,000/-. The main objective is to provide free legal aid and advice to the eligible persons through State Legal Services Authority, High Court Legal Services Committee, District Legal Services Authority and Taluk Legal Services Committee.

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

Travelling and Dearness Allowance, Maintenance and Transport expenses are provided to the victims of atrocities as well as witnesses. During 2007-2008, an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was sanctioned to 176 taluks.

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL REHABILITATION

During the year 2007-08, an expenditure of Rs. 704.00 lakhs was incurred on relief to 1157 victims of atrocities. Further, an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs were provided under the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan for economic rehabilitation of 500 affected families at the unit cost of Rs. 10,000/- for self employment.

5.12. KERALA

COMMITTEES

STATE AND DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

In accordance with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, the State Level as well as District Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are functioning to review implementation of the Act. Further Advisory Committees both for SC /ST and the State level under the chairmanship of Minister in charge of welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The Special Cell at State Police Head Quarters functions under the supervision of the Additional Director General of Police (PCR) keeps a watch over the handling of matters relating to cases under the PCR Act and SCs/STs (POA) Act. The Special Cell also monitors the crime cases

registered in the State and petitions presented by the members of SCs/STs. In some cases when it is found necessary, enquires are conducted

personally by the Superintendent of Police, Special Cell. Strict directions have been given to all district Superintendents of Police to arrest the accused within 24 hours of the Commission for crimes and oppose their bail.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

NODAL OFFICER

The Additional Director General of Police is a Nodal Officer.

Three Special Mobile Squads are functioning in the Districts of Palakkad, Kasargod and Wayanad. The Squads at Kasargode has jurisdiction over Kannur District also. These squads are working directly under the control of the District Superintendent of Police concerned. As per the orders of the Director General of Police, all cases registered under the Act are also be investigated by the Special Mobile Squad.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

Atrocity prone areas have been identified and 3 Special Mobile Squads are functioning in Palakkad, Kasargode and Wayanad Districts under the direct control of the Deputy Superintendents of Police.

PUBLICITY

The hoardings /boards highlighting the provisions of the Act have been displayed at all Police Stations, Circle offices, Sub Divisional Police Officers and the offices of Superintendent of Police/ Commissioner of Police to create an awareness among general public and the members of SC/ST about their protective rights.

SPECIAL COURTS

The District Courts function as designated Special Courts to try the offences under the Act.

SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

The Public Prosecutors have been nominated as Special Prosecutors for conducting the cases in the District Courts.

5.13. MADHYA PRADESH

COMMITTEES

STATE AND DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A High Power State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the Act. This Committee includes Member of Legislative Assembly belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The meeting of the Committee was held on 13.04.2007.

At the district level, a District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee also reviews cases of offences of atrocities under the Act.

STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The Cell under the charge of the Additional Director General of Police reviews implementation of the Act. 48 Scheduled Caste Welfare (Anusuchit Jati Kalyan) Thanas under the Cell are required to *inter-alia* register cases of offences of atrocities.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A) INVESTIGATING OFFICER

Deputy Superintendents of Police in all districts are the Investigating Officers as required under Rule 7 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995.

B) NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL

The Secretary level officer has been nominated as a Nodal Officer under Rule 9 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995.

C. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

At the district level, an officer of the rank of Additional District Magistrate is the Special Officer.

SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS

The Special Police Stations are functioning in the Districts of Morena, Bhind, Rajgarh, Panna, Vidisha, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Bhopal, Mandla, Neemuch, Katni, Umaria, Gwalior, Ratlam, Chhindwara, Khargone, Balaghat, Dhar, Seoni, Dewas, Datia, Ujjain, Dindori, Barhanpur, Mandsaur, Damoh, Tikamgarh, Narsinghpur, Sidhi, Sagar, Shivpuri, Chhatarpur, Sheopur, Indore, Harda, Ashok Nagar, Rewa, Sehore, Hoshangabad, Shahdol, Raisen, Betul, Guna, Khandwa, Shajapur, Badwani, Satna and Anuppur. During the year 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 1134.00 lakh was incurred on these Police Stations.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

S.No.	Districts	Thana	Village/ Mohalla /City/Town
1.	Bhopal	Bairasia	Bairasia Town
2.	Rajgarh	Kotwali	Kotwali Town
		Byavara	Byavara
		Narsinghgarh	Narsinghgarh
3.	Vidisha	Rural	Rural
		Kotwali	Vidisha Town
		Basoida	Basoida Town
4.	Hosangabad	Kotwali	Town
		Piparia	Piparia Town
		Itarsi	Itarsi Town
		Seoni Malwa	Seoni Malwa Town
		Babai	Babai Town
		Wankhadi	Village Wankhadi
		Pathrota	Village Pathrota
5.	Raisen	Kotwali	Town Kotwali
		Begamganj	Town Begamganj
		Silwani	Town Sultanpur
		Bareli	Town Bareli
		Udaipura	Town Udaipura
6.	Betul	Kotwali	Sadar
		Kotwali	Tikri
		Kotwali	Indira Colony
		Amala	Hodkhi
7.	Harda	Kotwali	Harda Town

8.	Seoni	Kotwali	Urban Area
9.	Gwalior	Dabra	Dabra Town
		Murar	Kumarpura
10.	Shivpuri	Karera	Village Karera
		Indar	Village Indar
		Rural	Purana Shivpuri Town
		Vairath	Village Dalwas
11.	Guna	Kotwali	Bude Balaji
		Kotwali	Sriram Colony
12.	Ashok Nagar	Kotwali	Shankar Colony
		Ishagarh	Village Ishagarh
		Bahadurpur	Village Bahadurpur
		Chanderi	Village Chanderi
13.	Morena	Kotwali	Gopalpura
		Kotwali	Duttpura
		Kotwali	Uttampura
		Civil Lines	Joura Khurd
		Ambah	Ambah Town
		Bamour	Bamour Town
		Sumawali	Village Sumawali
		Joura	Joura Town
		Kelaras	Kelaras Town
		Sabalgarh	Sabalgarh Town
14.	Sheopur	Kotwali	Gandhi Nagar
		Karahal	Karahal Town
15.	Satna	Jaitwas	Jaitwas Town
		Rampur	Amber
16.	Tikamgarh	Kotwali	Aston
		Kotwali	Paharitulwaran
		Badgaon	Kankerwaha
		Badgaon	Antoura
		Badgaon	Bhela

		Badgaon	Amarpur
		Baldevgarh	Chanderi
		Kundila	Hirapur
		Khargapur	Phuterchak
		Jatara	Shah
		Lighoura	Satguwa
		Lighoura	Margawa
		Degouda	Dhamna
		Palera	Lahrbujurg
17.	Badwani	Kotwali	Badwani Town
		Sendhwa	Sendhwa Town
18.	Dindori	Kotwali	Dindori Town
		Samnapur	Samnapur Town
19.	Ujjain	Mahindpur	Mahindpur Town
		Badnagar	Badnagar Town
		Ingoria	Jahangirpur
		Nagda	Nagda Town
		Khachrod	Khachrod Town
20.	Dewas	Kotwali	Nai Abadi
		Industrial Area	Etawa
		Sonkuch	Sonkuch Town
		Pipalrawa	Pipalrawa Town
21.	Shajapur	Kotwali	Shajapur Town
22.	Mandsore	Kamdinagar	Indra Nagar
		Sitamou	Village Lduna
23.	Nimuch	Cannt	Nimuch Town
		Manara	Manara Town

PUBLICITY

Non-Governmental Organisations are encouraged for working in the atrocity prone areas/Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes concentrated areas. The Sadbhavana Shibir and Awareness camps are also organised with the support of local Members of Legislative Assembly,

officials of Zilla Panchayat, Nagar Panchayat, Gram Panchayat and members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Rs.14.40 lakhs was incurred on these camps during the year 2007-08.

In atrocity prone areas, 61 awareness generation camps were organised and an expenditure of Rs.4.50 lakhs was incurred on these camps during the year 2007-08.

SPECIAL COURTS

For speedy trial of cases under the Act, 29 Exclusive Special Courts are functioning at Dhar, Shajapur, Morena, Shahdol, Damoh, Raisen, Mandla, Sehore, Bhind, Tikamgarh, Mandaleshwar, Dewas, Mandaur, Indore, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Vidisha, Panna, Chhatarpur, Ujjain, Guna, Satna, Rewa, Narsinghpur, Sagar, Gwalior, Rajgarh, Bhopal, Jhabua, Betul, Datia, Seoni, Ratlam, Badwani, Katni, Shoyopur Kala, Balaghat, Chindwara, Kandwa, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Harda and Neemach.

An expenditure of Rs. 582.43 lakhs was incurred towards these Special Courts, during the year 2007-08.

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

As per the provision under Rule 11 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, the State Government provides travelling and maintenance allowance to the witnesses and victims of offences of atrocities. During the year 2007-08, the assistance was provided to 2358 affected beneficiaries.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

An expenditure of Rs. 722.3 lakhs was incurred during 2007-08 for providing relief to 3967 persons. The details are given below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)			
S.No.	Nature of Crime	No. of Cases	Amount
1.	Murder	151	177.3
2.	Rape	1025	261.6
3.	Grievous Hurt	220	71.7
4.	Insult, Intimidation	2437	168.6
5.	Wrongful occupation or cultivation of land	34	22.6
6.	Burnt Houses	9	2.9
7.	Bonded Labour	16	3.9
8.	Others	75	13.8
	TOTAL	3967	722.3

SOCIAL REHABILITATION

Subsistence allowance @ Rs. 1000/- per month upto six months is given to a dependent person of the victims of atrocities under the Act. Efforts are also made to arrange for employment, drinking water, agricultural land, education to children, self-employment and supply of appliances to disabled. During the year, 44 persons were provided employment on compassionate ground.

AWARDS FOR SPECIAL WORK

A. Dr. Ambedkar Award

Government of Madhya Pradesh has also been giving cash award of Rs. 10,000/- to the police personnel for outstanding work in regard to removal of untouchability and prevention of atrocities and is also giving running shield to that zone of police personnel.

B. Governor's Award

The State Government has awarded cash prize of Rs. 10,000/- to the police personnel for outstanding work in regard to removal of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes women, minor boys and girls and other sections of the society.

C. Chief Minister's Awards

The State Government has also been giving cash award of Rs. 10,000/- to the police personnel for outstanding work in regard to removal of atrocities, relief and rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities and running shield to that zone of police personnel.

D. Kasturba Gandhi Award

The State Government is providing cash award of Rs. 10000/- to the Police personnel for outstanding work in regard to removal of atrocities on women and children.

E. K.F.Rustamji Award

The State Government has set up Special Police Thanas in the districts and gives cash award of Rs. 10,000/- for outstanding work performed by the police there in regard to removal of atrocities.

5.14. MAHARASHTRA

COMMITTEES

STATE AND DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of Chief Minister reviews the implementation of Act. The Ministers for Home, Finance, Social Welfare, Tribal Development, Nominated Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly and Chief Secretary, Secretary for Home, Director General of Police, Director and Dy. Director of SC and ST Commission are members of the Committee.

The District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are functioning under the Chairpersonship of the respective District Collectors and the Committee reviews implementation of the Act every month. Similarly Divisional Vigilance and Monitoring Committees meet every quarter and review the cases of offences of atrocities.

STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

To deal with the offences of atrocities on SC and ST, a Special Cell is functioning at the State Police Headquarters in the office of the Director General of Police under the supervision of Additional Director General of Police. At range level, the cell is headed by Superintendent of Police and assisted by Dy.SP and Police Inspector, Assistant Police Inspector etc respectively. As per Rule 7 of the POA Rules, the investigation done by the Dy. Superintendent of Police.

The special machinery is functioning in the Social Justice Department. The Special District Social Welfare Officers at all the district places are required to implement the programmes to rehabilitate the victims under the Act.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL

The Principal Secretary has been nominated as a Nodal Officer under Rule 9 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The details of partially sensitive, less sensitive and high sensitive villages during the year are given below: -

S. No.	Name of District	No. of Villages			
		Partially sensitive	High sensitive	Less sensitive	Total
1.	Dhule	25	0	0	25
2.	Jalgaon	4	15	4	23
3.	Nandurbar	5	0	0	5
4.	Ahmednagar	20	3	0	23
5.	Satara	0	0	2	2
6.	Sangli	12	2	59	73
7.	Solapur	27	0	0	27
8.	Kolhapur	27	0	0	27
9.	Amravati	54	14	0	68
10.	Yavamal	146	46	0	192
11.	Buldhana	0	21	111	132
12.	Akola	0	10	14	24
13.	Bhandara	5	2	0	7
14.	Gondia	92	20	97	209
15.	Chandrapur	22	26	0	48
16.	Jalana	1	6	7	14
17.	Beed	17	0	0	17
18.	Parabhani	15	0	0	15
19.	Osmanabad	9	9	31	49
20.	Latur	20	0	0	20
21.	Wasim	12	3	10	25
22.	Gadchiroli	10	12	0	22
	Total	534	191	335	1060

PUBLICITY MEASURES

A **Parishad:** The State, Division and District level Samata Parishads are arranged every year.

B **Participation of Youth:** With a view to involve students in the movement of eradicating social evils, Yuwa Samata Parishad was held in each district.

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

D **Essay Competition:** Special District Social Welfare Officer conducts essay competitions at school and college level every year. The winners are given cash prizes. An expenditure of Rs.1.53 lakhs was incurred for the competition.

E. **Sensitization of village workers and officers:** In the year 2007, a programme for sensitization of village level workers and officers was undertaken. Under this scheme, one-day workshop was organized at the level of 352 Panchayat Samitis and an expenditure of Rs. 43.29 lakhs was incurred for organizing these workshops during the year.

SPECIAL COURTS

In each district, the Court of Session has been specified as Special Court to try the offences under the Act.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACT IN THE STATE

The effective implementation of the Act is done jointly by the Departments of Social Justice, Home and Revenue. The administrative set up is as under: -

HOME DEPARTMENT

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. State Level | Special Inspector General of Police (PCR) |
| 2. Divisional Level | Deputy Superintendent of Police (PCR) |
| 3. District Level | Police Sub-Inspector (PCR) |

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. State Level | Deputy Director (PCR) |
| 2. Divisional Level | Divisional Social Welfare |
| 3. District Level | Extension Officer/Inspector (PCR) |

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

District Collector coordinates the efforts of all the three Departments i.e. the Social Welfare, Police and Executive Magistrates of Revenue Department at District and Taluka level. The Special Cells at district level keep a constant watch and review implementation of the Act.

The implementation of the Act involves three aspects viz Investigation, Rehabilitation and Legal dispensation.

The Home Department through the District Superintendent of Police takes care of investigation process, which includes registration of

offences, investigation of offences and timely submission of charge sheet and constant monitoring before the Courts.

LEGAL AID

Free legal aid Cells are working at District and Taluka headquarters, which provide legal assistance to all economically weaker sections of society having annual income below Rs. 6,000/-. At Taluka level Block Development Officer is the Secretary of the free Legal Aid Cell.

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

The victims of atrocities are provided monetary relief for attending Police Stations and district courts. Accordingly, provisions are made to pay the maintenance and travelling allowances to the victims in cases where they are called to police Station or to the office of the District Magistrate, during the process of investigation.

RELIEF MEASURES

Financial assistance is provided to the victims of offences of atrocities / their dependents as per the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995. The details of relief provided during the year 2007-08 are given below: -

(Rs. In lakhs)		
S.No.	Offences of atrocities	Amount of relief
1.	Murder	21.0
2.	Rape	48.7
3.	Violence resulting in the arson, hurt and injury	50.5
4.	Loss of houses, earning assets and movable property	8.0
5.	Other atrocities viz., outraging the modesty of women etc.	46.7
	Total	175.0

SURVEYS

The surveys of villages are conducted by the Social Welfare Inspectors and Special District Social Welfare Officers. The report of the survey is submitted to the District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the District Collector. This Committee reviews the reports submitted by the inspector and decides whether to declare the village as sensitive one.

5.15. MIZORAM

Mizoram State is predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes, the question of atrocities on SCs /STs does not arise, Therefore, required information may be treated as 'NIL'.

5.16. NAGALAND

The State of Nagaland is predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes and there is no caste-based discrimination therefore, required information may be treated as 'NIL'.

5.17. ORISSA

COMMITTEES

STATE AND DISTRICT 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. The meeting of the Committee was held on 17.07.2007

Likewise, the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been functioning in all the districts to reviews the incidents of atrocities and implementation of the Act. The meetings are held regularly.

HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION CELL

The State Government has constituted District Human Right Protection Cell.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The Additional District Magistrates of districts are the Special Officers under Rule 10 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The Home Department of the State has identified following atrocity prone areas in the State: -

S.No.	District	Atrocity Prone Areas
1.	Anul	Anul (Pallahara, Chhendipada, Jarapada Police Stations areas).
2.	Bhadrak	Bhadrak (Bhadrak town, Rural (Sadar), Naikanidihi, Dhusuri, Bansada Police Station areas).
3.	Boudh	Boudh (Boudh, Baunsuni, Manamudna, Kantamal, Purunakatak, Harbhanga, Police Stations areas).
4.	Balasore	Balasore (Balasore Town, Khantapara, Industrial Areas, Oupada, Singla, Sadar Police stations areas).
5.	Cuttack	Cuttack (Baramba, Niali, Govindpur Police Stations areas).
6.	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal (Sadar, Gondia Police Stations areas).
7.	Deogarh	Deogarh (Entire Deogarh District in all the 4 Police Stations areas)
8.	Kandhamal	Kandhamal (Entire Kandhamal District is the atrocity prone area as intimated by the S.P.Kandhamal).
9.	Kalahandi	Kalahandi (Dharmagarh, Junagarh, Jaipatna, Koksara, Sadar, Kegaon and Bhawanipatna Town Police Stations areas).
10.	Khurda	Khurda (badagada, Lingaraj, Baliana, Balugaon, Banapur, Jankia, Balipatna, Khandagiri Police Stations areas).
11.	Keonjhar	Keonjhar (Keonjhar Town, Sadar, Patna, Ghasipura, Ghatagaon, Anandapur, Champua, Joda, Barbil Police Stations. Areas).
12.	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj (Baripada Town, Bangripose, Khunta, Udala, Thakurmunda, Karanja, Jharpokharia, Rasagovindapur, Barsahi, Police Stations areas)
13.	Nuapada	Nuapada (Sinapali Block area)
14.	Puri	Puri (Sadar, Town, Sea-Beach, Chandrapur, Satyabadi, Brahmagiri, Delang, Kanas, Pipili, Gop, Balanga, Nimapada-krushnaparsad Police Stations Areas)

15.	Sonepur	Sonepur (Sonepur, Birmaharajpur Police Stations areas).
16.	Sundergarh	Sundergarh (Sundergarh Town, Sadar, Lephripada, Hemgiri, Bisra, Rajgangpur and Sector-19 Police Stations areas)

PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

Copies of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 have been translated into Oriya language and circulated amongst various Departments and field functionaries. Wide publicity about the provisions of the Act was given by the Information and Public Relation Department through various mass media.

Further for sensitization of the police personnel and elected representatives about the provisions of the POA Act, all Collectors /Superintendents of Police have been requested to conduct workshops/training camps at the district level. A State level workshop training programme was held during the year by the Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute. Rs. 60, 425/- has been released during the year for this purpose.

SPECIAL COURTS

The Courts of all the District and Session Judges and Additional District and Session Judges function as Special Courts for the trial of the offences under the Act.

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, the Scheduled Castes and 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. A sum of Rs. 1,57,700/- for Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries was given during the year 2007-08 under this Scheme.

TRAVELLING & MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

The travelling and maintenance expenses to witnesses including victims of atrocities are also provided.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

The State Government has adopted the scale of relief to the victims of atrocities as per norms prescribed in the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995.

A sum of Rs. 27,63,000/- and Rs. 10,13,650/- was released towards payment of monetary relief to 324 Scheduled Caste persons and 105 Scheduled Tribe persons, respectively, during the year 2007-08.

5.18. PUNJAB

COMMITTEES

STATE AND DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister has been reconstituted in accordance with Rule 16 of the SCs/STs (POA) Rules, 1995 reviews the cases under the Act. Likewise Districts level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees review the cases under the Act. The District level Committee meetings are held regularly.

STATE LEVEL SC/ST PROTECTION CELL

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

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

No area has been identified as atrocity prone where the members of Scheduled Castes are likely to be subjected to atrocities.

PUBLICITY

Wide publicity of the provisions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 is made by way of organizing seminars, debates and mass lunch at the State and Block level. 450 seminars were organized under the Act in which wide publicity of the Act was made. Boards and hoardings were installed in the State, highlighting the provisions of the Act.

SPECIAL COURTS

Special Courts are functioning under the senior most Additional and District Session Judge.

LEGAL AID

Under Rule 12 of the Punjab Legal Service Authority Act, 1987, free legal aid is provided to the members of Scheduled Castes irrespective of their income.

5.19. RAJASTHAN

COMMITTEES

STATE AND DISTRICT LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

A State Level Committee has been set up under the Act.

The District Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at district level has also be set up as per Rule 17 of the POA Rules, 1995 to review implementation of the Act

STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Civil Rights Cell is functioning in the Police Headquarter. This Cell has been entrusted inter-alia with the task of prevention offences of atrocities. The Cell is headed by Superintendent of Police and works under the supervision of Inspector General of Police (Human Rights). Further 21 SC/ST Cells have been set up in 18 Districts. The Cells are headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police they have been entrusted with the task to deal with offences of atrocities.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL

The Secretary level Officer has been appointed as a Nodal Officer in accordance with the provisions of Rule 9 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The Additional District Magistrate has been appointed in each district as the Special Officer.

SPECIAL COURTS

Special Courts for trial of cases under the Act are functioning at Jaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Pali, Medta (Nagaur), Alwar, Pratapgarh (Chittorgarh), Dausa, Ganganagar, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Baran, Tonk and Bhilwara. In the remaining districts, Courts of District Session Judge have been specified as Special Courts to try offences under the Act. The Special Public Prosecutors have also been appointed for speedy trial of cases under the Act.

LEGAL AID

Legal Services are provided under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, Rajasthan State Legal Service Authority Rules, 1995 and Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority Registration 1999, to the persons entitled under the Act, Rules and Regulations.

During the year 2007-08, 505 Scheduled Caste persons and 731 Scheduled Tribe persons were benefited of legal services in the State.

5.20. SIKKIM

COMMITTEE

STATE AND DISTRICT LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

As per Rule 16 and 17 of the POA Rules, 1995, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted to review the provisions of the Act.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

SPECIAL OFFICER

Additional District Magistrate of East, South, North and South District has been appointed as a Special Officer to coordinate with the

District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police and other officers responsible for implements the provisions of the Act.

PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

Provisions of the Act have been translated into the regional languages and widely circulated among the Panchayats, Collectorate Offices, NGOs and members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Publicity material has also been displayed through hoardings at important public places like Courts, Police stations, district headquarters etc.

Regular training of police functionaries at all level are conducted in order to ensure that the agencies responsible for providing protection and safe guard the interest of SCs/STs do not themselves commit crimes against SCs and STs. The Police Officers and personnels are sensitized by way of organizing training /workshop in the State by inviting a team of reknown persons and Director, NCSC, Kolkatta.

SPECIAL COURTS

District and Session Courts (North and East) and District and Session Courts (South and West) have been designated as Special Courts to try the cases under the Act.

PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

The State Government has appointed Special Prosecutors with adequate qualifications and experience to try the cases under the Act.

5.21. TAMIL NADU

STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The Act is enforced through 35 Social Justice and Human Rights Units located at each of 35 district headquarters. Further there are mobile squads, which work for prevention and detection of cases of atrocity. For collection of Statistical information under the Act a Statistical Unit consisting of 1 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 exist at Chennai, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Vellore, Salwm, Coimbatore, Trichy, Thenjavur, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Thirunelveli.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL

The Secretary, Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department has been nominated as Nodal Officer in accordance with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

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

PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

The provisions of the Act have been incorporated in the curriculum of the Police Training College to familiarize the police personnel during their training period. Periodical training classes are also conducted in the Police Training College throughout the year for all ranks.

2. Adequate number of Tamil version of the Act has also been printed and distributed to all Public Prosecutors, members of Vigilance and Monitoring Committee and NGOs etc.

SPECIAL COURTS

Four Exclusive Special Courts for speedy disposal of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 are functioning at the following District Headquarters.

S. No.	Name of the head quarters	Jurisdiction over the Districts
1.	Trichy	Trichy Commissionerate, Trichy, and Pudukottai.
2.	Thanjavur	Thanjavur, Nagapattinam and Thiruvarur.
3.	Madurai	Madurai Commissionerate, Madurai Dindigul, Theni, Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai and Virudhunagar.
4.	Thirunelveli	Thirunelveli Commissionerate, Thirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Kanniyakumari.

In addition there are fourteen designated District Courts to try the cases under the Acts.

5.22. TRIPURA

COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

At the State level, there is a High power Scheduled Castes Welfare Advisory Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister. The Committee consists of prominent Scheduled Caste leaders.

STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

PCR Cell is functioning in Police Headquarters of the State.

SPECIAL COURTS

The State Government with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the Guwahati High Court has specified the Court of Session Judges, West Tripura District, Agartala, North Tripura District, Kailashahar and South Tripura District, Udaipur as Special Courts as per the provisions of Section 14 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

LEGAL AID

In the State of Tripura, legal aid to Scheduled Castes is provided under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

5.23. UTTARAKHAND

COMMITTEES

STATE AND DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND 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. The members of the Committee are Members of Parliament from Hariwdar and Secretaries of various Departments, Director General of Police etc. The Secretary, Social Welfare Department is a Convener of the Committee.

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee also functions under the Chairpersonship of District Collector, which reviews implementation of the Act.

SC/ST PROTECTION CELL

Special Inquiry Cell has been set up in each district under the supervision of Superintendent of Police for prompt action in the cases of offences of atrocities on SC/ST. The Deputy Superintendent of Police are investigating officer.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

No area has been identified as atrocity prone as and when any case of offence of atrocities prompt action would be taken.

SPECIAL COURT

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

LEGAL AID

The concerned District authorities provide free legal aid in all Districts of the State.

TRAVELLING AND DEARNESS ALLOWANCES

The travelling and maintenance expenses to witnesses including victims of atrocities are provided as per POA Rules, 1995.

RELIEF MEASURES

Financial assistance is provided to the victims of offences of atrocities in accordance with the provisions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995. During 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 21.54 lakhs was provided to 106 persons.

5.24 UTTAR PRADESH

COMMITTEES

STATE AND DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are functions, which reviews implementation of the Act.

SC/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 Station 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 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 20% of Thanas have Sub-Inspectors / Inspectors from among SC/ST. The Deputy Superintendent of Police are investigating officer.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

20 Districts, namely Lucknow, Hardoi, Sitapur, Raibareli, Unno, Gonda, Baraich, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Fatehgarh, Etawa, Banda, Jalaun, Basti, Gorkhpur, Azamgarh, Badaun, Meerut, Varanasi and Agra have been identified as sensitive.

SPECIAL COURT

40 Special Courts in the Districts of Farrukhabad, Unnao, Basti, Banda, Etawah, Hamirpur, Gonda, Kanpur Nagar, Badaun, Sultanpur, Barabanki, Bulandsahar, Gorakhpur, Varansi, Pilibhit, Etah, Deoria,

Jhansi, Faizabad, Agra, Kanpur Rural, Bairach, Lucknow, Jalaun (Urai), Meerut, Gaziabad, Siddarth Nagar, Mirzapur, Chandoli, Balrampur, Fatehpur, Gazipur, Mainpuri, Kannauj, Bareilly, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Hardoi, Shravasti, Bagpat and Jyotiba Phule Nagar conduct trial of offences under the Act.

LEGAL AID

The concerned District authorities provide free legal aid in all Districts of the State.

TRAVELLING AND DEARNESS ALLOWANCES

The travelling and maintenance expenses to witnesses including victims of atrocities are provided as per POA Rules, 1995.

RELIEF MEASURES

Financial assistance is provided to the victims of offences of atrocities in accordance with the provisions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995.

5.25. WEST BENGAL

COMMITTEES

STATE AND DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee are functioning.

SC/ST PROTECTION CELL

The State Government has constituted a SC & ST Protection Cell under the charge of DG/IG of Police, West Bengal. The Cell is head by Inspector General of Police. The function of the Cell are to identify atrocity prone area and investigation of cases under the Act.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL

In accordance with Rule 9 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, the Principal Secretary, Backward Classes Welfare Department has been nominated as

a Nodal Officer for coordinating the functions of the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The State does not have any atrocity prone area. Regular administrative machinery is considered sufficient at present.

PUBLICITY

Various programmes are organized involving elected members of the three tier Panchayat Bodies to arrange awareness as regards provision of the Act among the general people through them.

A workshop-cum-seminar was held at Writers Building with representatives of different departments on implementation of provisions of POA Act.

LEGAL AID

Legal Aid is provided to the people living below poverty line.

SPECIAL COURTS

17 Special Courts are functioning in the State.

SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

17 Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

Only five victims arising out of atrocities were rehabilitated during the year by giving a relief of Rs. 4.4 lakhs from the State Budet.

5.26. ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEES

STATE AND DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

State Vigilance & Monitoring Committee and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee are functioning to review implementation of the Act.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

SPECIAL OFFICER

Additional District Magistrate, Port Blair and Project Officer, ITDP Car Nicobar functions as Special Officer in respect of Andaman and Nicobar District respectively.

PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

Hoardings about the provisions of the Act were displayed at prominent places all over Andaman & Nicobar Islands to create awareness among the Scheduled Tribes. Short-term courses, seminars, awareness programmes on atrocities against Scheduled Tribes are being conducted regularly.

SPECIAL COURTS

The Court of District and Session Judge, Port Blair functions as a Special Court constituted to try offences relating to the atrocities on Scheduled Tribes.

5.27. CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

NODAL OFFICER AT STATE LEVEL

In accordance with Rule 9 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rule, 1995, the Secretary, Home Department has been appointed as Nodal Officer for coordinating the functions of the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police.

SPECIAL COURTS

The Court of Additional Session Judge, Chandigarh has been specified as Special Court to try the offences under the Act. The District Attorney, Chandigarh has also been specified as Public Prosecutor for the purpose of conducting cases in the Special Court.

5.28. DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

SC & ST PROTECTION CELL

SC & ST Protection Cell has been functioning in the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli to deal the offence of atrocities.

SPECIAL COURTS

The Session Court of Dadra and Nagar Haveli has been designated as a Special Court under the Act in whole UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

Assistant Public Prosecutor of Dadra and Nagar Haveli has been appointed as Special Public Prosecutor.

5.29. NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI

COMMITTEE

STATE AND DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted. Likewise, District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee have also been constituted in four Districts and constitutes of Committees in remaining five Districts is under consideration.

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 Deputy Commissioner of Police (Crime Branch) of Delhi Police.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL

The Secretary, Department of Welfare of SC/ST/OBC and Minorities has been nominated as Nodal Officer in accordance with the Rule 9 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995.

SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

Nine Additional Districts Magistrates have already been appointed as Special Officer.

PUBLICITY

The Awareness Boards for information of rights of SCs and STs have been displayed at all the Police Stations.

SPECIAL COURT

The Court of Additional Session Judge has been specified as Special Court for trial of the offences under the Act.

SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

In accordance with Rule 15 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, Additional Public Prosecutors in the Directorate of Prosecution have been specified as Special Public Prosecutors for the purpose of conducting cases in the Special Courts.

RELIEF MEASURES

During the calendar year 2007, relief amount of Rs. 1.28 lakhs was sanctioned in two cases by the Divisional Commissioner, Delhi.

5.30. LAKSHADWEEP

SPECIAL COURT

The Session Court, Lakshadweep has been notified as a Special Court to try offences of atrocities under the Act.

SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

The Assistant Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader have been notified as Special Public Prosecutors under the Act.

5.31. PUDUCHERRY

COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Committee for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes reconstituted under the Chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puducherry, including Official and Non Official Members reviews implementation of the Act.

STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The PCR Cell is functioning directly under the control of the Superintendent of Police in three enclaves of the Union Territory of Puducherry, namely Karaikal, Puducherry and Yanam.

SPECIAL COURTS

The Second Additional Sessions Court, Puducherry has been designated as a Special Court for the whole of Puducherry to try offences under the Act.

LEGAL AID

There is a free Legal Aid Cell, which also gives legal assistance to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

Travelling allowance / daily allowance and bus fares to all the witnesses are given by the Judicial Department, Puducherry. The Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department provides compensation to the victims of offence of atrocities.

5.32. OTHER STATES

The detailed write-up in respect of Manipur may be treated as 'Nil'. The required information has not been received from the State Government of Meghalaya and Union Territory Administration of Daman & Diu, despite several reminders.

Annexure-I

State wise list of “Identified Areas” or Atrocity Prone Areas” designated as such by State Governments.

S.No.	Name of States	Areas(Districts, unless otherwise specified)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam, Guntur, West Godavari (Krishna), Nellore, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Mahabubnagar, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Secunderabad and Chiior (12)
2.	Bihar	Gaya, Sitamarhi, Nalanda, Sheohar, Sheikhpura, Buxar, Saran, Banka, West Champaran (Betia), Supaul, Lakhisarai, Vaishali, Motihari (East Champaran), Kaimur (Bhabua), Darbhanga, Samastipur, Saharsha, Kishanganj, Begusarai, Rohtas, Janhanabad, Bhojpur, Mujaffarpur, Siwan, Madhubani, Madhepura, Bhagalpur, Patna, Bhopalganj, Purnea, Nawada, Munger and Aurangabad. (33)
3.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad (Rural), Mehsana, Surendranagar, Junagarh, Kheda, Amreli, Rajkot (Rural), Sabarkantha, Vadodara (Rural), Bharuch and Kutch.(11)
4.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh District has been identified as the prime atrocity prone area. (1)
5.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Bijapur, Kolar, Mysore, Tumkur, Gulbarga, Belgaum, Bidar, Chitradurga, Raichur, Simoga, Bellary, Mandya, Hassan and Dharwad. (15)
6.	Kerala	Kasargode, Wayanad and Palakkad (3)
7.	Madhya Pradesh	District Barwani (Sendhwa City of PS Sendhwa, Village Thikri of PS Thikri), District Dewas (Area of Nai Abadi, PS Kotwali, Etawah Village PS of Industrial Area, Village Sonkacch, Talod, Khrda Kajuria of PS Sonkacch, Village Pipalkha, Choubradhira of PS Pipalkha, Villages Tok Khurd Kala, Devburdia of PS Tok Khurd), District Hoshangabad (Hoshangabad Town of PS Kotwali, Itarsi City of PS Itarsi, Piparia Town of PS Piparia,), District Jhabua (Alirajpur Town of PS Alirajpur), District Morena

	<p>(Villages Gopalpura, Duttakpura, Uttampura of PS Kotwali, Amabah Town of PS Amabah, Joura Town of PS Joura, KailarasTown of PS Kailaras, Sabalgarh Town of PS Sabalgarh.), District Satna (Village Majhgwa of PS Majhgwa, Village Aber of PS Rampur Baghelan), District Shahdol (Village Dhanpuri of PS Amlai), District Shivpuri (Village Karera of PS Karera, Village Indar of PS Indar, Old Shivpuri Town of PS Rural Area of Shivpuri, Village Jholwas of PS Bairad), District Ujjain (Town Mahidpur of PS Mahidpur Town Bad Nagar of PS Bad Nagar, Village Jahangirpur of PS Ingoria, Town Nagda of PS Nagda, Town Khachrod of PS Khachrod, Town Tarana of PS Tarana), Betul District (Town Betul of PS Betul), Burhanpur District (Village Doifodia of PS Khaknar, Village Bori of PS Nabala, Village Ner of PS Shahpur), Indore District (Joshi Mohalla of PS Chhatripura, Bhagirathpura of PS Banganga, Village Chorol of PS Seemrol, Village Pipalda of PS Khudel, Mahu of PS Mahu Town, Village Gawali Plasia of PS Bargonda, Village Jalodnapat of PS Devpalpur, Village Daulatabad of PS Betma, Sawver Town of PS Sawver, Hatod Town of PS Hatod), District Narsinghpur (Village Kandeli of PS Kandeli, Village Gotegaon of PS Town Gotegaon, Village Gadarwara PS of Gadarwara.), District Raisen (Town Mandi Deep of PS Mandi Deep, Town Obedullahganj of PS Obedullahganj, Town Sultanpur of PS Sultanpur, Town Bareli of PS Bareli, Town Udaipura of PS Udaipura, Town Bramhori of PS Bramhori, Town Begamganj of PS Begamganj, Town Silwani of PS Silwani), District Shajapur (Town Shajapur of PS Kotwali, Town Shujalpur of PS Town Shujalpur, Village Narwar of PS Agar, Town Kanad of PS Kanod), Chhatarpur District (Rajnagar of PS Rajnagar, Village Loundi of PS Loundi), District Datia (Datia Town of PS Kotwali), District Harda (Village Charua of PS Chhipabar), District Jabalpur (Area of Chouki Tal and Badi Dabri of PS Kotwali, Area of</p>
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		<p>Neta Colony, Katara, Sanjay Nagar and Sohagi of PS Adhar Tal, Area of Baba Tola, Sindhi Camp and Prem Sagar of PS Hunuman Tal, Area of Gwari Khat, Rampur and Houbagri Railway Station of PS Gorkhpur, Area of Tilhadi and Kajkhara of PS Cantt. Area, Jeerapur Chouk and Bal Sagar of PS Gadha, Area of Manegaon, New Basti, Madai, Udai Nagar, Karondi, Bada Pattar and Bilpura of PS Ranjhi, Kanchghra of PS Dharampur, Village Chargawan of PS Chargawan and Bagh Raji Village of PS Kundam), District Mandsaur (Town Kotwali of PS Kotwali, Indra Colony of PS Waidinagar), District Neemuch (Village Manasa of PS Manasa), District Rajgarh (Village Khilchipur of PS Khilchipur, Village Machalpur of PS Machalpur, Village Byavara of PS Byavara, Village Pachour of PS Pachour, Town Narsingharh of PS Narsingharh, Village Sarangpur and Village Pipalya Beeram of PS Sarangpur, Village Khujner of PS Khujner, Town Talain of PS 75 Talain, Town Jeerapur of PS Jeerapur), District Seoni (Area of Seoni City of PS Kotwali), District Vidisha (Village Sirouj of PS Sirouj, Village Videsha of PS Kotwali, Rural area of Videsha, Village Basouda, of PS Basouda), District Sheopur (Village Karahal of Sheopur) (26).</p>
8.	Maharashtra	<p>Dhule, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Ahmenagar, Satara, Sangali, Solapur, Kolhapur, Amaravati, Yeotmal, Buldhana Akola, Bhandara, Gondia, Chandrapur, Jalana, Beed, Parabhani, Osmanabad, Latur, Wasim, Gadchiroli (22)</p>
.9.	Orissa	<p>Angul (Pallahara, Chhendipada, Jarapada P.Ss.areas), Bhadrak (Bhadrak town, Rural (Sadar), Naikanidihi, Dhusuri, Bansada P.Ss. areas), Boudh (Boudh, Baunsuni, Manamudna, Kantamal, Purunakatak, Harbhanga, P.Ss. areas), Balsore (Balasore Town, Khantapara, Industrial Areas, Oupada, Singla, Sadar P.PSs. areas), Cuttak(Baramba, Niali, Govindpur P.Ss. areas), Dhenkanal</p>

		(Sadar, Gondia P.Ss.areas), Deogarh (Entire Deogarh District in all the 4 Police Stations areas), Kandhamal (Entire Kandhamal District is the atrocity prone area as intimated by the S.P.Kandhamal),Kalahandi (Dharmagarh, Junagarh, Jaipatna, Koksara, Sadar, Kegaon and Bhawanipatna Town P.Ss. areas), Khurda (badagada, Lingaraj, Baliana, Balugaon, Banapur, Jankia, Balipatna, Khandagiri P.Ss. areas), Keonjhar (Keonjhar Town, Sadar, Patna, Ghasipura, Ghatagaon, Anandapur, Champua, Joda, Barbil P Ss. Areas), Mayurbhanj (Baripada Town, Bangripose, Khunta, Udala, Thakurmunda, Karanjia, Jharpokharia, Rasagovindapur, Barsahi, P.Ss. areas), Nuapada (Sinapali Block area), Puri (Sadar, Town, Sea-Beach, Chandanpur, Satyabadi, Brahmagiri, Delang, Kanas, Pipili, Gop, Balanga, Nimapada-krushnaparsad P. Ss. Areas), Sonapur (Sonapur, Birmaharajpur P.Ss. areas), Sundergarh (Sundergarh Town, Sadar, Lephripada, Hemgiri, Bisra, Rajgangpur and Sector-19 P.Ss.areas). (19)
10.	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram, Thiruvallur, Cuddalore, Vilauppuram, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore, Dharamapuri, Salem, Namakkal, Tiruchirappalli, Perambalur, Karur, Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Coimbatore, Erode, Nilgiris, Madurai, Dindigal, Theni, Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Verudhunagar, Tirunelveli Thoothukudi and Kanyakumari (28)
11.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur (Police Stations Onsiya, Mathania, Khedapa, Bhojapur, Luni, Jhanwar, Balesar, Shergarh, Dechu, Bilada, Piparshahar, Bhopalgarh, Dangiyawas, Phalodi, Lohawat, Bap and Jamba (17), Nagore (Police Stations Nagore, Degana, Gotan, Padukala, Makrana, Kutchaman City, Medata City and Parbatsar (08), Jalore, Bundi, Jhaladad Tahshil Area Gangdhar), Sirohi (Police Station Pindwara), Jaisalmer, Banswara, Pali (Village Basna, Siwas, Alawas, Khardi and Mataji ka Bara (5), Udaipur (Police Station Salumbar, Sarda, Jawarmines, Jhadol, Phalasiya and Ongna (6),

		Dungarpur, Sawai Madhopur (Police Station Kotwali, Mantown, Kandar, Chouth ka Barwara, Bouli, Gangapurcity and Malarnadungar (7), Jhunjunu (Police Station Surajgarh, Pilani, Sadar, Khetri, Buhana and Bisau (6), Bharatpur (Police Station Bayana, Dig, Kumher, Nandbai and Sewar (5), Rajsamad, Barmer (Police Station Barmer Sadar, Dhorimana, Shiv, Giran, Balotra, Siwana, Kalyanpur, Mandali and Ramsar (9), Tonk (Police Station Purani Tink, Pipalu, Duttwas, Uniyara, Nagarfort, Deoli, Mehandwas, Dhad and Todaraisingh (9), Alwar (Police Station Mundawar, Bah Road and Bansur (3), Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh, Nimbaheda, Kapasan, Bengu, Choti Sadari, Dungala and Rashmi Areas (8), Dholpur Vrutwari (1), Dousa (Bhandraj, Dousa, Lalsot, Nagal Govind, Bandikui, Baswa, Manpur, Kailai, Mahwa, Samspur, Pakhar Chouadaki (11) Bhilwara, Churu (Rajgarh Area) and Baran
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow, Hardoi, Sitapur, Rai Bareli, Unnao, Gonda, Bahraich, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Fatehpur, Etawah, Banda, Jalaun, Basti, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Badaun, Meerut, Varanasi and Agra (20)

Extract of Section 3 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

OFFENCES OF ATROCITIES

Punishment for offences of atrocities. 3. (1) Whoever, not being a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe,-

(i) forces a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to drink or eat any inedible or obnoxious substance;

(ii) acts with intent to cause injury, insult or annoyance to any member of a Scheduled Caste, or a Scheduled Tribe by dumping excreta, waste matter, carcasses or any other obnoxious substance in his premises or neighbourhood;

(iii) forcibly removes clothes from the person of a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or parades him naked or with painted face or body or commits any similar act which is derogatory to human dignity;

(iv) wrongfully occupies or cultivates any land owned by, or allotted to, or notified by any competent authority to be allotted to, a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or gets the land allotted to him transferred;

(v) wrongfully dispossesses a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe from his land or premises or interferes with the enjoyment of his rights over any land, premises or water;

(vi) compels or entices a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to do 'begar' or other similar forms of forced or bonded labour other than any compulsory service for public purposes imposed by Government;

(vii) forces or intimidates a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe not to vote or to vote to a particular candidate or to vote in a manner other than that provided by law;

(viii) institutes false, malicious or vexatious suit or criminal or other legal proceedings against a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

(ix) gives any false or frivolous information to any public servant and thereby causes such public servant to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe;

(x) intentionally insults or intimidates with intent to humiliate a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe in any place within public view;

(xi) assaults or uses force to any woman belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe with intent to dishonour or outrage her modesty;

(xii) being in a position to dominate the will of a woman belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and uses that position to exploit her sexually to which she would not have otherwise agreed;

(xiii) corrupts or fouls the water of any spring, reservoir or any other source ordinarily used by members of the Scheduled Castes or a Scheduled Tribes so as to render it less fit for the purpose for which it is ordinarily used;

xiv) denies a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe any customary right of passage to a place of public resort or obstructs such member so as to prevent him from using or having access to a place of public resort to which other members of public or any section thereof have a right to use or access to;

(xv) forces or causes a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to leave his house, village or other place of residence,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to five years and with fine.

(2) Whoever, not being a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe,-

(i) gives or fabricates false evidence intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, any member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to be convicted of an offence which is capital by the law for the time being in force shall be punished with imprisonment for life and with fine; and if an innocent member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe be convicted and executed in consequence of such false or fabricated evidence, the person who gives or fabricates such false evidence, shall be punished with death;

(ii) gives or fabricates false evidence intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, any member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to be convicted of an offence which is not capital but punishable with imprisonment for a term of seven years or upwards, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to seven years or upwards and with fine;

(iii) commits mischief by fire or any explosive substance intending to cause or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause damage to any property belonging to a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to seven years and with fine;

(iv) commits mischief by fire or any explosive substance intending to cause or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause destruction of any building which is ordinarily used as a place of worship or as a place for human dwelling or as a place for custody of the property by a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, shall be punishable with imprisonment for life and with fine;

(v) commits any offence under the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) punishable with imprisonment for a term of ten years or more against a person or property on the ground that such person is a member of a Scheduled Caste or a

Scheduled Tribe or such property belongs to such member, shall be punishable with imprisonment for life and with fine;

(vi) knowingly or having reason to believe that an offence has been committed under this Chapter, causes any evidence of the commission of that offence to disappear with the intention of absconding the offender from legal punishment, or with that intention gives any information respecting the offence which he knows or believes to be false, shall be punishable with the punishment provided for that offences; or

(vii) being a public servants, commits any offence under this section, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to the punishment provided for that offence.
