

REPORT

U/s 21 (4)

OF

**THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE
SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION
OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989,
FOR THE YEAR 2008**



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

CONTENTS

CHAPTER NO.	TITLE	PAGE NO.
1	INTRODUCTION	1-4
2	STRUCTURE AND MECHANISM ESTABLISHED FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989.	5-9
3	ACTION BY THE POLICE AND THE COURTS IN CASES REGISTERED UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989.	10-14
4.	MEASURES TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA	15-18
5.	MEASURES TAKEN BY STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS	19-85
	STATE GOVERNMENTS	
	5.1 ANDHRA PRADESH	19-21
	5.2 ARUNACHAL PRADESH	22
	5.3 ASSAM	23-24
	5.4 BIHAR	25-27
	5.5 CHHATTISGARH	28-31
	5.6 GOA	32
	5.7 GUJARAT	33-36
	5.8 HARYANA	37-38
	5.9. HIMACHAL PRADESH	39-40
	5.10 JHARKHAND	41-42
	5.11 KARNATAKA	43-45
	5.12 KERALA	46-47
	5.13 MADHYA PRADESH	48-52
	5.14 MAHARASHTRA	53-56
	5.15 MANIPUR	57
	5.16 NAGALAND	58
	5.17 ORISSA	59-61
	5.18 PUNJAB	62-63

	5.19 RAJASTHAN	64-65
	5.20 SIKKIM	66-67
	5.21 TAMIL NADU	68-70
	5.22 TRIPURA	71
	5.23 UTTARAKHAND	72-73
	5.24 UTTAR PRADESH	74-75
	5.25 WEST BENGAL	76-77
	UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS	
	5.26 ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	78
	5.27 CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION	79
	5.28 DAMAN & DIU	80
	5.29 NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI	81-82
	5.30 LAKSHADWEEP	83
	5.31 PUDUCHERRY	84
	5.32 OTHER STATE GOVERNMENTS/UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATION	85
	<u>ANNEXURES</u>	
I	STATE-WISE LIST OF "IDENTIFIED AREAS (OR "ATROCITY PRONE AREAS")	86-93
II	EXTRACT OF SECTION 3 OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989.	94-96
III - A & B	STATE-WISE CASES REGISTERED WITH POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING THE YEAR, 2008.	97-98
IV -A & B	STATE-WISE CASES WITH COURTS AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING THE YEAR, 2008.	99-100
V	DETAILS OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED TO STATES/UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS DURING 2008-2009.	101
VI	OFFICE MEMORANDUM, DATED 29.03.2006 OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT REGARDING CONSTITUTION OF A COMMITTEE TO REVIEW IMPLEMENTATION OF PCR AND POA ACTS.	102-103

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 magistrates). 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 it relates to Scheduled Castes), excluding the administration of criminal justice in regard to offences under the Act.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, (in so far as it relates 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 witness-es, 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 2008 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, 171 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	23
2.	Bihar	38	11
3.	Chhattisgarh	20	06
4.	Gujarat	25	19
5.	Karnataka	28	08
6.	Madhya Pradesh	50	43
7.	Rajasthan	32	17

8.	Tamil Nadu	31	04
9.	Uttar Pradesh	70	40
	Total	317	171

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 (a) SC/ST Protection Cells at State Headquarters, and (b) 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 three States, viz. Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. The details are as under:-

S.No.	State	No. of Spl. Police Stations	Name of District where Special Police Station has been set up
1.	Bihar	9	Nalanda, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Gaya, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, and Munger
2.	Chhattisgarh	12	Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgoan, Jagadalpur, Dantewada, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Surguja, Surajpur, Kabirdham, Mahasumud and Jajgirchapa.
3.	Madhya Pradesh	48	Morena, Bhind, Rajgarh, Panna, Vidisha, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Bhopal, Mandla, Neemuch, Katni, Umaria, Gwalior, Ratlam, Chhindwara, Khargone, Balaghat, Dhar, Seoni, Dewas, Datia, Ujjain, Dindori, Barhanpur, Mandsaur, Damoh, Tikamgarh, Narsinghpur, Sidhi, Sagar, Shivpuri, Chhatarpur, Sheopur, Indore, Harda, Ashok Nagar, Rewa, Sehore, Hoshangabad, Shahdol, Raisen, Betul, Guna, Khandwa, Shajapur, Badwani, Satna and Anuppur.
	Total	69	

IV Nodal Officers

Rule 9 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, provides for appointment of 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 "atrociti prone areas" and undertaking of consequential steps.

(i) Identification of atrocity prone areas

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

The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh have reportedly been identified the atrocity 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 atrocity 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.

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, Bhubaneshwar, Jaipur, Raipur, Ranchi and Shillong with specified jurisdiction to cover States/Union Territories.

CHAPTER 3

ACTION BY THE POLICE AND THE COURTS IN CASES REGISTERED UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING 2008

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 2008. Source of all data given herein is the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs.

3.2 All India figures of cases under PoA Act registered by the Police and their disposal by Courts during 2006-2008.

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

S.No.	Item	2006	2007	2008
1.	Number of cases registered with Police during the year	32407	35352	38943
2.	Percentage of cases pending in Court	79.5	78.9	79.4
3.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction	28.0	31.0	31.4

3.3 State wise registration of offences of atrocities in 2008

State-wise details of cases registered during 2008 under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, 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 2008.

TABLE- 3.1

STATE-WISE CASES REGISTERED DURING 2008 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 2008			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	Total	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	States							
1.	Uttar Pradesh	7960	9	7969	351.5(21.7)	1.0(0.1)	22.6	0.9
2.	Rajasthan	4302	1038	5340	96.9 (17.2)	71.0 (12.6)	44.7	14.6
3.	Andhra Pradesh	3875	745	4620	123.3 (16.2)	50.2 (6.6)	31.4	14.8
4.	Bihar	3617	99	3716	130.4 (15.7)	7.6 (0.9)	27.7	13.0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2965	1071	4036	91.5 (15.2)	122.3(20.3)	32.4	8.8
6.	Karnataka	2343	400	2743	85.6 (16.2)	34.6 (6.6)	27.4	11.5
7.	Orissa	1836	508	2344	60.8 (16.5)	81.4 (22.1)	30.2	6.2
8.	Tamil Nadu	1615	14	1629	118.6(19.0)	6.5 (1.0)	13.6	2.2
9.	Gujarat	1228	222	1450	36.0 (7.1)	75.0 (14.8)	34.1	0.2
10.	Maharashtra	1172	268	1440	98.8 (10.2)	85.7 (8.9)	11.9	0.3
11.	Chhattisgarh	600	614	1214	24.1 (11.6)	66.1 (31.8)	24.9	9.3
12.	Jharkhand	598	231	829	32.0 (11.8)	70.9 (26.3)	18.7	3.3

13	Kerala	519	106	625	31.2 (9.8)	3.6 (1.1)	16.6	29.4
14.	Haryana	339	Nil	339	41.0 (1.3)	Nil	8.3	Nil
15.	Assam	104	130	234	18.3 (6.9)	33.0 (12.4)	5.7	3.9
16.	Punjab	101	Nil	101	70.3 (28.9)	Nil	1.4	Nil
17.	Himachal Pradesh	68	0	68	15.0 (24.7)	2.4 (4.0)	4.5	0
18	Arunachal Pradesh	0	63	63	0.06 (0.6)	7.0 (64.2)	Nil	9.0
19.	Uttarakhand	42	0	42	15.2 (17.9)	2.6 (3.0)	2.8	0
20.	West Bengal	19	17	36	184.5 (23.0)	44.1 (5.5)	0.01	0.3
21.	Sikkim	17	12	29	0.03 (5.0)	1.1 (20.6)	56.6	10.9
22.	Tripura	4	14	18	5.6 (17.4)	9.9 (31.1)	0.7	1.4
23.	Goa	4	1	5	0.24 (1.8)	0.06 (0.0)	16.6	16.6
24.	Manipur	0	1	1	0.60 (2.8)	7.4 (34.2)	Nil	0.01
25.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0.1 (0.5)	19.9 (85.9)	Nil	Nil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0.003 (0.0)	8.4 (94.5)	Nil	Nil
27.	Nagaland	0	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	34	0	34	23.4 (16.9)	Nil	1.4	Nil
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	10	11	0.04 (3.1)	0.14 (8.8)	2.5	71.4
31.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0.04 (3.1)	0.14 (8.8)	Nil	Nil
32.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	3	3	Nil	0.3 (8.3)	Nil	100
33.	Puducherry	2	0	2	1.6 (16.2)	Nil	1.2	Nil
34.	Chandigarh	2	0	2	1.6 (17.5)	Nil	1.2	Nil
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	Nil	0.57 (94.5)	Nil	Nil
	Total	33367	5576	38943	-	-	-	-

The following table showing the ten States, cumulatively accounting for 92.6 % of the total cases relating to SCs registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, during the year 2008:

Atrocities against Scheduled Castes

S.No.	State	Cases registered under POA Act in 2008
1.	Uttar Pradesh	7960
2.	Rajasthan	4302
3.	Andhra Pradesh	3875
4.	Bihar	3617
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2965
6.	Karnataka	2343
7.	Orissa	1836
8	Tamil Nadu	1615
9.	Gujarat	1228

10.	Maharashtra	1172
	Total	30913

The following table shows the ten States, cumulatively accounting for 93.7% of the total cases relating to STs registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, during the year 2008:

Atrocities against Scheduled Tribes

S.No.	State	Cases registered under POA Act in 2008
1.	Madhya Pradesh	1071
2.	Rajasthan	1038
3.	Andhra Pradesh	745
4.	Chhattisgarh	614
5.	Orissa	508
6.	Karnataka	400
7.	Maharashtra	268
8.	Jharkhand	231
9.	Gujarat	222
10.	Assam	130
	Total	5227

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

Progress of investigation of cases by the police under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 during the year 2008 is given in Table 3.2.

TABLE – 3.2

Investigation done by Police during 2008 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.	41,916	7,186	-	-

2.	Number of cases in which chargesheet filed in courts	22,433	4,102	53.5	57.0
3.	Number of cases closed after investigation	9,017	1,219	21.5	17.0
4.	Number of cases pending with the police at the end of the year.	10,466	1,865	25.0	26.0

The State/UT 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 53.5% of the cases relating to Scheduled Castes were chargesheeted in courts during the year and 21.5% cases were closed after investigation. Like wise 57% of the cases related to Scheduled Tribes were chargesheeted during the year and 17% cases were closed after investigation.

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

The details in regard to disposal of cases by Courts under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 during 2008, are given in table 3.3.

TABLE-3.3

Disposal of Cases by Courts during 2008 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.	1,04,900	19,450	-	-
2.	Number of cases disposed of by Courts	20,861	3,680	19.9	18.9
(a)	Number of cases ending in conviction	6,688	1,018	32.0	29.0
(b)	Number of cases ending in acquittal	14,173	2,662	68.0	70.9
3.	Number of cases compounded or withdrawn	820	290	0.8	01.5
4.	Number of cases pending with Courts	83,219	15,480	79.3	79.6

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 32% ended in conviction. Likewise 18.9 % of the total cases relating to Scheduled Tribes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 29% ended in conviction. The State/UT 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 MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT

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

The Act is implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. With a view to ensure its effective implementation by them, central assistance is provided to them under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, for following purposes:-

- (i) Functioning and strengthening of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell and Special Police Stations.
- (ii) Setting up and functioning of exclusive Special Courts.
- (iii) Relief and Rehabilitation of atrocity victims.
- (iv) Cash incentive for Inter-Caste Marriages.
- (v) Awareness generation.

The funding pattern of the Scheme is such that, over and above the committed liability of respective State Governments, the expenditure is shared between Centre and States on 50:50 basis, whole UTs receive 100% central assistance. A total of Rs. 43.1 crore was given to 19 States and 4 UTs during 2008-09, State/UT wise details of which are given at Annexure-V.

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

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount (Rs. In crores)</u>
1. BE	44.0

2. RE	44.0
3. Expenditure	43.1

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

The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in its fourth report (Year 2006-2007) had, inter-alia, recommended that Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment Ministry of Home Affairs, National Commission for Scheduled Castes and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes should meet regularly to devise ways and means to curb offences and ensure effective administration of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. In pursuance of this recommendation, a Committee for effective coordination to devise ways and means to curb offences of untouchability and atrocities against Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes and effective implementation of the Protection of Civil rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was set up under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment vide Office Memorandum No. 111012/1/2005-PCR (DESK), dated 29.03.2006. The composition of the Committee is given below: -

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.1.4 RADIO PROGRAMME

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

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

LEGAL AID

Article 39A of the Constitution of India provides for free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of the Society and ensures justice for all. Articles 14 and 22 (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) Rendering of any service in the conduct of any case or other legal proceedings before any court/authority/tribunal and giving advice on any legal matter;
- (2) Providing Advocates in legal proceedings;
- (3) Obtaining and supply of certified copies of orders and other documents in legal proceedings;
- (4) Preparation of appeal, paperbook including printing and translation of documents in legal proceedings.

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

4.3. MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

The offences of atrocities against Scheduled Castes tend to be an extreme manifestation of caste based hatred and untouchability. The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting through its units has been propagating the objective of removal of untouchability and caste based prejudices in the society. The work done by various Units of the Ministry is indicated as under: -

4.3.1 ALL INDIA RADIO (AIR)

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

4.3.2 SONG & DRAMA DIVISION

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

CHAPTER 5

MEASURES TAKEN BY STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS

5.1. ANDHRA PRADESH

5.1.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Government has re-constituted the State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister. The Members of the Committees are Ministers for Home, Finance, Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare, besides elected Members of Parliament, State Legislative Assembly Tribes and Government Officers. A meeting of the State level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee was held on 12.08.2008.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEES

Likewise 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.

5.1.2 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.

5.1.3 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.

5.1.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The following 12 districts were identified as atrocity prone: -

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

5.1.5 SPECIAL COURTS

There are 23 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.

5.1.6 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 were also organized by reputed NGO's

5.1.7 LEGAL AID

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

5.1.8 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

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.

5.1.9 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 2008, an expenditure of Rs. 362.36 lakh was incurred on monetary relief and rehabilitation and legal aid to 2371 victims.

5.2. ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Inhabitants of Arunachal Pradesh are Scheduled Tribes and caste related issues are virtually non-existent.

5.3. ASSAM

5.3.1 COMMITTEES

STATE 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 Commissioner and Secretary, WPT & BC Department is Convener of the Committee.

5.3.2 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.

5.3.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL

The Director, Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Assam is the Nodal Officer.

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.

5.3.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no instance of atrocity, and no area has been specified as an atrocity prone in the State.

5.3.5 SPECIAL COURTS

18 numbers of Courts of Sessions in Assam, which have been declared as Special Courts, for purpose of trial of cases under the Act.

5.3.6 LEGAL AID

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

5.3.7 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

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

5.4.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

5.4.2 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).

5.4.3 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 OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The Additional District Magistrate, in each district, has been designated 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.

5.4.4 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.

5.4.5 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.

5.4.6 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.

5.4.7 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.

5.4.8 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

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

5.4.9 RELIEF MEASURES

During the year 2008-09, the Government allocated an amount of Rs. 135.00 lakhs to the districts towards disbursement of relief and rehabilitation to 121 victims of atrocities.

5.4.10 CONTINGENCY PLAN

The State Government has prepared 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

5.5.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee is chaired by the Chief Minister, to review the implementation of the Act. The meeting was held on 10.07.2008

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

5.5.2 STATE LEVEL SC/ST PROTECTION CELL

A PCR Cell is functioning in the Police Headquarters under the charge of Inspector General of Police with supporting staff.

5.5.3 SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS

The Special Police Thanas (AJK) are functioning in twelve districts namely Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgoan, Jagadalpur, Dantewada, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Surguja, Surajpur. Kabirdham, Mahasumud and Jajgirchapa. In remaining districts Special Police Cells are also functioning.

5.5.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

S.No.	Districts	S.No.	Police Station	Number of Village/ Mohalla
1.	Raipur	1	D.D.Nagar	01
		2	Purani Basti	01
		3	Kotwali	01
		4	Tikrapara	01

		5	Gudiyari	01
		6	Khamatrai	09
		7	Urla	04
		8	Amanaka	04
		9	Azad Chowk	06
		10	Sarwasati Nagar	05
		11	Bilaigarh	03
		12	Sarsiwa	06
		13	Palari	09
		14	Gobara Nayapara	04
		15	Suhela	04
		16	Kasdol	17
		17	Baloda Bazar	03
		18	Bhata Para (City)	05
		19	Kharora	04
		20	Simaga	06
		21	Newara	03
		22	Chura	04
		Total	22	101
2.	Durg	1	Kumhari	01
		2	Balod	01
		3	Bemetara	01
		4	Saja	01
		5	Dondi	01
		6	Dondi Lohara	01
		Total	6	06
3.	Mahasamud	1	Tungao	02
		2	Mahasamud	01
		3	Pithora	02
		4	Basna	03
		5	Saraipali	03
		6	Bagbahara	02
		Total	6	13
4.	Kabirdham	1	Kabirdham	01
		2	Sahspur Lohara	02
		3	Bodla	01
		4	Pipriya	01
		5	Pandriya	01
		6	Pandatarai	01
		7	Kunda	01
		8	Kukdur	01
		9	Rengakhar	01

	Total		9	10
5.	Bilaspur	1	Civil Line	02
		2	Tarbahar	02
		3	Sarkamda	01
		4	Chakarbhata	02
		5	Masturi	01
		6	Takhatpur	01
		7	Gorela	01
		8	Mungeli	01
		Total		8
6.	Janjgir	1	Sakti	25
		2	Shivrinarayan	10
		3	Malkharoda	40
		4	Janjgir	12
		5	Pamgarh	23
		6	Baradwar	16
		Total		6
7.	Raigarh	1	Kotwali	06
		2	Chakradharnagar	07
		3	Kontararoad	02
		4	Tamnar	07
		5	Punjipdhara	01
		6	Kharsia	07
		7	Chal	01
		8	Sargandh	06
		9	Barmkela	02
		10	Saria	04
		11	Kosir	02
		12	Dharamjaigarh	04
		13	Lailunga	02
		14	Gharghoda	07
		15	Kapu	08
		16	Pusoure	04
		Total		16
8.	Jagadapur	1	Jagadapur	10
		2	Bodhghat	04
		3	Parpa	11
		4	Nagarnar	06
		5	Kondagaon	07
		6	Farasgaon	01
		Total		6
9.	Bijapur	1	Bijapur	48

		2	Bhairamgarh	42
		3	Maddedh	42
		4	Bhopalpatnam	40
		5	Pharsegarh	43
		6	Jangla	30
		7	Kutru	32
	Total		7	277
1 to 9	Grand total		86	653

5.5.5 SPECIAL COURTS

Six Special Courts are functioning in the districts of Rajnandgoan, Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja and Jagdalpur, for trial of cases of offences of atrocities under the Act. During the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 90.20 lakhs was incurred.

5.5.6 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.

5.5.7 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.

5.5.8. TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

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.

5.5.9 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

An amount of Rs. 77.72 lakhs was incurred towards relief and rehabilitation to the victims of atrocities, during the year 2008-09.

5.6 GOA

5.6.1 COMMITTEE

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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.

5.6.2 SPECIAL COURTS

The State Government has designated District Session Courts as Special Court for the speedy trial of cases of offence under the Act.

5.6.3 PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

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

5.6.4 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. No person has approached to avail the benefit under this Scheme during the year.

5.6.5 BAN ON TRANSFER OF LAND

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

5.6.6 MODEL CONTINGENCY PLAN

The State Government has prepared a Model Contingency Plan under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, for providing relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities.

5.7 GUJARAT

5.7.1 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. The meeting was held on 2.9.2008.

B. STATE LEVEL COMMITTEE

A State Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Principal 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 2008, three meetings of the State level Committee were held on 18.01.2008, 21.05.2008 and 26.11.2008 for quarterly reviews of the offences of atrocities.

C. DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE & MONITORING COMMITTEE

At district level, a District Vigilance Committee under the Chairpersonship of District Collector is required to review implementation of the Act. The Committees 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. The District Committees meet regularly every quarter. In the year 2008, 100 meetings of such Committees were held.

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.

5.7.2. 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 is working 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.

5.7.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER AT STATE LEVEL

The Principal 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.

5.7.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATORCITIY PRONE AREAS

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

1. Mehsana
2. Ahmedabad
3. Junagadh
4. Sabarkantha
5. Kheda
6. Rajkot (Rural)
7. Amreli

8. Kutch
9. Surendranagar
10. Vadodara (Rural)
11. Bharuch

5.7.5 SPECIAL COURTS

The Government of Gujarat has specified Session Courts in all Districts as Special Courts. Besides, 16 Exclusive Special Courts in the districts of Banaskantha (Palanpur), Ahmedabad (Rural), Kachchh (Bhuj), Amreli, Vadodara, Junagadh, Panchmahal (Godhra), Rajkot, Surat, Surendranagar, Navsari, Vasald, Dahod, Narmada, Himmatnagar and Patan are also functioning to exclusively deal with cases under the Act.

5.7.6 PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

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

5.7.7 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. During the year 2008, 3 seminars, 25 District level workshops and 223 Taluka level shibirs on untouchability and atrocities were arranged.

5.7.8 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.

5.7.9 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

The State Government provides prescribed financial assistance to the victims of offences of atrocities. During the calendar year 2008, financial assistance of Rs. 104.13 lakhs was given to 1510 Scheduled Castes persons.

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

5.7.10 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

5.8.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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 four other non-official members of Scheduled Castes.

5.8.2 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 Additional Director General of Police, Human Rights and Litigation, 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.

5.8.3 SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.8.4 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. No income limit is fixed under the scheme. During the year, 2008, an amount of Rs.11,500/- was given to 23 beneficiaries towards legal aid.

5.8.5 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 2008, an amount of Rs. 1.80 lakh was sanctioned to 69 persons.

5.8.6 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

During the year 2008, an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh was allotted to each of District Welfare Officer.

5.9 HIMACHAL PRADESH

5.9.1 COMMIITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

The District Level Committees have also been functioning under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate in each District, which meet on quaterly basis.

5.9.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Special Cell has been set up at Police Headquarters, to monitor the offences of atrocities under the Act. The Cell is functioning under the direct supervision of the Director General of Police. The Cell consists Additional Director General of Police (CID), DIG, Inspector and one Sub-Inspector of Police.

5.9.3 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.

C. INVESTIGATING OFFICER

Deputy Superintendent of Police has been appointed as an investigating officer in all districts.

5.9.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

5.9.5 SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.9.6 PUBLICITY

Wide awareness generation of the Act is conducted in the SC/ST concentrated areas. The pamphlets of the POA Act were printed and distributed among the general public. At the district level, workshops were organized in which members of Zilla Prarishad, District officials and police personnels participated. During the year, 172 such awareness camps/shibirs were organized and an amount of Rs. 8.77 lakhs was incurred.

5.9.7 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. During the year 2008-09, Rs. 7.00 lakhs was incurred on 310 persons.

5.9.8 RELIEF MEASURES

Financial assistance is provided to the victims of the offences of atrocities as per the prescribed norms. During the year 2008, an amount of Rs. 3.44 lakh was sanctioned to 34 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes /Scheduled Tribes.

5.10 JHARKHAND

5.10.1 COMMITTEE

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

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

A Committee for monitoring of the cases under the Act has also been set up under the Chairpersonship of Chief Secretary, Jharkhand.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

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

5.10.2 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. In district headquarters, SC/ST Cell has also been set up under the charge of Dy. Superintendent of Police.

5.10.3 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.

5.10.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

5.10.5 SPECIAL COURTS

Courts of Addl. District and Session Judges in all district have 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.

5.10.6 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

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

5.10.7 PERODICAL SURVEY

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

5.10.8 RELIEF MEASURES

Financial assistance of Rs. 1.25 lakhs was provided to 3 members of Scheduled Castes and Rs. 1.50 lakhs to 2 members of Scheduled Tribes victims of the offences of atrocities, during the year.

5.11 KARNATAKA

5.11.1 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The Civil Rights Enforcement Cell is functioning since 1975. Presently the Cell redesignated as Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement is headed by an Additional Director General of Police. The Directorate comprises of seven regional offices at Mayore, Mangalore, Belgaum, Davanagere, Gulbarga, Bangalore, each under the charge of a Superintendent of Police.

Functions of the DCRE include, mainly collection of information and making enquiries into the matters listed in the Government Order viz. reservation in appointments, implementation of schemes and projects meant for SCS/STs Welfare, Caste verification enquiries, visiting the spots of atrocities, monitoring of criminal cases reported under PoA Act, visits Colonies predominantly inhabited by members of Scheduled Castes, enquiries about their problems and grievances, petition enquiries, liason 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 State Government or Director General and Inspector General of Police. During the year 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 763.57 lakhs was incurred.

5.11.2 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

NODAL OFFICER AT STATE LEVEL

The Additional Director General of Police (Law & Order) has been nominated as a 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 of implementing the provisions of the Act and makes periodic reviews.

5.11.3 IDENTIFICATION 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 Areas
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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.

5.11.4 SPECIAL COURTS

For the purpose of speedy trial of cases under the Act, the District Sessions Courts have been specified as Special Courts. Besides, Eight Special Courts for trial of offences under the Act are functioning at Belgaum, Mysore, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur, Kolar Tumkur and Chamarajnar districts.

5.11.5 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

As required by Section 15 of the PoA Act, the Public Prosecutors working in Special Courts have been designated as Special Public Prosecutors.

5.11.6 PUBLICITY

A State level workshop in Bangalore city was held on 14.02.2008.

5.11.7 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.

5.11.8 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

Travelling and Dearness Allowance, Maintenance and Transport expenses are provided to the victims of atrocities as well as witnesses. During 2008-2009, an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was released.

5.11.9 ECONOMIC & SOCIAL REHABILITATION

During the year 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 677.23 lakhs was incurred towards relief to 1426 victims of atrocities. Further, a provision was made for Rs. 100.00 lakhs under the pooled fund for Scheduled Castes Sub Plan and said amount was also utilized for rehabilitation of 119 affected families. Under B.R.Ambedkar & Babu Jagjivan Samagra Gramina Abhivruddi Yojana, an amount of Rs. 135.00 lakhs was released for providing infrastructure in 08 affected SC/ST Colonies.

5.12 KERALA

5.12.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been set up under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister, to review implementation of the Act. This Committee meets twice a year.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Likewise In Districts, the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of District Collector are also constituted to review implementation of the Act. This Committee meets on a quarterly basis

5.12.2 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) and the Cell keeps a watch over handling 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, enquiries 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 of crimes and oppose their bail.

5.12.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

NODAL OFFICER

The Additional Director General of Police is the Nodal Officer.

5.12.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

Three atrocity prone areas have been identified in Palakkad, Kasargode and Wayanad Districts.

5.12.5 SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.12.6 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

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

5.12.7 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.

5.13 MADHYA PRADESH

5.13.1 COMMITTEES

STATE 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. A meeting was held on 07.07.2008.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

5.13.2 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.

5.13.3 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.

5.13.4 SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS

The Special Police Stations are functioning in the Districts of Bhopal, Sehore, Raisen, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Betul, Hoshangabad, Harda, Indore, Jhabua, Khargone, Khandwa, Dhar, Badwani, Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandasaur, Shajapur, Dewas, Neemuch, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Datia, Morena, Bhind, Sheopur, Jabalpur, Narsinghpur, Balaghat, Chhindwara, Seoni, Mandla, Dindori, Katni, Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Shahdol, Umaria, Sagar, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Panna, Ashok Nagar, Tikamgarh, Anuppur and Barhanpur. During the year 2008-09 an amount of Rs. 1586.68 lakh was incurred on these Police Stations.

5.13.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

S.No.	Districts	S.No.	Police Stations	Number of Village/ Mohalla
1.	Gwalior	1	Dabra	01
		2	Bhitarwar,	02
	Total		2	02
2.	Shivpuri	1	Pichor	01
		2	Karera	01
	Total		2	02
3.	Guna	1	Kotwali	02
	Total		1	02
4.	Betul	1	Betul	01
		2	Amla Town	01
		3	Sarni	01
	Total		3	03
5.	Indore	1	Mahow	01
		2	Manpur	01
	Total		2	02
6.	Mandla	1	Kotwali	01
	Total		1	01
7.	Sheopur	1	Kotwali	01
		2	Karahal	01
	Total		2	02
8.	Rajgarh	1	Kotwali	01
		2	Baiora	01

		3	Sarangpur	01
		4	Pachor	01
	Total		4	04
9.	Ratlam	1	Manak Chowk	01
		2	Station Road	01
		3	Audogik Shetra	01
		4	Jaora	01
	Total		4	04
10.	Bhind	1	Dehat	01
	Total		1	01
11.	Shadol	1	Dhanpuri	01
	Total		1	01
12.	Hoshangabad	1	Hoshangabad	01
		2	Itarsi	01
		3	Pipariya	01
		4	Seoni Malwa	01
		5	Babai	01
	Total		5	05
13.	Bhopal	1	Nishantpura	02
	Total		2	02
14.	Vidisha	1	Civil Line Vidisha	01
		2	Kotwali	01
		3	Ganjbasoda	01
	Total		3	03
15.	Sehore	1	Kotwali	01
	Total		1	01
16	Sagar	1	Moti Nagar	01
		2	Khurai	01
		3	Sagar Naka	01
		4	Rehli	01
		5	Bina	01
	Total		5	05
17.	Morena	1	Kotwali	02
		2	Civil Lines	01
		3	Sumawali	02
		4	Rampurkala	01
	Total		4	06
1 to 17	Grand total		43	46

5.13.6 SPECIAL COURTS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURTS

For speedy trial of cases under the Act, 43 Exclusive Special Courts are functioning at Dhar, Morena, Shahdol, Bhopal, Tikamgarh, Dewas, Hoshangabad, Panna, Guna, Narshinghpur, Damoh, Raisen, Sehore, Jhabua, Gwalior, Mandasur, Jabalpur, Chhatarpur, Satna, Sagar, Shajapur, Mandla, Bhind, Mandaleshwar (Khagone), Indore, Videsha, Ujjain, Rewa, Rajgarh, Betul, Datia, Seoni, Ratlam, Badwani, Katni, Shoyopur Kala, Balaghat, Chindwara, Khandwa, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Harda and Neemach.

An expenditure of Rs. 630.91 lakhs was incurred towards these Exclusive Special Courts, during the year 2008-09.

5.13.7 PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

A panel of senior Advocates and Public Prosecutors has been formed in all districts in accordance with Rule 4 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995.

5.13.8 PUBLICITY

Non-Governmental Organisations are encouraged for working in the atrocity prone areas/Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes concentrated areas. The Sadbhavana Shibirs 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.

In atrocity prone areas, 59 awareness generation camps were organised and an expenditure of Rs.3.80 lakhs was incurred on these camps during the year 2008-09.

5.13.9 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

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 2008-09, assistance of Rs. 40.00 lakhs was provided to 1118 affected persons.

5.13.10 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

An expenditure of Rs. 784.21 lakhs was incurred during 2008-09, for providing relief to 4053 persons. The details are given below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Nature of Crime	No. of Cases	Amount
1.	Murder	156	206.6
2.	Rape	1052	255.7
3.	Grievous Hurt	217	78.9
4.	Insult, Intimidation	2382	192.2
5.	Wrongful occupation or cultivation of land	98	17.1
6.	Burnt Houses	34	11.9
7.	Bonded Labour	3	0.37
8.	Others	111	21.4
	TOTAL	4053	784.2

5.13.11 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.

5.13.12 AWARDS FOR SPECIAL WORK

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.

Governor's Award

The State Government provides 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.

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.

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

5.14.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING 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.

5.14.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Special Cell is functioning at the State Police Headquarters under the supervision of Special Inspector General of Police with supporting staff comprising of Superintendent of Police, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Inspector, Sub Inspector, Assistant Police Inspector, Head Constables and Police Constables etc.

A Special machinery is also 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.

5.14.3 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	Number of Villages			
		Partially sensitive	Highly sensitive	Less sensitive	Total

1.	Thane	22	3	26	51
2.	Nasik	2	-	-	2
3.	Dhule	-	-	25	25
4.	Jalgaon	-	21	8	29
5.	Nandurbar	14	-	-	14
6.	Ahmednagar	73	1	-	74
7.	Sangli	15	-	-	15
8.	Solapur	7	-	-	7
9.	Kolhapur	27	-	-	27
10.	Amravati	233	25	258	516
11.	Yavamal	146	46	-	192
12.	Buldhana	-	31	80	111
13.	Akola	78	21	107	206
14.	Nagpur	-	8	10	18
15.	Bhandara	5	2	0	7
16.	Gondia	92	20	97	209
17.	Chandrapur	50	25	49	124
18.	Wardha	5	-	-	5
19.	Aurangabad	-	1	37	38
20.	Jalna	-	13	7	20
21.	Beed	-	8	11	19
22.	Parabhani	13	10	10	33
23.	Hingoli	18	-	-	18
24.	Nanded	22	-	90	112
25.	Osmanabad	25	-	24	49
26.	Wasim	12	3	10	25
27.	Gadchiroli	10	12	0	22
	Total	869	250	849	1968

5.14.4 SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.14.5 PUBLICITY MEASURES

A **Parishad:** Due to code of conduct, the State, Division and District level Samata Parishads could not arranged.

“Amhi Doot Samteche” a programme for dalit basti villagers for giving information and propoganda of the Scheme of Social Welfare Department & Special Component Plan Scheme has been started from this year.

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

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

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

E. **Sensitization of village workers and officers:** In the year 2008, a programme for sensitization of village level workers and officers was undertaken. Under this scheme, one-day workshop was organized at Panchayat Samitis level.

5.14.6 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 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 of cases in the Courts.

5.14.7 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.

5.14.8 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 2008-09 are given below: -

(Rs. In lakhs)		
S.No.	Offences of atrocities	Amount of relief
1.	Murder	80.0
2.	Rape	60.2
3.	Violence resulting in the arson, hurt and injury	35.0
4.	Other	56.2
	Total	231.4

5.14.9 PERODIC SURVEYS

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 MANIPUR

5.15.1 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

The District Magistrates and the Superintendent of Police of the districts inhabited by the SC and ST people are instructed to keep strict vigil to prevent crimes against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people.

5.15.2 SPECIAL COURTS

In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 14 of the Scheduled castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, the Governor of Manipur after consultation with the Chief Justice, Guwahati High Court has specified the District & Session Judge of the Manipur East and Manipur West as the Special Courts having local limits of the areas to which their jurisdiction extends to try the cases under the Act.

The Government has also appointed Special Public Prosecutors for the purpose of conducting cases in the Special Courts.

5.16 NAGALAND

No case of atrocities was registered in the State of Nagaland, under the Act during 2008.

5.17 ORISSA

5.17.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level High Power Vigilance & Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the Act. A meeting was held on 23.04.2008

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

5.17.2 HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION CELL

The State Government has constituted District Human Right Protection Cell.

5.17.2 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.

5.17.3 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.	Angul	Angul (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, Karanjia, 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)

5.17.4 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.

5.17.5 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.

5.17.6 LEGAL AID

Legal Aid is given to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes under the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1981, which is administered by the Law Department. Besides, 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. 30,000/- for Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries was given during the year 2008-09, under this Scheme.

5.18 PUNJAB

5.18.1 COMMITTEES

STATE 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, which reviews the cases under the Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Likewise Districts level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees review the cases under the Act. The District level Committee meetings are held regularly.

5.18.2 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 into offences of atrocities.

5.18.3 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.

5.18.4 SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.18.5 PUBLICITY

Wide publicity of the provisions of the Act is made by way of organizing seminars, debates and mass lunch at the State and Block level. 592 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. Copies of PoA Act have been translated in regional language and distributed among masses, free of cost.

5.18.6 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. During the year, free legal aid was provided to 249 Scheduled Caste persons by the Punjab Legal Services Authority.

5.18.7 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

During the year 2008-09, a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh was provided to the victims of atrocity towards travelling and maintenance expenses.

5.18.8 RELIEF MEASURES

A sum of Rs. 18.00 lakhs was sanctioned to all District Magistrate towards disbursement of relief to the victims of atrocities.

5.19 RAJASTHAN

5.19.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

A State Level Committee has been set up under the Act in accordance with Rule 16 of the PoA Rules, 1995. The last meeting of the Committee was held on 9.9.2008.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

5.19.2 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.

5.19.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

- (i) Jaipur
- (ii) Bhilwara
- (iii) Alwar
- (iv) Jalore
- (v) Kota
- (vi) Sirohi
- (vii) Jhalawar
- (viii) Udaipur
- (ix) Sriganganagar
- (x) Tonk
- (xi) Bharatpur
- (xii) Sawaimadhopur
- (xiii) Pali
- (xiv) Nagaur
- (xv) Chittorgarh

- (xvi) Dholpur
- (xvii) Churu
- (xviii) Hanumangarh

5.19.4 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.

5.19.5 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.

5.19.6 PUBLICITY

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

5.19.7 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Rule 11 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, traveling allowance, daily allowance, maintenance expenses have been provided to the victims of atrocities, their dependents and witnesses. A sum of Rs. 0.80 lakh was incurred towards TA, DA and maintenance expenses, during the year 2008-09.

5.19.8 RELIEF MEASURES

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, a sum of Rs. 268.34 lakhs was incurred on 1156 Scheduled Castes and 253 Scheduled Tribes victims of atrocities towards relief.

5.20 SIKKIM

5.20.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

5.20.2 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 officer responsible for implementing provisions of the Act.

5.20.3 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.

5.20.4 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 levels is conducted in order to ensure that the agencies responsible for providing protection and safeguarding the interest of SCs/STs, do not themselves commit crimes against SCs and STs. The Police Officers and personnel are sensitized by way of organing training/workshops in the State by inviting a team of renowned persons.

5.20.5 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

5.21.1 COMMITTEES

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Vigilance and Monitoring Committees has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the District Collectors, to review implementation of the Act.

5.21.2 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 one Statistical Inspector is attached to each Unit. The Inspector (Statistics) is assisted by the Staff of Social Justice and Human Rights Units. The Inspector General of Police, Social Justice & Human Rights Chennai monitors the implementation of the Act and also supervises the functioning of the Social Justice and Human Rights Units. The Director General of Police, Social Justice and Human Rights has been provided with necessary back up staff including the post of one Economist and one Sociologist (for research and analysis) 2 Superintendents, 6 Assistants, 3 Typists, 6 Office Assistants, 2 Drive Head Constables, 11 Supervisory Squads, each headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police at Chennai, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Vellore, Salwm, Coimbatore, Trichy, Thenjavur, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Thirunelveli.

5.21.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

INVESTIGATING OFFICER

All respective Sub-Divisional Deputy Superintendent of Police have been appointed as Investigating Officer.

5.21.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

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

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

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

5.21.5 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 the remaining districts the existing Sessions Courts are designated as Special Courts to try the cases under the Act.

5.21.6 PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

There are 19 Special Public Prosecutor in Tamil Nadu for conducting trial of cases under the Act in Special Courts and designated Courts.

5.21.7 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

A sum of Rs. 70.0 lakhs was sanctioned for conducting Mass Awareness Campaign throughout the State. The Inspector General of Police, Social Justice & Human Rights has been authorized to implement this programme. The Scheme was implemented from 3.7.2008 in all police districts in the State. In first phase, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs had been released to all the districts. As on 23.8.2008, the Mass Awareness campaign, Social Justice Tea Parties have been conducted in 6,667 villages across the State. There are 31,187 villages to be covered out of 37,854 villages proposed. The message of the Mass Awareness Campaign reached directly to about 2 lakh people so far. This is the very first time that Social Justice Tea Party under the Mass Awareness Campaign is conducted to eliminate all types of social disparities and discrimination between social groups from the villages to the urban centers. Similarly the campaigns were also organized in 167 schools and colleges in Chennai, Salem, Coimbatore, Erode, Trichirapalli, Thanjavur, Dindigul, Theni, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Kanniyakumari districts about 1,80,000 students participated.

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

5.21.8 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

Under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, compensation to the victims of atrocities was paid in cash or kind or both. A sum of Rs. 2.0 lakhs was paid as compensation to one member of the family of the deceased person on loss of life in riots, besides offering employment to one of the members of family of the deceased person or pension to widow or provision of agricultural land or houses.

During 2008-09, Rs. 225.0 lakhs was provided as relief to the victims of communal clash, of which 154.28 lakhs was spent for 944 beneficiaries of atrocities.

5.22 TRIPURA

5.22.1 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.

5.22.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

PCR Cell is functioning in Police Headquarters of the State.

5.22.3 SPECIAL COURTS

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.

5.22.4 LEGAL AID

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

5.23 UTTARAKHAND

5.23.1 COMMITTEES

STATE 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.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

5.25.2 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.

5.25.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

No area has been identified as atrocity prone.

5.25.4 SPECIAL COURT

Exclusive 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.

5.25.5 LEGAL AID

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

5.25.6 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

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

5.25.7 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 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 16.44 lakhs was provided to 59 persons.

5.24 UTTAR PRADESH

5.24.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The Committee has been constituted in every District under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate. The Superintendent of Police and Social Welfare Officer are included in the Committee. The Committee from time to time looks into offences under the Act.

5.24.2 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 Districts. 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 is the investigating officer.

A Cell has also been functioning in Social Welfare Department, under the supervision of Secretary, Social Welfare with supporting staff, which looks after the redressal of grievances under the PCR and PoA Acts.

5.24.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

20 Districts, namely Meerut, Agra, Badaun, Fatehgarh, Etawa, Banda, Jalaun, Lucknow, Hardoi, Sitapur, Raibareli, Unno, Gonda, Baraich, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Varanasi, Gorkhpur, Basti and Azamgarh, have been identified as sensitive, but no specific area has been identified as 'atrocities prone'.

5.24.4 EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURT

40 Exclusive 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.

5.24.5 LEGAL AID

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

5.24.6 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

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

5.24.7 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 the year 2008-09, a sum of Rs. 1658.66 lakhs was incurred on 11,339 persons.

5.25 WEST BENGAL

5.25.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee are functioning.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Likewise District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee are functioning.

5.25.2 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 functions of the Cell are to identify atrocity prone area and investigation of cases under the Act.

5.25.3 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.

5.25.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

5.25.5 SPECIAL COURTS

17 Special Courts are functioning in the State.

5.25.6 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

17 Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed.

5.25.7 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.

5.25.8 LEGAL AID

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

5.25.9 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

The only one victim of atrocities was rehabilitated during the year, by giving a relief of Rs. 0.50 lakh.

5.26 ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION

5.26.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee is functioning to review implementation of the Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee is functioning to review implementation of the Act.

5.26.2 APOINTMENT 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.

5.26.3 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.

5.26.4 PUBILCITY 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, awareness programmers on atrocities against Scheduled Tribes were conducted.

5.27 CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION

5.27.1 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.

5.27.2 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

No area has been identified as atrocity prone area in UT.

5.27.3 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 DAMAN & DIU

5.28.1 COMMITTEES

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up under the Chairpersonship of District Collectors are functioning, to review implementation of the Act.

5.28.2 SC & ST PROTECTION CELL

SC & ST Protection Cell has been functioning in the UT of Daman & Diu to deal the offence of atrocities.

5.28.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Chief of Police is the Special Officer and Nodal Officer. Deputy Superintendent of Police is the Investigating Officer.

5.28.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no such area in the UT of Daman & Diu.

5.28.5 SPECIAL COURTS

District & Session Court, Daman & Diu has been designated as a Special Court for trial of cases under the Act.

5.29 NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI

5.29.1 COMMITTEE

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee have been constituted in all nine Districts.

5.29.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

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

5.29.3 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.

SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

5.29.4 SPECIAL COURT

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

5.29.5 PUBLICITY

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

5.29.6 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.

5.29.7 RELIEF MEASURES

During the calendar year 2008, relief amount of Rs. 22,500/- was sanctioned to the victims of atrocities.

5.30 LAKSHADWEEP

5.30.1 SPECIAL COURT

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

5.30.2 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

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

5.31 PUDUCHERRY

5.31.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Committee for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes has been reconstituted under the Chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puducherry.

5.31.2 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.

5.31.3 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.

5.31.4 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

A Senior Advocate has been appointed as Special Public Prosecutor to conduct cases under the Act in the Special Court.

5.31.5 LEGAL AID

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

5.31.6 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

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/UT

The required information has not been received from the State Government of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Union Territory Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, 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.	Chhatisgarh	District Raipur PS D.D.Nagar: Mohalla Changorabhata, PS Purani Basti: Mohalla Radhaswami Nagar, PS Kotwali: Mohalla Kalibari, PS Tikrapara: Mohalla Siddharth Chowk, PS Gudiyari: Mohalla Shivnagar, PS Khamatrai: Mohalla Gogaon, Gondwara, Urkura, Rawabhata, Khamatrai, R.V.S. Colony, Buniyadi Nagar, Kavilash Nagar, Bhanpuri, PS Urla: Mohalla Birgaon, Urla, Gramacholi, Sarora, PS Amanaka: Mohalla Tatibandh, Basti, Village Jarvay, Hirapur, PS Azad Chowk: Mohalla Swpeer Colony, Gautam Nagar, Jai Kali Chowk Bhoipara, Shivnagar, Ramsagarpara, Handipara, PS Sarwasati Nagar: Mohalla Udiyabasti , Kankerbeda, Satnami Para Kota, Motinagar Udiya Basti Kota , Udra Talab Ramkund , PS Bilaigarh: Village Pandripani, Village Pawani, Village Tundra, PS Sarsiwa: Village Dhobni, Village Sardabhata, Village Gouri, Village Jhumka, Village Amodi, Village Kosamkunda, PS Palari: Village Bhandarpuri, Village Amasena, Village Kodapar, Village Balodi, Village Cherkapur, Village Sundari, Village Batgun, Village Devsandara, Village Gabod, PS Gobara Nayapara: Village Kura, Village Katiya, Village Parsada, Village Mod, PS Suhela: Village Pendri, Village Newari, Village Phulwari, Village Sarkipar, PS Kasdol: Village Dod, Village Khari, Village Bilari, Village Motipur, Village Arjuni, Village Ameruwa, Village Dheba, Village Devipar,

	<p>Village Rajadevari, Village Galambhata, Village Borsi, Village Bawarai, Village Baya, Village Pisisid, Village Manakoni, Village Karhidih, Village Kharve, PS Baloda Bazar : Village Baloda Bazar, Village Lutwa, Village Dhasrama, PS Bhata Para (City): Mohalla Ravidas Ward, Mohalla Bhagatsingh Ward, Mohalla Gurunanak Ward, Mohalla Shakti Ward, Mohalla Naya Para Ward, PS Kharora: Village Pikridih, Village Dhiwara, Village Majitha, Village Dhansuli, PS Simaga: Village Darchura, Village Limtara, Village Mandara, Village Pansari, Village Bansakra, Village Bramhnidih, PS Newara: Village Sarora, Village Kareli, Village Hatbandh, PS Chura: Village Hiranbatar, Village Kamraj, Village Seoni, Village Pendagaon, District Durg PS Kumhari: Village Karsa, PS Balod: Village Dhumka, PS Bemetara: Village Bhurki, PS Saja: Village Gahira Nayagaon, PS Dondi: Village Dhanbad, PS Dondi Lohara: Village Badgaon District Mahasamud PS_Tumgaao: Village Kukradia, Village Tartora, PS Mahasamud: Mohalla Pritam Nagar (Vijraddih), PS Pithora: Village Tendu Kona, Village Bundeli, PS Basna: Village Sindhnpur, Village Ankori, Village Kawarapali, PS Saraipali: Village Balsi, Village Khokhepur, Village Kokri, PS Bagbahara: Village Lodamunda, Village Komakhan, District Kabirdham, PS Kabirdham: Village Bandora, PS Sahspur Lohara: Village Bami, Village Sabratola, PS Bodla: Village Taregoan Jangal, PS Pipriya: Village Rabeli, PS Pandriya: Village Motimpur, PS Pandatarai: Village Sangoli, PS Kunda: Village Sehamalgi, PS Kukdur: Village Taktoeya, PS Rengakhar: Village Barbaspur, District Bilaspur, PS Civil Line: Mohalla Talapara, Mohalla Kududdandh, PS Tarbahar: Mohalla Sirgitti, Mohalla, Wireless Conony, PS Sarkamda: Mohalla Chantidih, PS Chakarbhata: Village Ghuru-Ammeri, Village Wadsara, PS Masturi: Village Masturi, PS Takhatpur: Village Takhatpur, PS Gorela: Village Gorela, PS Mungeli: Village Mungeli District Janjgir PS Sakti: Village Badripali, Village Hardi, Village Jalan, Village Pasid, Village Dadai, Village Davarmal, Village Gatgodi, Village Amaldiha, Village Keribandha, Village Bailachuia, Village Pali, Village Aapkachuia, Village Junwani, Village Rainkhol, Village Panari, Village Tendutoha, Village Rewapali, Village Ratanpali, Village Sapnaipali, Village Diksi, Village Chamarwah, Village Sipahimuda, Village Jagdali, PS</p>
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	<p>Shivrinarayan: Village Kurmundi, Village Mudpar, Village Kesala, Village Kuriyari, Village Pachri, Village Hudha, Village Singhaldeep, Village Padria, Village Ringni, Village Mehendi, PS Malkharoda: Village Malkharoda, Village Badesipat, Village Anda, Village Khurda, Village Chagharpara, Village Jamgahan, Village Pirda, Village Pikripar, Village Bundali, Village Sinwara, Village Suklipali, Village Pihrid, Village Andi, Village Kirkar, Village Khurdi, Village Khari, Village Chotesipat, Village Dalalpali, Village Nawapara, Village Parsadih, Village Badepardhmundha, Village Barmatha, Village Badekot, Village Mahuldeep, Village Achritpali, Village Ameradih, Village Karapali, Village Kaaidih, Village Amalidih, Village Jogidiya, Village Doma, Village Darimunda, Village Dhimani, Village Nawagaon, Village Bhadora, Village Limgaon, Village Choterbeli, Village Bandora, Village Chotekot, Village Nagzhar, PS Janjgir: Village Kulikota, Village Sukli, Village Kanai, Village Gour, Village Mahna, Village Kudari, Village Karkadih, Village Sakhi, Village Khamridih, Village Karmandi, Village Orai Kala, Village Orai Khurd, PS Pamgarh: Mohalla Pamgarh, Mohalla Chandipara, Village Mudgaon, Village Bhaisi, Village Kosa, Village Mulkula, Village Pachri, Village Kosir, Village Kodamatha, Village Sirri, Village Methari, Village Hirri, Village Borsi, Village Junadih, Village Kurrabod, Village Dhangaon, Village Churtela, Village Mudpar, Village Bhilouni, Village Rozhdih, Village Peudih, Village Hedsapur, Village Banahita, PS Baradwar: Baradwar Basti, Patktaraja, Village Zinka, Village Sundreli, Village Songuda, Village Hunumanta, Village Darribhata, Village Tathari, Village Tanduldih, Village Khuntadahra, Village Sakrali Khurd, Village Loharakhurd, Village Sajadera, Village Parsadakala, Village Dhanpur, Village Kudritar, District Raigarh, PS Kotwali: Mohalla Baryahardapara, Mohalla Nayaganj, Railway Bunglapara, Chandmari Village Telipari, Chatamuda, Gadumria, PS Chakradharnagar: Village Gidwani, Village Tambalpuri, Village Banora, Village Koylanga, Village Vishwanathpali, Village Boerdadar, Premnagar, PS Kontararoad: Village Balganda, Village Kosampali, PS Tamnar: Village Tamnar, Village Deogaon, Village Dolesara, Village Chirramura, Village Libra, Village Saraitola, Village Karwahi, PS Punjipdhara: Village Danot, PS Kharsia: Village Kewanti, Village</p>
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	<p>Kukurijhariya, Village Dumarपाली, Village Ratanmahka, Village Karoadih, Village Kudebela, Kharsia Ward No. 2 Stationpara, PS Chal: Village Nawapara, PS Sargandh: Mohalla Sargandh, Village Kalmidiya, Village Bandhpali, Village Ameti, Village Kotmara, Village Tilouli, PS Barmkela: Village Kanchanpur, Village Damra, PS Saria: Village Thegaguri, Village Gounda, Village Deogaon, Village Kanchanpur, PS Kosir: Village Badegutali, Bhanthagaon, PS Dharamjaigarh: Village Taraimal, Village Simas, Village Gersa, Village Nichepara, PS Lailunga: Village Lailunga, Village Rajpur, PS Gharghoda: Village Porda, Village Nawagarh, Village Deharmunda, Village Podada, Village Tumidih, Village Kurikchari, Village Kaya, PS Kapu: Village Kapu, Village Bandhanpur, Village Mahwa Tal, Village Salkh, Village Ratanpur, Village Bolaguda, Village Kanduja, Village Kadamdodi, PS Pusoure: Village Sodhekela, Village Pusoure, Village Singhpuri, Village Lara, District Jagadapur, PS Jagadapur: Mohalla Tikaraliyaga, Power House, Kumharpara, Pratapganj, Ganganagar, Asana, Cholnar-Santosi Ward, Rajendranagar, Naikguda, Charaipadar, PS Bodhghat: Mohalla Dharampura, Adawal, Ganganagar, Ravindranath Tagore Ward, PS Parpa: Village Padripani, Village Badebotal, Village Nalapara, Village Kurenga, Village Niyandar, Village Kondalur, Village Alnar, Village Dimarapal, Village Karnji, Village Pushpal, Village Chitapadar, PS Nagarnar: Village Baniyagaon, Village Bhasgaon, Village Karitgaon, Village Tashapal, Village Nakti, Village Semra, PS Kondagaon: Village Madpal, Village Golawad, Village Bandknera, Village Bhadowad, Village Sargipal, Village Karsingh, Village Shyampar, PS Farasgaon: Village Bazarpara, District Bijapur, PS Bijapur: Mohalla Bijapur, Village Cherpai, Village Dhnora, Village Dagoli, Village Toynar, Village Payanpal, Village Borje, Village Medakorma, Village Kandunar, Village Chinnakawali, Village Aded, Village Tejalar, Village Pedarkodepal, Village Earamnar, Village Koyayatpal, Village Padedda, Village Guddipal, Village Pedakawali, Village Ralapai, Village Modakpal, Village Mankeli, Village Sagwahi, Village Pamanvaya, Village Itpal, Village Isalnar Kokra, Village Kadenar, Village Kaika, Village Ghumra, Village Cherkanti, Village Chinna Koipal, Village Kotapal, Village Koter, Village Gorna, Village Chinar, Village Dupali, Village</p>
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	<p>Bhogamguda, Village Turnar, Village Manjhiguda, Village Bhulur, Village Bhosaguda, Village Santoshpur, Village Bodala Pusnar, Village Kakekorama, Village Mindate, Village Javeli, Village Kander, Village Ponjer, Village Turnar, PS Bhairamgarh: Village Bhairamgarh, Village Pusnar, Village Baiel, Village Jharamongiya, Village Chotepalli, Village Dindodi, Village Mangalnar, Village Dharama, Village Bangoli, Village Kashkutul, Village Daler, Village Pondum, Village Bhatwara, Village Biriyaabhoomi, Village Markapal, Village Badepalli, Village Chihka, Village Patarpara, Village Takilod, Village Ghusawad, Village Uvla, Village Kolnar, Village Aodhsa, Village Kujewara, Village Ghotpal, Village Ghudsakal, Village Kakawara, Village Bodga, Village Uspari, Village Ghot, Village Marameta, Village Bendma, Village Tadballa, Village Dratampar, Village Tadopot, Village Palleyaya, Village Rekawaya, Village Komtu, Village Kalhaj, Village Gundekot, Village Puslama, Village Belchar, PS Maddedh: Village Madded, Village Babgapalli, Village Empoda, Village Uskaland, Village Pamgal, Village Minkapalli, Village Kotapalli, Village Loded, Village Marimkala, Village Sankanapalli, Village Parasapalli, Village laipenta, Village Komtapalli, Village Metpalli, Village Muttapur Village Sangmapalli Village Gilgilchha Village Kongupalli Village Sendral Village Sendral Village Pusaguddi Village Pawrel Village Tamalapalli Village Konagudda, Village Gourram Village Adedwaya, Village Pegdapalli, Village Somanpalli, Village Bandpara Village Konjed Village Kesaiguda Village Dudheda Village Dampaya Village Dhangoal Village Angampalli Village P.Basaguda Village Sebdrapalli Village Raiguda Village Korla Village Minar Village Modkapalli Village Bahtiguda Village Yapala, PS Bhopalpatnam: Village Bhopalpatanam Village Krkavaya Village Bamanpur Village Poshgpalli Village Burguda Village Gorguda Village Kachnur Village Pedamatur Village Yerpalli Village Rudraram Village Ullur Village Rampuram Village Chandangiri Village Nelampalli Village Lingapur Village Kandabapsi Village Chillamarka Village Chillamarka Village Arjanli Village Wadala Village Gokhur Village Mattimarkha Village Polem Village Gangaram Village Gotagudda Village Baregada Village Neelamdug Village Reddypalli Village Petaabogda Village Taknapalli Village Damur</p>
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		<p>Village Dugalmguda Village Pedlalam Village Raiguda Village Ralapalli Village Gotaiguda Village Golaguda Village Timedbhatpalli Village Bardali Village Gallapenta, PS Pharsegarh: Village Pharsegarh Village Mormendh Village Pillur Village Mukkavelli Village Sagmeta Village Talmendri Village Badekakler Village Annapur Village Edapalli Village Sendra Village Kachlaram Village Chintanpalli Village Salehpalli Village Damaram Village Menkujur Village Cherpalli Village Tekmeta Village Ralapalli Village Jharpagutta Village Jhadagunda Village Marwada Village Arepalli Village Aidagundi Village Mandem Village Somanpalli Village Gunner Village Pakram Village Korlapalli Village Chotealwada Village Eligenda Village Kremraka Village Safimarka Village Alwara Village Pargana Village Phulgundam Village Kuprel Village Chatpalli Village Chuchkonta Village Bhatpalli Village Kopanzari Village Palsegundi Village Gundapur Village Gurtul, PS Jangla: Village Jangla Village Mingachal Village Karemraka Village Jaigur Village Hingum Village Bardela Village Adwara Village Bengla Village Darbha Village Kotrapal Village Bade Potenar Village Matwar Village Kondroji Village Benchram Village Chotetubhnar Village Idwara Village Badetungali Village Dhodum Village Phullod Village Gadamali Village Hitulwara Village Hitul Village Tder Village Jaiwaram Village Kisphal Village Kuyenar Village Medpal Village Pundumpal Village Chotepotnar PS Kutru: Village Kutru Village Ambeli Village Chinger Village Kawadmeta Village Ponduwaya Village Ketanpal Village Eramangi Village Gudma Village Adawali Village Tadmer Village Kuttur Village Gatuapalli Village Bhatpalli Village Ranibodli Village Birabhatti Village Rekapal Village Murmwara Village Boter Village Diwalur Village Parkeli Village Gatuamangi Village Telipentta Village Pata Kutru Village Gundekot Village Mangapeta Village Ketalnaurur Village Taknapalli Village Tumla Village Komla Village Jhadigutua Village Tongli and Village Ankalanka. (9)</p>
4.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad (Rural), Mehsana, Surendranagar, Junagarh, Kheda, Amreli, Rajkot (Rural), Sabarkantha, Vadodara (Rural), Bharuch and Kutch. (11)
5.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh District has been identified as the prime atrocity prone area. (1)
6.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Bijapur, Kolar, Mysore, Tumkur, Gulbarga,

		Belgaum, Bidar, Chitradurga, Raichur, Simoga, Bellary, Mandya, Hassan and Dharwad. (15)
7.	Kerala	Kasargode, Wayanad and Palakkad (3)
8.	Madhya Pradesh	District Gwalior PS Dabra: Kasba Dabra, PS Bhitwarwar: Kasba Bhitwarwar), District Shivpuri PS Pichor: Kasba Pichor, PS Karera: Kasba Karera, District Guna PS Kotwali: Village Bhude Balaji, PS Kotwali: Shree Ram Colony, District Betul PS Betul: Village Ganj, PS Amla Town: Amla, PS Sarni : Village Pthakheda, District Indore PS Mahow: Kasba Mahow, PS Manpur: Kasba Manpur District Mandla PS Kotwali: Village Mandla Khas, District Sheopur PS Kotwali: Gandhinagar Area, PS Karahal: Kasba Karahal, District Rajgarh PS Kotwali: Kasba Kotwali, PS Baiora: Kasba Baiora), PS Sarangpur: Kasba Sarangpur, PS Pachor: Kasba Pachor, District Ratlam PS Manak Chowk: Area of Manak Chowk Sehrishetra, PS Station Road: Area of Station Road Sehrishetra, PS Audogik Shetra: Area of Audogik Shetra Sherishetra, PS Jaora: Jaora Sheishetra District Bhind PS Dehat: Area of Mahavir Nagar, District Shadol PS Dhanpuri: Area of Micheal Chouraha, District Hoshangabad PS Hoshangabad: Town Hoshangabad, PS Itarsi: Town Itarsi, PS Pipariya: Kasba Pipariya, PS Seoni Malwa: Kasba Seoni Malwa, PS Babai: Kasba Babai, District Bhopal PS Nishantpura: Village Chola, PS Nishantpura :Area of Housing Board Colony, District Vidisha PS Civil Line:Vidisha: Kasba Civil Line Vidisha, PS Kotwali: Kasba Vidisha, PS Ganjbasoda: Kasba Ganjbasoda, District Sehore PS Kotwali: Kotwali Sehar, District Sagar PS Moti Nagar: Pant Nagar Kakaganj Ward, PS Khurai: Shastri Ward Sagar Naka, PS Rehli: Ram Nagri Mohalla, PS Bina: Bhim Ward, District Morena PS Kotwali: Mohalla Gopalpura, PS Kotwali: Mohalla Dattapura, PS Civil Line : Village Jora Khurd, PS Sumawali: Gram Sumawali, PS Sumawali: Village Viruwa, PS Rampurkala: Gram Rampur (17)
9.	Maharashtra	Thane, Nasik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Ahmenagar, Sangali, Solapur, Kolhapur, Amravati, Yeotmal, Buldhana, Akola, Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara, Gondia, Chandrapur, Aurangabad, Jalana, Beed, Parabhani, Hingoli, Nanded, Osmanabad, Wasim, Gadchiroli (27)
10.	Orissa	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 (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)
11.	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)
12.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Bhilwara, Alwar, Jalore, Kota, Sirohi, Jhalawar, Udaipur, Sriganganagar, Tonk, Bharatpur, Swaimadhopur, Pali, Naguar, Chittorgarh, Dholpur, Churu and Hanumangarh (18).
13.	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 **3. (1)** Whoever, not being a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribes-offences of atrocities.

(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-ed 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 servant, 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.
