

REPORT

U/s 21 (4)

OF

**THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE
SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION
OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989,
FOR THE YEAR 2009**



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT**

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

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

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (No.33 of 1989) (hereinafter PoA Act) 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 members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Act extends to whole of India except the State of 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)}.

Comprehensive Rules under this Act, titled "Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995" (hereinafter PoA Rules) were notified in the year 1995, which, inter-alia, provide norms for relief and rehabilitation. Salient provisions of the PoA Rules 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 PoA Act.

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

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

" 21. Duty of Government to ensure effective implementation of the Act:-

(1) Subject to such rules as the Central Government may make in this behalf, the State Government shall take such measures as may be necessary for the effective implementation of this Act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This Report for the calendar year 2009 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 PoA Act, 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, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Delhi and Lakshadweep have designated District Session Courts as Special Courts.

For ensuring speedy trial of cases under the PoA Act, 171 exclusive Special Courts, have also been set up by nine of the above States. The details are as under:-

S.No.	State	Total Number of Districts	Number of Exclusive Special Courts in Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	23
2.	Bihar	38	11
3.	Chhattisgarh	18	06
4.	Gujarat	26	19
5.	Karnataka	29	08
6.	Madhya Pradesh	50	43
7.	Rajasthan	33	17

8.	Tamil Nadu	32	04
9.	Uttar Pradesh	71	40
	Total	320	171

II. Special Public Prosecutors

Section 15 of the PoA Act, provides for appointment of advocates as Public Prosecutors and Special Public Prosecutors for the purpose of conducting cases in special Courts. Accordingly the States/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 PoA Rules, requires the State Government to set up an SC/ST Protection Cell, at the State headquarters, under the charge of a DGP, ADGP/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, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andman & Nicobar Islands, Daman & Diu and NCT of Delhi.

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	Total Number of Districts	No. of Spl. Police Stations	Name of District where Special Police Station has been set up
1.	Bihar	38	9	Nalanda, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Gaya, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, and Munger
2.	Chhattisgarh	18	12	Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgoan, Jagadalpur, Dantewada, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Surguja, Surajpur, Kabirdham, Mahasumud and Jajgirchapa.
3.	Madhya Pradesh	50	48	Morena, Bhind, Rajgarh, Panna, Vidisha, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Bhopal, Mandla, Neemuch, Katni, Umaria, Gwalior, Ratlam, Chhindwara, Mandaleshwar, 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	106	69	

IV Nodal Officers

Rule 9 of the PoA Rules, 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, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Chandigarh Admn, Daman & Diu and Delhi.

V. Delineation of "Identified Areas " or "atrocities prone areas" and undertaking of consequential steps.

(i) Identification of atrocities prone areas

Rule 3(1)(i) of the PoA Rules, provides for identification of atrocities prone areas.

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh have identified the atrocities prone/sensitive areas.

(ii) Appointment of Special Officers

Rule 10 of the PoA Rules, provides for appointment of a Special Officer not below the rank of an Additional District Magistrate in the identified atrocities prone area, to coordinate with the District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police or other officers responsible for implementing the provisions of the Act.

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

VI. State and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees

Rule 16 and Rule 17 of the PoA Rules, 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 been set up in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chandigarh, 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, Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Chennai, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram, with specified jurisdiction to cover States/Union Territories.

B. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)

The NCST is a body established under Article 338-A of the Constitution. Following provisions of clause(5) of Article 338 -A lay down certain duties of the Commission, 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 ST, the Commission gets in touch with the law enforcing and administrative machinery of the concerned State and the District to ascertain the details of incident and the action taken by the District Administration.

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

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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 2009

3.1 Atrocities

Section 3 of the PoA Act, defines 22 types of offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by a person not being a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe. Extract of Section 3 of the Act is enclosed as **Annexure-I**.

This chapter gives statistical data on offences registered under the Act in 2009. 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 2007-2009.

The following table indicates the comparative data in regard to registration of cases under the PoA Act, their pendency in Courts and conviction rate for the three years 2007, 2008 and 2009.

S.No.	Item	2007	2008	2009
1.	Number of cases registered with Police during the year	35352	38943	38849
2.	Percentage of cases pending in Court	78.9	79.4	80.5
3.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction	31.0	31.4	29.4

3.3 State wise registration of offences of atrocities in 2009

State-wise details of cases registered during 2009 under the PoA Act, 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 2009.

TABLE- 3.1

STATE-WISE CASES REGISTERED DURING 2009 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 2009			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	7461	4	7465	351.5(21.7)	1.0(0.1)	21.2	0.4
2.	Rajasthan	4985	1183	6168	96.9 (17.2)	71.0 (12.6)	51.4	16.7
3.	Andhra Pradesh	4465	828	5293	123.3 (16.2)	50.2 (6.6)	36.2	16.5
4.	Bihar	3836	67	3903	130.4 (15.7)	7.6 (0.9)	29.4	8.8
5.	Madhya Pradesh	3040	1135	4175	91.5 (15.2)	122.3(20.3)	33.2	9.2
6.	Karnataka	2164	272	2436	85.6 (16.2)	34.6 (6.6)	25.3	7.9
7.	Orissa	1709	552	2261	60.8 (16.5)	81.4 (22.1)	28.1	6.8
8.	Tamil Nadu	1310	22	1332	118.6(19.0)	6.5 (1.0)	11.0	3.4
9.	Gujarat	1180	195	1375	36.0 (7.1)	75.0 (14.8)	32.8	2.6
10.	Maharashtra	1072	224	1296	98.8 (10.2)	85.7 (8.9)	10.8	2.6
11.	Jharkhand	631	182	813	32.0 (11.8)	70.9 (26.3)	19.7	2.6
12.	Kerala	467	102	569	31.2 (9.8)	3.6 (1.1)	14.9	28.3
13.	Chhattisgarh	466	551	1017	24.1 (11.6)	66.1 (31.8)	19.3	8.3
14.	Haryana	303	0	303	41.0 (1.3)	Nil	7.4	Nil
16.	Punjab	108	0	108	70.3 (28.9)	Nil	1.5	Nil
17.	Himachal Pradesh	87	1	88	15.0 (24.7)	2.4 (4.0)	5.8	0
19.	Uttarakhand	58	0	58	15.2 (17.9)	2.6 (3.0)	3.8	0
20.	West Bengal	21	16	37	184.5 (23.0)	44.1 (5.5)	0.1	0.4
22.	Tripura	7	27	34	5.6 (17.4)	9.9 (31.1)	1.3	2.7
21.	Sikkim	16	14	30	0.03 (5.0)	1.1 (20.6)	53.3	12.7

18.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	21	21	0.06 (0.6)	7.0 (64.2)	Nil	3.0
15.	Assam	0	9	9	18.3 (6.9)	33.0 (12.4)	Nil	0.3
23.	Goa	3	0	3	0.24 (1.8)	0.06 (0.0)	12.5	0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Manipur	0	0	0	0.60 (2.8)	7.4 (34.2)	Nil	Nil
25.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0.1 (0.5)	19.9 (85.9)	Nil	Nil
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	31	0	31	23.4 (16.9)	Nil	1.3	Nil
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	16	17	0.04 (3.1)	0.14 (8.8)	25.0	114.2
33.	Puducherry	3	0	3	1.6 (16.2)	Nil	1.9	Nil
31.	Daman & Diu	2	0	2	0.04 (3.1)	0.14 (8.8)	50.0	Nil
32.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	2	2	Nil	0.3 (8.3)	Nil	6.6
34.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	1.6 (17.5)	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	Nil	0.57 (94.5)	Nil	Nil
	Total	33426	5423	38849	-	-	-	-

Atrocities against Scheduled Castes

The following table shows the ten States, cumulatively accounting for 93.4 % (31222) of the total cases (33426) relating to SCs, registered under the PoA Act, during the year 2009:

S.No.	State	Cases registered under PoA Act in 2009
1.	Uttar Pradesh	7461
2.	Rajasthan	4985
3.	Andhra Pradesh	4465
4.	Bihar	3836
5.	Madhya Pradesh	3040
6.	Karnataka	2164
7.	Orissa	1709
8.	Tamil Nadu	1310
9.	Gujarat	1180
10.	Maharashtra	1072
	Total	31222

Atrocities against Scheduled Tribes

The following table shows the ten States, cumulatively accounting for 96.3% (5224) of the total cases (5423) relating to STs registered under the PoA Act, during the year 2009:

S.No.	State	Cases registered under PoA Act in 2009
1.	Rajasthan	1183
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1135
3.	Andhra Pradesh	828
4.	Orissa	552
5.	Chhattisgarh	551
6.	Karnataka	272
7.	Maharashtra	224
8.	Gujarat	195
9.	Jharkhand	182
10.	Kerala	102
	Total	5224

3.4 State-wise Progress of Investigation of Cases by the Police in 2009

Progress of investigation of cases by the police under the PoA Act, during the year 2009 is given in Table 3.2.

TABLE – 3.2

Investigation done by Police during 2009 of Cases registered under the PoA Act.

S. No.	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.	43,901	7,288	-	-
2.	Number of cases in which chargesheet filed in courts	21,765	4,076	49.6	55.9
3.	Number of cases closed after investigation	10,757	1,475	24.5	20.2
4.	Number of cases pending with the police at the end of the year.	11,379	1,737	25.9	23.9

From the above, it is seen that 49.6% of the cases relating to Scheduled Castes were chargesheeted in courts during the year and 24.5% cases were closed after investigation. Like wise 55.9% of the cases related to Scheduled Tribes were chargesheeted during the year and 20.2% cases were closed after investigation.

The State/UT wise registration of cases and action taken by the Police under PoA Act, are at **Annexure –II(A) & (B)**.

3.5 State-wise Progress of Disposal of Cases by Courts in 2009

The details in regard to disposal of cases by Courts under PoA Act, during 2009, are given in table 3.3.

TABLE-3.3

Disposal of Cases by Courts during 2009 under PoA Act

S. No.	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.	1,04,983	19,555	-	-
2.	Number of cases disposed of by Courts	19,793	3,531	18.9	18.0
(a)	Number of cases ending in conviction	5,886	962	29.7	27.2
(b)	Number of cases ending in acquittal	13,907	2,569	70.3	72.8
3.	Number of cases compounded or withdrawn	801	150	0.7	0.7
4.	Number of cases pending with Courts	84,389	15,874	80.4	81.3

From the above table, it is seen that 18.9% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Castes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 29.7% ended in

conviction. Likewise 18 % of the total cases relating to Scheduled Tribes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 27.2% ended in conviction.

The State/UT wise as well as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes wise details are given at **Annexure – III (A) and (B).**

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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 PoA 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 (hereinafter PCR Act) and the PoA Act, 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, and UTs receive 100% Central assistance. A total of Rs. 68.6 crore was given to 19 States and 2 UTs during 2009-10, State/UT wise details of which are given at Annexure-IV.

The Budget Estimate (BE), Revised Estimate (RE) and Expenditure under the Scheme during 2009-2010 were as under:-

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount (Rs. In crores)</u>
1. BE	43.0
2. RE	43.0
3. Expenditure	68.6

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 PoA Act. In pursuance of this recommendation, a Committee for effective coordination to devise ways and means to curb offences of untouchability and atrocities against Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes and effective implementation of the PCR Act and the PoA Act 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	Member

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

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

The Committee held eight meetings from 2006 to 2009, of which two meetings were held during 2009. 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.
Seventh	28.01.2009	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand
Eight	14.02.2009	New Delhi	Kerala, Gujarat, Meghalaya, Goa and UT Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli

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

Implementation of the PCR Act and the PoA Act was *inter-alia* reviewed in the meeting of the Ministers of Social Welfare/Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Development Department of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, which was held on 7-8 September, 2009, in New Delhi.

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.

29,677 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and 19,961 persons to Scheduled Tribes were benefited through Legal Aid and Advice in the year 2009 under the provisions of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

4.3. MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting through its units has been propagating the objective of removal of untouchability and caste based prejudices in the society. The work done by various Units of the Ministry is indicated as under: -

4.3.1 ALL INDIA RADIO (AIR)

All India Radio (AIR) Stations have been broadcasting programmes on issues concerning 'Eradication of Untouchability' to give publicity.

4.3.2 DOORDARSHAN

Doordarshan Kendras have taken publicity measures in respect of the PCR Act. During the year, programmes were telecast on the theme of removal of untouchability by some of the Doordarshan Kendras.

4.3.3 SONG & DRAMA DIVISION

The Song & Drama Division presented 9100 programmes during 2009 through out the country and the theme of removal of untouchability and atrocities under the PCR Act had also been part of some of these programmes.

4.3.4 PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU (PIB)

The Press Information Bureau issued three press releases during the year 2009 containing direct reference to the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

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

State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister, to review the implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are functioning in all Districts under the Chairpersonship of the District Collectors. During the year, sixtyone meetings were held in 23 districts of the State, in which important decisions were taken regarding providing timely relief to victims of atrocities, issue of instruction to all RDOs & MROs to issue Caste Certificate, and also providing borewell and Indiramma houses to SC colony of Ayyannapet.

5.1.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A SC & ST Protection Cell at State Level is functioning under the supervision of Inspector General of Police, assisted by DSPs and other supporting staff. Survey is

conducted throughout the State through Jurisdictional Commissioners of Police/ Superintendents of Police and their staff. Whenever serious atrocity cases are reported, senior officers of law and order make spot inspections. The PCR Cell also enquires into the willful negligence by public servant. No such instance has come to notice during the period under review. Monthly reviews are also conducted by Superintendents of Police and Deputy Inspector General of Police of the range. Quaterly reviews are also conducted by Commissioners of Police and Regional Inspector General of Police. The DGP reviews the cases in Video Conference. Commissioner of Social Welfare also reviews cases of atrocities.

5.1.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER

The Commissioner of Social Welfare has been designated as the Nodal officer under Rule 9 of the PoA Rules, for coordinating the functioning of District Magistrates, Superintendents of Police.

5.1.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

S. No.	Districts	S.No.	Specific Area
1	Karim Nagar	1.	Karim Nagar-II Town
		2.	LMD Colony
		3.	Bejjanki
		4.	Mulkanur
		5.	Ibrahimpattanam
		6.	Julapalli
		7.	Mutharam (M)
		8.	Jammikunta
		9.	Kamalur
		10.	Konaraopet
		11.	Sircilla
		12.	Gollapalli
		13.	Gangadhara
		14.	Kataram
		15.	Gambharaopet
		16.	Ellanthakunta
		17.	Boinapally
		18.	Jagtial Town
		19.	Metpalli
		20.	Manthani

2.	Cuddapah	1.	Vallur Mandal	Koppal (v),
		2.	Proddatur Mandal	Kallur(v),Chowtapalli(v),Kam anur(v),Nanganur Palli(v)
		3.	Rajupalem Mandal	Tangutoor(v),Parllapadu (v),Arakata Vemula(v),Velavali(v)
		4.	Chapadu Mandal	Kothavaram (v), Vedururu(v),Cheepadu(v),Ch innaguruvaluru(v),
		5.	Sambepalli Mandal	Kadiyalavandlapalli(v)
		6.	Chinnamadem Mandal	Malapalli(v)
		7.	Mydukur Mandal	N. Yerraballi(v)
		8.	Duvvur Mandal	Medireddypali(v)Nelaturu(v), Pedda Jonnavaram(v),Duvvur(v)
		9.	Khajipet Mandal	Muthulurupadu(v),Ravulapall i(v),Nagasanipalli(v) Thudumaladine(v)
		10.	B.Mattam Mandal	Mallepalli(v)Dhirasavantha(v) ,Nelaturu(v),Godlaveedu(v), Somireddy Palli(v)
		11.	Badvel Mandal	Badvel Town
		12.	Gopavaram Mandal	Kothacheruvu(v),Rasapet(v)
		13.	Atluru Mandal	Kanasamudram(v),Iruvuru(v) ,Atluru(v)
		14.	Kalasapadu Mandal	Rajupalem(v)
		15.	B.Koduru Mandal	B. Koduru(v)
		16.	Chitvel Mandal	Thimmaiah Garipalli(v)
		17.	Veerabhalli Mandal	Puthavandlapalli (v)
3	Warangal	1	Thati Konda	
		2.	Athmakur	
		3.	Annaram	
		4.	Mondrai	
		5.	Nagaiahpally	
		6.	Perukedu	
		7.	Seethampet	
		8.	Thimmapur	
		9.	ThurkalaSomaram	
		10.	Theegarajupalli	
		11.	Inavola	
		12.	Sannuru	
		13.	Sudanapalli	
		14.	Chennaram	
		15.	Enugallu	
		16.	Geesugonda	
		17.	Katraial	
		18.	Seerole	

7.	Kunool	22.	Pamena		
		23.	Sankepally		
		24.	Bulkpur		
		25.	Jingurthy		
		26.	Uddandapur		
		27.	Jangam		
		28.	Ekmai of Basheerabad Mandal		
		29.	Pagidipally		
		30.	Kamalpur		
		31.	Devanoor of Yalal Mandal		
		32.	Dornal and Jaidupally of Dharur Mandal		
		33.	Rompally		
		34.	Jaalaguda		
		35.	Shabad		
		36.	Tangutoor		
		37.	Kothapally of Shankarpally Mandal		
		38.	Pudugurthi		
		39.	SyedMalkapur		
		40.	Pagidiyal		
		41.	Kondapur of Gandeed		
		42.	Mohammedabad Mandal		
		43.	Peerapally		
		44.	Pothireddypalli		
		45.	Baspally of Doma Mandal		
		46.	Chinthalpally		
		47.	Cheelapur of Pudur (M)		
		48.	Changomul P.s.		
		49.	Parigi		
		50.	Salkarpet		
		51.	Tirumalapur		
		52.	Kothapally		
		53.	Bumpally		
		54.	Kankal		
		55.	Chiguralapally		
		56.	Naskal of Parigi Mandal		
		57.	Munsodrapally		
		58.	Chakalipally		
		59.	Chakalipally		
		60.	Kalmanmkulva of Kulakcheral Mandal		
		61.	Gudugoniapally		
				1.	Kurnool Sub-Division Peddanelatur, Kurnur, Pyalakurthi, Laddagiri
				2.	Nandyal Sub-Division Pusulur, Ponanpouram, Ayyalur, Gajupalli, thammadapalli, Kondajutur, Nerawada, Alampur, Koratamaddi, Ghani, Manchalakatta, Pesaraval, Palukur, Ramakrishnapuram, Peddadevalapuram, Gonavaram.

		3.	Dhone Sub -Division	Bulkapuram, Cherlopalli,, Owk and Dhone
		4.	Adoni Sub-Division	Alur, Karuvalli, Kurmachedu, Mulugundam, Banavanur, Putskalamarri, Suhivai, Hebbatam, Neriki, Kaminahal, Chinthakunta, Badinehal, Bilehal, Mallikarjunapalli, Gudekal, Somalagudur, Mittasomapuram, Gudikambalur, owdur and Bapuram.
		5.	Atmakur Sub Division	Amalapuram, Nallakalva, Kurukunda, S.N.thanda, Inderswaram, Mustepalli, Regadagudur, Pamulapadu, Rudravaram, Bhanumukkala, Banakacherala, Vanala, Guvvalakuntla and Chinthalapalli and Vempenta.
8.	Mahabubnagar	1.	Chinna Lingalched	
		2.	Keswapur	
		3.	Jamalpur of Koilakonda Mandal	
		4.	Kakriapad	
		5.	Kollur	
		6.	Chowdur of Nawabpet Mandal	
		7.	Boyapally	
		8.	Jamistpur	
		9.	Machanpally of Mabubnagar Mandal	
		10.	Peddadarpally	
		11.	Ibrahimbada	
		12.	Tankara of Hanwada Mandal	
		13.	Alwanpally	
		14.	Alur of Jadcherala Mandal	
		15.	Pathamolgara	
		16.	Kothamolgara of Bhoothpur Mandal	
		17.	Pothireddypally	
		18.	Maredpally	
		19.	Gorita of Thimmajipet Mandal	
		20.	Guntipally	
		21.	Madanapally	
		22.	Pudur	
		23.	Setty Atmakur of Gadwal Mandal	
		24.	Aize	
		25.	Chinnatandrapadu	

	26.	Medikonda
	27.	Aize Mandal
	28.	Boyalagudem
	29.	Kuchinerla
	30.	Balgera
	31.	Induvasi of Ghattu Mandal
	32.	Yelkur
	33.	Amarawai
	34.	Thatikunta of Maldakal Mandal
	35.	Revulapally
	36.	Bheempur
	37.	Rangapur
	38.	Dharur
	39.	Nettempad
	40.	Kothulagidda
	41.	Kondapur of Dharur Mandal
	42.	Tanagala
	43.	Pypadu
	44.	Maddur
	45.	Konkala of Waddepally Mandal
	46.	Itiyalapadu of Manopad Mandal
	47.	Shaikpally
	48.	Satharla
	49.	Shagapur of Itiyala Mandal
	50.	Mulamalla
	51.	Jurala of Atmakur Mandal
	52.	Rekualampally
	53.	Gaddegudem of Devarkadra Mandal
	54.	Chinna Kadmur
	55.	Peddakadmur of Narva Mandal
	56.	Muchiutala
	57.	Alipur
	58.	Thirmalapur of C.C. kuntaq Mandal

5.1.5 SPECIAL COURTS

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has specified Session Courts in all Districts as Special Courts. Besides, 23 Exclusive Special Courts are notified in the districts of Chittoor, Secunderabad, Guntur, Nellore, Mahabubnagar, Prakasham at Ongole, Kurnool, Medak at Sanga Reddy, Cuddapah, Karim nagar, Krishna, Nizamabad, East Godavari,

Ananthapur, Khammam, Warangal, Nalgonda, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Ranga Reddy and Adilabad.

5.1.6 PUBLICITY

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

5.1.7 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

Travelling and maintenance expenses are provided to the victims, their dependents and witnesses in accordance with the PoA Rules.

5.1.8 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

The State Government provides for relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities in accordance with Rule 12 (4) of the PoA Rules. During the year, 1133 persons were provided relief to victims of atrocities in nineteen districts.

5.1.9 LEGAL AID

There is no income limit fixed for eligibility to provide legal aid to the victims of atrocities. During the year, 54 members of SC/ST community were provided legal aid in four districts.

5.2 ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Arunachal Pradesh is a predominantly Tribal State and all resources of the State are geared for protection and promotion of tribes. The State Government, therefore does not consider it necessary to set up institutional mechanism for the PoA Act, in the State.

5.3 ASSAM

5.3.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

5.3.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A SC & ST Protection Cell at State Level functions under the supervision of Director General of Police.

5.3.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER

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

B. 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 PoA Act and the Rules notified there under.

5.3.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

5.3.5 SPECIAL COURTS

18 Special Courts have been set up, which covers 22 districts out of total 27 districts. Special Courts are yet to be set up in remaining 5 districts.

5.3.6 PUBLICITY

For creating awareness amongst public, numbers of hoardings have been displayed. During the year, Officers were sensitized.

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 PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

At District Level, Committee function under the Chairpersonship of District Collector. During the year, 38 meetings were held in 28 districts of the State.

5.4.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND 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 OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER

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

B. 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 PoA Act 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, 10 Police Stations are also functioning in the District Headquarters of Nalanda, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Gaya, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Patna and Munger with specified jurisdictions.

5.4.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The Home Department (Special), has identified 33 districts as sensitive from the point of view of atrocities against members of 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 has been specified as a Special Court under the Act in each district. In addition, Exclusive Special Courts also function at 11 Divisional places and at Patna, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Chapra (Saran), Munger, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saharsa (Kosi), Purnia, Bhojpur and East Champaran (Motihari) Districts.

5.4.7 PUBLICITY

For creating awareness amongst public, 46000 copies of the PoA Act, & PoA Rules were distributed at Panchayat, SPs, officers incharge of thanas.

5.4.8 SENSITISATION OF OFFICERS

Details of Officers sensitized on provisions of the PoA Act and PoA Rules are as under:-

Designation	Numbers of officers
District Magistrates	30
Superintendent of Police	40
SHO's	810
District Social Welfare Officers	38
Welfare Officers	229

5.4.9. SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

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

5.4.10 RELIEF TO ATROCITY VICTIMS

During the year, 1001 atrocity victims were provided relief.

5.4.11 CONTIGENCY PLAN

The State Government had prepared a contingency plan in accordance with the provisions of the PoA Rules, vide letter No. 1446, dated 10.7.2001.

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 PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are chaired by the District Collectors. During the year 18 meetings were held in 10 districts.

5.5.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

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

5.5.3 SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS

Special Police Stations are functioning in twelve districts namely Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgoan, Jagadapur, Dantewada, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Surguja, Surajpur, Kabirdham, Mahasumud and Jajgirchapa.

5.5.4 SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICT HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

Collector/Superintendent of Police/Deputy Superintendent of Police/ Asstt. Commissioner, Tribal Development have been appointed as a Special Officer under

Rule 10 of the PoA Rules, for implementing the provisions of the PoA Act in the districts of Durg, Bilaspur, Korbha, Janjgir, Dantewada, Dhamtari and Surguja.

5.5.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

S.No.	Districts	S.No.	Specific Area
1.	Durg	1	Balod
		2	Bemetara
		3	Dondi Lohara
2.	Mahasamund	1	Tumgaon
		2	Pithora
		3	Basna
3.	Kabirdham	1	Bodla
		2	Kukdur
		3	Rengakhar
4.	Bilaspur	1	Masturi
		2	Takhatpur
		3	Gorela
		4	Mungeli
5.	Janjgir	1	Sakti
		2	Malkharoda
		3	Pamgarh
6.	Raigarh	1	Tamnar
		2	Kharsia
		3	Sargandh
		4	Gharghoda
7.	Jagadalpur	-	-
8.	Surguja	1	Lakhanpur
		2	Sitapur
9.	Raipur	1	Khasdol
		2	Kharora
		3	Churra
		4	Simga
10.	Dhamtari	1	Arjuni
		2	Khurud
		3	Magarlodh
		4	Shihaba
		5	Nagari

5.5.6 SPECIAL COURTS

Six Exclusive 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 Poa Act.

5.5.7 PUBLICITY

Two Publicity/awareness programmes were conducted in the district of Dhamtari and officers were sensitized.

5.5.8 ACTION TAKEN TO RECOGNISE/REWARD PERSONS

In recognition of exemplary work done in the field of prevention of atrocities and removal of untouchability, 13 persons were given cash award from Rs.50 to 750/-, along with an appreciation certificate. 14 persons were also given Shield / cash award of Rs.15,000 and one person was awarded cash award of Rs.2,000/- along with an appreciation certificate and Shield.

5.5.9 LEGAL AID

Legal aid is provided to members of 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. During the year, 223 such persons were provided legal aid in eight districts.

5.5.10. 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. During the year, 124 persons were provided traveling and maintenance expenses in three districts.

5.5.11 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

During the year, 560 atrocity victims were provided relief and rehabilitation in 19 districts.

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 PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

5.6.2 SPECIAL COURTS

The State Government has designated District & Session Courts at Panaji and Margao (North & South Goa) as Special Court for the speedy trial of cases under the PoA Act.

5.6.3 MODEL CONTINGENCY PLAN

The State Government has prepared a Model Contingency Plan under the PoA Rules, for providing relief and rehabilitation to atrocity victims.

5.6.4 PUBLICITY/AWARNESS

All the subordinate staff was sensitized about proper enforcement of the provisions of the PoA Act. Meetings of senior citizens, members of weaker section and the police were held periodically at Sub-Divisional level wherein grievances were heard and resolved.

5.6.5 LEGAL AID

The State Government has formulated a Scheme to provide Free Legal Aid to members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe without any economic criteria.

5.6.6 RELIEF TO ATROCITY VICTIMS

The State Government has made provision for providing relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities among the members of SCs and STs under the PoA Rules.

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 PoA Act. The Ministers of Finance, Revenue, Social Justice and Empowerment, Members of Parliament, State Legislature and Senior Government Officers are members of the Committee.

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 2009, three meetings of the State level Committee were held on 05.06.2009, 10.09.2009 and 20.12.2009.

C. DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE & MONITORING COMMITTEE

At district level, a District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of District Collector reviews implementation of the PoA Act. The Committee consists of District Panchayat President, Chairperson of District Social Justice Committee, District Development Officer, District Superintendent of Police, Government Public Prosecutor, Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly and prominent Social Workers of respective Districts. These Committees meet regularly every quarter. In the year 2009, 104 meetings of the 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 PoA Act

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.

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

5.7.3 SPECIAL COURTS

Session Courts in all Districts have been specified as Special Courts. Besides, 19 Exclusive Special Courts in the districts of Banaskantha (Palanpur), Ahmedabad (Rural), Kachchh (Bhuj), Amreli, Vadodara, Junagadh, Panchmahal (Godhra), Rajkot, Surat, Surendranagar, Navsari, Valsad, Dahod, Narmada, Himmatnagar, Patan, Mehsana, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar are also functioning to exclusively deal with cases under PoA the Act.

5.7.4 NODAL OFFICER AT STATE LEVEL

Principal Secretary, Social Justice & Empowerment is the Nodal Officer in accordance with Rule 9 of the PoA Rules.

5.7.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATORCITIY PRONE AREAS

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. Kachchh
9. Surendranagar
10. Vadodara (Rural)
11. Bharuch

5.7.6 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

For wide publicity of the provisions of the PoA Act, printed booklets, both in Gujarati and English, have been circulated among the authorities, village Panchayats, Social Workers and Voluntary Organizations. During the year 2009, three seminars, 25 District level workshops, 223 Taluka Level Shibirs and 57 Social Education Camps, for removal of untouchability, were arranged.

Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are also 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 provided Rs. 15,000/- to each Awareness Center in the State.

5.7.7 LEGAL AID

Under the Free Legal Aid Scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 500/- in civil cases and Rs. 3,000/- in criminal cases are given, subject to the income limit of Rs. 12,000/- per annum.

5.7.8 TRAVELING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

The State Government reimburses the expenses incurred by victims and witnesses for attending court proceedings in cases of atrocities, restricting it to bus fare and also Rs.100/- per day as maintenance expenses.

5.7.9 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

The State Government provides prescribed financial assistance to the atrocity victims. During the calendar year 2009, relief amount of Rs. 130.89 lakhs was given to 1258 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes.

5.7.10 CONTIGENCY PLAN

The State Government has formulated a Contingency Plan as required under Rule 15 of the PoA Rules.

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 PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

At the District level, a District Level Consultative Committee functions under the Chairpersonship of Deputy Commissioner, with the Superintendent of Police, Members of Legislative Assembly and four other non-official members of Scheduled Castes, as its members.

5.8.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

Adequate steps have been taken to prevent atrocities by enforcing existing provisions of the PoA Act. A Special Cell has been created in every district to ensure speedy investigation of cases of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes. 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.

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 and a Public Prosecutor has also been appointed for taking up the cases.

5.8.4 RELIEF MEASURES

Financial assistance is provided to the victims of atrocities, as per the norms prescribed under the PoA Rules. An amount of Rs.15,000/- to Rs.2.00 lakh is provided under this scheme. During the year 2009, an amount of Rs. 27.88 lakh was sanctioned to 129 persons.

5.8.5 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, 2009, an amount of Rs.0.26 lakhs was given to 11 beneficiaries towards legal aid.

5.8.6 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

During the year 2009, under the scheme, an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh was allotted to each of District Welfare Officer.

5.9 HIMACHAL PRADESH

5.9.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

The District Level Committees have been functioning under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate in each District. During the year, 17 meetings were held in 11 districts.

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 PoA Act. The Cell is functioning under the direct supervision of the Director General of Police. The Cell consists Additional Director General of Police (CID), Inspector General of Police (law & Order) and Superintendent of Police (CID/Crime).

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. INVESTIGATING OFFICER

Deputy Superintendent of Police of each districts had been declared as investigating officer, to deal the cases under the PoA Act.

C. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The Additional District Magistrate of concerned district has been appointed as Special Officer.

5.9.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATORCITIY 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, Chamba and Bilaspur are functioning as special courts in the State.

5.9.6 PUBLICITY

To sensitize the public about the provisions of PoA Act and PoA Rules, 175 awareness generation workshops were organized and 185 hoardings with main provisions of the PoA Act were installed at offices of H.P.Secretariat and Directorate of SJ&E/District Magistrat/Superintendent of Police/Sub-Divisional Magistrate and District Welfare Officers.

5.9.7 RELIEF MEASURES

Financial assistance was provided to the victims of atrocities as per the prescribed norms. During the year, an amount of Rs. 4.31 lakh was provided to 41 atrocity victims.

5.9.8 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, 48 atrocity victims were provided legal aid.

5.10 KARNATAKA

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 PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

District Level Committees have been functioning under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate in each District to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year, 8 meetings were held in 5 districts.

5.10.2 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 Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum, Davanagere, Gulbarga and Bangalore, under the charge of a Superintendent of Police.

5.10.3 SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.10.4 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
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.	Bidar	Torekalla, Bhalki, Dhakulli, Kushnur and Horahatti.
5.	Chitradurga	Gudihalli, Babbuliriya, Somaguddakyamadu, Chikkanayakanahalli, Obbenahalli and Anaji.
6	Chikballapur	-
7.	Chikkamagalore	-
8.	Chamaraja Nagar	-
9	Bagalkot	-
10	Bellary	Deshnur and Telegu
11	Bangalore(U)	Kumbalgad, Channasandra, Tattanagar, Srinivasapur, Kadathippur, Horohalli, Kaduguda and Beechinahalli.
12	Bangalore(R)	-
13	D.K.	-
14	Davanagere	-
15	Gadag	-
16	Haveri	-
17	Kolar	Harati Village and Hanagatti Village.
18	Koppal	-
19	Hassan	Gandasi village, Chigahalli and Bandashettalli.
20	Belgaum	Anogola villages, Bendigere, Baladabagewadi, Mapanadinne, Patagundi and Anjivali.

5.10.5 PUBLICITY

A State level workshop regarding the "rights of dalits and law" was organized in 2009 through National Law School of India University, Bangalore.

5.10.6 CONTINGENCY PLAN

Government of Karnataka has issued notification, prescribing the role and responsibility of the officers responsible for implementation of PoA Act and PCR Act.

5.10.7 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. During the year 2009, 707 persons availed legal aid.

5.10.8 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 the year 2009, 862 persons were provided such expenses.

5.10.9 ECONOMIC & SOCIAL REHABILITATION

During the year 2009, 1075 atrocity victims received relief.

5.11 KERALA

5.11.1 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 PoA Act. During the year 2009, the Committee met once.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Likewise, the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of District Collector have also been constituted to review implementation of the PoA Act. During 2009, 36 meetings of the Committees were held in 13 districts.

5.11.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Special Cell at State Police Head Quarters functions under the supervision of the Director General of Police and the Cell keeps a watch over handling of cases under the PoA Act. It also monitors cases registered under the Act as well as petitions presented by the members of SCs/ STs.

5.11.3 SPECIAL POLICE STATION

Special Police Stations have been set up at Palakkad, Wayanad and Kasargode districts.

5.11.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

NODAL OFFICER

The Principle Secretary, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Development Department has been appointed as a Nodal Officer.

5.11.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

Three atrocity prone areas have been identified in Thiruvananthapuram, Idukki and Kozhikode Districts.

5.11.6 SPECIAL COURTS

All District Sessions Courts have been designated as Special Courts. Two Special Courts at Kalpetta in Wayanad District and Manjeri in Malappuram District have been sanctioned.

5.11.7 PUBLICITY

Hoardings/boards highlighting the provisions of the PoA Act, have been displayed at all Police Stations, Circle Offices, Offices of Commissioner of Police, Superintendent of Police to create awareness. During the year, 148 Publicity/Awareness Programmes were also conducted. 281 Police officials & 3702 other officials were also sensitized about provisions of the PoA Act and the Rules thereunder.

5.12 MADHYA PRADESH

5.12.1 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 PoA Act.

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 PoA Act. During the year, 48 meetings of the Committee were held in 23 districts.

5.12.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

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

5.12.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. INVESTIGATING OFFICER

Deputy Superintendents of Police in all districts are the Investigating Officers as required under Rule 7 of the PoA Rules.

B. NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL

A Secretary level officer has been nominated as a Nodal Officer under Rule 9 of the PoA Rules. During the year the Nodal Officer held 3 meetings on 24.1.2009, 29.6.2009 and 24.12.2009.

C. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

Under Rule 9 of the PoA Rules, at the district level, an officer of the rank of Additional District Magistrate is the Special Officer.

5.12.4 SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS

Special Police Stations are functioning in 48 Districts of Bhopal, Sehore, Raisen, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Betul, Hoshangabad, Harda, Indore, Jhabua, Khargone, Khandwa, Dhar, Badwani, Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Shajapur, Dewas, Neemuch, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Datia, Morena, Bhind, Sheopur, Jabalpur, Narsinghpur, Balaghat, Chhindwara, Seoni, Mandla, Dindori, Katni, Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Shahdol, Umaria, Sagar, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Panna, Ashok Nagar, Tikamgarh, Anuppur and Barhanpur.

5.12.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

In the State, 17 districts have been identified, where members of SCs and STs are likely to be subjected to atrocities.

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

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

5.12.6 SPECIAL COURTS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURTS

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.

5.12.7 PUBLICITY

Publicity/awareness like programmes of 50 Sadhbhavna Shivirs, 92 Janjagran Shivirs and 48 Adarsh Gram Panchayat Purashkar were organized. A radio programme "Hum Sab Ek Hai" was also broadcast. 9487 Police officials and 121 other officials were sensitized about provisions of the PoA Act and the Rules thereunder.

5.12.8 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

As per the provision of Rule 11 of the PoA Rules, the State Government provides travelling and maintenance allowance to the witnesses and victims of offences of atrocities. During the year 2009, assistance of Rs.40 lakh was provided to 2219 such persons.

5.12.9 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

An expenditure of Rs. 593.46 lakhs was incurred during 2009, for providing relief to 2738 persons. The details are given below:

S.No.	Nature of Crime	No. of cases	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Murder	118	160.63
2.	Rape	774	218.56
3.	Grievous Hurt	188	76.01
4.	Insult, Intimidation	1547	118.55
5.	Wrongful occupation or cultivation of land	35	5.94

6.	Burnt Houses	18	1.98
7.	Bonded Labour	07	0.31
8.	Others	51	11.48
	TOTAL	2738	593.46

5.12.10 AWARDS FOR SPECIAL WORK

Dr. Ambedkar Award

Government of Madhya Pradesh has 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.

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.

5.13 MAHARASHTRA

5.13.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees function under the Chairpersonship of the respective District Collectors and review implementation of the PoA Act. Similarly Divisional Vigilance and Monitoring Committees meet every quarter and review the cases of atrocities. During the year, 235 meetings were held in 35 Districts and 7 Divisions.

5.13.2 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. Special District Social Welfare Officers at all the district places are required to implement the programmes to rehabilitate the victims under the PoA Act.

5.13.3 SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.13.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

Number of villages identified as partially, less and highly sensitive during the year, were as under:-

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
28.	Bombay City	0	0	0	0
29.	Bombay suburban	0	0	0	0
30.	Raigad	0	0	0	0
31.	Ratnagiri	0	0	0	0
32.	Sindhugurg	0	0	0	0
33.	Pune	0	0	0	0
34.	Satara	0	2	34	36
35.	Latur	0	0	0	0
	Total	730	277	654	1652

5.13.5 PUBLICITY MEASURES

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

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 2009, a programme for sensitization of village level workers and officers was undertaken. Under this scheme, a one-day workshop was organized at Panchayat Samiti level.

5.13.6 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PoA, ACT IN THE STATE

The effective implementation of the PoA, 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 Officer |
| 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 PoA 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.

5.13.7 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.

5.13.8 RELIEF MEASURES

Financial assistance is provided to the victims of offences of atrocities / their dependents as per the PoA, Rules. The details of relief provided during the year 2009 are given below: -

(Rs. In lakhs)		
S.No.	Offences of atrocities	Amount of relief
1.	Murder	58.50
2.	Rape	37.00
3	Outranging modesty of women etc.	34.37
3.	Violence resulting in the arson, hurt and injury	27.,50
4.	Other	46.14
	Total	203.51

5.13.9 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.

5.14 MANIPUR

5.14.1 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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 SCs and STs. Nine Deputy Superintendent of Police in nine districts have also been made responsible for implementing the provisions of the PoA Act.

5.14.2 SPECIAL COURTS

In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 14 of PoA Act Government 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 PoA Act.

5.15 ORISSA

5.15.1 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 PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees also function in all the districts to review incidents of atrocities and implementation of the PoA Act. Quarterly meetings of the Committee are required to be held. These Committees held 34 meetings in 21 districts, during the year.

5.15.2 HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION CELL

The State Government has constituted District Human Right Protection Cell to deal with atrocities against members of SCs/STs.

5.15.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The Additional District Magistrates of the concerned districts are the Special Officers under Rule 10 of the PoA Rules.

5.15.4 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)

5.15.5 SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.15.6 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

Copies of the PoA, Act have been translated into Oriya language and circulated amongst various Departments and field functionaries. Wide publicity about the provisions of the PoA, Act was given by the Information and Public Relation Department through 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.

5.15.7 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. During the year 2009, funds of Rs.71,000/- were placed with Orissa Legal Service Authority, Cuttack for Legal Aid to SC & ST litigants.

5.16 PUNJAB

5.16.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee set up under Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister, reviews implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Likewise Districts level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees review the cases under the PoA Act. The District level Committee meetings are required to be held regularly. During the year, 8 meetings were held in six districts in the State.

5.16.2 STATE LEVEL SC/ST PROTECTION CELL

A special SC/ST Cell headed by the Additional Inspector General of Police (Crime) with supporting staff under the control of Additional Director General of Police (Crime) is functioning at Police Headquarters and all police stations at the districts level under the control of Senior Superintendent of Police to review cases of offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes.

5.16.3 SPECIAL COURTS

Special Courts are functioning under the senior most Additional and District Session Judge, to try the offences under the PoA, Act. Special courts are functioning in the districts of Amritsar, Bathinda, Ferozepur, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga Mukatsar, Nawan Shahar, Patiala, Ropar and Sangrur. Since number of atrocity cases are few, no need has been felt to set up exclusive special courts.

5.16.4 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.

5.16.5 PUBLICITY

141 Seminars and mass lunch at Block/District/State level were conducted. Boards have been installed at prominent public places highlighting the provisions of the Act. Copies of the PoA, Act have been translated in regional language and distributed among the masses free of cost. 592 seminars were organized during the year.

Police, Government Officers, Non-Government Organizations were sensitized in two sessions during January to June and July to December, 2009.

5.16.6 LEGAL AID

Under Rule 12 of the Punjab Legal Service Authority Act, 1987, free legal aid is provided to the members of Scheduled Castes. During the year, legal aid was provided in different types of cases to 3766 persons of all categories, including 192 Scheduled Castes persons.

5.16.7 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

Travelling and maintenance expenses to victims of atrocities and witnesses are provided as per the PoA Rules. During the year 2009, a sum of Rs. 50, 000/- was provided to the affected persons.

5.16.8 RELIEF TO ATROCITY VICTIMS

The State Government had been providing relief to the victims of atrocities as per the PoA Rules. During the year 2009, an amount of Rs. 23.0 lakh had been given to 30 persons.

5.16.9 CONTIGENCY PLAN

State Government has prepared a model contingency plan as per Rule 15 of the PoA, Rules, to provide immediate relief to the victims of atrocities in cash or kind along with other facilities as per there requirement at initial stage as well as to rehabilitate them.

5.17 RAJASTHAN

5.17.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Vigilance and Monitoring set up as per Rule 17 of the PoA Rules, also reviews implementation of the PoA, Act. During the year 2009, 116 meeting were held in 33 districts.

5.17.2 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 of 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. The SC Cells are headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police and entrusted with the task to deal with offences of atrocities. Enquiries/investigation are conducted by District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police and Deputy Superintendent of Police. During 2009, 6168 cases were reviewed to assess the position of cases registered under the PoA Act.

5.17.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

18 districts have been identified as atrocity prone areas in the State namely Jaipur, Bhilwara, Alwar, Jalore, Kota, Sirohi, Jhalawar, Udaipur, Sriganganagar, Tonk, Bharatpur, Sawaimadhopur, Pali, Nagaur, Chittorgarh, Dholpur, Churu, and Hanumangarh.

5.17.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL

A Secretary level Officer has been appointed as a Nodal Officer in accordance with the provisions of Rule 9 of the PoA Rules.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

5.17.5 SPECIAL COURTS

Out of total **33** Districts of the State, Exclusive Special Courts have been set up in 17 districts viz. Jaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Pali, Medta (Nagaur), Alwar, Chittorgarh (Pratapgarh), Dausa, Ganganagar, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Baran, Tonk and Bhilwara. In the remaining 16 districts, Courts of District & Session Judge have been specified as Special Courts to try offences under the Act.

5.17.6 PUBLICITY

For publicity, mass awareness and sensitization of officers, instructions were issued to Collectors to organize awareness workshops and seminars. Social Justice and Empowerment Department had sent pamphlets and posters regarding mass awareness to all Zilla Parishad and Gram Panachyats. Number of districts have organized the seminars and workshops and installed hoardings on PoA Act. During the year, 6378 Police Officials were also sensitized about the provisions of the PoA Act and the PoA, Rules there under.

5.17.7 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Rule 11 of the PoA, Rules traveling allowance, daily allowance, maintenance expenses have been provided to the victims of atrocities, their dependents and witnesses. During the year 2009, 100 persons have been provided TA/DA etc.

5.17.8 RELIEF MEASURES

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) of the PoA Rules, 1465 members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were provided relief.

5.17.9 LEGAL AID

Free legal aid is provided to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the year 2009, legal aid was provided to 1055 persons.

5.18 SIKKIM

5.18.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

5.18.2 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 officers responsible for implementing provisions of the PoA Act.

5.18.3 SPECIAL COURTS

District and Session Courts (North & East) at Gangtok and (South West) at Namchi, have been designated as Special Courts to try the cases under the PoA Act.

5.18.4 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

Provisions of the PoA 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.

5.18.5 PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

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

5.18.6 LEGAL AID

The State Government has implemented the Legal Services Authorities Act in the State to provide legal aid to the victims of offences of all crimes including atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to enable them to avail justice.

5.19 TAMIL NADU

5.19.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the District Collectors, to review the implementation of provisions of the PoA, Act, relief and rehabilitation facilities provided to the atrocity victims and discuss other matters concerned with prosecution of cases. During the year, 115 meetings were held in 32 districts.

5.19.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

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

The PoA 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 implementation of the PoA 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 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, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichy, Thenjavur, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Thirunelveli.

5.19.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

(A) NODAL OFFICER

The Secretary, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department has been appointed as the Nodal Officer for coordinating functioning of the District Magistrates, Superintendent of Police and other officers authorized for implementation of provisions of the PoA Act.

(B) SPECIAL OFFICER

In accordance with Rule 10 of PoA Rules, Collectors have been appointed in each district as the Special Officer for proper implementation of PoA Act.

5.19.4 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

5.19.5 SPECIAL COURTS

Four Exclusive Special Courts have been set up for speedy disposal of cases registered under PoA Act, and 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.

These four courts cover eight districts and three Commissionerates. In the remaining districts, the existing Sessions Courts have been designated as Special Courts and empowered to try the cases under PoA Act.

5.19.6 PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

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

5.19.7 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

A large number of news reports about the *Mass Awareness Campaign* were published in the local vernacular newspapers as well as English newspapers and TV media. The message of the Mass Awareness Campaign had reached about 10 lakh people directly and 1 crore people indirectly so far, in 21,333 villages in 29 districts. The District level rallies were also conducted in 20 district headquarters.

Social Justice Tea Parties under the Mass Awareness Campaign were conducted to eliminate all types of social disparities and discrimination between social groups from village to the urban centers.

Workshop on sensitizing bureaucracy towards provisions of the PoA Act, was held at Perambalur district, where more than 75 Officers were sensitized, including police, revenue, and other officers, and also all Teachers and Wardens working under Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department in the District. A training on PoA Act and Rules was also organized for 193 Sub-Divisional Police Officers in the State.

5.19.8 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

Effective steps have been taken for Economic and Social Rehabilitation of victims of atrocities and for providing relief to atrocity victims.

During the year 2009, 1268 atrocity victims were provided relief.

5.19.9 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

Travelling and maintenance allowance is provided to the victims, their dependents and witnesses in accordance with the PoA Rules.

5.19.10 LEGAL AID

All cases requesting free legal aid are brought under Free Legal aid Scheme, implemented through the Tamil Nadu Legal Service Authority.

5.20 TRIPURA

5.20.1 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.

5.20.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The Cell is functioning in Police Headquarters of the State.

5.20.3 SPECIAL COURTS

First class Judicial Magistrates have been empowered to hold Special Courts for the trial of offences under the PoA Act.

5.20.4 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

In accordance with PoA Rules, relief is provided to victims of atrocities. During the year, three such persons were provided relief.

5.20.5 LEGAL AID

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

5.21 UTTAR PRADESH

5.21.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Till the year 2009, State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister had not been constituted.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The Committee has been constituted in every District under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate. The Committee from time to time looks into offences under the PoA Act. During the year, 239 meetings were held in 71 districts.

5.21.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Special Investigation Cell has been functioning at the State level. This Cell comprises of an Additional Director General of Police, an Inspector General of Police, a Deputy Inspector General of Police, a Superintendent of Police, an Additional Superintendent of Police and nine Dy. S.Ps. Besides this Cell, a Special Investigation Cell has also been set up in all Districts. Six State Railway Police Stations also function under overall supervision of Superintendent of Police. Each such Cell has one Sub-Inspector, one head constable and two constables. Each Thana in each district in the State has a constable from among 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.

5.21.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

17 Districts, namely Agra, Banda, Lucknow, Hardoi, Sitapur, Gonda, Barabanki, Gorkhpur, Kanpur Nagar, Unnao, Aligarh, Khiri, Mathura, Allahabad, Jounpur and Faizabad have been identified as sensitive, but no specific area has been identified as 'atrocities prone'.

5.21.4 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 have been set up to conduct trial of offences under the PoA Act.

5.21.5 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

Travelling and maintenance expenses to witnesses including victims of atrocities are provided as per PoA Rules, 1995. During the year, 111 persons were provided assistance.

5.21.6 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

Financial assistance is provided to the victims of offences of atrocities in accordance with the provisions of the PoA Rules. During the year 2009, 9928 persons were provided assistance.

5.21.7 PERIODIC SURVEY

During the year, 66 surveys were conducted.

5.21.8 LEGAL AID

The concerned District authorities provide free legal aid in all Districts of the State. During the year, 4018 persons were provided with legal aid.

5.22 WEST BENGAL

5.22.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee is functioning.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee are functioning.

5.22.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND 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 headed by Inspector General of Police. The functions of the Cell are to identify atrocity prone area and investigation of cases under the PoA, Act.

5.22.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

NODAL OFFICER

In accordance with Rule 9 of the PoA Rules, 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.

5.22.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The State does not have any atrocity prone area.

5.22.5 SPECIAL COURTS

17 Courts of Sessions in the State have been specified as Special Courts to try offences under the PoA Act.

5.22.6 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

All Public Prosecutors act as Special Public Prosecutors in special courts located in 19 districts.

5.22.7 PUBLICITY

Various programmes are organized involving elected members of the three tier Panchayat Bodies to arrange awareness about provision of the PoA Act.

5.22.8 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

An amount of Rs.60 lakh was kept as budget provision under the requisite head, but no case for relief was filed during the year 2008-2009 and 2009-2010.

5.22.9 LEGAL AID

Legal Aid is provided to the people living below poverty line to the people in general, alongwith SC and SC people.

5.23 ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION

5.23.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Lt. Governor reviews implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are functioning to review implementation of the PoA Act.

5.23.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Special cell consisting IGP, SP Andaman District, SP, Nicobar District and Director (TW) constituted by the Administration is functioning to look into the cases of atrocities against STs.

5.23.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

SPECIAL OFFICER

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

5.23.4 SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.24 CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION

5.24.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee is functioning to review implementation of the PoA Act under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Social Welfare, Chandigarh Administration.

5.24.2 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

NODAL OFFICER AT STATE LEVEL

In accordance with Rule 9 of the PoA Rule, the Secretary, Home Department has been appointed as Nodal Officer for coordinating the functions of the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police.

5.24.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

No area has been identified as atrocity prone area in the Union Territory.

5.24.4 SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.24.5 PUBILCITY AND AWARENESS

Awareness camps are organized by the Social Welfare Department for publicity and awarness among masses about various schemes of the Department and various provisions of the PoA Act.

5.24.6 LEGAL AID

Rules for providing legal aid to Scheduled Castes have been formulated and notified in Chandigarh during the year 1992. No case of legal aid has been received during the calendar year.

5.25 DAMAN & DIU

5.25.1 COMMITTEES

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of District Collectors review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year, one meeting of the Committee was held.

5.25.2 SC & ST PROTECTION CELL

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

5.25.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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

5.25.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the Union Territory.

5.25.5 SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.26 NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI

5.26.1 COMMITTEE

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee is functioning.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

5.26.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

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

5.26.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL

The Secretary, Department of Welfare of SC/ST/OBC and Minorities has been nominated as Nodal Officer.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

Nine Additional Districts Magistrates have been appointed as Special Officers.

5.26.4 SPECIAL COURT

Ten Special Court has been specified as Special Court for trial of the offences under the PoA Act.

5.26.5 PUBLICITY

The Awareness Boards for information of rights of SCs and STs have been displayed at all the Police Stations. Two publicity/awareness programmes were conducted. During the period, 9713 police official were sensitized.

5.27 LAKSHADWEEP

5.27.1 SPECIAL COURT

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

5.27.2 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

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

5.28 PUDUCHERRY

5.28.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the PoA Act and PoA Rules in the Union Territory of Puducherry under the Chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

5.28.2 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.

5.28.3 NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL

The Secretary, Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department has been nominated as Nodal Officer.

5.28.4 SPECIAL COURTS

The Chief Judicial Magistrate Court, Puducherry has been designated as a Special Court for the whole of Puducherry to try offences under the PoA Act.

5.28.5 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

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

5.28.6 LEGAL AID

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

5.29 OTHER STATES/UT

(i) In the States of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland, Scheduled Caste population is negligible and no cases have been reported in these States.

(ii) The required information has not been received from the State Government of Jharkhand, Uttarakhand and Union Territory Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, despite several reminders.

* * *

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

OFFENCES OF ATROCITIES

Punishment for offences of atrocities

3. (1) Whoever, not being a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(v) commits any offence under the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) punishable with imprisonment for a term of ten years or more against a person or property on the ground that such person is a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or such property belongs to such member, shall be punishable with imprisonment for life and with fine;

(vi) knowingly or having reason to believe that an offence has been committed under this Chapter, causes any evidence of the commission of that offence to disappear with the intention of screening 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.

* * *

ANNEXURE II (A) (Para 3.4)

STATE-WISE CASES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING THE YEAR 2009

S.No.	State / UT	Number of cases registered during 2009	Number of cases with police during 2009 including B.F.	Number of cases closed by Police after investigation	Number of cases chargesheeted in courts	Number of cases pending with police at the end of 2009
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4465	6089	2255	1864	1970
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	166	23	20	123
4.	Bihar	3836	7595	1502	1902	4191
5.	Chhattisgarh	466	554	10	501	43
6.	Goa	3	4	1	2	1
7.	Gujarat	1180	1317	93	1075	149
8.	Haryana	303	342	75	209	58
9.	Himachal Pradesh	87	109	35	54	20
10.	Jharkhand	631	1134	172	425	537
11.	Karnataka	2164	2570	455	1600	515
12.	Kerala	467	695	210	289	196
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3040	3194	65	2909	220
14.	Maharashtra	1072	1471	132	1007	332
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Orissa	1709	2946	230	1125	1591
20.	Punjab	108	189	58	80	51
21.	Rajasthan	4985	5282	2679	2230	373
22.	Sikkim	16	22	6	11	5
23.	Tamil Nadu	1310	1835	560	816	459
24.	Tripura	7	8	4	3	1
25.	Uttar Pradesh	7461	8169	2167	5577	425
26.	Uttarakhand	58	65	16	44	5
27.	West Bengal	21	43	0	4	39
28.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Chandigarh	0	2	0	0	2
30.	D & N Haveli	1	1	0	1	0
31.	Daman & Diu	2	2	2	0	0
32.	Delhi	31	92	6	16	70
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	3	5	1	1	3
	Total	33426	43901	10757	21765	11379

Note:- The SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989 does not extend to State of Jammu & Kashmir

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

ANNEXURE II (B) (Para 3.4)

STATE-WISE CASES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING THE YEAR 2009

S.No.	State / UT	Number of cases registered during 2009	Number of cases with police during 2009 including B.F.	Number of cases closed by Police after investigation	Number of cases chargesheeted in courts	Number of cases pending with police at the end of 2009
1.	Andhra Pradesh	828	1160	387	462	311
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	27	11	13	3
3.	Assam	9	167	29	25	113
4.	Bihar	67	220	25	43	152
5.	Chhattisgarh	551	630	16	535	79
6.	Goa	0	1	0	1	0
7.	Gujarat	195	210	10	181	19
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	1	0
10.	Jharkhand	182	432	73	202	157
11.	Karnataka	272	385	74	215	96
12.	Kerala	102	160	26	79	55
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1135	1182	19	1112	51
14.	Maharashtra	224	333	20	230	83
15.	Manipur	0	29	0	0	29
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Orissa	552	903	73	402	428
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	1183	1301	682	506	113
22.	Sikkim	14	24	9	10	5
23.	Tamil Nadu	22	24	3	21	0
24.	Tripura	27	32	6	21	5
25.	Uttar Pradesh	4	4	2	2	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0
27.	West Bengal	16	37	2	6	29
28.	A & N Islands	2	5	2	1	2
29.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
30.	D & N Haveli	16	19	6	8	5
31.	Daman & Diu	0	2	0	0	2
32.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	5423	7288	1475	4076	1737

Note:- The SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989 does not extend to State of Jammu & Kashmir

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

ANNEXURE III (A) (Para 3.5)

STATE-WISE CASES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES WITH COURTS UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING THE YEAR 2009

S.No.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including B.F.in 2009	Cases Compounded or withdrawn	Number of cases in which		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2009
				Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6085	70	232	1584	4199
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	2
3.	Assam	156	0	1	25	130
4.	Bihar	8621	62	216	1627	6716
5.	Chhattisgarh	1718	4	94	233	1387
6.	Goa	6	0	0	0	6
7.	Gujarat	8353	17	43	640	7653
8.	Haryana	852	2	50	224	576
9.	Himachal Pradesh	222	18	12	46	146
10.	Jharkhand	1055	2	95	278	680
11.	Karnataka	6793	11	32	1533	5217
12.	Kerala	1255	4	28	256	967
13.	Madhya Pradesh	12833	161	1014	1600	10058
14.	Maharashtra	6142	4	51	683	5404
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Orissa	6579	0	52	668	5859
20.	Punjab	342	0	8	70	264
21.	Rajasthan	10586	103	638	837	9008
22.	Sikkim	22	0	10	3	9
23.	Tamil Nadu	3321	1	94	682	2544
24.	Tripura	11	0	4	6	1
25.	Uttar Pradesh	29660	338	3186	2877	23259
26.	Uttarakhand	263	4	26	30	203
27.	West Bengal	25	0	0	2	23
28.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Chandigarh	3	0	0	0	3
30.	D & N Haveli	5	0	0	0	5
31.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Delhi	68	0	0	3	65
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	5	0	0	0	5
	Total	104983	801	5886	13907	84389

Note:- The SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989 does not extend to State of Jammu & Kashmir

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

ANNEXURE III (B) (Para 3.5)

STATE-WISE CASES ATROCITIES AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES WITH COURTS UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING THE YEAR 2009

S.No.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including B.F.in 2009	Cases Compounded or withdrawn	Number of cases in which		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2009
				Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1369	10	59	322	978
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	229	0	0	0	229
3.	Assam	156	0	3	26	127
4.	Bihar	199	0	9	34	156
5.	Chhattisgarh	2029	0	103	260	1666
6.	Goa	1	0	0	0	1
7.	Gujarat	1741	3	11	124	1603
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	2	0	0	6
10.	Jharkhand	715	0	70	132	513
11.	Karnataka	877	2	5	216	654
12.	Kerala	291	3	4	37	247
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4674	98	409	689	3478
14.	Maharashtra	2054	5	10	209	1830
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Orissa	2616	0	23	173	2420
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	2282	27	217	298	1740
22.	Sikkim	16	0	8	1	7
23.	Tamil Nadu	77	0	10	21	46
24.	Tripura	34	0	9	15	10
25.	Uttar Pradesh	91	0	7	7	77
26.	Uttarakhand	11	0	4	1	6
27.	West Bengal	32	0	0	0	32
28.	A & N Islands	24	0	0	0	24
29.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
30.	D & N Haveli	25	0	1	3	21
31.	Daman & Diu	2	0	0	0	2
32.	Delhi	1	0	0	1	0
33.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	1
34.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	19555	150	962	2569	15874

Note: The SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989 does not extend to State of Jammu & Kashmir

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

Annexure –V
(Para 4.1.2)

No. 11012/11/2005-PCR (DESK)
Government of India
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi,
Dated: 29th March, 2006

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:- Constitution of Committee to review and monitor cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

A Committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment is hereby 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 Members of the Committee will be as follows:-

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

2. Non-official Members would be paid Traveling Allowance and Daily Allowance as admissible to the Joint Secretary to the Government of India. In case of travel by air, entitlement would be restricted to travel only by 'Economy Class' of Indian Airlines.
3. The Committee would meet twice in a year.

Sd/-
(Sewa Ram)
Joint Secretary to the Government of India
Ph. 23387269

1. The Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, New Delhi.
2. The Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, North Block, New Delhi.
3. The Secretary, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, New Delhi.
4. The Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi.
5. The Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, 5th Floor, Lok Nayak Bhawan, New Delhi.
6. The Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, 6th Floor, Lok Nayak Bhawan, New Delhi.
7. The Joint Secretary (In charge of National Crime Records Bureau), Ministry of Home Affairs, North Block, New Delhi.
8. PS to Minister, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, New Delhi.
9. PS to Minister, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi.
10. PS to Joint Secretary (SCD), Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, New Delhi.

