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REPORT

U/s 21 (4)

OF

THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989, FOR THE YEAR 2020

सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
DEPARTMENT 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 referred as ' 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 (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) to provide for Special Courts for trial of such offences and for relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences. The PoA Act extended to whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. With an objective to deliver members of SCs and STs, a greater justice, the PoA Act was amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 (No.1 of 2016), notified in the Gazette of India Extraordinary on 01.01.2016 and enforced with effect from 26.01.2016. The amendments broadly relate to rephrasing and expansion of some of earlier offences and addition of several new offences, addition of certain IPC offences attracting less than ten years of imprisonment committed against members of SCs and STs, as offences punishable under the PoA Act, establishment of Exclusive Special Courts and specification of Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors to exclusively try the offences under the PoA Act to enable expeditious disposal of cases, power of Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts to take direct cognizance of offence and as far as possible, completion of trial of the case within two months from the date of filing of the charge sheet, addition of chapter on the 'Rights of Victims and Witnesses' and willful negligence of a public servant in discharging duties for registration of

complaints, recording statement of witnesses, conducting investigation and filing charges and any other duties specified in the Act and Rules. The PoA Act is implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, which are provided admissible Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for effective implementation of the provisions of the Act.

Main provisions of the PoA Act are as under: -

(i) Defines offences of atrocities and prescribes punishment therefore, (Section 3).

(ii) Punishment for willful neglect of duties by non-SC/ST public servants (Section 4).

(iii) Establishing an Exclusive Special Court for one or more districts, specifying Court of Session to be a Special Court for speedy trial of offences under the Act. Powers of these Courts to take direct cognizance of offences under the Act, duty of the State Government to establish adequate number of Courts to ensure that cases under the Act are disposed of within a period of two months as far as possible (Section 14).

(iv) An appeal against judgment of Special Court or an Exclusive Special Court to the High Court (Section 14A).

(v) Appointment of Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors and Special Public Prosecutors for conducting cases in Exclusive Special Courts and Special Courts (Section 15).

(vi) Rights of Victims and Witnesses (Section 15A).

(vii) Preventive action to be taken by the law and order machinery (Section 17).

(viii) 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)}.

The PoA Act has been further amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2018, and after Section 18, Section 18A inserted which reads as under:-

"18A. (*1*) For the purposes of this Act,—

(*a*) Preliminary enquiry shall not be required for registration of a First Information Report against any person; or

(*b*) The investigating officer shall not require approval for the arrest, if necessary, of any person, against whom an accusation of having committed an offence under this Act has been made and no procedure other than that provided under this Act or the Code shall apply.

(*2*) The provisions of Section 438 of the Code shall not apply to a case under this Act, notwithstanding any judgment or order or direction of any Court."

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2018, was notified in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary on 17.08.2018 and enforced on 20.08.2018.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 under the PoA Act were notified on 31.03.1995, which, among other things, prescribed minimum scale of relief and rehabilitation for the affected persons. The prescribed minimum scale of relief and rehabilitation under the Rules has been amended from time to time.

Consequent upon amendments done in the PoA Act, certain amendments had been necessitated in the PoA Rules. Accordingly necessary amendments were done in the PoA Rules by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, notified in the Gazette of India on 14.04.2016, which broadly relate to provision of relief amount for 47 offences of atrocity, rationalization of the phasing of payment of relief amount to victims for various offences of atrocities, enhancement of relief amount to Rs. 85000/- to Rs. 8,25,000/-, depending upon the nature of the offences, payable of admissible relief amount within seven days, completion of investigation and filing of charge sheet in Court within sixty days, to enable timely commencement of prosecution and periodic review of the Scheme for the rights and entitlements of victims and witnesses in accessing justice, by the State, District and Sub-Division Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees in their respective meetings.

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 not below the rank of a DSP level Officer {Rule 7 (1)}.

(iii) Completion of investigation and filing of charge sheet in court within sixty days and report forwarded to Director General of Police or Commissioner 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 relief in cash or kind or both to victims of atrocities as per prescribed norms within seven days. (Rule 12 (4) and Schedule).

(vii) State Government/Union Territory Administration to provide necessary authorization and powers to the District Magistrate for immediate withdrawal of money from treasury so as to timely provide the relief amount to atrocity victims (Rule 12(4A).

(viii) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chief Minister to meet at least twice a year (Rule 16).

(ix) District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the District Magistrate to meet at least once every quarter (Rule 17).

(x) Sub-Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to meet at least once every quarter (Rule 17 A)

The PoA Rules have been further amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2018 and notified in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, vide notification dated 27.06.2018. The amendments broadly relate to provision of relief to victims of unnatural offences (IPC 377, sr. no.44, col.(2) of Annexure -I to Schedule of PoA Rules), grievous hurt by throwing acid (IPC 326B, sr. no.24, col.(2) of Annexure. I to Schedule of PoA Rules), omission of limit of 25 members of State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (SLVMC){Rule 16(1) of PoA Rules}, provision of relief in case of death, injury, rape, gang rape, unnatural offences, grievous hurt by throwing acid etc., damage to property, in addition to any other right to claim compensation in respect thereof under any other law.

1.2 RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PoA ACT

Responsibility for implementation of the PoA Act primarily lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and their subordinate authorities (Police and Executive magistrates). At the Central level, as per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, the responsibility in regard to implementation of the PoA 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 PoA ACT, 1989.

Section 21 of the PoA Act casts certain duties on the Central and the 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 2020 is being placed on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament, in pursuance of sub-section (4) of the above Section 21.

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CHAPTER 2

STRUCTURES AND MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTATION & MONITORING OF THE PoA ACT, 1989.

I. Special Courts

In accordance with Section 14 of the PoA Act as amended and enforced with effect from 26.01.2016, for the purpose of providing for speedy trial, the State Government shall, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, establish an Exclusive Special Court for one or more districts. Further in the districts where less number of cases under the Act is recorded, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court specify for such Districts, the Court of Session to be a Special Court to try the offences under the Act. These Courts have powers to take direct cognizance of offences under the Act, and it is the duty of the State Government to establish adequate number of Courts to ensure that cases under the Act are disposed of within a period of two months, as far as possible.

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

For ensuring speedy trial of cases under the PoA Act, 193 Exclusive Special Courts, have also been set up by eleven States, as mentioned in the table below:-

S. No.	State	Total Number of Districts in the State	Number of Districts with Exclusive Special Courts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	01

2.	Bihar	38	05
3.	Gujarat	33	16
4.	Jharkhand	24	04
5.	Karnataka	30	08
6.	Madhya Pradesh	52	43
7.	Maharashtra	36	03
8.	Odisha	30	03
9.	Rajasthan	33	31
10.	Tamil Nadu	37	14
11.	Uttar Pradesh	75	65
	Total	**401**	**193**

II. Special Public Prosecutors

Section 15 of the PoA Act as amended, provides for appointing or specifying Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors and Special Public Prosecutors for the purpose of conducting cases in Exclusive Special Courts and Special Courts respectively. Accordingly the States/Union Territories, which have set up Exclusive Special Courts and Special Courts, have appointed Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors and 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 a 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) informing the Nodal Officer and the concerned District Magistrate about implementation of the rights of victims and witnesses specified under the provisions of Chapter IVA of the PoA Act;

(v) monitoring investigation of offences and enquiring into willful negligence of public servants;

(vi) reviewing the position of cases registered under the Act; and

(vii) 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 the States and Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, NCT of Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir and Puducherry.

Special Police Stations for registration of complaints of offences against members of SCs and STs have also been set up by five States, viz. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh. The details are as under:-

S. No.	State	Total Number of Districts	Number of Special Police Stations	Name of District where Special Police Station has been set up
1.	Bihar	38	40	Patna, Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhabhua, Bhojpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jehanabad, Arwal, Nawada, Aurangabad, Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Sheohar, West Champaran (2), East Champaran, Vaishali, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Saharsa, Supal, Madhepura, Purnia, Araria, Kisanganj, Katihar, Bhagalpur (2), Banka, Munger, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura, Jamui, Khagaria and Begusarai.
2.	Chhattisgarh	28	26	Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Mahasumud, Dhamtari, Kabirdham, Gariyaband,

				Balod, Baloda Bazar, Bemetara, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Janjgir-Champa, Korba, Mungeli, Sarguja, Jashpur, Surajpur, Korea, Balrampur, Bastar, North Bastar (Kanker), South Baster (Dantewada), Kondagaon, Sukma and Narayanpur.
3.	Jharkhand	24	24	Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega, Lohardaga, Chaibasa, Saraikela, Jamshedpur, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Chatra, Giridih, Palamu, Latehar, Garhwa, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Dumka, Godda, Jamtara, Deogarh, Sahebgang, Pakur, Ramgarh and Khunti.
4.	Kerala	14	03	Kasargod, Wayanad and Palakkad
5.	Madhya Pradesh	52	51	Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Ashok Nagar, Morena, Sheopur, Bhind, Datia, Ujjain, Mandsore, Neemuch, Ratlam, Dewas, Shajapur, Jabalpur, Katni, Chhindwara, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Mandla, Dindory, Balaghat, Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Shahdole, Umaria, Anooppur, Hoshangabad, Harda, Raisen, Betul, Bhopal, Sehore, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Indore, Dhar, Jhabua, Khargone, Barwani, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Sagar, Damoh, Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Singruali, Alirajpur and Agar Malwa.
	Total	**156**	**144**	

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, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, NCT of Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir and Puducherry.

V. Delineation of "Identified Areas" or "Atrocity Prone Areas" and undertaking of consequential steps.

(i) Identification of atrocity prone areas

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

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan Tamil Nadu Telangana and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, have identified the Atrocity 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 Atrocity Prone Area, to co-ordinate with the District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police or other officers responsible for implementing the provisions of the Act.

Special Officers have been nominated by Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, West Bengal and UT Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry.

VI. State and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees

Rule 16 and Rule 17 of the PoA Rules, provide for setting up of the State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister and the District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate to review implementation of the provisions of the PoA Act.

Such Committees have been set up in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, NCT of Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir 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 PoA ACT IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE IPC, DURING 2020

3.1 Atrocities

Section 3 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act,1989, as amended by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment, Act, 2015 (1 of 2016) specifies 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. In the aforesaid amended Act, various offences of atrocities have been rephrased and several new offences also added. Details of Section 3 of the Act are at **Annexure-I**.

This chapter gives statistical data on offences registered under the PoA Act in 2020. Source of all data given herein is the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

3.2 All India figures of cases under PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC registered by the Police and their disposal by the Courts during the year 2018-2020.

The following table indicates the data in regard to registration of cases under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, their pendency in Courts and conviction rate for the three years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

S.No.	Item	2018	2019	2020
1.	Number of cases registered with Police during the year	44505	49608	53886
2.	Percentage of cases pending in Court	92.5	92.6	96.4
3.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction	29.0	31.7	39.2

3.3 State wise registration of offences of atrocities in 2020

State-wise details of cases registered during 2020 under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, 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 2020.

TABLE- 3.1

STATE-WISE CASES REGISTERED DURING 2020 UNDER THE PoA ACT, 1989 IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE IPC.

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Cases registered during the year 2020			SC population as per 2011 Census and its % to total population (In lakhs)	ST population as per 2011 Census and its % to total population (In lakhs)	Number of Cases registered per lakh population as per 2011 Census	
		SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	States							
1.	Uttar Pradesh	10138	1	10139	413.5 (20.7)	11.3 (0.6)	22.85	62.38
2.	Bihar	7367	94	7461	165.6 (15.9)	13.3 (1.3)	39.49	7.29
3.	Madhya Pradesh	6899	2399	9298	113.4 (15.6)	153.2(21.1)	46.72	12.53
4.	Rajasthan	6895	1849	8744	122.2 (17.8)	92.3(13.5)	54.49	19.05
5.	Maharashtra	2359	639	2998	132.7 (11.8)	105.1 (9.4)	14.55	4.81
6.	Odisha	2046	605	2651	71.8 (17.1)	95.9 (22.8)	25.69	6.00
7.	Telangana	1842	545	2387	54.3 (15.4)	32.9 (9.3)	28.45	15.01
8.	Andhra Pradesh	1769	300	2069	84.5 (17.2)	26.3 (5.4)	22.39	11.86
9.	Karnataka	1263	269	1532	104.7 (17.1)	42.4 (7.0)	13.53	7.45
10.	Gujarat	1258	289	1547	40.7 (6.7)	89.1 (14.8)	31.81	3.47
11.	Tamil Nadu	1237	18	1255	144.3 (20.0)	7.9 (1.1)	7.34	3.54
12.	Haryana	1132	0	1132	51.1(20.2)	Nil	20.23	Nil
13.	Kerala	776	119	895	30.4 (9.1)	4.8 (1.5)	25.52	26.6
14.	Jharkhand	367	167	534	39.8 (12.1)	86.4 (26.2)	8.14	1.57
15.	Chhattisgarh	316	501	817	32.7 (12.8)	78.2 (30.6)	10.36	5.46
16.	Punjab	119	2	121	88.6 (31.9)	Nil	1.46	Nil
17.	West Bengal	86	67	153	214.6(23.5)	52.9 (5.8)	0.46	1.43
18.	Himachal Pradesh	40	1	41	17.2 (25.2)	3.9 (5.7)	1.74	Nil
19.	Uttarkhand	33	13	46	18.9 (18.8)	2.9 (2.9)	3.12	2.75
20.	Assam	17	6	23	22.3 (7.2)	38.8 (12.4)	0.76	0.02
21.	Goa	0	1	1	0.25 (1.7)	1.4 (10.2)	12.00	0.71
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0.28 (4.6)	2.0 (33.8)	7.14	1.00
23.	Tripura	0	1	1	6.5 (17.8)	11.6 (31.8)	Nil	Nil
24.	Manipur	0	2	2	0.97 (3.8)	9.0 (35.1)	Nil	0.22
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	Nil	9.5 (68.8)	Nil	Nil

26.	Nagaland	0	0	0	Nil	17.1(86.5)	Nil	Nil
27.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0.17 (0.6)	25.5 (86.1)	Nil	Nil
28.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0.1 (0.1)	10.3 (94.4)	Nil	077
	Union Territories							
29.	Delhi	31	0	31	28.1 (16.8)	Nil	1.35	Nil
30.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	0	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu	1	0	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	1.9 (18.9)	Nil	0.52	Nil
33.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	0	2	2	Nil	0.28 (7.5)	Nil	3.57
34.	Ladakh	0	0	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Lakshadweep	0	1	1	Nil	0.61 (94.8)	Nil	Nil
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	9.2 (7.4)	14.9 (11.9)	Nil	Nil
	Total	**45995**	**7891**	**53886**	-	-	-	-

Atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes

The following table shows the twelve States, cumulatively accounting for 96.1 % (44205) of the total cases (45995) relating to offences of atrocities against members of SCs, registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during the year 2020:

S.No.	State	Cases of offences of atrocities against members of SCs registered under the PoA Act in 2020
1.	Uttar Pradesh	10138
2.	Bihar	7367
3.	Madhya Pradesh	6899
4.	Rajasthan	6895
5.	Maharashtra	2359
6.	Odisha	2046
7.	Telangana	1842
8.	Andhra Pradesh	1769
9.	Karnataka	1263
10.	Gujarat	1258
11.	Tamil Nadu	1237
12.	Haryana	1132
	Total	**44205**

Atrocities against members of Scheduled Tribes

The following table shows the twelve States, cumulatively accounting for 98.5% (7776) of the total cases (7891) relating to offences of atrocities against

members of STs registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during the year 2020:

S.No.	State	Cases of offences of atrocities against members of STs registered under the PoA Act in 2020
1.	Madhya Pradesh	2399
2.	Rajasthan	1849
3.	Maharashtra	639
4.	Odisha	605
5.	Telangana	545
6.	Chhattisgarh	501
7.	Andhra Pradesh	300
8.	Gujarat	289
9.	Karnataka	269
10	Jharkhand	167
11.	Kerala	119
12.	Bihar	94
	Total	**7776**

3.4 State-wise progress of investigation of cases by the Police in 2020

Progress of investigation of cases by the police under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during the year 2020 is given in Table 3.2.

TABLE – 3.2

Investigation done by Police during 2020 of Cases registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC.

S. No.	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	**Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.**	**61,517**	**10,263**	-	-
2.	Number of cases in which Charge-sheet filed in courts	36,178	6,303	58.81	61.41
3.	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	4	0	0.00	0.0
4.	Cases not investigated u/s	0	0	0.00	0.00

	157(1)(b) of Cr. PC				
4.	Cases transferred to other State/Agency	40	13	0.07	0.13
5.	Cases quashed/stayed by the Court at investigation stage	62	6	0.10	0.06
6.	Final Report (viz. False, Mistake of Fact/Law, True but insufficient evidence) submitted during the year	8120	1,231	13.20	11.99
7.	Number of cases pending with the police at the end of the year.	17,113	2,710	27.82	26.41

From the above, it is seen that 58.81% of the cases relating to Scheduled Castes were Charge sheeted in Courts during the year and 13.20 % cases were final report (viz. False, Mistake of Fact/Law, True but insufficient evidence) submitted during the year. Likewise 61.41% of the cases related to Scheduled Tribes were charge sheeted during the year and 11.99% cases were final report (viz. False, Mistake of Fact/Law, True but insufficient evidence) submitted during the year.

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

3.5 State-wise Progress of Disposal of Cases by Courts in 2020

The details in regard to disposal of cases by Courts under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during 2020, are given in table 3.3.

TABLE-3.3

Disposal of Cases by Courts during 2020 under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC.

S. No.	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	**Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.**	**1,83,806**	**31,791**	-	-
2.	Number of cases disposed of by Courts	6,400	1,145	3.48	3.60
(a)	Number of cases ending in conviction	2,613	345	40.83	30.13

(b)	Number of cases ending in acquittal	3,787	800	59.17	69.87
3.	Number of cases abated/withdrawn/compounded/ plea bargaining/quashed.	27	8	0.02	0.03
4.	Number of cases pending with Courts	1,77,379	30,638	96.50	96.37

From the above table, it is seen that 3.48% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Castes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 40.83% ended in conviction. Likewise 3.60% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Tribes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 30.13% 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 AND EMPOWERMENT

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

The PCR Act and the PoA Act are implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. For effective implementation of the two Acts, Central assistance is provided to them under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the PCR Act and the PoA Act, mainly 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) Incentive for Inter-Caste Marriages, where one of the spouses is a member of Scheduled Caste.
(v) Awareness generation.

The funding pattern of the Scheme is such that, over and above the Committed Liability of respective State Governments, the expenditure is shared between Centre and States on 50:50 basis, and the Union Territory Administrations receive 100% Central assistance. Central assistance of Rs. 593.429 Crores was granted to 21 States/3 UTs and Other during 2020-21, State/UT wise details of which are given at **Annexure-IV.**

The Budget Estimate (BE), Revised Estimate (RE) and Expenditure under the Scheme during 2020-2021 were as under:-

Item	Amount (Rs. In crores)
1. BE	550.00
2. RE	600.00
3. Expenditure	593.43

4.1.2 COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED FOR EFFECTIVE COORDINATION TO DEVISE WAYS AND MEANS TO CURB OFFENCES OF UNTOUCHABILITY AND ATROCITIES AGAINST MEMBERS OF SCs and STs AND EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PCR & PoA ACTs

The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in its fourth report had, inter-alia, recommended that Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Home Affairs, National Commission for Scheduled Castes and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes should meet regularly to devise ways and means to curb offences and ensure effective administration of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. In pursuance of this recommendation, a Committee for effective coordination to devise ways and means to curb offences of untouchability and atrocities against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and effective implementation of the PCR Act and the PoA Act, under the Chairpersonship of Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, was set up in March 2006. The present composition of the Committee is as under: -

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

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

The Committee up to the end of the year 2020 has held twenty five meetings.

Important points which emerged from these meetings relate to:-

(i) Setting up of **exclusive special courts** for speedy trial of offences under the PoA Act,

(ii) **Regular conduct of meetings** of the **State and District level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees**, as per Rules 16 and 17 of the PoA Rules,

(iii) **Identification of Atrocity Prone A reas** as per Section 21(vii) of the PoA Act and Rule 3(I) of the PoA Rules,

(iv) Prompt action against **defaulting officials** under Section 4 of the PoA Act,

(v) Invoking relevant provisions of the PoA Rules for **de-notifying defaulting public prosecutors**, and

(vi) **Reviewing all cases of acquittal**, for appropriate remedial action.

4.1.3 RADIO PROGRAMME

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

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CHAPTER 5

MEASURES TAKEN BY STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS

5.1 ANDHRA PRADESH

5.1.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister to review implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are functioning in all Districts under the Chairpersonship of the District Collectors, elected Member of Parliament/State Legislative Assembly/Legislative Council, Superintendent of Police and other Official and non-official as Members. During the year 2020, 28 meetings were held in 13 districts of the State.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL COMMITTEES

Sub Divisional Level Committees under the Chairpersonship of Sub Divisional Magistrate have been constituted. During the year 2020, 50 meetings were held in Sub-Divisions of 13 districts of the State.

5.1.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A SC & ST Protection Cell at State Level is headed by an Inspector General of Police (CID) and functions under the control and supervision of Additional

Director General of Police (CID), assisted by DSPs and other supporting staff. A Deputy Superintendent of Police has also been appointed in each of seven regions exclusively to deal the offences of atrocities. Monthly Survey is conducted by senior Police Officers. Whenever serious atrocity cases are reported, they make to spot inspections.

5.1.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 319 cases, investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 1462 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done in more than sixty days.

5.1.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER

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

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

The Joint Collectors of the thirteen districts as well as in other identified areas have been appointed as Special Officers.

5.1.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The details of identified Atrocity Prone Areas are as under: -

S. No.	Identified District	Specific areas within District, identified as atrocity prone areas(villages)
1.	Kadapa District	5
2.	Srikakulam District	1
3.	East Godavari (Including Rajahmundry Urban) District	47
	Total	**53**

5.1.6 SPECIAL COURTS

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has set up 14 Special Courts in the districts of Chittoor, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Prakasham at Ongole, Kadapa, Krishna, Vijayawada, East Godavari, Ananthapur, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatanam, West Godavari and 1 Exclusive Special Court in Laxmipeta village at Srikakulam.

5.1.7 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Special Public Prosecutors and Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed to plead the cases in 14 Special Courts and in 1 Exclusive Special Court, as detailed in Para 5.1.6 above.

5.1.8 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

Training programmes were conducted in the year 2020. There are 9 E-Learning Centres in Andhra Pradesh State. Through these trainings, officers ranging from Police Constable (PC) to Assistant Superintendent of Police (ASP) were trained in Protection of Atrocities Act in 2020. Approximately 9,000 trained. However,

a) All the SDPOs in the State were issued booklets on Guidelines for the investigating officers, in the investigation of cases under the PoA Act.
b) All the DSPs of PCR Cells, CID were sensitized in the In-House Training Programmes.
c) Hand Book "Government Orders, Memo's & Circulars instructions' on PoA Act is provided to CPs and SPs for ready reference and guidance to the Investigating Officer.

During the year 2020, 16 police officers were sensitized and 67 other officials were sensitized. 18 publicity/awareness programmes were also conducted during the year.

5.1.9 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. During the year

2020, 58 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses in all 13 districts.

5.1.10 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCIES

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 2020, 4433 persons were provided relief in all 13 districts.

5.1.11 PERIODIC SURVEYS

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees review the issues once in a quarter in the meeting. The jurisdictional Superintendents of Police also conduct periodical surveys.

5.1.12 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, the relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities to 703 persons was provided within Seven days and to 2104 persons, relief was provided later than seven days.

5.1.13 LEGAL AID

Free legal Aid is given to deserving families belonging to Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes through Sub-Divisional Level Legal Aid Committee with the Deputy Commissioner of the District as Chairman. There is no income limit fixed for eligibility to provide legal aid to the victims of atrocities. During the year 2020, 10 persons were provided legal aid in all 13 districts.

5.1.14 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL

During the year 2020, of 284 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in 2 cases in superior courts.

5.2 ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Arunachal Pradesh is a predominantly tribal domiciled State and as such resources of the State are being utilized for the protection and promotion of Scheduled Tribes. Thus, the information for the year 2020 may be treated as 'Nil'.

5.3 ASSAM

5.3.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrates have been constituted in 21 Districts to review implementation of the PoA Act.

5.3.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A SC and ST Protection Cell at State level, functions under the supervision of Director General of Police. The Cell consists of Additional Director General of Police (CID), Inspector General of Police (A), Deputy Inspector General of Police (Range) and all Superintendents of Police.

5.3.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER

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

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

There was no instance of atrocity, and no area has been specified as an atrocity prone in the State. However, in accordance with Rule 10 of the PoA Rules, the Additional District Magistrate in each district has been appointed as a Special Officer.

5.3.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the State.

5.3.5 SPECIAL COURTS

34 Special designated Courts have been functioning in the State to try the cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

5.3.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed to plead the cases under the PoA Act in 34 Special Courts.

5.3.7 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

13 awareness programmes were conducted in Scheduled Castes predominant areas/localities/ District Head Quarter during 2019-20. During the year 2020, 30 Police Officers and 1950 other Officers were sensitized.

5.3.8 LEGAL AID

Free legal aid is given to deserving families belonging to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through Sub-Division Level Legal Aid Committees.

5.4. BIHAR

5.4.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee functions under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister to review implementation of the Act. During the year 2020, one meeting was held of the State to review of the PoA Act and the PoA Rules.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees function under the Chairpersonship of District Collector. During the year 2020, 149 meetings were held in 38 districts to review various aspects of implementation of the PoA Act and the PoA Rules.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL COMMITTEES

Sub Divisional Level Committees under the Chairpersonship of Sub Divisional Magistrate have been constituted. During the year 2020, 42 meetings were held in 103 Sub Division of the State to review various aspects of implementation of the PoA Act and the PoA Rules.

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), with supporting staff.

5.4.3 SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS

40 Special Police Stations are functioning in 38 districts in the State, namely Patna, Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhabhua, Bhojpur, Buxer, Gaya, Jehanabad, Arwal, Nawada, Aurangabad, Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Sheohar, West Champaran (2), East Champaran, Vaishali, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Saharsa, Supal, Madhepura, Purnia, Araria, Kisanganj, Katihar,

Bhagalpur (2), Banka, Munger, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura, Jamui, Khagaria and Begusarai.

5.4.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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.

5.4.5 INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE AND FILING OF CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016 in 796 cases, investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 2626 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done in later than sixty days.

5.4.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

In the State, 34 districts have been identified as sensitive from the point of view of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These districts are Patna, Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhabhua, Bhojpur, Buxer, Gaya, Jehanabad, Nawada, Aurangabad, Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, West Champaran (Betia), West Champaran (Bagaha) East Champaran (Motihari), Vaishali, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Saharsa, Madhepura, Purnia, Bhagalpur, Banka, Munger, Sheikhpura, Begusarai, Khagaria, Katihar, Jamui and Araria.

5.4.7 SPECIAL COURTS

The Court of Additional District Session Judge has been specified as a Special Court under the PoA Act in the districts of Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhabhua, Bhojpur, Buxer, Jehanabad, Nawada, Aurangabad, Chapra (Saran), Siwan, Gopalganj, Sitimarhi, Sheohar, W.Champaran, E.Champaran, Vaishali, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Saharsa (Kosi), Supal, Madhepura, Purnea, Araria, Ksihanganj, Katihar, Banka, Munger, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura, Jamui and Khagaria. In addition, five Exclusive Special Courts also function at Patna, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur and Begusarai Districts.

5.4.8 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed in 32 Special Courts and Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors in 5 Exclusive Special Courts, to plead the cases under the PoA Act.

5.4.9 PUBLICITY

Funds have been allotted to all Districts for Publicity/Awareness by the way of hoardings at District and Block levels for creating awareness.

For creating awareness amongst public, copies of the PoA Act and the PoA Rules were distributed at Panchayat, District and State level.

All 40 Superintendent of Police and officer in charge of Thana are sensitized at divisional level and 40 Districts Magistrate, 38 Additional District Magistrate and 38 District Social Welfare Officers are sensitized through video conference in the review meeting of Secretary in every month.

5.4.10 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCIES

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 2020, 5868 persons were provided relief in all 38 districts.

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

The State Government provides travelling and maintenance expenses to the witnesses and victims of atrocity during the investigation before the inquiry officer and to attend the trial in the court. During the year 2020, 33 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses to the witnesses and victims of atrocity in all 38 districts.

5.4.12 LEGAL AID

Free legal aid is given to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the year 2020, 2659 persons were provided legal aid.

5.4.13 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL

During the year 2020, of 827 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in no cases in superior courts.

5.5. CHHATTISGARH

5.5.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee is headed by the Chief Minister, to review the implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2020, one meeting of the Committee was held.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are headed by the District Collectors. During the year 2020, 40 meetings were held in 28 districts of the review various aspects of implementation of the PoA Act and the PoA Rules.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL COMMITTEES

Sub Divisional level Committees under the Chairpersonship of Sub Divisional Magistrate/Dy. Collector have been constituted. During the year 2020, 38 meetings were held in 75 Sub Divisions.

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 Deputy Inspector General of Police with supporting staff.

5.5.3 SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS

Special Police Stations are functioning in 26 districts namely Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Mahasumud, Dhamtari, Kabirdham, Gariyaband, Balod, Baloda Bazar, Bemetara, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Janjgir-Champa, Korba, Mungeli, Sarguja, Jashpur, Surajpur, Korea, Balrampur, Bastar, North Bastar (Kanker), South Baster (Dantewada), Kondagaon, Sukma and Narayanpur .

5.5.4 INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE AND FILING OF CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 321 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 425 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

5.5.5 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, the relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities 73 person was provided within seven days and in 533 persons relief was provided later than seven days.

5.5.6 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

NODAL OFFICER

The Secretary, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Department, is the Nodal Officer, who from time to time convenes the meetings to review implementation of the PoA Act.

SPECIAL OFFICERS

In accordance with Rule 10 of the PoA Rules, the District Magistrate/Additional District Magistrate/Assistant Commissioner in 22 districts has been appointed as a Special Officer.

5.5.7 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

S. No.	Identified District	Specific areas within District, identified as atrocity prone areas
1.	Durg District	10
2.	Balrampur District	91
	Total	**101**

5.5.8 SPECIAL COURTS

No Exclusive Special Courts have been set up in the State of Chhattisgarh. In the Eleven districts of Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Janjgir-Champa, Korba, Sarguja, Jashpur, Balrampur and Bastar, District Session Courts have been designated as 11 Special Courts for trial of cases of offences of atrocities under the PoA Act.

5.5.9 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

12 Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed in 11 Special Courts, to plead the cases under the PoA Act. There is no Special Courts and Special Public prosecutors in District Baloda-Bazar, Gariyaband, Dhamtari, Mahasamund, Kabirdham, Balod, Bemetara, Mungeli, Surajpur, Korea, Kanker, Kondagaon, Bijapur, Narayanpur, Dantewada , Sukma and Gorela-pendra.

5.5.10 PERODIC SURVEY

During the year 2020, 4 periodic surveys were conducted in Durg District in State of Chhattisgarh.

5.5.11 ACTION TAKEN TO RECOGNISE/REWARD PERSONS

In recognition of exemplary work done in the field of prevention of atrocities and removal of untouchability, one person was given Shield, cash award and an appreciation certificate.

5.5.12 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, offences of atrocities and where trial is pending in the Session Courts. During the year 2020, 738 such persons were provided legal aid in 28 districts.

5.5.13 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

The State Government provides travelling and maintenance expenses to the witnesses and victims of atrocity during the investigation before the Inquiry Officer and to attend the trial in the court. During the year 2020, 1496 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses in 28 districts.

5.5.14 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

During the year 2020, 728 atrocity victims were provided relief and rehabilitation in 28 districts.

5.5.15 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

During the year 2020, 49 Police Officers, 1980 other Officers were sensitized and 11 publicity awareness programmes were conducted.

5.6 GOA

5.6.1 COMMITTEE

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Chief Minister has been constituted to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2020, one meeting was held.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are functioning under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate, North Goa and South Goa to review cases of atrocities under the PoA Act. During the year 2020, two meetings were held.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL COMMITTEES

Sub Divisional level Committees under the Chairpersonship of Sub Divisional Magistrate/Dy. Collector have been constituted.

5.6.2 INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE AND FILING OF CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in no cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 4 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

5.6.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

NODAL OFFICER

Shri Sanjiv Gadkar, Additional Secretary, Government of Goa is the Nodal Officer and coordinates the functioning of the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police and other officers, responsible for implementing provisions of the PoA Act.

5.6.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no specific area where member of SC/ST are likely to be subjected to offences of atrocities.

5.6.5 SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.6.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

Seven Special Public Prosecutors were appointed for conducting PoA Act related cases in the Special Courts in the North Goa District and South Goa District.

5.6.7 SENSITIZATION OF OFFICERS

All Sub Divisional Police Officers (SDPOs) and the In-charge of Police Stations have been sensitized in respect of provisions of the PoA Act.

5.6.8 LEGAL AID

The State Government has formulated a scheme to provide Free Legal Aid to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes without any economic criteria. During the year 2020, 2 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons were provided legal aid.

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, some 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, Legal Secretary and Special Inspector General of Police etc. During the year 2020, two meetings of the State level Committee were held on 27.07.2020 and 28.12.2020.

C. DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE & MONITORING COMMITTEE

At district level, a District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the District Collector of the respective district 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. During the year 2020, 62 meetings of the Committees were held.

D. PRANT LEVEL COMMITTEE

Prant Level Committees have been set up at every Prant under the Chairpersonship of Sub-Divisional Magistrate to review implementation of the PoA Act. The Chairperson of Prant Social Justice Committees, Public Prosecutor, Police Inspector and Sub Inspector of the Prant are members of the Committee. During the year 2020, the Committee held 497 meetings.

E. CITY LEVEL COMMITTEE

Under the Chairpersonship of the Police Commissioner, City Level Committees have also been set up to review implementation of the PoA Act. Government Public Prosecutor, Municipal Commissioner and Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe Members of Municipal Corporation are members of these Committees. During the year 2020, the Committee held 6 meetings.

5.7.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The SC and ST Protection Cell is working in the office of the Director General of Police, under the control of the Additional Director General of Police and assisted by one Dy. Inspector General of Police, one Dy. Superintendent of Police and other supporting staff. At district level, it is headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police with supporting staff. 43 such Deputy Superintendents of Police looks after the work in 36 Districts and 4 Police Commissionerates.

At the Secretariat level, the Principal Secretary looks after the implementation of the PoA Act, while at the Directorate level, the 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.

5.7.3 INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE AND FILING OF CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 1025 cases, investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 188 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

5.7.4 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, the relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities 2324 persons was provided within seven days and to 17 persons, relief was provided later than seven days.

5.7.5 SPECIAL COURTS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURTS

Session Courts in all Districts have been specified as Special Courts. Besides, 16 Exclusive Special Courts in the districts of Ahmedabad (Rural), Anand, Banaskantha (Palanpur), Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar, Junagadh, Jamnagar, Kutch (Bhuj), Mehsana, Patan, Rajkot, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara and Ahmedabad (City) and 29 Special Courts in Ahmedabad (Rural, Amreli, Anand, Arvalli (Modasa), Banaskantha (Palanpur), Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Gandhinagar, Gir-Somnath, Junagadh, Kachchha-Bhuj, Kheda (Nandiad), Mahesana, Narmada, Navsari, Panchmahal (Godhra), Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha (Himmatnagar), Surat, Surendranagar, Tapi (Vyara), Vadodara, Valsad, City Ahmedabad, Devbhumi Dwarka and Morbi are also functioning to deal with cases under the PoA Act.

5.7.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

29 Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed for 29 Special Courts and 16 Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed for 16 Exclusive Special Courts, for conducting cases under the PoA Act.

5.7.7 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER AT STATE LEVEL

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

B. SPECIAL OFFICERS

Three Regional Vigilance Officers have been nominated as Special Officers in accordance with Rule 10 of the PoA Rules, 1995 in the identified atrocity prone areas.

5.7.8 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 (Rural)
3. Junagadh
4. Kutch
5. Banaskantha
6. Kheda
7. Amreli
8. Rajkot (Rural)
9. Surendranagar
10. Vadodara (Rural)
11. Bharuch

5.7.9 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 2020, 6 publicity/awareness programmes were held and 4782 police officials/officers were sensitized.

5.7.10 EFFORTS FOR INVOLVING NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Non-Governmental Organizations, Volunteers and the prominent leaders in the field are invited for active participation in the District Shibirs, State level Seminars and Workshops. Besides, the Government has set up Awareness Centres with help of Non-Governmental Organizations and provided Rs. 15000/- to each Awareness Centre in the State.

5.7.11 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

The State Government provides prescribed relief amount etc to the atrocity victims. During the year 2020, the relief amount was given to 2341 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes in 33 districts.

5.7.12 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL

During the year 2020, as against 684 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in 35 cases in superior courts.

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 to reviews implementation status of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in the State. During the year 2020, one meeting was held.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

At the District level, a District Level Vigilance Monitoring Committee functions under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate. During the year 2020, the Committees held 36 meetings in 22 districts.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

At the Sub Divisional Level, a Sub-Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee functions under the Chairpersonship of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (Civil). These Committees review implementation status of the PoA Act.

5.8.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell under the direct supervision of Director General of Police/Inspector General of Police has been set up at Police Headquarters, to deal with crimes against weaker sections of the society. A Special Cell has also been created in every district under the supervision of Superintendent of Police to ensure speedy investigation of cases of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes.

5.8.3 INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE AND FILING OF CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 353 cases,

investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 309 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

5.8.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATORCITIY PRONE AREAS

There is no particular pocket where such incidents have been occurred time and again. Therefore, no atrocity prone area has been identified in the State.

5.8.5 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER AT STATE LEVEL

An Additional Chief Secretary in Government of Haryana has been appointed as the Nodal Officer in accordance with Rule 9 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules 1995.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

There is no atrocity prone area in the State. However, as per Rule 10 of the PoA Rules, 1995, the District Magistrates of all the districts in the State have been designated as Special Officer.

5.8.6 SPECIAL COURTS

The Court of first Additional Session Judge in each district has been designated as a Special Court to try offences under the PoA Act.

5.8.7 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

The State Government has designated Public Prosecutor, posted in each Session Courts specified as a Special Public Prosecutor, for conducting cases under the PoA Act.

5.8.8 PERODIC SURVEY

During the year 2020, 10 periodic surveys were conducted in Ambala, Bhiwani, Hisar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Mewat, Panipat, Rohtak and Sirsa Districts in the State of Haryana.

5.8.9 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

Provisions of the PoA Act as amended have also been included in the syllabus of all basic and promotional courses for the trainees in Haryana Police Academy. During the year 2020, 95 publicity /awareness programmes have been conducted and provisions of the Act have been displayed through hoardings at important public places like Courts & police stations etc and 2184 police officers/official were also sensitized and 4908 others were sensitized.

5.8.10 RELIEF MEASURES

Financial assistance is provided to the victims of atrocities, as per Rule 12 (4) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 as amended. During the year 2020, relief amount was given to 731 persons.

5.8.11 LEGAL AID

Legal aid is provided to the Scheduled Caste persons in cases relating to practice of untouchability, denial of access to temples, wells and other public places, disputes relating to women and for ensuring reservation in services. Assistance is also provided for expenditure incurred on witnesses and payment of court fees. During the year, 2020, such legal aid was given to 15 beneficiaries.

5.8.12 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

Travelling and maintenance expenses were provided to the victims of atrocities and witnesses, as per the provisions of the PoA Rules, 1995.

5.9 HIMACHAL PRADESH

5.9.1 COMMIITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Committees have also been functioning under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate in each District. During the year 2020, 34 meetings were held in 12 districts.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The Sub-Divisional Level Committees have been constituted in 7 Districts under the Chairpersonship of Sub-Divisional Magistrate. During the year 2020, 10 meetings were held in 7 districts.

5.9.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell has been set up at the State CID Headquarters, Shimla 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 of Additional Director General of Police (CID), Inspector General of Police (Law & Order) and Superintendent of Police (CID/Crime).

5.9.3 INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE AND FILING OF CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 133 cases, investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in

88 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

5.9.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER

The Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary, Social Justice and Empowerment Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh has been appointed as the Nodal Officer.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

There is no atrocity prone area in the State. However, as required under Rule 10 of the PoA Rules, 1995, all the Additional District Magistrates of the concerned districts have been appointed as Special Officers.

5.9.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATORCITIY PRONE AREAS

There is no identified atrocity prone in the State.

5.9.6 SPECIAL COURTS

All the Courts of District and Session Judges in every district in the State have been designated as Special Courts to try offence under the PoA Act.

5.9.7 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

All the Public Prosecutors (District Attorneys) attached with the Court of District and Session Judges have been designated as Special Public Prosecutors to conduct cases of offence under the PoA Act, within their respective jurisdiction.

5.9.8 PUBLICITY

The State Government has taken the following steps to generate awareness among general masses and to sensitize the various Government functionaries:

(i) 15 Awareness Camps were organized at District/ Sub Division/Tehsil/ Block and Gram Panchayat level for general public,

(ii) Special training on the provisions of PoA Act was imparted to police officers/officials at Police Training Centre, Daroh, District Kangra,

(iii) Awareness programmes were conducted by the Police Department to sensitize the police officers.

(iv) 8 Police Officers and 1593 other Officers were sensitized.

5.9.9 LEGAL AID

Himachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority is providing legal aid services to SCs/STs, women and children. During 2020, no legal aid and other facilities have been provided by the said authority.

5.9.10 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

The State Government re-notified the rates of travelling and maintenance expenses and transport facilities to the victims of atrocities and their dependents/witnesses for visiting investigating officer or any other Executive Magistrate as per Notification dated 12.3.2018.

5.9.11 RELIEF MEASURES

During the year 2020, relief was provided to 388 atrocity victims as per prescribed norms.

5.9.12 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL

During the year 2020, as against 21 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in 4 cases in superior courts.

5.10. JHARKHAND

5.10.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

State Level Vigilance and 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

At District Level, Committee functions under the Chairpersonship of the District Collector. During the year 2020, 32 meetings were held in 26 districts of the State.

5.10.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Special Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell has been constituted under the Crime Investigation Branch of the Police Department to monitor investigation of offences under the PoA Act. The Cell is headed by the Inspector General of Police, CID, Jharkhand. A Special Cell has also been set up in every district.

5.10.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER

The Secretary, SC/ST/OBC & Minorities Welfare Department, Government of Jharkhand has been appointed as the Nodal Officer.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

The Additional Collectors/Additional District Magistrates of all twenty six districts have been appointed as Special Officers.

5.10.4 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 89 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 119 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was later than sixty days.

5.10.5 SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS

Special Police Stations are functioning in 24 districts in the State, viz. Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega, Lohardaga, Chaibasa, Saraikela, Jamshedpur, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Chatra, Giridih, Palamu, Latehar, Garhwa, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Dumka, Godda, Jamtara, Deogarh, Sahebgang, Pakur, Ramgarh and Khunti.

5.10.6 IDENTIFCATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

S. No.	Identified Districts	Specific areas within District identified as 'atrocity prone' areas
1.	Giridih	Bengabad
2.	Saraikela	Adityapur, Chandil, Nimdih and Saraikela.
3.	Chatra	Tokbul, Dhebo, Kobna and Yogiyara
4.	Khunti	Khuti
5.	Garhwa	Garhwa Subdivision
6.	Dumka	Not Specific
7.	Chaibasa	No such specific atrocity prone areas in West Singhbhum, and Chibasa
8.	Palamu	Husainabad Sub Division
9.	Lohardaga	No area has been identified as "atrocity-prone" areas
10.	Ranchi	Chanho, Mandar, Ratu, Bubdu,

		Jagarnathpur, Namkum, Bariyatu and Chutia

5.10.7 SPECIAL COURTS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURTS

The Special Courts have been set up in 20 districts viz. Gumla, Simdega, Lohardaga, Chaibasa, Saraikela, Jamshedpur, Koderma, Chatra, Giridih, Palamu, Latehar, Garhwa, Bokaro, Dumka, Godda, Jamtara, Sahebgang, Pakur, Ramgarh and Khunti. Besides, four Exclusive Special Courts have been set up in the districts of Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad and Deogher for trial of cases under the PoA Act.

5.10.8 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

20 Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed for 20 Special Courts and 4 Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed for 4 Exclusive Special Courts, for conducting cases under the PoA Act.

5.10.9 PERODIC SURVEY

Eighteen Periodic surveys were conducted in Chatra, Khunti, Garhwa and Ranchi districts in the State.

5.10.10 PUBLICITY AND SENSITISATION OF OFFICERS

For creating awareness amongst public, awareness programmes were conducted by District Administration of Chatra, Chaibasa and Deoghar. Hoardings highlighting provisions of the PoA Act were displayed in important places. **4** Workshops organized in Chitra District, 10 in Chaibasa District and 42 Hoardings displayed at different places in Deoghar District and 240 police officers and 250 other officials were sensitized about provisions of the Act.

5.10.11 RELIEF TO ATROCITY VICTIMS

During the year 2020, 607 atrocity victims were provided relief and rehabilitation.

5.10.12 LEGAL AID

Legal aid and other facilities were provided subjected to atrocities to enable them to avail themselves of justice. During the year 2020, 585 persons were provided legal aid.

5.10.13 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

Travelling and maintenance expenses to victims of atrocities and witnesses were provided in accordance with the PoA Rules, 1995. During the year 2020, 64 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses.

5.10.14 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL

During the year 2020, as against 32 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals was filed in 1 case in superior courts.

5.11 KARNATAKA

5.11.1 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. During the year 2020, one meeting of the State level Committee was held on 11.11.2020.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Committees have been functioning under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate in each District to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2020, 80 meetings were held in 30 districts.

SUB-DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEES

The Sub-Divisional Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Sub-Divisional Magistrate to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2020, 106 meetings were held in 52 Sub-Divisions.

5.11.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The Civil Rights Enforcement Cell is functioning since 1975. Subsequently the Cell was re-designated as Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement and 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. Four district units at Kolar, Tumkur, Bagalkot and Bijapur districts are also functioning under the supervision of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

5.11.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

NODAL OFFICER

The Principal Secretary, Social Welfare Department, Government of Karnataka has been appointed as the Nodal Officer.

5.11.4 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 1078 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 360 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

5.11.5 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, the relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities 637 person was provided within seven day and in 1023 persons relief was provided later than seven days.

5.11.6 SPECIAL COURTS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURTS

For the purpose of speedy trial of cases under the PoA Act, the District Sessions Courts have been designated as Special Courts in 22 districts. Besides, eight Exclusive Special Courts for trial of offences under the PoA Act are functioning at Belagavi, Vijapura, Kalaburagi, Kolar, Mysuru, Raichur, Ramnagar and Tumkuru districts.

5.11.7 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Ten Special Public Prosecutors were specified for conducting cases in the twenty two designated Special Courts. Further eight Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors were specified for conducting the cases in eight Exclusive Special Courts.

5.11.8 IDENTIFCATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

S. No.	Identified Districts	Specific areas within District identified as 'atrocity prone' areas
1.	Bangalore (U)	Sampigehalli Sub-Division Bangalore City 1.Basavalingappa Nagar Sampigehalli

		2. Bagalur 3.Bandikodigetialli Village 4. Kothanuru Malleswarm Sub Division Bangalore City 1. A.K. Colony 2.Bheemshakthi Nagar
2.	Bangalore (R)	-
3.	Belagavi	-
4.	Ballari	-
5.	Vijapura	-
6.	Bidar	-
7.	Bagalkot	-
8.	Chikballapur	-
9.	Chikkamagaluru	-
10.	Chitradurga	-
11.	Chamaraja Nagar	-
12.	Dharwad	-
13.	Dakshina Kannada	-
14.	Davanagere	-
15.	Gadag	-
16.	Kalaburagi	Nagaral(Malli) Tq Jawargi
17.	Haveri	-
18.	Hassan	-
19.	Kolar	-
20.	Koppal	-
21	Kodagu	-
22	Mandya	-
23	Mysuru	-
24	Raichur	-
25	Ramanagar	-
26	Shimoga	-
27	Tumakuru	-
28	Udupi	-
29	Uttara Kannada	-
30	Yadgir	Kembavi, Sorapuar Tq Hogager, Yadgiri Tq

5.11.9 PUBLICITY AND SENSITISATION OF OFFICERS

During the year 2020, 713 publicity and awareness programmes were conducted. 1342 Police officials and 27136 other officials were also sensitized.

5.11.10 LEGAL AID

The Karnataka Legal Services Authority extends free services to the members of weaker sections including member of 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 2020, 691 persons were provided legal aid.

5.11.11 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

Travelling and Maintenance expenses were provided to the victims of atrocities as well as to witnesses. During the year 2020, 79 persons were provided such expenses.

5.11.12 ECONOMIC & SOCIAL REHABILITATION

During the year 2020, 2791 atrocity victims were provided relief and rehabilitation.

5.11.13 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL

During the year 2020, out of 601 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals in 44 cases were filed in superior courts against acquittals.

5.12 KERALA

5.12.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee functions under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister, to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2020, one meeting of the State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee was held on 29.06.2020.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of District Collectors review implementation of the PoA Act. During 2020, 35 meetings of these Committees were held in 14 districts.

SUB- DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Sub-Divisional Magistrate to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2020, 13 meetings were held in 7 Sub-Divisions.

5.12.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Special Cell at the State Police Head Quarter functions under the supervision of the Additional Director General of Police and the Cell keeps a watch over handling of cases under the Act. It also monitors cases registered under the PoA Act as well as petitions presented by the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

5.12.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 170 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 566 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

5.12.4 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, the relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities 20 person were provided within seven day and 975 persons were provided later than seven days.

5.12.5 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

NODAL OFFICER

The Principal Secretary, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Department has been appointed as the Nodal Officer.

SPECIAL OFFICER

The Special Officer has been appointed in the districts of Kasargod in accordance with the Rule 10 of the PoA Rules.

5.12.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no identified atrocity prone in the State.

5.12.7 SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.12.8 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Special Public Prosecutors have been specified for conducting cases in the Special Courts.

5.12.9 SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS

Three Special Police Stations have been set up in Kasargod, Wayanad and Palakkad, districts.

5.12.10 PERIODIC SURVEY

During the year 2020, 84 surveys were conducted in the Districts of Kottayam, Palakkad and Kannur.

5.12.11 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL

During the year 2020, 153 cases ended in acquittal and appeals against acquittals were filed in 4 cases in superior courts against acquittals.

5.12.12 PUBLICITY AND SENSITISATION OF OFFICERS

During the year 2020, 11 publicity/awareness programmes were conducted and 162 Police officers and 686 other officers were sensitized.

5.12.13 LEGAL AID

During the year 2020, 313 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe availed of the legal aid.

5.12.14 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

Travelling and Dearness Allowance, Maintenance and Transport expenses were provided to the victims of atrocities as well as witnesses. During the year 2020, 88 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons were provided such expenses.

5.12.15 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

During the year 2020, 931 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes atrocity victims were provided relief.

5.13 MADHYA PRADESH

5.13.1 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

At the district level, District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been functioning under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate in each District to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2020, 129 meetings were held in 52 districts.

5.13.2 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. 51 Scheduled Caste Welfare (Anusuchit Jati Kalyan) Thanas under the Cell are required to, *inter-alia,* register cases of offences of atrocities.

5.13.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 4680 cases, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in 4035 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done in later than sixty days.

5.13.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL

A Secretary level officer has been nominated as a Nodal Officer under Rule 9 of the PoA Rules.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

Under Rule 10 of the PoA Rules, at the district level, an officer of the rank of Additional District Magistrate is the Special Officer in thirteen districts namely Morena, Bhind, Gwallor, Shivpuri, Ashoknagar, Hoshangabad, Harda, Betul, Vidisha, Sagar, Indore and Narsinghpur.

5.13.5 SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS

Special Police Stations are functioning in 51 Districts namely Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Ashok Nagar, Morena, Sheopur, Bhind, Datia, Ujjain, Mandsore, Neemuch, Ratlam, Dewas, Shajapur, Jabalpur, Katni, Chhindwara, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Mandla, Dindory, Balghat, Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Shahdole, Umaria, Anooppur, Hoshangabad, Harda, Raisen, Betul, Bhopal, Sehore, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Indore, Dhar, Jhabua, Khargone, Barwani, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Sagar, Damoh, Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Singruali Alirajpur and Agar Malwa, to investigate offences of atrocities against members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

5.13.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

In the State, 11 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.	Indore	1	Azadnagar	Mukhliya
		2	Hiranagar	Sukhliya
		3	Simrol	Datoda
		4	Khudail	Dudhiya
		5	Badgonda	Badgonda
		6	Kisanganj	Kisanganj
2.	Vidisha	1	Kotwali	Mohangiri
				Lohangi Mohalla
3.	Morena	1	Ambah	Gurudwara Jagga Mohalla
		2	Station Road	Tussipur
				Subhash Nagar
4.	Bhind	1	Dehat	Mahavir Nagar, Sundarpura, Vikrampura, Near Vidhnati School, BTI Road
				Ramnagar, Bamba Ka Pura, Santosh Nagar, Ashok

				Nagar, BTI Road
		2	Andori	Lohripura
5.	Gwalior	1	Gwalior	Lohripura
				Chandra Nagar
				Gospura No.02
		2	Sirol	Huravali
		3	Bahodapur	Ramaji ka Pura
		4	Gola ka Mandir	Pintopark
		5	Janakganj	Lakshmiganj
				Gol Pahadi
				Taragamjpul
				Sanjay Nagar
6.	Shivpuri	1	Kotwali	Lalmati Fahahpur
		2	Narwar	Magroni
7.	Ashoknagar	1	Kotwali	Mandsour meel
		2	Dehat	Shankar Colony
8.	Narsinghpur	1	Gotegaon	Bagaspur
9.	Hoshangabad	1	Kotwali	Jumerati Area
				Balaganj Area
				Kothibagar
				Gwaltoli
		2	Itarsi	Purani Itarsi
				Nala Mohalla
				New Yard
				Main Bazar Area
		3	Piparia	Itwara Bazar
				Pachmari Road
		4	Dehat Hoshangabad	Rasuliya
10.	Harda	1	Harda	Housing Board Area
				Manpura
				Khedipura
		2	Timarni	Linepar Mohalla
		3	Chipabad	Khirkiya
11.	Betul	1	Betul	Patel Ward
				Gandhi Ward
				Ambedkar Ward
		2	Ganj Betul	Hamlapur Manzi Nagar
				Javaharward Ganj
		3	Sarni	Sarni
				Pathakeda
				Shobhapur
Grand total 1 to 11			**31**	**53**

5.13.7 SPECIAL COURTS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURTS

Apart from seven Special Courts at Anooppur, Ashok Nagar, Umaria, Dindorie, Burhanpur, Alirajpur and Singruli, 43 Exclusive Special Courts are functioning at Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Morena, Sheopur, Bhind, Datia, Ujjain, Mandsore, Neemach, Ratlam, Dewas, Shajapur, Jabalpur, Katni, Chindwara, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Mandla, Balaghat, Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Shahdole, Hoshangabad, Harda, Raisen, Betul, Bhopal, Sehore, Rajgarh, Videsha, Indore, Dhar, Jhabua, Khargone, Barwani, Khandwa, Sagar, Damoh, Panna, Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh.

5.13.8 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

At present seven Special Public Prosecutors have been specified in the seven designated Special Courts and forty three Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors have been specified in 43 Exclusive Special Courts, to conduct the cases of offence of atrocities under the PoA Act.

5.13.9 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, no victim of offences of atrocity has been provided relief and rehabilitation within seven days and 8500 persons have been provided later than seven days.

5.13.10 AWARENESS GENERATION

During the year 2020, 109 publicity awareness programmes were organized and 3020 Police officials and 2328 other officials were also sensitized.

5.13.11 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

As per the provision of Section 21{(2) (ii)} of the PoA Act and 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 2020, an expenditure of Rs. 8.44 lakhs was incurred to provide such allowance to 1954 SC/ST persons.

5.13.12 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

During the year 2020, an expenditure of Rs.10746.04 lakhs was incurred to provide relief and rehabilitation to 5099 SC/ST atrocity victims.

5.13.13 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL

During the year 2020, 856 cases ended in acquittal and appeals against acquittals were filed in 66 cases in superior courts against acquittals.

5.14 MAHARASHTRA

5.14.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level 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 Vigilance and Monitoring Committees function under the Chairpersonship of the respective District Magistrates 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 2020, 297 district level meetings were held in 36 Districts.

SUB-DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEES

The Sub-Divisional Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Sub-Divisional Magistrate to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2020, 22 meetings were held in 36 Districts.

5.14.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Special Cell is functioning at the State Police Headquarters under the supervision of Special Inspector General of Police with supporting staff comprising of Superintendent of Police, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Inspector, Sub Inspector, Assistant Police Inspector, Head Constables and Police Constables etc. PCR unit has also been functioning in 36 districts of the State.

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 of atrocities as per provisions of the PoA Act and the PoA Rules.

5.14.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 631 cases, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in 1040 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done in later than sixty days.

5.14.4 NODAL OFFICER

A Secretary level officer has been nominated as the Nodal Officer as per Rule 9 of the PoA Rules.

5.14.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

S. No.	Identified Districts	Specific areas within District identified as 'atrocity prone' areas
1.	Jolgaon	2
	Total	**2**

5.14.6 SPECIAL COURTS

In each district, the Court of Session has been specified as a Special Court to try the cases of offences of atrocities under the PoA Act. Three exclusive Special Courts have been functioning at Nagpur, Aurangabad and Mumbai (Thane).

5.14.7 PUBLICITY MEASURES

During the year 2020, 104 publicity and awareness programmes were conducted. 216 police officials and 321 other officials were also sensitized.

5.14.8 LEGAL AID

During the year 2020, 1721 number of persons subjected to atrocities was provided Legal Aid.

5.14.9 RELIEF MEASURES

During the year 2020, 2245 atrocity victims were given relief.

5.14.10 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, the relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities provided within seven days to 63 persons with authorization by the State Government and in 1363 persons were provided later than seven days.

5.14.11 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 2020, 138 members were given travelling and maintenance expenses.

5.14.12 PERODIC SURVEYS

During the year 2020, no periodic surveys were conducted in 36 districts.

5.14.13 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL

During the year 2020, 139 cases ended in acquittal and appeals against acquittals were filed in 2 cases in superior courts against acquittals.

5.15 MEGHALAYA

5.15.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A 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 have been constituted in all districts of the State, under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate to review implementation of the PoA Act.

SUB-DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEES

The Sub-Divisional Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been constituted in all Sub-Divisional under the Chairpersonship of Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

5.15.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell has been set up at the State Police Headquarters under the supervision of Deputy Inspector General of Police (CID) with supporting staff comprising of Special Superintendent of Police (CID).

5.15.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

5.15.4 SPECIAL COURTS

The District and Sessions Judges, Nongstoin, Shillong, Tura, Jowai, Nongpoh and Williamnagar have been designated as Special Courts to try cases under the PoA Act.

5.16 MIZORAM

5.16.1 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell has been set up at the State Police Headquarters under the supervision of Additional Director General of Police/Deputy Inspector General of Police (CID) with supporting staff comprising of Special Superintendent of Police (CID) and Superintendent of Police (Aizawl).

5.16.2 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.

5.16.3 SPECIAL COURTS

The Court of the Additional District Sessions Judge of Aizawl has been specified as Special Courts, to try cases under the PoA Act, for whole of Aizawl, Judicial District comprising of Aizawl, Kalasib, Mamit, Champhai and Serchhip Administrative districts. Further, Court of the Additional District Sessions Judge of Lunglei has been specified as Special Courts, to try cases under the PoA Act, for whole of Lunglei Judicial District comprising of Lunglei, Lawnngtlai and Siaha.

5.17 ODISHA

5.17.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level High Power 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 Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been functioning under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate in all the districts to review implementation of the PoA, Act. During the year 2020, 4 meetings were held in 25 districts.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in 12 districts. During the year 2020, no meetings of Sub-Divisional Committees were held.

5.17.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The Government of Odisha has constituted Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell under the charge of Additional Director General of Police, Human Rights Protection Cell (HRPC) in the State Police Headquarters at Cuttack in accordance with Rule 8 of the PoA Rules. The State Government has also constituted District Human Right Protection Cells to deal with atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

5.17.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 607 cases,

investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in 1023 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done in later than sixty days.

5.17.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER

The Secretary, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Department has been nominated as a Nodal Officer as per Rule 9 of the PoA Rules.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

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

5.17.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

S. No.	District	Specific areas within District, identified as "atrocity" prone area
1.	Angul	Pallahara, Chendipada, Jarapada Police Stations areas.
2.	Bolangir	Patnagarh Sub-Division area
3.	Balasore	BBaliapala, Basta, Bhogarai, Jaleswar, Remuna, Sora, Khantapara, Sadar Police Stations areas.
4.	Bhadrak	Bhadrak Rural (Sadar, Naikanidihi, Dhusuri, Bansada Police Stations areas
5.	Boudh	Boudh, Baunsuni, Manamunda, Kantamal, Purunakatak, Harabhanga Police Stations areas.
6.	Cuttack	Niali, Athagarh, Guridiujhatia Police Stations areas.
7.	Deogarh	Deogarh, Barkote, Riamal, Kundhelgola
8.	Dhenkanal	Sadar, Parjang Police Stations areas
9.	Jagatsinghpur	Jagatsingpur, Biridi, Nuagaon, Raghunathpur, Tirtol, Kujanga, Erasama, Paradeep.
10.	Kalahandi	Dharmagarh, Junagarh, Jaipatna, Koksara, Bhawanipatna Sadar, Kegaon and Bhawanipatna Town areas).
11.	Kandhamal	Entire Kandhamal District is the atrocity prone area

		as intimated by the S.P.Kandhamal).
12.	Kendrapara	Pattamundai, Marshaghai areas
13.	Keonjhar	Keonjhar Town, Sadar, Patna, Ghasipura, Ghatagaon, Anandapur, Champua, Joda, Barbil .
14.	Nuapada	Sinapali Block
15.	Puri	Sadar, Town, Sea-Beach, Chandrapur, Satyabadi, Brahmagiri, Delang, Kanas, Pipili, Gop, Balanga, Nimapada, krushnaparsad
16.	Rourkela	Rourkela Police District
17.	Rayagada	Kashipur area
18.	Subarnapur	Sonepur, Birmaharajpur.
19.	UPD, BBSR	Balianta, Balipatna, Khandagiri area

5.17.6 SPECIAL COURTS

102 District and Sessions Courts and Additional District and Sessions Courts have been designated as Special Courts, for the trial of the offences under the PoA, Act. 3 Exclusive Special Courts at Cuttack, Balasore and Bolangir have also been set up.

5.17.7 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS/EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

At present fifty one Special Public Prosecutors/Additional Special Public Prosecutors have specified to conduct cases in the Special Courts and rest of courts have conducted cases by the Public Prosecutors/Additional Special Public Prosecutors. Three Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors have also been specified in three Exclusive Special Courts, to conduct the cases of offence of atrocities under the PoA Act.

5.17.8 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

The ST and SC Development Department through its Research and Training Institute (SCSTR&TI) has been entrusted to generate awareness among SCs and STs about their entitlements, if any atrocities are committed to them and various measures taken for them for better implementation of the Act to prevent them from atrocities.

During the year 2020, 7 Publicity and awareness programmes were conducted. 18 police officials and 7 other officials were also sensitized.

5.17.9 LEGAL AID

Legal Aid is given to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes under the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1981, which is administered by the Law Department. Besides that the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes litigants are also given legal aid under a Scheme in operation by the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Department to fight-out cases to establish their right, title, interest and possession over the disputed land.

In order to provide legal aid to SC and ST litigants, 390 Legal Aid Cells have been opened. So far 421 Legal Retainers/Advocates have been engaged in different Legal Aid Cells. During the year 2020, 269 members of Scheduled Castes and 92 members Scheduled Tribes were provided Legal Aid.

5.17.10 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, the relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities was provided to none of the persons within seven day and 2828 persons were provided later than seven days.

5.17.11 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

The Government of Odisha has revised maintenance expenses to the witnesses and victims of offences of atrocities from Rs.20/- to 100/- for Diet expenses and from Rs.50/- to Rs. 200/- for maintenance expenses. During the year 2020, 28 persons were provided such travelling and maintenance expense.

5.17.12 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL

During the year 2020, of 34 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in no cases in superior courts.

5.18 PUNJAB

5.18.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The 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

The Districts level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees review implementation of the PoA, Act at the District level. During the year 2020, 28 meetings were held in 22 districts.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been constituted in the districts of Amritsar, Bathinda, Faridkot, Fategarh Sahib, Roop Nagar, Sangrur, Taran Taran and Pathankot. During the year 2020, 1 meeting of Sub-Divisional Committees was held.

5.18.2 STATE LEVEL SC/ST PROTECTION CELL

A special SC/ST Cell headed by the Superintendent of Police with supporting staff under the control of Director, Bureau of Investigation (Additional Director General of Police (Crime) is functioning at the Police Headquarters. The SC/ST Cells are also functioning at the district level under the control of Senior Superintendent of Police, to reviews cases of offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes.

5.18.3 APPOINTMENT OFFICER

NODAL OFFICER

Secretary/Principal Secretary, Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Backward Classes and Minorities, has been nominated as a Nodal Officer as per Rule 9 of the PoA Rules.

5.18.4 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 33 cases, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 36 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

5.18.5 SPECIAL COURTS

Special Courts are functioning under the senior most Additional Session Judge, to try the offences under the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. 26 Special courts are functioning in all the districts. One Exclusive Special Courts at Ludhiana has also been set up.

5.18.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

At present 38 Special Public Prosecutors have been specified, to conduct the cases of offence of atrocities under the PoA Act. One Exclusive Special Public Prosecutor has also been specified in one Exclusive Special Court, to conduct the cases of offence of atrocities under the PoA Act.

5.18.7 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the State.

5.18.8 PUBLICITY

During the year 2020, seminars and mass lunch at Block/District/State level were organized. 1112 seminars were organized. Boards have been installed at prominent public places, highlighting the provisions of the PoA Act.

Inputs of the PoA Act have been provided during the basic training of newly recruited Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sub-Inspectors and Constables. The PoA Act also forms an integral part of the syllabus of all promotional courses conducted at Punjab Police Academy, Phillaur. In addition, special workshops on

PoA Act have also been organized in the Punjab Police Academy for Gazetted and Non-Gazetted officers.

5.18.9 LEGAL AID

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

5.18.10 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.

5.18.11 RELIEF TO ATROCITY VICTIMS

During the year 2020, relief amount was provided to 78 atrocities victims.

5.18.12 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL

During the year 2020, out of 18 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals in no cases were filed in superior courts against acquittals.

5.19 RAJASTHAN

5.19.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Vigilance and Monitoring Committees also review implementation of the PoA, Act. During the year 2020, 83 meetings were held in 33 districts.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in 3 districts. During the year 2020, 9 meetings were held.

5.19.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Civil Rights Cell is functioning in the Police Headquarters. 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 Additional Director General of Police (Civil Rights) with Deputy Inspector General of Police (Civil Rights) and other staff. Further, 36 SC/ST Cells have been set up in 36 Districts, which are headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police and entrusted with the task to deal with offences of atrocities. Enquiries/investigation are also conducted by the District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police and Deputy Superintendent of Police.

5.19.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

During the year 2020, 1836 cases were charge sheeted in the court within sixty days. Likewise, 1898 cases charge sheeted later than sixty days.

5.19.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER

Dr. R. Venkateshwaran, I.A.S. Officer has been nominated as a Nodal Officer as per Rule 9 of the PoA Rules.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The Additional District Magistrates of the concerned districts have been appointed as the Special Officers under Rule 10 of the PoA, Rules.

5.19.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

11 districts have been identified as atrocity prone in the State namely Bharatpur, Shri Ganganagar, Tonk, Alwar, Ajmerl, Pali, Barmer, Hanumangarh, Sikar, Baran and Nagaur.

5.19.6 SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.19.7 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Thirty one Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors were specified to conduct the cases in 31 Exclusive Special Courts and two Special Public Prosecutors were specified to conduct the cases in 2 designated courts as a special public prosecutors.

5.19.8 PUBLICITY

Basic Training, Promotion Cadre Courses and Specialized Courses were conducted. During the year 2020, 4412 police officials were also sensitized about the provisions of the PoA Act and the PoA, Rules.

5.19.9 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Rule 11 of the PoA Rules, travelling allowance, daily allowance, maintenance expenses were provided to the victims of atrocities, their dependents and witnesses. During the year 2020, travelling and maintenance was provided to 106 persons.

5.19.10 RELIEF MEASURES

During the year 2020, 12647 atrocity victims were provided relief.

5.19.11 LEGAL AID

Free legal aid is provided to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the year 2020, legal aid was provided to 112 persons.

5.19.12 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL

During the year 2020, of 1378 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in 3 cases in superior courts.

5.20 SIKKIM

5.20.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted to review implementation of the PoA Act.

5.20.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell has been set up under the supervision of SSP/CID.

5.20.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the State where members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are subject to atrocities.

5.20.4 SPECIAL COURTS

District and Session Courts in the State have been designated as Special Courts to try the cases under the PoA Act.

5.20.5 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Six Special Public Prosecutors were specified to conduct the cases in designated Special Courts.

5.20.6 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

During the year 2020, 2 cases were charge sheeted in the court within sixty days. Likewise, 1 cases charge sheeted later than sixty days.

5.20.7 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. SPECIAL OFFICER

In accordance with Rule 10 of PoA Rules, 1995, Additional District Magistrates in each of the concerned district have been appointed as Special Officers.

5.20.8 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

Provisions of the PoA Act were translated into Lingua Franca and widely circulated among the Panchayats, Collectorate Offices, NGOs and members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Besides, provisions of the PoA Act were also displayed by a way of hoardings at public places like Courts, Police Stations, District and Sub-Divisional Headquarters etc.

5.20.9 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 members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to enable them to avail justice.

5.20.10 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Rule 11 of the PoA Rules, travelling allowance, daily allowance and maintenance expense were provided to the victims of atrocities, their dependents and witnesses.

5.21 TAMIL NADU

5.21.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister has been reconstituted, to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2020, one meeting was held on 08.09.2020.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the District Collector to review implementation 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 2020, 65 meetings of these committees were held in 37 districts.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in 20 districts. Strict instructions have been issued to the District authorities for the early formation of Committees in all the Revenue Divisions and to conduct the meetings regularly. During the year 2020, 28 meetings were held.

5.21.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

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

The PoA Act is enforced through 38 Social Justice and Human Rights Units located at each of 38 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 also supervises the functioning of the Social Justice and Human Rights Units.

5.21.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7(2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 481 cases, investigation and filing of the charge sheeted was done within sixty days and that in 530 cases, investigation and filing of the charge sheeted was done later than sixty days.

5.21.4 SPECIFICATION AN APPROPRIATE SCHEME TO ENSURE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS OF VICTIMS AND WITNESSES IN ACCESSING JUSTICE

The rights and entitlements of victims and witnesses in accessing justice as specified in Sub section (11) of Section 15A of Chapter IVA of the Act have been complied with in each case registered under the Act.

5.21.5 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Section 21 (iii) of the PoA Act and Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, the relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities was provided within seven day to 100 persons and in 2350 persons provided later than seven days. The State Government has given authorization to the District Magistrate for immediate withdrawal of money from treasury so as to timely provide relief amount to atrocity victims.

5.21.6 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, Superintendents 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, 1995, District Collectors in each of the concerned district have been appointed as Special Officers.

5.21.7 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The Social Justice and Human Rights Wing in Tamil Nadu has identified 345 villages in 37 districts as 'Atrocity prone'. In 7 Commissionerates, 27 villages were identified as 'atrocity prone' for the year 2020.

The villages have surveyed by the Staff of Social Justice and Human Rights Units in the districts and cases brought to the notice of Superintendent of Police and District Collector for taking precautionary and preventive measures to avoid any untoward incidents/clashes between the Scheduled Castes and non Scheduled Castes.

5.21.8 SPECIAL COURTS

Fourteen Exclusive Special Courts have been set up for speedy disposal of cases under the PoA Act in the following districts, namely, Tiruchirpalli, Thanjavur, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Villupuram, Sivagangai, Dindigul, Ramanathapuram, Virudhunagar (Srivilliputhur), Pudukottai, Cuddalore, Namakkal, Theni and Thiruvannamalai.

In the remaining districts, the existing Sessions Courts have been designated as Special Courts, to try the cases under the PoA Act.

5.21.9 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Thirty three Special Public Prosecutors were specified to conduct the cases in designated Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts.

5.21.10 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

Refresher training courses for investigating officers were conducted regularly by Police Training College and Tamil Nadu Police Academy and a

separate capsule course was designed for the purpose of creating awareness among officers with regard to the provisions of PoA Act as amended. The communal harmony week has been conducted in the last week of January, 2020.In this year, budget has been allocated to the concerned District Authorities and they have conducted the communal harmony week in the atrocity Prone Villages along with the Police Officers.

5.21.11 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) of the PoA Rules, the admissible relief amount is provided to the victims of atrocities. During the year 2020, 2735 atrocity victims belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were provided relief.

5.21.12 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

Travelling and maintenance allowance is provided to the victims, their dependents and witnesses in accordance with the PoA Rules. During the year 2020, 1349 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses.

5.21.13 LEGAL AID

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

5.21.14 CONTIGENCY PLAN

Contingency Plan has been formulated and notified in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette 281, dated 01.9.2017.

5.21.15 ACTION TAKEN TO RECOGNISE/REWARD PERSONS

"Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Award" is given annually to the persons who have done exemplary work for the Socio-Economic Development of the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes people. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh and a gold medal is awarded to the eligible person every year.

5.22 TELANGANA

5.22.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted to review the implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2020, one meeting was held on 05.11.2020.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are functioning in all Districts under the Chairpersonship of the District Collectors. During the year 2020, 32 meetings were held in 29 districts of the State.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in 12 Districts. During the year 2020, 13 meetings were held in 8 districts.

5.22.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A SC and ST Protection Cell at the State Level is headed by an Inspector General of Police (CID) and functions under the control and supervision of Additional Director General of Police (CID). There are a total of 30 Police Units in the State i.e. 9 Commissionerate, 20 Police District and 1 Railway Police District. The cases of atrocities against member of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are registered by these 30 Police Units. Further, there are 8 Regional offices of Crime Investigation Department located at Warangal, Khammam, Cyberabad, Sangareddy, Nizamabad, Mahabubnagar and Nalgonda Districts. The Deputy Superintendents of Police at Regional offices also take up enquiries referred by Additional Director General of Police, CID, Office of PCR Cell at CID, Hyderabad.

5.22.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7(2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 302 cases,

investigation and filing of the charge sheeted was done within sixty days and that in 507 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheeted was done later than sixty days.

5.22.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER

The Commissioner, Scheduled Castes Development Department has been designated as the Nodal officer under Rule 9 of the PoA Rules, for coordinating the functioning of District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

The Joint Collectors have been appointed as Special Officers, in the districts which have atrocity prone areas.

5.22.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

S.No.	Identified District	Number of villages in the District, identified as atrocity prone.
1.	Nizamabad Commissionerate	18
2.	Rachakonda Commissionerate	5
3.	RamagundamCommissionerate	9
4.	Adilabad	4
5.	Bhadradri (Kothagudem)	17
6.	Jagityal	1
7.	Mahaboobnagar	5
8.	Nalgonda	6
9.	Narayanpet	1
	Total	**66**

5.22.6 SPECIAL COURTS

The Government of Telangana has specified Session Courts in 10 Districts as Special Courts, namely in the districts of Secunderabad, Mahabubnagar, Medak at Sanga Reddy, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Khammam, Warangal, Nalgonda, Ranga Reddy and Adilabad.

5.22.7 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

As per the Section 15 of the PoA Act, 10 Special Public Prosecutor in 10 Special Courts has been appointed to conduct trial of cases under the PoA Act.

5.22.8 AWARENESS GENERATION

Sensitization and Training programmes were conducted on a regular scale in the Police Academy and in the District Training Centres for Police and Prosecuting Officers. The MCR HRD Institute, Jubilee Hills is the premier training institute for all levels of officers in the State. A capsule on provisions of the PCR Act and the PoA Act is included in the training programme imparted by the institute. Awareness programme were held for field functionaries of Social Welfare, Police and Revenue Departments. Boards on prominent provisions of the PoA Act were displayed in Police Stations and Mandal Revenue Offices. Media campaign was launched in AIR, Press and TSRTC buses. Awareness workshops were organized by reputed NGOs. A compendium of instructions and a handbook on guidelines to the Police Officers was circulated to concerned Officers. Training programmehave been conducted on a regular basis in the RBVRR TS Police Academy for all ranks and with special emphasis to Direct Recruit DySPs, promoted DySPs and they would subsequently investigate the PoA cases. Refresher courses were conducted to update the IOs on amendments of PoA Act. During the year 2020, 1922 awareness programmes were conducted and 4082 police officials and 6939 other officials were sensitized.

5.22.9 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. During the year 2020, no persons provided Travelling and maintenance expenses.

5.22.10 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

The State Government provides relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities in accordance with Rule 12 (4) of the PoA Rules. During the year 2020, 2883 victims of atrocities were provided relief.

5.22.11 LEGAL AID

The District Collector is the competent authority in the District to grant legal aid. During the year 2020, 39 persons provided legal aid.

5.23 TRIPURA

5.23.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been re-constituted on 02.12.2020, under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrates.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees in all the Sub Divisions in the Districts have been constituted. During the year 2020, no meeting was held.

5.23.2 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7(2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in nocase, investigation and filing of the charge sheeted was done within sixty days and in 1 case investigation and filing of the charge sheeted was done later than sixty days.

5.23.3 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The Cell is functioning in the Police Headquarters of the State.

5.23.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no specific atrocity prone area in the State.

5.23.5 SPECIAL COURTS

The State Government with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the Guwahati High Court has specified the District & Session Judge, West Tripura District, Agartala, Gomati, District, Udaipur, South Tripura District, Belonia, Unakoti, District Kailashahar, North Tripura District, Dharmanagar and Additional District Session Judges, Khowai, Sonamura, and Kamalpur under Unakoti District as a Special Court for the trial of offences under the PoA Act.

5.23.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Eight Special Public Prosecutors were specified to conduct concerned cases in the designated Special Courts.

5.23.7 PUBLICY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

During the year 2020, 16 awareness programmes were conducted and 7 police officers and 20 other officers were sensitized.

5.23.8 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

In accordance with PoA Rules, 1995 as amended, relief was provided to victims of atrocities. During the year 2020, no atrocity victims were provided relief.

5.23.9 LEGAL AID

In the State of Tripura, legal aid to Scheduled Castes is provided under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. During the year 2020, no persons provided legal aid.

5.24. UTTAR PRADESH

5.24.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in every District under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate, to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2020, 109 meetings were held in 75 districts.

5.24.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Special Investigation Cell has been functioning at the State level. This Cell comprises of an 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. A Special Investigation Cell has also been set up in all Districts. 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 23% of Thanas have Sub-Inspectors/Inspectors from among SC/ST. The Deputy Superintendent of Police is the investigating officer.

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

5.24.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

NODAL OFFICER

The Special Secretary, Social Welfare Department has been nominated as the Nodal Officer for coordinating functioning of the District Magistrates, Superintendents of Police and other officers authorized for implementation of provisions of the PoA Act.

5.24.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

No atrocity prone areas have been identified in the State.

5.24.5 SPECIAL COURT AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURT

65 Exclusive Special Courts in the Districts of Aligarh, Ambedkar Nagar, Auraiya, Azamgarh, Ballia, Chitrakoot, Firozabad, Hathras, Jaunpur, Kaushambi, Kushinagar(Padrauna), Kashiram Nagar(Kasganj), Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Mathura, Mau, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Pratapgarh, Prayagraj, Rae Bareli, Sant Kabir Nagar, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Sonbhadra, 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, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Hardoi, Shravasti, Bagpat,Bareilly and Jyotiba Phule Nagar, have been set up to conduct trial of offences under the PoA Act. Apart from this, in the remaining 9 districts, Additional District and Session Judge Courts have been designated as Special Courts, to try offences of atrocities under the PoA Act.

5.24.6 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Section 21 (iii) of the PoA Act and Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, the relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities was provided within seven day to no person and 24241 persons provided later than seven days.

5.24.7 PUBLICITY

Workshops were organized for bringing awareness about the PoA Act and the PoA Rules as amended from time to time. Police Officers/officials were also sensitized. Besides, training was also imparted to the police officials in refresher course at Moradabad Training College. The syllabus on the PoA Act as amended has also been included in the training courses for police officials of various training institutes. During the year 2020, 19915 police officers were sensitized.

5.24.8 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

Travelling and maintenance expenses to witnesses including victims of atrocities were provided as per PoA Rules, 1995. During the year 2020, no persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses.

5.24.9 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

Financial assistance was provided to the victims of offences of atrocities in accordance with the provisions of the PoA Rules. During the year 2020, 24241 persons were provided relief.

5.24.10 LEGAL AID

The concerned District authorities provide free legal aid in all Districts of the State. During the year 2020, no persons were provided such legal aid.

5.25. UTTARAKHAND

5.25.1 COMMITTES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Committees have been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the concerned District Magistrate, to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2020, 15 meetings were held in 13 districts.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees in all the Sub Divisions have been constituted. During the year 2020, 15 meetings were held in the Sub Divisions of 13 District.

5.25.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

Special Inquiry Cell has been set up in each district under the supervision of Superintendent of Police for prompt action. The cases of offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were regularly reviewed and whenever any case was reported, the same was immediately registered under the PoA Act. These cases were investigated by the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

5.25.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

NODAL OFFICER

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

5.25.4 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7(2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 81 cases, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in 34 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done in later than sixty day.

5.25.5 SPECIAL COURTS

In each of the districts, the District and Session Courts have been designated as Special Courts, for trial of cases of offences under the PoA Act.

5.25.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Special Public Prosecutors were specified to conduct the cases in designated Special Courts.

5.25.7 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

No atrocity prone areas have been identified in the State.

5.25.8 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

For awareness of the provisions of the PoA Act, workshops were organized. Police officers were also sensitized and training was given to them from time to time.

5.25.9 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 2020, 123 persons were provided relief.

5.25.10 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

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

5.25.11 LEGAL AID

The concerned District authorities provide free legal aid to members of SC/ST, in all Districts of the State. During the year 2020, no persons were provided Legal Aid.

5.26 WEST BENGAL

5.26.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee is functioning.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are functioning.

SUB-DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The Sub-Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are also functioning.

5.26.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The State Government has set up a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell at the State level under the supervision of the Director General of Police/Inspector General of Police.

5.26.3 SPECIFICATION OF APPROPRIATE SCHEME TO ENSURE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS OF VICTIMS AND WITNESSES IN ACCESSING JUSTICE

The Backward Classes Welfare Department, Government of West Bengal had circulated a copy of the amended PoA Act to all Districts for compliance and the same was also incorporated in the awareness generation /sensitization programme undertaken by the Department. In order to ensure the rights of victims and witnesses, as well as to meet the requirement for implementation of provision specified in Sub-Section 10 of Section 15A

5.26.4 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

Charge sheet was framed within sixty days in each of the case registered under the PoA Act.

5.26.5 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

Relief amount was sanctioned to all 117 victims within seven days as mentioned in the Section 21(2) (iii) of the PoA Act and Rule 12(4) and Rule 12 (4A) of the PoA Rules, 1995 as amended. All District Magistrates have been authorized for immediate withdrawal of money from the treasury.

5.26.6 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER

In accordance with Rule 9 of the PoA, Rules 1995, the Principal Secretary, Backward Classes Welfare Department has been nominated as a Nodal Officer for coordinating the functions of the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

No district in the State has been identified as an atrocity prone area. However, in accordance with the provision of Rule 10 of the PoA, Rules 1995, the Additional District Magistrates of all districts have been appointed as Special Officers.

5.26.7 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

No area in any district of the State has been identified as atrocity prone area.

5.26.8 SPECIAL COURTS

The Courts of first Additional Session Courts have been designated as Special Courts in each district except Kolkata, Alipurduar, Jhargram and Kalimpong, for trial of offences under the PoA Act. Exclusive Special Courts have not been set up in the State as no need was felt to do so.

5.26.9 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

First Additional Session Court has been designated as a Special Court in all the Districts except Kolkata, Alipurduar, Jhargram and Kalimpong for trial of cases of offences of atrocities under the PoA Act. In all districts, Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed to conduct the cases of atrocities on SCs and STs in the Special Court.

5.26.10 PUBLICITY

During the year 2020, 19 publicity and awareness programmes were conducted.

5.26.11 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

During the year 2020, 114 victims of atrocities were provided relief.

5.26.12 LEGAL AID

Legal Aid is provided to the people living below poverty line, and to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

5.27 ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION

5.27.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Lt. Governor has been constituted to review implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEES

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2020, one meetings of the Committees was held.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEES

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in Diglipur, Mayabunder, Nancowry and Car Nicobar sub-divisions except South Andaman.

5.27.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Special Cell consisting of Director General of Police, Inspector General of Police, Superintendent of Police of all districts and Director (TW) has been constituted by the Administration and is functioning to look into the cases of atrocities against members of Scheduled Tribes.

5.27.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHINSIXTY DAYS

In two case, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in none cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done in later than sixty day.

5.27.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. INVESTIGATIING OFFICER

Cases registered under the PoA Act are investigated by a Police Officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and above.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

The Additional District Magistrate, Port Blair and the Project Officer, ITDP Car Nicobar has been designated as Special Officer in respect of Andaman and Nicobar District respectively.

5.27.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

Identified District	Specific areas within the District, identified as atrocity prone.
North & Middle Andaman District	Kadamtala, Rangat, Baratang

5.27.6 SPECIAL COURTS

The Court of District and Session Judge, Andaman & Nicobar Islands has been designated as a Special Court to try offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Tribes.

5.27.7 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Special Public Prosecutor has been specified for conducting cases of offences of atrocities in the Special Court.

5.27.8 PUBILCITY AND AWARENESS

Andaman Nicobar Tribal Research Institute (ANTRI) is carrying out study/research work on various aspects of tribal life and also conducting workshops for the staff posted in PVTG areas.

5.27.9 LEGAL AID

Legal aid and other facilities were provided by the Judicial Court/A & N Administration as and when required. During the year 2020, no person was provided legal aid.

5.27.10 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

Travelling and maintenance expenses are being provided by the Judicial Court/A & N Administration as and when required. In case of atrocities against Particularly Vulnerable Tribes (PVTGs), travelling and maintenance expenses were provided by AAJVS an autonomous body under A & N Administration, constituted for the welfare and protection of PVTGs.

5.28 CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION

5.28.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

5.28.2 SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The Union Territory Administration has set up a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell under the supervision of the Director General of Police, Chandigarh.

5.28.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER AT STATE LEVEL

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

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

There is no atrocity prone area in the UT, even though, in accordance with Rule 10 of the PoA Rule, the Director, Social Welfare Department has been nominated as a Special Officer for coordinating with the District Magistrate, superintendent of Police and other Officers.

5.28.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

5.28.5 SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.28.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

The District Attorney, Chandigarh has been specified as Special Public Prosecutor for the purpose of conducting cases in the Special Court.

5.28.7 PUBILCITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

Police Department organized workshop/training programmes from time to time to sensitize the Police Officers/Police Officials about new aspects of provisions of amended PoA Act/Rules for handling efficiently and effectively in turn off tend to reduction of atrocity case in the area of Union Territory Administration.

Awareness camps were organized by the Social Welfare Department for publicity and awareness among masses about various provisions of the Act.

5.28.8 LEGAL AID

Rules for providing legal aid to Scheduled Castes have been formulated and notified in Chandigarh. Free Legal Aid is being provided by the State Legal Service Authority, Union Territory Administration, Chandigarh.

5.29 DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU

5.29.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at the Union Territory Level is functioning to review implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of District Collectors review implementation of the Act.

5.29.2 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In one case, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in none cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done in later than sixty day.

5.29.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER AT STATE LEVEL

In accordance with Rule 9 of the PoA Rules, the Secretary, Social Welfare Department has been appointed as a Nodal Officer for coordinating the functions of the District Collector and the Superintendent of Police.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

There is no atrocity prone area in the UT, even though, in accordance with Rule 10 of the PoA, Rule, a Special Officer rank of Dy. S.P./SDPO has been nominated.

5.29.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the Union Territory.

5.29.5 SPECIAL COURTS

The District and Session Court, Dadra & Nagar Haveli has been designated as a Special Court, for trial of cases under the PoA Act. The Principal District and Session Court, Daman & Diu has been designated as a Special Court, for trial of cases under the PoA Act.

5.29.6 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

The Public Prosecutor has been designated as Special Public Prosecutor, to deal with cases under the PoA Act.

5.29.7 PUBLICITY

The regular refresher Courses for Police Personnel are conducted at Police Training School, Saily with Classes on sensitization regarding under the PoA Act. During the year 2020, 10 police officials were sensitized.

5.30 NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI

5.30.1 COMMITTEE

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister is functioning.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

5.30.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

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

5.30.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In 24 cases, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in 45 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done in later than sixty days.

5.30.4 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

As per the Section 21 (2) (iii) of the PoA Act and Rule 12 (4) of the PoA Rules, as amended, 12 cases in which relief amount was paid to concerned person later than seven days.

5.30.5 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL

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

B. **SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

Although there is no atrocity prone area identified in the UT, even then eleven Additional Districts Magistrates have been appointed as Special Officers.

5.30.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the Union Territory.

5.30.7 SPECIAL COURT

Eleven Special Courts have been specified as Special Courts for trial of the offences under the PoA, Act.

5.30.8 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Eleven Special Public Prosecutors were specified to conduct concerned cases in the designated Special Courts.

5.30.9 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

For creating awareness amongst public, 13 publicity/awareness programmes were organized. During the year 2020, 2041 police officials and 37 other officers were also sensitized.

5.30.10 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

During the year 2020, 12 victims of atrocities were provided relief.

5.31 JAMMU AND KASHMIR

5.31.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL HIGH POWER VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A High Power Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted at the Union Territory Level is functioning to review 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 District Development Commissioners and District Social Welfare Officer as Member Secretary to review implementation of the Act.

5.31.2 SC & ST PROTECTION CELL

The Union Territory Administration has set up a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell under the supervision of the Director General of Police, Jammu & Kashmir.

5.31.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7(2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 1 case investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in 2 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done in later than sixty days.

5.31.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL

The Secretary, Jammu & Kashmir Advisory Board for welfare and Development of Scheduled Castes has been nominated as a Nodal Officer.

5.31.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the Union Territory.

5.31.6 SPECIAL COURT

No such Special Court and Exclusive Special Courts has been set up for trial of the offence under the PoA, Act.

5.31.7 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

2547 awareness programmes conducted by Legal Service Authority to ware/sensitizes weaker Sections of the Society as to their legal rights and provisions of free legal aid/service.

An advisory regarding the same has already been shared with Home Department for organizing training programmes to sensitize the police and other Government personnel, in regard to provision of the Act.

5.31.8 LEGAL AID

In the State of Jammu & Kashmir, free legal aid to Scheduled Castes is provided under the Legal Services Authorities. During the year 2020, 448 persons provided legal aid.

5.32 LADAKH

The Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 has been extended to the Union Territory of Ladakh only after the implementation of "The Ladakh Reorganization Act, 2019" and the various provisions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Rules 1995 were in the rolling stage. Thus, the information for the year 2020 may be treated as 'Nil'.

5.33 LAKSHAWDEEP

The entire indigenous population of the Union Territory has been classified as Scheduled Tribes and in terms of religious classification, the entire indigenous population is Muslim. There have been no offences of atrocities in the Union Territory. Thus, the information for the year 2020 may be treated as 'Nil'.

5.34 PUDUCHERRY

5.34.1 COMMITTIEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee in the Union Territory of Puducherry under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister has been constituted to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2020, one meeting of the Committee was held on 22.12.2020.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Action is being taken to constitute the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees.

5.34.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The PCR Cell is functioning under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of Police in three enclaves of the Union Territory of Puducherry, namely Karaikal, Puducherry and Yanam. Senior Superintendent of Police (Crime & Investigation) and Director General of Police, Puducherry are closely monitoring functioning of the PCR Cell. The staff members of PCR Cell are frequently visiting rural and urban areas and explaining the provisions of PoA Act to the public and to avoid any hardship to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

5.34.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In accordance with Rule 7(2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in no cases, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in 1 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done in later than sixty days.

5.34.4 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, the relief

and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities 7 person was provided within seven day and in 19 persons relief was provided later than seven days.

5.34.5 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER

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

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

The Director, Adi-Dravidar Welfare Department has been nominated as Special Officer in Puducherry Region, Sub-Collector, Karaikal and Regional Administrator, Mahe and Yaam have been appointed as Special Officers.

5.34.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in all the regions of the Union Territory of Puducherry.

5.34.7 SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.34.8 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

Special Public Prosecutor has been appointed for trial of cases under the PoA Act.

5.34.9 DIRECTORATE OF PROSECUTION

The Directorate of Prosecution functioning under the control of Law Department is guiding the Prosecution of cases registered by the PCR Cell and various Police Stations.

5.34.10 LEGAL AID

Cases under the PoA Act affecting members of Scheduled Castes are pleaded by the Special Public Prosecutors in Puducherry region and by the Assistant Public Prosecutors in Karaikal and Yanam regions.

5.34.11 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENCE EXPENSES

Travelling and daily allowance to witnesses is given by the Judicial Department, Puducherry.

5.34.12 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

During the year 2020, 26 atrocities victims were provided relief.

5.34.13 PUBLICITY AND TRAING PROGRAMMES

During the year 2020, public awareness programme was conducted the Adi-Dravidar welfare Department. However, advertisement is released in local Newspapers/magazines about the detail of all socio economic and educational schemes during important National days.

For sensitization of police personnel, contents of the PoA Act and the Rules there under are taught during their basic training and in-service courses conducted at the Police Training School, Puducherry.

5.35 OTHER STATE GOVERNMENTS

(i) The State of Nagaland has reported 'NIL' information.

(ii) Despite Several reminders, no information has been received from the State of Manipur.

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Annexure-I
(Para 3.1)

Offences of atrocities specified under Chapter-II of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, as amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015.

OFFENCES OF ATROCITIES	
Punishment for offences of atrocities	3. '*(1)* Whoever, not being a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.
	(a) puts any inedible or obnoxious substance into the mouth of a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or forces such member to drink or eat such inedible or obnoxious substance;
	(b) dumps excreta, sewage, carcasses or any other obnoxious substance in premises, or at the entrance of the premises, occupied by a member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe;
	(c) with intent to cause insult or annoyance to any member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, dumps excreta, waste matter, carcasses or any other obnoxious substance in his neighbourhood;
	(d) garlands with footwear or parades naked or semi-naked a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe;
	(e) forcibly commits on a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe any act, such as removing clothes from the person, forcible tonsuring of head, removing moustaches, painting face or body or any other similar act, which is derogatory to human dignity;
	(f) wrongfully occupies or cultivates any land, owned or in the possession of 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 such land transferred;
	(g) 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, including forest rights, over any land or premises or water or irrigation facilities or destroys the crops or takes away the produce therefrom. Explanation.—For the purposes of clause (f) and this clause, the expression "wrongfully" includes -- (A) against the person's will; (B) without the person's consent; (C) with the person's consent, where such consent has been obtained by putting the person, or any other person in whom the person is interested in fear of death or of hurt; or (D) fabricating records of such land;
	(h) makes a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to do begar or other forms of forced or bonded labour other than any compulsory service for public purposes imposed by the Government;
	(i) compels a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to dispose or carry human or animal carcasses, or to dig graves;
	(j) makes a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to do manual scavenging or employs or permits the employment of such member for such purpose;
	(k) performs, or promotes dedicating a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe

	woman to a deity, idol, object of worship, temple, or other religious institution as a devadasi or any other similar practice or permits aforementioned acts;
	(l) forces or intimidates or prevents a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe– (A) not to vote or to vote for a particular candidate or to vote in a manner other than that provided by law; (B) not to file a nomination as a candidate or to withdraw such nomination; or (C) not to propose or second the nomination of a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe as a candidate in any election;
	(m) forces or intimidates or obstructs a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, who is a member or a Chairperson or a holder of any other office of a panchayat under Part IX of the Constitution or a municipality under Part IX A of the Constitution, from performing their normal duties and functions;
	(n) after the poll, causes hurt or grievous hurt or assault or imposes or threatens to impose social or economic boycott upon a member of a Schedule Castes or a Scheduled Tribe or prevents from availing benefits of any public service which is due to him;
	(o) commits any offence under this Act against a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe for having voted or not having voted for a particular candidate or for having voted in a manner provided by law;
	(p) institutes false, malicious or vexatious suit or criminal or other legal proceedings against a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe;
	(q) 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;
	r) intentionally insults or intimidates with intent to humiliate a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe in any place within public view;
	(s) abuses any member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe by caste name in any place within public view;
	(t) destroys, damages or defiles any object generally known to be held sacred or in high esteem by members of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe. Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, the expression "object" means and includes statue, photograph and portrait;
	(u) by words either written or spoken or by signs or by visible representation or otherwise promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will against members of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe;
	(v) by words either written or spoken or by any other means disrespects any late person held in high esteem by members of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe;
	(w) (i) intentionally touches a woman belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, knowing that she belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, when such act of touching is of a sexual nature and is without the recipient's consent; (ii) uses words, acts or gestures of a sexual nature towards a woman belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, knowing that she belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe. Explanation.—For the purposes of sub-clause(i), the expression "consent" means an unequivocal voluntary agreement when the person by words,

	gestures, or any form of non-verbal communication, communicates willingness to participate in the specific act: Provided that a woman belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe who does not offer physical resistance to any act of a sexual nature is not by reason only of that fact, to be regarded as consenting to the sexual activity; Provided further that a woman's sexual history, including with the offender shall not imply consent or mitigate the offence;
	(x) corrupts or fouls the water of any spring, reservoir or any other source ordinarily used by members of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes so as to render it less fit for the purpose for which it is ordinarily used;
	(y) 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 other section have a right to use or access to;
	z) forces or causes a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to leave his house, village or other place of residence: Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall apply to any action taken in discharge of a public duty,
	za) obstructs or prevents a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe in any manner with regard to – (A) using common property resources of an area, or burial or cremation ground equally with others or using any river, stream, spring, well, tank, cistern, water-tap or other watering place, or any bathing ghat, any public conveyance, any road, or passage; (B) mounting or riding bicycles or motor cycles or wearing footwear or new clothes in public places or taking out wedding procession, or mounting a horse or any other vehicle during wedding processions; (C) entering any place of worship which is open to the public or other persons professing the same religion or taking part in, or taking out, any religious, social or cultural procession including jatras; (D) entering any educational institution, hospital, dispensary, primary health centre, shop, public restaurant, hotel or place of public entertainment; or any other public place; or using any utensils or articles meant for public use in an any place open to the public; or (E) practicing any profession or the carrying on of any occupation, trade or business or employment in any job which other members of the public, or any section thereof, have a right to use or have access to;
	(zb) causes physical harm or mental agony of a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe on the allegation of practicing witchcraft or being a witch; or
	(zc) imposes or threatens a social or economic boycott of any person or a family or a group belonging to 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 five years and with fine.
Punishment for offences of atrocities	3 (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 knowing 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; "(va) commits any offence specified in the Schedule, against a person or property, knowing 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 such punishment as specified under the Indian Penal Code for such offences and shall also be liable to 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 offence; 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.
Punishment for offences of	"4. (1) Whoever, being a public servant but not being a member of a

atrocities	Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, wilfully neglects his duties required to be performed by him under the Act and the rules made thereunder, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to one year. (2) The duties of public servant referred to in sub-section (1) shall include— (a) to read out to an informant the information given orally, and reduced to writing by the officer in charge of the police station, before taking the signature of the informant; (b) to register a complaint or a First Information Report under this Act and other relevant provisions and to register it under appropriate sections of the Act; (c) to furnish a copy of the information so recorded forthwith to the informant; (d) to record the statement of the victims or witnesses; (e) to conduct the investigation and file charge sheet in the Special Court or the Exclusive Special Court within a period of sixty days, and to explain the delay if any, in writing; (f) to correctly prepare, frame and translate any document or electronic record; (g) to perform any other duty specified in the Act or the rules made thereunder: Provided that the charges in this regard against the public servant shall be booked on the recommendation of an administrative enquiry. (3) The cognizance in respect of any dereliction of duty referred to in sub-section (2) by a public servant shall be taken by the Special Court or the Exclusive Special Court and shall give direction for penal proceedings against such public servant."

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Annexure-II (A) (Para-2)

STATEWISE CASES OF OFFENCES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING THE YEAR 2020

S. No.	State / UT	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2020	Cases Re-opened for investigation	Number of cases with police during 2020 including B.F.	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	Cases not investigated u/s 157(1) (b) of Cr. PC	Cases transferred to other State/ Agency	Final Report (viz. False, Mistake of Fact/Law, True but insufficient evidence etc during the year	Number of cases charge sheeted in courts	Cases quashed at investigation stage	Number of cases pending with police at the end of 2020
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2319	1769	0	4088	0	0	2	627	1509	1	1949
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
3.	Assam	12	17	0	26	0	0	0	1	2	0	23
4.	Bihar	4504	7367	0	11871	0	0	0	913	5413	0	5645
5.	Chhattisgarh	87	316	0	403	0	0	0	3	279	0	121
6.	Goa	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
7.	Gujarat	266	1258	0	1524	3	0	0	34	1135	35	316
8.	Haryana	156	1132	0	1288	0	0	0	468	614	0	206
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	40	0	48	0	0	0	4	38	0	6
10.	Jharkhand	365	367	0	732	0	0	0	100	174	0	459
11.	Karnataka	592	1263	0	1855	0	0	35	154	1027	1	638
12.	Kerala	781	776	24	1581	0	0	0	177	601	3	800
13.	Madhya Pradesh	416	6899	0	7315	0	0	0	48	6713	0	551
14.	Maharashtra	1003	2359	1	3363	1	0	2	260	1964	10	1146
15.	Manipur	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	505	2046	0	2551	0	0	0	117	2088	0	346
20.	Punjab	123	119	0	242	0	0	0	30	73	1	138
21.	Rajasthan	845	6895	0	7740	0	0	0	3222	3293	0	1225
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	511	1237	1	1749	0	0	0	178	954	7	612
24.	Telangana	1493	1842	2	3337	0	0	1	333	1410	3	1590
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1178	10138	0	11316	0	0	0	1455	8736	0	1125
27.	Uttarakhand	29	33	0	62	0	0	0	1	31	0	30
28.	West Bengal	131	86	0	217	0	0	0	6	104	0	107
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
31.	D & N Haveli & Daman Diu	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
32.	Delhi	65	31	0	96	0	0	0	0	24	0	72
33.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
34.	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	15494	45995	28	61517	4	0	40	8120	36178	62	17113

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

Annexure-II (B) (Para 4)

STATEWISE CASES OFOFFENCES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING THE YEAR 2020

S. No.	State / UT	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2020	Cases Re-opened for Investi-gation	Number of cases with police during 2020 including B.F.	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	Cases not investigated u/s 157(1) (b) of Cr.PC	Cases transferred to other State/ Agency	Final Report (viz. False, Mistake of Fact/Law, True but insufficient evidence etc during the year	Number of cases charge sheeted in courts	Cases quashed at investigation stage	Number of cases pending with police at the end of 2020
1.	Andhra Pradesh	435	300	0	735	0	0	0	90	221	1	423
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	6	8	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
4.	Bihar	32	94	0	126	0	0	0	3	75	0	48
5.	Chhattisgarh	91	501	0	592	0	0	0	6	460	0	126
6.	Goa	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	78	289	1	368	0	0	0	15	252	4	96
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
10.	Jharkhand	150	167	0	317	0	0	0	39	69	0	209
11.	Karnataka	124	269	0	393	0	0	12	27	234	0	120
12.	Kerala	89	119	0	208	0	0	0	21	105	0	82
13.	Madhya Pradesh	127	2399	0	2526	0	0	1	8	2361	0	156
14.	Maharashtra	309	639	0	948	0	0	0	57	598	1	292
15.	Manipur	5	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	99	605	0	704	0	0	0	22	556	0	126
20.	Punjab	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
21.	Rajasthan	249	1849	0	2098	0	0	0	820	908	0	370
22.	Sikkim	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
23.	Tamil Nadu	5	18	0	23	0	0	0	2	11	0	10
24.	Telangana	484	545	1	1010	0	0	0	111	381	0	518
25.	Tripura	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	2	13	0	15	0	0	0	1	11	0	3
28.	West Bengal	98	67	0	165	0	0	0	5	57	0	103
29.	A & N Islands	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli & Daman Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2370	7891	2	10263	0	0	13	1231	6303	6	2710

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

STATEWISE CASES OF OFFENCES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES WITH COURTS UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING THE YEAR 2020

Annexure-III (A) (Para 2.3)

S. No.	State/UT	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases received for trial during the year	Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2020	Cases abated/ Withdrawn/Compounded/plea bargaining/quashed	Number of cases in which		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2020
						Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3384	1509	4893	0	35	285	4573
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	2	0	0	0	2
3.	Assam	5	2	7	0	0	0	7
4.	Bihar	29211	5413	34624	0	12	43	34569
5.	Chhattisgarh	1125	279	1404	0	23	25	1356
6.	Goa	9	1	10	0	0	0	10
7.	Gujarat	8422	1135	9557	1	3	57	9496
8.	Haryana	1479	614	2089	0	6	42	2041
9.	Himachal Pradesh	93	38	131	0	1	1	129
10.	Jharkhand	746	174	922	0	10	15	897
11.	Karnataka	3129	1027	4156	1	14	131	4010
12.	Kerala	2811	601	3412	5	7	147	3353
13.	Madhya Pradesh	20564	6716	27280	0	538	803	25939
14.	Maharashtra	7899	1954	9853	4	37	267	9545
15.	Manipur	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	9354	2068	11482	0	5	131	11346
20.	Punjab	171	73	244	0	3	16	225
21.	Rajasthan	13309	3293	16602	2	568	587	15453
22.	Sikkim	5	0	5	0	0	0	5
23.	Tamil Nadu	3478	954	4432	10	123	354	3946
24.	Telangana	2941	1410	4351	4	10	189	4148
25.	Tripura	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	38709	8735	47445	0	1225	691	45529
27.	Uttarakhand	167	31	198	0	0	0	198
28.	West Bengal	445	104	549	0	0	2	547
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli & Daman Diu	1	1	2	0	0	0	2
32.	Delhi	102	24	126	0	0	1	125
33.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	25	0	26	0	0	0	26
	Total	147628	36178	183806	27	2613	3787	177379

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

STATEWISE CASES OF OFFENCES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES WITH COURTS UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING THE YEAR 2020.

Annexure-III (E) (Para 2.5)

S. No.	State/UT	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases received for trial during the year	Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2020	Cases abated/ Withdrawn/Compounded/plea bargaining/quashed	Number of cases in which		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2020
						Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	656	221	877	0	1	102	774
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	43	0	43	0	0	0	43
4.	Bihar	214	75	289	0	0	0	289
5.	Chhattisgarh	1536	460	1996	5	47	51	1893
6.	Goa	8	1	9	0	0	0	9
7.	Gujarat	1923	252	2175	0	1	6	2168
8.	Haryana	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
10.	Jharkhand	432	69	501	0	7	6	489
11.	Karnataka	730	234	964	0	0	47	917
12.	Kerala	472	105	577	0	7	23	547
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7872	2361	10233	0	161	269	9816
14.	Maharashtra	2358	598	2956	1	12	71	2872
15.	Manipur	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	8	0	8	0	0	0	8
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	3571	556	4127	0	0	8	4119
20.	Punjab	2	0	2	1	114	145	3951
21.	Rajasthan	3303	908	4211	0	0	0	3
22.	Sikkim	3	0	3	0	0	0	78
23.	Tamil Nadu	67	11	78	1	2	75	1191
24.	Telangana	888	381	1269	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	1	0	1046
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1046	1	1047	0	2	1	31
27.	Uttarakhand	22	11	33	0	0	1	352
28.	West Bengal	296	57	353	0	0	0	24
29.	A & N Islands	22	2	24	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
31.	D & N Haveli & Daman Diu	4	0	4	0	0	0	7
32.	Delhi	7	0	7	0	0	0	0
33.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	25488	6303	31791	8	345	800	30638

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

ANNEXURE-IV
(Para 4.1.1)

DETAILS OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED TO STATE GOVERNMENTS /UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS UNDER THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING 2020-21.

S. No.	State /UT/Others	Central assistance released (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3429.99
2.	Assam	15.00
3.	Bihar	1505.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	2159.19
5.	Goa	3.00
6.	Gujarat	3314.16
7.	Haryana	1360.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	382.75
9.	Jharkhand	28.82
10.	Karnataka	6542.75
11.	Kerala	1099.15
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8349.19
13.	Maharashtra	5813.52
14.	Odisha	3508.79
15.	Punjab	18.66
16.	Rajasthan	4770.06
17.	Tamil Nadu	3852.49
18.	Telangana	819.20
19.	Uttar Pradesh	11302.62
20.	Uttarkhand	94.82
21.	West Bengal	37.41
22.	Delhi	25.00
23.	Chandigarh	50.00
24.	Puducherry	787.55
25.	Plan Division	3.89
26.	NHAA	69.97
	Total	**59342.98**