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**ANNUAL REPORT
ON
THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE
SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION
OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 FOR
THE YEAR 1999**

(SIXTH REPORT)



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

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FOREWARD

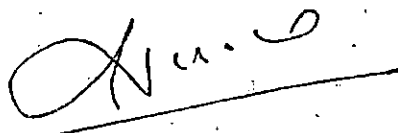
Socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes (SC) s and Scheduled Tribes (ST) s has been accorded high priority by successive Governments since independence. The Constitution of India provides special safeguards for ensuring rapid socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and achieving equality with general population. A number of plans and programmes have been implemented from time to time. As a part of pro-active State intervention, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was enacted as a special legislation by the Parliament in 1989. This legislation extends to all over the country except Jammu & Kashmir and aims at prevention of atrocities committed by persons other than SCs and STs, against the SCs and the STs. Setting up of Special Courts for speedy trial of offences, more severe punishment than provided under the Indian Penal Code for similar offence are some of the main features of this special legislation, which were deemed necessary for safeguarding interest of the SCs and STs.

2. Provisions of the Central Act are implemented through the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations concerned. With a view to ensure implementation of this Act properly, the scope of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 executed by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment was enlarged to cover this Act as well. Under this scheme, 50% of the total expenditure in case of States and 100% of the expenditure in case of Union Territories is borne by the Central Government. Assistance for strengthening of administrative and enforcement machinery, provision of legal aid, setting up of special courts as well as provision of relief and assistance for rehabilitation of persons affected by atrocities etc. are provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

3. The Annual Report on implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 for the year 1999 has been prepared based on the information received from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. While it is heartening to observe that the number of cases registered under this Act during 1999 has been less than those of the previous years, continuation of incidence of such offences in certain parts of the country has been a matter of concern. While reiterating

our commitment to the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I look forward to active support and cooperation of all the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for enforcing the provisions of the Act in letter and spirit, and particularly for ensuring prevention of any such incident in future. I also take this opportunity to seek active cooperation of all the Members of the Parliament, State Legislatures, Peoples representative of the Panchayati Raj Institutions, the Press and the Civil Society at large for ensuring rapid socio economic development of SCs and STs in the coming years.

4. With these words, I place the Report on the Implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 on the Table of the House as per provision under Sub-Section (4) of Section 21 of the said Act.



(DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIA)
MINISTER FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT

NEW DELHI

DATED: 27/9/01

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Constitutional safeguards and special enactments

The Constitution of India seeks to provide, social, economic, educational and political justice and equality of status and opportunity to all citizens. The Directive Principles of State Policy provide that "the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation". For achieving this objective, various safeguards and protective measures have been provided in the Constitution for protection of the deprived, weaker and vulnerable sections and to ensure their all round development so as to bring them into the national mainstream, at par with other sections of the society. Salient features of the safeguards provided in the Constitution for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are given at Annexure I. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 were enacted as special legislations for protection of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population.

1.2 The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (No.33 of 1989) came into force from 30.1.1990. This legislation aims at checking commission of offence by persons other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Act is based on the concept of positive discrimination and affirmative action in the field of criminal law in favour of the weaker

sections, the SCs and STs. It provides for stricter punishments for certain categories of crimes committed against SCs/STs (defined as atrocities), which are higher than the penalty laid down for similar offences under the Indian Penal Code. Comprehensive Rules have also been notified under the Act in 1995 which provides for inter alia norms for relief and rehabilitation.

1.3 - What Constitute Atrocity?

Offences of atrocities against SCs and STs have been defined under Section 3(1) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. As per the said provision, whoever not being a member of Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe:-

- (i) forces a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to drink or eat any inedible or obnoxious substance;
- (ii) acts with intent to cause injury, insult or annoyance to any member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe by dumping excreta, waste matter, carcasses or any other obnoxious substance in his premises or neighbourhood;
- (iii) forcibly removes clothes from the person of a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or parades him naked or with painted face or body or commits any similar act which is derogatory to human dignity;
- (iv) wrongfully occupies or cultivates any land owned by, or allotted to, or notified by any competent authority to be allotted to, a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or gets the land allotted to him transferred;
- (v) wrongfully dispossesses a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe from his land or premises or interferes with the enjoyment of his rights over any land, premises or water;
- (vi) compels or entices a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribes to do 'begar' or other similar forms of forced or bonded labour other than any compulsory service for public purposes imposed by Government;
- (vii) forces or intimidates a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe not to vote or to vote to a particular candidate or to vote in a manner other than that provided by law;
- (viii) institutes false, malicious or vexatious suit or criminal or other legal proceedings against a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe;
- (ix) gives any false or frivolous information to any public servant and thereby causes such public servant to use his lawful power to the

- injury or annoyance of a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe;
- (x) intentionally insults or intimidates with intent to humiliate a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe in any place within public view;
 - (xi) assaults or uses force to any woman belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe with intent to dishonour or outrage her modesty;
 - (xii) being in a position to dominate the will of a woman belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and uses that position to exploit her sexually to which she would not have otherwise agreed;
 - (xiii) corrupts or fouls the water of any spring, reservoir or any other source ordinarily used by members of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes so as to render it less fit for the purpose for which it is ordinarily used;
 - (xiv) denies a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe any customary right of passage to a place of public resort or obstructs such member so as to prevent him from using or having access to a place of public resort to which other members of public or any section thereof have a right to use or access to;
 - (xv) forces or causes a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to leave his house, village or other place of residence,

is deemed to have committed atrocity against the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes persons concerned. Such an offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to five years and with fine.

Further whoever, not being a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe gives or fabricates false evidence intending thereby to knowingly implicate any member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe in conviction, or commits mischief by fire or any explosive substance with intention to cause destruction of any building used by a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and commits offences as described in Section 3(2) of the Act, and is punishable as per provisions of the Act.

1.4 Mechanism for enforcement of the Act

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is a Central Legislation, which extends to whole of India, except the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Provisions of the Act are implemented by the State Governments and Union Territories. The Scheduled Castes and

the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 have been made as per provision under Section 23 of the Act. As per provision under Rule 8, the State Governments are required to set up Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell at the State Headquarters, for looking after implementation of the Act. Further the State Governments are required to nominate nodal officer under Rule 9. Details on provision of relief, travelling allowance, daily allowance, maintenance expenses, etc., to the persons affected by the atrocities have been laid down under Rule 11. With a view to ensure that due attention is paid to investigation of cases registered under the Act, Rule 7 provides that a Police Officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police shall investigate offences committed under the Act. With a view to expedite trial of cases registered under the act, the State Governments specify special courts for trial of offences, under Section 14 of the Act. Section 15 provides for appointment of Special Public Prosecutor for conducting the cases. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are being extended financial support for implementation of the Act, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by the Central Government.

1.5. Reports on the implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

Provision under sub-section 4 of Section 21 of the Act requires the Central Government to prepare a report on implementation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, during a calendar year and lay it in both Houses of the Parliament. In pursuance of the said provision, report for the year 1998 was placed in the Parliament during August 2001. The present report is for the year 1999 prepared as per the said provision.

1.6 Layout of the Report

The report has been arranged in 4 chapters. The 1st chapter covers Introduction, Chapter 2nd disposal of cases by police and courts, Chapters 3rd and 4th outline the measures taken by the Government of India, the State Governments and UT Administrations for effective implementation of the Act.

CHAPTER

2

REGISTRATION AND DISPOSAL OF CASES UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989.

2.1 Atrocities

Atrocities committed against SCs and STs by a person not being a member of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe as defined under Section 3(1) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, have been described in para 1.3 of Chapter-1 of the Report.

2.2 Incidence of atrocity against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Under Special Laws)

Number of cases registered against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Act has been compiled based on information received from the concerned States/UTs. Details are given in Table 2.1: -

TABLE- 2.1

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST SCs AND STs (State-wise under SCs & STs (POA) Act, 1989)

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Cases reported during the year	
		1999	1998
1.	Uttar Pradesh	6917	7095
2.	Rajasthan	6838	6858
3.	Madhya Pradesh	3990	4138
4.	Gujarat	1846	2138
5.	Orissa	1449	1332

6.	Bihar	1258	1407
7.	Karnataka	1239	1279
8.	Tamil Nadu	1011	897
9.	Maharashtra	927	1069
10.	Andhra Pradesh	721	540
11.	Kerala	NA	716
12.	Haryana	28	32
13.	Punjab	19	17
14.	Delhi	14	7
15.	Himachal Pradesh	13	15
16.	West Bengal	9	15
17.	Manipur	NA	2
18.	Pondicherry	2	1
19.	Goa	1	2
20.	A. & N. Islands	1	0
21.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1
22.	Daman & Diu	1	0
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
24.	Assam	0	0
25.	Meghalaya	0	0
26.	Mizoram	0	0
27.	Nagaland	0	0
28.	Sikkim	0	0
29.	Tripura	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0
	TOTAL	26,285	27,561

* Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 does not extend to Jammu & Kashmir State.

* Information is awaited from the State Government of Kerala and Manipur.

2.3 From the above table, it appears that total number of atrocities registered under the Act has gone down during 1999 as compared to 1998. Whereas there has been a decline in number of cases in respect of the States of Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Nevertheless, in respect of States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Delhi and Pondicherry, there has been a marginal increase in the number of cases registered. For the purpose of analysis, the States/UTs may be broadly

classified under 3 categories, (i) States free from atrocity (ii) States with mild incidence and (iii) State with high incidence.

2.4 Atrocity Free States

During 1999, no case under the Act has been reported against SCs and STs in 9 States/UTs, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Chandigarh and Lakshadweep

2.5 States with Mild Incidence of Atrocities

Less than 10 numbers of offences against SCs and STs were registered during the year 1999 in 6 States/UTs, namely, West Bengal, Pondicherry, Goa, A. & N. Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu. Prevailing conditions in these States appears to be favourable for the SCs/STs.

Eleven to hundred cases were reported in 4 States, namely, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh during 1999.

2.6 Atrocity Prone States

Number of cases registered in the 10 States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Bihar, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra & Andhra Pradesh during 1999 has been relatively high. Analysis of the number of cases registered per lakh SC and ST population (as per 1991 Census) in these States indicate the position to be particularly bad for Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. However this analysis in Table 2.2 has been made only as per cases which have been reported.

TABLE – 2.2

S. No.	State	Total Number of cases registered during 1999	Total SC/ST population as per 1991 Census (In lakhs)	Number of cases per lakh SC & ST population as per 1991 Census
1.	Rajasthan	6838	130.83	52.27
2.	Uttar Pradesh	6917	295.64	23.40

3.	Gujarat	1846	92.22	20.02
4.	Madhya Pradesh	3990	250.26	15.94
5.	Karnataka	1239	92.85	13.34
6.	Orissa	1449	121.61	11.91
7.	Tamil Nadu	1011	112.86	08.96
8.	Bihar	1258	191.89	06.56
9.	Maharashtra	927	160.76	05.77
10.	Andhra Pradesh	721	147.79	04.89

2.7 Progress in Investigation and Disposal of Cases

Progress of investigation of cases by police and disposal of cases by Courts during the year 1999 is given in Table 2.3 and Table 2.4 respectively.

TABLE - 2.3

INVESTIGATION OF CASES BY POLICE

S. No.	Item	No. of Cases	
		No.	Percentage of total
1.	Total No. of cases (including forward)	34,799	
2.	No. of cases charge sheeted in courts	19,587	56.29%
3.	No. of cases closed after investigation	8,985	25.82%
4.	No. of cases pending with the police at the end of the year	6,227	17.89%

State-wise details of disposal of cases by the Police are at Annexure -II

From the above, it appears that more than 56% of the cases were charge sheeted during the year and 25.8% cases were closed after investigation.

TABLE-2.4

Disposal of Cases by Courts

S. No.	Item	No. of Cases	
		No.	Percentage of Total
1.	Total No. of cases (including brought forward)	1,33,577	
2.	No. of cases disposed of by Courts	12,864	09.63%
(a)	No. of cases ending in conviction	1,545	12%
(b)	No. of cases ending in acquittal	11,319	87.99%
3.	No. of cases pending with Courts	1,20,713	90.37%

* Information is for all States except Kerala and Manipur, which have not sent details.

The State wise details are given at Annexure - III

From the above, it appears that less than 10% of the total cases were disposed of during the year. Out of the disposed cases, 12% ended up in conviction. While this percentage is higher than the general rate of conviction, it still continues to be an area of concern. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested for giving particular attention to disposal of the pending cases and improving the rate of conviction.

CHAPTER

3

MEASURES TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MEASURES FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

3.1 With a view to ensure rapid socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, formulation of Special Component Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) by the State Governments were pursued. Further, Special Central Assistance (SCA) provided as an additive to these plans was continued during the year 1999-2000. Details are given below. Besides special assistance was provided under Article 275 of the Constitution for the Scheduled areas.

TABLE - 3.1

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Release of		Assistance under Article 275 of the Constitution
	SCA to SCP	SCA to TSP	
1999-2000	437.00 (361)	400.00 (380)	100.00 (75.00)

(Amount in bracket indicate figure for the previous year)

3.2 The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families were assisted under the Twenty Point Programme to enable them to reach above the poverty line.

During the period of this report, the following number of families were assisted in the country:-

TABLE - 3.2

Year	No. of Scheduled Castes families assisted (Point 11 (A) of 20 Point Programme)	No of Scheduled Tribes families assisted (Point 11(B) of 20 Point Programme)
1999-2000	19,30,641	9,98,468

3.3 Assistance for Implementation of the Act

Central Assistance is provided 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 to the State Governments on 50:50 basis and 100% to Union Territory Administrations. The details during 1999-2000 are given below: -

TABLE - 3.3

Year	Central Assistance released (Rs. in crores)
1999-2000	24.94 (15.50)

(Amount in bracket indicate amount provided in the previous year)

The Central assistance was released for implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 for various measures, such as:-

- (i) provision of adequate facilities, including legal aid, to persons subjected to any disability arising out of "untouchability" "atrocities" to enable them to avail themselves of such rights;
- (ii) appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecutions for the contravention of the provisions of these Acts;

- (iii) setting up of Special Courts for the trial of offences under these Acts.
- (iv) setting up of Committees at such appropriate levels as the State Government may think fit to assist the State Governments in formulating or implementing such measures;
- (v) periodic survey on the working of the provisions of these Acts with a view to suggesting measures for better implementation of the provisions of these Acts;
- (vi) identification of the areas prone to atrocity and where persons are under any disability arising out of "untouchability" and adoption of such measures as would ensure the removal of such disability from such areas,
- (vii) provision for travelling and maintenance expenses to witnesses, including the victims of atrocities, during investigation and trial of offences committed under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 ; and
- (viii) provision for economic and social measures. Whereas the economic measures include monetary relief to atrocity victims, which is in between Rs.20, 000/- to Rs.2, 00,000/- depending upon the gravity of the incidence of atrocity, as detailed in the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995; the social aspects cover participation of civil society at large. The social measures include promoting inter-caste marriage, inter-community goodwill meets, inter-community dinning, participation of NGOs, conducting seminars on important themes of social relevance, etc.

State / UT wise details are furnished at **Annexure -IV**

3.4 Support of the civil Society

The proactive State interventions in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at times lead to friction and tension. Such tension is associated with ownership of land, right of tenants, occupations, payment of wage and other issues of similar nature. At times such incidence lead to atrocity against SCs and STs. Atrocity against SCs and STs are somewhat different from ordinary crime as it has social and economic sides as well. While efforts are being made by the Government for checking incidence of such atrocity and to punish the person responsible for committing such atrocities on SCs and STs, it is necessary that the administrative and legal machinery, media and civil society at large extend their cooperation in this regard. The proactive State interventions in favour of the SCs and STs are required to be understood and appreciated in its proper context. Positive attitude and active co-operation by the civil society at large is essential for rapid socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and achieving the "Equality for all" as envisaged under the Constitution.

CHAPTER 4

MEASURES TAKEN BY STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS

1. ANDHRA PRADESH

LEGAL AID

In each District, Legal Authorities headed by the District Judge have been constituted for the benefit of victims of atrocities. At State level A.P. Legal Cell Authority has been constituted.

SPECIAL COURTS

To enforce the Act, the Government have taken steps to setup a special machinery: (22) Special Mobile Courts have been established in all the districts except Hyderabad for dealing with offences under the PCR Act. Each Mobile Court is headed by a Judicial First Class Magistrate assisted by an Assistant Public Prosecutor and other staff. Under the POA Act, the Government has designated one Additional Sessions Court in each district (except Hyderabad) to function as special court for the trial of offences of atrocities.

SPECIAL CELLS

Government have also set a special cell under the Additional Director General of Police (CID), headed by a Inspector General of Police, PCR Cell, with

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

The Government are assisting the victims of the atrocities for their economic and social rehabilitation in many ways. Agricultural land is provided to them. Wells are dug for irrigating their lands. Milch cattle, bullock carts etc. are provided to them. The children of the victims are admitted to the Govt. Hostels and Residential Schools for their better educational advancement. The State level S.C. Finance Corporation has taken up several socio-economic schemes for their development. The Social Welfare Department is providing jobs to the victims and dependents of the victims in the Govt. Hostels and other institutions. The State S.C. Finance Corporation purchases agricultural land from the private land owners and provides to the victims of the atrocities for their benefit wherever required.

The Government has appointed three Deputy Superintendents of Police 14 Inspectors with supporting staff, headed by Inspector General of Police (C.I.D.) to register cases and commence investigation of action and file charge sheets in the concerned courts. Public Prosecutor in the district supervises the prosecution.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

The Government has appointed (12) Deputy Superintendents of Police in the atrocity prone areas viz 1. Nellore 2. Kurnool, 3. Cuddapah, 4. Medak, 5. Karimnagar, 6. Krishna, 7. Nizamabad, 8. Mahabubnagar, 9. Guntur, 10. Chittoor, 11. Visakhapatnam and 12. Hyderabad and also 14 Inspectors with supporting staff headed by Inspector General of Police (CID) to register cases and investigating into the offences and file charge sheets in the concerned courts. Public prosecutor in the district supervises the prosecution.

SURVEYS

The Government from time to time take up periodic surveys of the implementation of the Act through Voluntary Organisations and district administration. The State Intelligence Department is also taking up such surveys. The S.C. Legislature Committees have been making several suggestions for effective implementation of the Act. Non-Governmental Organisations funded by the State Government are taking up survey of implementation of the Act and supplementing Government efforts for effective implementation of the Act.

supporting staff for speedy investigation and prosecution of cases of atrocities and untouchability.

COMMITTEES

Government has also constituted District Vigilance and Monitoring Committees with District Collector as Chairperson. The other members of the Committee are the Superintendent of Police, Joint Collector (Member Secretary), Deputy Director (Social Welfare), Executive Director District SC Service Co-operative Society, Project Officer ITDP or District Tribal Welfare Officer. This Committee is responsible to see that the cases of atrocities against SCs and STs are pursued vigorously and the review report is submitted to the State Government.

RELIEF MEASURES

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have substantially enhanced compensation towards relief and rehabilitation under the POA Act, the details of which are given below:-

- a) For murder or unnatural death the rate of relief has been increased from Rs.25,000/- to upto Rs.2.00 lakhs on case by case basis besides sanction of pension, employment, free education to children etc.
- b) For permanent incapacitation, relief has been enhanced from Rs.25,000/- to Rs.1.00 lakh in case of a non-earning member of the family and Rs.2.00 lakhs in case of earning member of the family.
- c) or victim of rape or outraging the modesty of a woman, relief has been enhanced from Rs.25,000/- to Rs.50,000/-.
- d) For complete destruction of houses, pucca houses are to be provided at Government's cost.

TRAVELLING MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

Government have made provision to pay the witnesses and victims of atrocity cases towards travelling and maintenance of expenses during investigation and trial of offences.

2. ASSAM

LEGAL AID

Free legal Aid is provided to deserving Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families alongwith general people through Sub - Divisional Level Legal-aid Committees as per norms of the Assam Legal Aid Rules, 1987.

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

There has been no occasion to make such provision.

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF THE VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

There was no instance of such atrocity in the State of Assam during the year 1999 which could necessitate provision for economic and social rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities.

APPONTMENT OF OFFICERS

The Sub - Divisional Welfare Officers work as vigilance Officers also and collection information under the provision of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

SPECIAL COURTS

The Courts of District and Sessions Judge have already been designated as special courts required to be set up under the provision of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

COMMITTEES

In Assam, Legal Aid Committees have been functioning in all the districts of Assam. State level Advisory Council has also been functioning for the

welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. The State Level Advisory Council for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes headed by Minister-in-charge, SC/ST also looks after the matters for Civil Rights of these groups of people as well as the atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At the Sub-Divisional Level, there is a Sub-Divisional Welfare Board consisting of the public representatives which looks after the developmental programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

PERIODIC SURVEYS

As regards surveys, progress reports on working of the provision of the Act are collected from Sub-Division level offices, twice in a year.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is since no atrocity prone area, therefore, no area in the State has been identified as atrocity prone area.

3. BIHAR

COMMITTEES

A Committee under Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister, has been constituted at State level. Such Committees have also been set up at district and Sub-Division levels in the State.

ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY

At State Level, a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cell has been formed under the Director General CID. Inspector General (Weaker Section) is over-all incharge of this Cell.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POLICE STATIONS.

A Police Station for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been established at the State level in the CID under the Charge of Inspector General

of Police. In addition, State Government has also set up 10 Police Stations in the Districts of Nalanda, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Gaya, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Munger and Ranchi.

ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

State Government has identified 36 districts as atrocity prone areas.

SPECIAL COURTS

Court of First Class Additional Sessions Judge has been specified as Special Court under the Act. Special Courts have been notified at 13 Divisional places and also at Motihari and Bhojpur. Government have also decided to create six posts of Additional Session Judge for Nawada, Samastipur, Vaishali, Nalanda, Madhubani and Siwan Districts.

4. GOA

LEGAL AID

The Law Department has formulated a scheme viz. Free Legal Aid Advice to the economically and socially backward Classes of society. Under the scheme, a Free Legal Aid and Advice Board has been constituted. SC/ST persons are provided legal aid and advice under the scheme. No income limit has been laid down for SCs/STs. Whenever necessary, cases of SC/ST are considered by separate Sub-committee constituted by the Board.

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

Model Contingent Plan framed under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, provides Shelter, Transport, Food and Medical facilities to the victims of atrocities and also the attendant of victims of atrocities.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

Under Model Contingent Plan, provision has been made for short term/ long term relief and rehabilitation in cash/kind as well as social and economic rehabilitation.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

The complaints of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are properly registered under the relevant provision of the Act and investigated. The same are conducted by an officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police for their speedy and careful disposal.

COMMITTEES

No such Committees have been constituted.

SURVEYS

The population of Scheduled Castes in the State of Goa is only 24364, which consist 2% of the total population. Scheduled Tribes are non-existent. The occurrence of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is very rare. Hence so far conduct of periodic surveys has not been considered necessary.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS.

There is no vulnerable and untouchability prone area in the State of Goa where the member of SC/ST are likely to be subjected to atrocities.

5. GUJARAT

LEGAL AID

The budget provision for legal aid is made under 'BCK-57 Nagrik Cell'. The scheme is in implementation as prescribed under Government Resolution

No. SCW/0188/3955/B/J, dated 25.1.1989. However, the present income limit of Rs. 12,000/- p.a. requires to be raised up to Rs. 24,000/- p.a. because it is observed that only those who are financially little stronger can afford to go to Court for justice. After raising the income limit, scheme can be useful to such persons. The present rate of Rs. 3000/- for a criminal case and Rs.500/- for a civil case is not sufficient and should be enhanced upto Rs. 5000/- for a criminal cases and for Rs. 3000/- for a civil case.

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

Victims of atrocities or his/her dependents, complainants, witnesses for attending police inquiry or court shall be paid actual fare for to & fro journey by second class in express, mail and passenger trains or actual bus or taxi fare (not more than bus fare). Rs. 100/- per day per person will also be paid towards daily allowances and maintenance expenses. No separate payment is however, made for night halt.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

The State Government provides financial assistance to the victims of atrocity as per scale prescribed by the Government of India under Rule No. 12(4) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995. 2350 persons were given such assistance amounting to Rs. 181.35 lakhs in the year 1999.

In case of social boycott and migration of Scheduled Caste persons to other villages due to atrocities, a cash dole of Rs.10 per day/per person is paid for a period upto six months to each member of family whether he/she is earning or non-earning.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

At the Secretariat level, Principal Secretary, assisted by Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary of the Social Justice and Empowerment Department looks after such work while at Directorate level, the Director Scheduled Castes Welfare is looking after the work. A Special Cell called the 'Nagrik Cell' has been created in the Directorate and a Deputy Director has been appointed to look after the Cell. Three Regional Vigilance Officers are working at Baroda, Ahmedabad and Rajkot for looking after the incidents of atrocities within their jurisdiction.

The following officials have also been instructed to take adequate steps for better implementation of Atrocities Act, 1989.

1. The District Magistrate/District Superintendent of Police of respective Districts are responsible for effective security of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe persons within their jurisdiction.
2. All gazetted officials of districts have been instructed to visit S.C. localities compulsorily during their tour.
3. Three tier Social Justice Committees under the Gujarat Panchayat Act have been set up in District, Taluka and Village Panchayat levels and have been entrusted with the work of eradication of untouchability prevailing in any form.
4. The Law Officials are instructed to deal with the cases of atrocities effectively in the Court of Law, particularly the cases under Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989
5. Setting up of committees at appropriate level in formulation and implementation of the measures.

The State Government has taken comprehensive action for the effective implementation of the Prevention of Atrocity Act, 1989. Various committees at different levels i.e. at State level, District level and Taluka level have been set up under the Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989.

HIGH LEVEL COMMITTEE

A High Level Committee has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Chief Minister for effective implementation of Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989. Besides the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Finance Minister, Social Welfare Minister, some of the members of Parliament and State Legislature and Senior Government officials are also the members of the Committee.

STATE LEVEL COMMITTEE

A State level Committee is working under the Convenorship of the Principal Secretary in charge of Social Justice & Empowerment Department, for reviewing the reports of the Vigilance Officers of the three Vigilance Squads. The Committee consists of Home Secretary, Legal Secretary etc. The Committee reviews the cases of Atrocities and other aspects regarding land, trial of cases etc. connected with the cases of atrocities.

At district level, a District Vigilance Committee under the Chairpersonship of district Collector of respective district has been set up. Such Committees

consist of District Panchayat President, Chairman of District Social Justice Committee, District Development Officer, District Superintendent of Police, District Government Pleader, Public Prosecutor, MPs/MLAs and Prominent Social Workers of respective Districts. This committee is looking after the effective implementation of the Act. In the year 1999, 108 meetings of such committees were held.

TALUKA LEVEL COMMITTEE

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

CITY LEVEL COMMITTEE

Under the Chairpersonship of the Police Commissioner, City Level Committees have also been set up. Government Pleader, Municipal Commissioner and Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe members of Municipal Corporation are members of these Committees. These committees review the cases of Prevention of Atrocity Act, 1989. In the year 1999, 19 meetings of such committees were held.

PERIODICAL SURVEY

During the year no such survey was carried out.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

- (a) Mehsana
- (b) Ahmedabad
- (c) Junagadh
- (d) Sabarkantha
- (e) Kheda
- (f) Rajkot (Rural)
- (g) Amreli

- (h) Kutch
- (i) Surendranagar
- (j) Vadodara (Rural)
- (k) Bharuch

PARTICIPATION FOR NON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Non Government Organizations, Voluntary Agencies and Prominent Leader of the field are invited for active participation in the Shibirs, Seminars and Workshops.

OTHER MEASURES TAKEN

PUBLICITY OF ACT

For wide publicity of the said Act, printed booklets both in Gujarati and English were circulated among Authorities/ Non-officials and village Panchayats, Social Workers and Voluntary Organizations.

SEMINARS

At District level, Taluka level and Village level, Shibirs were organised and relevant literature was distributed in the Shibirs.

The booklets containing various schemes and PCR and POA Act, were also distributed to the panchayats.

SPECIAL COURTS

The Government of Gujarat has specified all Session Courts in all Districts to be Special Courts with effect from 30th January 1990, under Section 14 of the Act vide Social Welfare Department Notification No. GHIL/2/90/NGL/1089/1/8/H-Cell, dated 30.1.1990. Special Courts have already been started at Banaskantha (Palanpur), Kutch (Bhuj) and Ahmedabad (Rural). Rs.52.00 lakhs were provided for these Courts for the year 1998-99, and the entire amount was utilised during the year.

Further, the Government of Gujarat have already decided to setup seven more Special Courts in other districts in the State vide Government Resolution

No. SCT/1089/4287/D dated 25.6.1999 of the legal department. These places are as under: -

- i. Amreli
- ii. Vadodara
- iii. Junagarh
- iv. Panchmahals
- v. Rajkot
- vi. Surat
- vii. Surendra nagar.

6. HARYANA

LEGAL AID

Legal aid is provided to Scheduled Castes persons in cases relating to the practice of untouchability, access to temples, wells and other Public places, disputes relating to women and for ensuring reservation in services. Assistance for witnesses and for payment of court fees is also provided. During the year 1999, an amount of Rs.9,500 was given to 9 beneficiaries towards legal aid. No income limit is fixed under the scheme.

RELIEF TO VICTIMS

Rs. 20, 89, 365/- were disbursed to 78 persons in the year 1999 towards relief measures under the Act

SPECIAL COURTS

State Government has specified Court of Senior most Addl Session Judge in each district as special court under the Act. Special Public Prosecutors have also been appointed in each special court.

ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY

District Welfare Officers in each district have been made responsible for effective implementation of the provision of the Act.

COMMITTEES

For effective implementation of the Act, and monitor and progress of the cases on atrocities as District Level Consultative Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Dy. Commissioner with the Senior Superintendent of Police, members of Legislative Assembly and two other members.

INTER CASTE MARRIAGES

During the 1999, Rs.2.75 lakhs were distributed among 11 couples who contracted inter caste marriages. Under the scheme a couple is granted Rs.25, 000/- as incentive.

SURVEY AND ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

No area has been identified as atrocity prone area in Haryana State.

AWARDS TO PANCHAYATS

Rs.4.70 lakhs were disbursed to those Panchayats which have done outstanding work in the field of prevention of atrocities. The selected Panchayats made use of award money for construction of village roads and as incentives to girls for seeking admissions in schools.

7. HIMACHAL PRADESH

LEGAL AID

Legal aid including TA-DA to witnesses is provided free of cost by the Legal Aid Board of the State Government. A provision of Rs. 8 lakhs was made in the budget for this purpose. During the year, 51 Scheduled Castes and 2 Scheduled Tribes persons were benefited.

RELIEF MEASURES

During the year 1999-2000, Rs.6.55 lakhs were made available in the budget for providing relief to victims of atrocities, and for the period from January to December, 1999, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been sanctioned in 24 cases.

ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY

Officers of the rank of Addl Distt Magistrate have been designated as Special Officers and Dy.S.P. has been appointed as Investigating Officer under the Act in each district.

COMMITTEES

State Level Vigilance and Grievance Redressal Committee has been constituted under Chairpersonship of Chief Minister of the State. District Level Committees have been functioning under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate. -

SURVEY

Special Cell in the Police headquarters supervises the progress of registration of cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. No specific area has been identified as atrocity prone area in Himachal Pradesh as number of cases are very few.

8. KARNATAKA

LEGAL AID

The Karnataka legal Aid Services Authority has stated that 230 persons of Scheduled Castes and 81 persons of Scheduled Tribes have been rendered legal assistance during 1999 - 2000. The expenses of legal assistance are being met out of the general funds provided to the legal aid service Authority. However no income limit is prescribed for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes persons seeking legal assistance.

TRAVELLING & MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

The Registrar of Karnataka High Court vide letter dated 17.7.2000 has mentioned that an amount of Rs. 20.18 lakhs was incurred for implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, for the year 1999 -2000 under the head of Account 2014 - Administration of Justice - 105 Civil and Session Courts. Special Courts for trial of offence and atrocities on SC/ST.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

An amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs was provided in the budget during the year 1999-2000 for payment of compensation and to take up rehabilitation measures to the victims of atrocities and that an amount of Rs. 175.78 lakhs was utilized for payment of compensation and to take up rehabilitation measures to the victims of atrocities including purchase a land, construction of Houses and to provide other amenities like drinking water, approach roads and electrification.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Karnataka Government has appointed 4 special prosecutors in special courts established for trial of cases under the Prevention of Atrocities Act at Gulbarga, Raichur, Bijapur and Kolar. The Director of Prosecution strictly supervises the prosecution and periodical reports are being called regarding progress and effective conduct of such cases.

The Officers of Civil Rights Enforcement Directorate periodically visit Scheduled Castes Colonies, particularly, sensitive places, collect information and inform the local police to take necessary action whenever and wherever situation so demands. Senior officers of the CRE Directorate visit the places of occurrence to ensure proper protection to SC/ST and monitor the investigation and prosecution, as also payment of relief.

COMMITTEES

The Government has set up a High Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister for Home with following members-

- (a) Principal Secretary, Home & Transport Department.
- (b) Principal Secretary, Social Welfare Department.
- (c) Secretary, Law & Parliamentary Affairs.
- (d) Secretary, Home & Transport Department.
- (e) Director of Prosecutions & Government Litigations.
- (f) Addl. Director General of Police, DCRE, Bangalore.
- (g) State Public Prosecutor, High Court of Karnataka and
- (h) Inspector General of Police, DCRE Convenor & Member Secretary.

The Committee reviews the progress of atrocity cases under investigation and those pending trial in the Special Courts. On the recommendation of the Committee, suitable instructions are issued to the prosecuting and the investigating agencies for effective implementation of the provisions of the 'Atrocity Act.'

The State Government has also constituted District/ Sub-Division/Taluk Level SC/ST Welfare Committees consisting of important functionaries of Government, elected representatives and social workers belonging to the weaker sections. They meet regularly and review the welfare measures undertaken for the benefit of SCs and STs.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

Following areas are atrocity prone in the State:

DHARWAD DISTRICT :	Sartur, Honnapur, Keligeri, Byadagi, Battikoppa, Varada, Warangalla.
BIJAPUR DISTRICT :	Baradala.
GULBARGA DISTRICT :	Alagi, Seethanur, Ganjelkhed, Bhusnoor, Surapur, Chincholi, Vothana, Hippigere, Petannapur, Hagaragundagi, Rayakode, Mimerigi, Afzalpur.
RAICHUR DISTRICT:	Idapanur, Gudihalla, Jogapur, Karatagi, Manvi, Gangavathi, Turvihala, Khanapur.
BIDAR DISTRICT :	Torekalla, Bhalki, Dhakulli, Kushnur, Horahatti.
CHITRADURGA DISTRICT:	Gudihalli, Babbutiriyar, Somaguddakyamadu, Chitranayakanahalli, obeneahatti, Anaji.
SHIMOGA DISTRICT:	B.R. Project, Malavalli, Tyagadakatta, Kargal, Honnali, Belagutti.
BELLARY DISTRICT:	Deshnur, Telagi.
BANGALORE DISTRICT:	Kumbalagad, Channasandra, Puttanagar, Srinivasapur, Kadathippur, Harohalli, Kadugodi, Beechinahalli.

KOLAR DISTRICT:	Harati village, Hanagatti village.
TUMKUR DISTRICT:	Doddaballa villages.
MYSORE DISTRICT:	Kushalanagar, K.Gudu, G.Marelli, Devanur, Chitenahalli, Hannur, Kilagere, Badanavalu, Kelasur.
MANDYA DISTRICT:	Shivahalli, Malligere, Sandahalli, Hulikere, Koppalu, K. Shettyhalli.
HASSAN DISTRICT:	Gandasi village, Chigahalli, Bandashettalli.
BELGAUM DISTRICT:	Anagola village, Bendigere, Balladabagewadi, Mapanadinne, Patagundi, Anjivali.

PARTICEPATION OF NGOS

Government has issued circular No.SWL/162/SSC/92 dated 18.5.93 to all the Commissioners and Police authorities to seek co-operation of voluntary organisations in establishing peace in sensitive areas.

PERIODIC SURVEYS

All the regional Superintendents of Police of the DCRE conduct survey periodically and identify untouchability and atrocity prone areas in their territorial jurisdiction. The following measures have been suggested for identifying such area.

- (a) Villages where clashes and atrocities have taken place in the past and are likely to surface again.
- (b) Villages where there is dispute between the SC/ST and caste Hindus with regard to the installation of a statues or construction of community hall on particular place of land.
- (c) Villages, which are sensitive due to the annual rituals being performed only by SC/ST e.g. buffalo sacrifice during annual jatra, beating of drums during festival etc.
- (d) Villages where clashes, are likely to take place due to the refusal by SC/ST to do cooli works.
- (e) Villages where bonded labour system is still in practice.
- (f) Villages where disputes exist between a member of SC/ST and a caste Hindu.
- (g) Villages where there is preaching and practicing of untouchability in any form.

9. KERALA

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A Special Cell is functioning in the Police Head Quarters of the State under the Supervision of Inspector General of Police(PCR). Three Special Mobile Squads are functioning in the Districts of Palakkad, Kasaragode and Wayanad. Each squad consists of 1 Dy.SP, 1 Circle Inspector, 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables, 2 Police Constables and 1 Driver. The Squad at Kasaragode has jurisdiction for Kannur District also. These squads are working directly under the control of District Superintendent of Police concerned. As per the State Police Headquarters Circular No.44/94 dated 29.9.94, the Director General of Police has ordered that all cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 will also be investigated by the Special Mobile Squad.

The Special Cell at State Police Headquarters keeps a watch over the handling of matters relating to cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and other atrocities against members of SCs/STs. The Special Cell also monitors crime cases registered in the State and petitions presented by the members of SCs/STs. In some cases when it is found necessary, enquiries are conducted by the Superintendent of Police (Special Cell). Information on the commission of offences under these Acts is being collected from all Superintendents of Police and Commissioner of Police and action is pursued on the basis of such intelligence. Strict directions have been given to all District Superintendents of Police and Commissioner of Police to arrest the accused within 24 hours of the commission of the crimes and to oppose their bail. Strict instructions have been given to Public Prosecutors also to oppose bail. All offences under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 are treated as grave crimes and investigated by the Dy. Supdts of Police /Asst. Supdts of Police.

Police Officers are conducting mass contact programme and receiving the petitions by visiting SC/ST colonies. A District Women Cell is functioning under the Chairpersonship of District Superintendent of Police/Commissioner and lady M.Ps/MLAs and Lady Social Workers as members give special care and priority to petitions of woman SC/ST petitioners.

COMMITTEES

Government has constituted Advisory Committees at the State and District Levels for dealing with matters relating to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All SC/ST MPs, MLAs, District Officers and Non-Officials nominated by the State Government are members of the Committee. The Committee is intended for Monitoring the effective implementation of the various schemes and measures undertaken for the effective implementation of the Rules and orders intended to safeguard the interests of SCs/STs. The Government of Kerala have also constituted District Level Committee in each district under the Chairpersonship of District Collectors for review of the working of the Act. Committees also monitor and assess the implementation of the provision of the PCR Act and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and other measures intended for the welfare of the members of the SCs/STs

SPECIAL COURTS

The District courts of Kerala have been specified as Special Courts to try the offences under the said Act and the Public Prosecutors of all Districts have been nominated as Special Prosecutors for conducting the cases in the District Courts.

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

District level Committee constituted in each District under the Chairpersonship of the District Collector concerned, sanctions travelling and maintenance expenses and relief to the witnesses as well as to the victims of atrocities.

PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES

The Public Relations Deptt. and the Director of SC/ST Welfare Deptt. are giving adequate and wide publicity to the various measures adopted for the welfare of SCs/STs. Community feasts, Seminars etc. are also conducted by the District Welfare Officers. The Malayalam translation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 has been provided to all Police Stations and Circle Officers to enable them to acquaint themselves to the legal provisions and their responsibilities.

10. MADHYA PRADESH

LEGAL AID

State Govt. has notified a panel of Senior Advocates and Public Prosecutors for all the districts in the State. During the year 1999-2000, Rs.20 lakhs were made available to District and Sessions Court for this purpose.

SPECIAL COURTS

State Govt. has set up 35 Special Courts under the Act at Dhar, Shajapur, Morena, Shahdol, Damoh, Raisen, Mandla, Raipur, Bastar, Bilaspur, Sehore, Surguja, Bhind, Tikamgarh, Durg, Mandaleshwar, Dewas, Mandsaur, Indore, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Vidisha, Rajnandgaon, Panna, Chhatarpur, Ujjain, Guna, Satna, Rewa, Narsingpur, Sagar, Gwalior, Rajgarh, Bhopal and Jhabua. A provision of Rs. 232.00 lakhs was made in the budget of during 1999-2000.

State Govt. has also placed funds at the disposal of District Collectors and District Sessions Judges for meeting the requirements towards travelling and maintenance expenses of victims, and their dependents as well as witnesses for attending the Courts.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

State Government has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 234.83 lakhs during 1999 towards providing relief to victims and/or their dependents.

SOCIAL REHABILITATION

Subsistence allowance @ Rs.1,000 p.m. upto six months is given to a dependent person of victims. Efforts are made to arrange for employment, drinking water, agricultural land, education of children and supply of appliances to the disabled. During the year 1999, an amount of Rs.6.18 lakhs was utilised for the purpose.

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

As per provision under Rule 11 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, the State Government

has provided travelling and maintenance allowances to the witnesses and victims of cases of atrocities during the investigation before the inquiry officer and before the court of law. The actual amount payable is from the residence or place of stay to investigation officer and the cost by rail or bus alongwith dearness allowance. For this purpose during the year 1999, an amount of Rs. 12,89,000/- alongwith dearness allowance had been incurred.

ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY

Dy. Superintendents of Police in 46 districts, have been specified as Investigation Officers under Rule 7 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (POA) Rules 1995. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cells under the Charge of Additional Director General of Police have been formed in 46 districts of the State. State Government has also notified Commissioner, Scheduled Castes Development as Nodal Officer under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 who has submitted his reports to the Government on 14.5.98, 25.9.98 and 30.12.98. At district level, an officer of the rank of Addl. District Magistrate has been declared as Special Officer under the Act.

COMMITTEES

Monitoring and Evaluation Committee at State level under Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister held its meeting on 23.4.1997. Committee at district level have also been formed.

SURVEY AND IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The following areas have been identified as atrocity prone :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of District</u>	<u>No. of villages/area identified as atrocity prone</u>
1.	Indore	28
2.	Tikamgarh	2
3.	Chhatarpur	7
4.	Raigarh	5
5.	Surguja	17
6.	Khandwa	19
7.	Ujjain	17
8.	Dewas	5

9.	Ratlam	2
10.	Durg	13
11.	Guna	6
12.	Morena	16
13.	Shahdol	9
14.	Raipur	1
15.	Bastar	2
16.	Rajnandgaon	9
17.	Gwalior	2
18.	Shivpuri	3
19.	Satna	3
20.	Mandsaur	3
21.	Shajapur	5
22.	Balaghat	2
23.	Seoni	2
24.	Dhar	7
25.	Jhabua	1
26.	Khargane	1
27.	Narsinghpur	5
28.	Mandla	4
29.	Sagar	8
30.	Damoh	6
31.	Panna	2
32.	Datia	2
33.	Bhopal	18
34.	Sehore	3
35.	Betul	2
36.	Rajgarh	5
37.	Hoshangabad	6
38.	Raisen	3
39.	Vidisha	5
40.	Chhindwara	6
41.	Jabalpur	21
42.	Rewa	29

Total

313

COMMUNAL HARMONY

State Government has utilised Rs.14,54,500/- towards Awareness camps and Rs.1.25 lakhs for holding debate and essay competitions, on the theme of

removal of untouchability and prevention of atrocities. Rs.7.67 lakhs were utilised towards publicity and media coverage.

AWARDS

Government of Madhya Pradesh has notified awards to the Police personnel for outstanding work in regard to removal of untouchability and Prevention of Atrocities.

11. MAHARASHTRA

LEGAL AID

Legal Aid Committees existing at every district and taluka places to help the persons from the categories of economically weaker section of the society for providing free legal aid. Those having annual income below Rs.6000/- are entitled to get the benefit of the said scheme. There are, however, no separate Legal Aid Centres for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons. They can get the benefit of the Free Legal Aid from these Centres.

RELIEF MEASURES

The State has made provisions to provide maintenance charges and travelling allowance to the victims, who are called to the office of Police, District Magistrate and Collectorate regarding the atrocity cases.

The provisions have also been made to give Monetary Relief to the victims of atrocities.

The rate of financial relief varies from Rs.25000/- to Rs.2,00,000/- according to the seriousness of the atrocities. During the year 1999 - 2000, total monetary help amounting to Rs.199.57 lakhs was given to the victims of atrocities under the Act.

In addition, if the houses are damaged during the period of atrocities, these are fully rebuilt at the Government cost and also compensation at par with market rate is paid to the victims for the loss of their cattle, food grains,

damage to irrigation wells, drinking water wells, electricity motor etc. The education of children of victims is also arranged by the Government.

In cases of rape, girls or women are made self-reliant by providing them suitable jobs if possible.

ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY

Cases are registered by the Police Department and kept for redressal with the Police Prosecutors working in the Offices of District Superintendent of Police.

COMMITTEES

Vigilance Committees in connection with atrocities have been set up at the State level under Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra State. Divisional Level Committees under the Chairpersonship of Divisional (Revenue) Commissioner and District Level Committee under the District Magistrate have been set up to review the working of the Act. The original concept in creation of these committees at the district level was to eradicate untouchability existing in the society and to safeguard the interests of Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes persons. In these Vigilance Committees, various subjects are discussed at length with the non-official and official members with curative measures. These Committees have become a forum for the discussion regarding the cases of atrocities existing in the State, Division and District. The District Committee meets every month at a suitable date and more than once even in a month, if it feels necessary. The State Level Committee has also been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Chief Minister of the State. The Members of the Committee are departmental Secretaries and Police Authorities. Various topics regarding the implementation of these Acts are discussed for removing the bottlenecks. Committee issues directives to the various departments for smooth implementation of these Acts and reviews the State level, Division level and district level cases of Atrocities.

PERIODIC SURVEYS

Surveys of the untouchability prone areas and sensitive villages are taken up by the Extension Officers of Zilla Parishads and the Social Welfare Inspectors appointed in the office of the District Social Welfare Officers concerned. After making the necessary surveys, the reports are kept before the District Vigilance Committee for their perusal and declaration of sensitive,

non-sensitive, partially sensitive villages.. Various types of measures are finalised by this Committee to prevent the anticipated atrocities and to minimize the tensions Officers from Home Department are also vigilant and keep constant watch in these sensitive areas. Programmes are chalked out to bring a change in the mind-set, through entertainment in sensitive rural areas, Samata Fortnight is celebrated every year during the period of 14th April to 2nd September and State level Samatha Parishad, District level Samatha Yuwa Manch and District Yuwa Manch are also arranged towards eradication of the untouchability and creation of fraternity and equality.

The State level, Division levels and District level, Yuwa Samatha Parishad and Manch's – were arranged during the year at following places.

- (a) The State level Samatha Yuwa Parishad was arranged at Kolhapur under the Chairpersonship of Minister of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State Mumbai.
- (b) The Divisional level Yuwa Samata Parishad was arranged in five Divisions, i.e. at Nashik Mumbai, Aurangabad, Amarawati and Nagpur to give a message of equality in the society with full discussion by youth on the social problems and provisions of PCR Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
- (c) The Yuwa Samata Manch was also arranged in each district with the help of youth in each district.

ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The following table indicates the details of districts as per the sensitivity of areas thereunder: -

S.No.	Name of District	No. of Villages	
		Partially	Less High
1.	Mumbai Region		
1.	Mumbai	-	-
2.	Sindhudurg	3	-
3.	Thane	-	-
4.	Raigad	-	-
5.	Ratnagiri	-	-

2. Nasik Region

1.	Nasik	42	-	-
2.	Dhule	-	-	-
3.	Jalgaon	15	9	6
4.	Ahmed Nagar	11	3	4

3. Pune Region

1.	Pune	-	-	-
2.	Sangli	17	-	-
3.	Satara	-	-	-
4.	Kolhapur	13	10	-
5.	Solapur	-	-	-

4. Amaravati Region

1.	Amaravati	-	-	-
2.	Yeatmal	-	-	-
3.	Baldana	-	6	-
4.	Akola	-	-	-

5. Nagpur Region

1.	Nagpur	12	-	3
2.	Wardha	-	-	-
3.	Bhandara	-	-	-
4.	Chandra pur	61	8	-
5.	Godchirol	-	-	-

6. Aurangabad Region

1.	Aurangabad	27	-	-
2.	Beed	-	-	-
3.	Parbhani	-	23	-
4.	Nanded	-	-	-
5.	Osmanabad	-	-	-
6.	Jalna	6	-	2
7.	Latur	10	-	-

PARTICIPATION OF NGOS

Non Government Institutions and Organisations working in the field of removal of untouchability are invited by the Government to minimize the untouchability and for creating brotherhood and equality in the Society. Propaganda regarding the eradication of untouchability and creation of Social harmony was entrusted to Non-Govt. Organisations and funds were provided to them by Government. The programmes chalked out by these NGOs were discussions, arranging the programmes of Kirtan and Kalapathak, propaganda of Inter-Caste marriages, film show etc. During the year, 414 Kalapathak and 4898 Kirtan programmes were arranged in the State of Maharashtra.

MAJOR ATROCITIES CASES

The following major cases under atrocities took place during the year.

1. AT AKOLEKATI TALUKA - UTTAR SOLAPUR, DISTRICT SOLAPUR

The Boudh Dalit Basti at Akolekati, Taluka Uttar Solapur, District Solapur was set on fire by non SC/ST, people and 40 houses were burnt out and one person was killed besides 12 persons being injured and 160 persons affected in this case. The Department provided Rs. 55.00 lakhs to build up new houses and monetary relief. The destroyed/burnt basti were rebuilt and 160 victims were rehabilitated with the help of local administration.

2. AT AMBIVALI TALUKA KALYAN, DISTRICT THANE

At the village Khari Ambivali, one SC person was killed by non-SC/ST persons on the occasion of cricket playing, and one was injured. The Department provided Rs. 1.50 lakhs to the victim's relation and rehabilitated him with the help of local administration.

3. AT SHIRVAL TALUKA AKKALKOAT, DISTRICT SOLAPUR

At the village Shirval, Taluka Akkalkoat, District Solapur atrocity took place at the time of Ganpati Festival Programme. One SC person was killed and 5 SC persons were injured, 2 Zopapatti and 4 houses were set on fire. The Department provided relief amount to the victims of atrocities and constructed new houses with the help of local authorities and rehabilitated them.

12 ORISSA

LEGAL AID

Legal Aid is paid to the Scheduled Caste persons under the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1981 administered by the Law Deptt. Besides, the SC/ST litigants are also given Legal Aid under a separate scheme in operation by the ST & SC Development Department. The Legal Aid is paid to fight out cases for establishing rights, titles and possession of the land and also for the cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 under the scheme. A sum of Rs .23,902/- was allotted to 5 SC persons during the year 1999-2000, under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

TRAVELLING & MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

The travelling and maintenance expenses to witnesses including the victims of atrocities are covered within the provisions for Legal Aid alongwith the pleaders fees, court fees, processing fees etc.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

Monetary relief is provided to the victims of atrocities belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per the scale of relief approved by State Govt. The information pertaining to amount of monetary relief paid and number of atrocity victims of atrocities assisted during the last 3 years, is given below: -

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Victims</u>		<u>Amount in Rs.</u>	
	SC	ST	<u>of monetary relief paid</u>	
			SC	ST
1997 - 1998	4	2	56,000	30,000
1998 - 1999	45	55	2,16,000	1,79,000
1999 - 2000	10	60	1,30,000	2,09,900

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

The PCR Cells at each district level are functioning under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of Police concerned. Similarly, the State PCR Cell at State Police Headquarters is functioning under the direct supervision of the Director-cum-I.G. of Police. The Human Right Wing of Protection Cell monitors all cases of atrocities against SCs/STs and women. Besides, the PCR Section in SCs and STs Development Department, Home Department of the State Government monitor the cases of atrocities committed on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes both under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

COMMITTEES

The State Govt. have also set up Committees at various levels to address the problems of atrocities against the SCs & STs. At the State Level S.C. Welfare Advisory Board has been constituted under Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister, with some Scheduled Caste MLAs and non-official members, in which implementation of various developmental schemes for SCs and STs are reviewed besides suggesting measures on prevention of atrocities. One meeting was held during the reporting year where various aspects of this Act were discussed.

Besides, there is a State Level Atrocity Enquiry Committee consisting of non-official members belonging to SCs and STs and Officials to enquire into the cases of atrocities and suggest measures for their eradication.

PERIODIC SURVEYS

The periodic survey on the working of the provisions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 indicates that the existing provisions are effective in restricting occurrence of incidence of atrocities on SCs and STs. The S.Ps. of the Districts have been instructed to conduct surveys and submit reports.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS.

With the enforcement of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 by the District Police and by the Officers of

Human Rights Protection Cell, the weaker sections of the society are getting first hand administrative justice at the hands of Police. The age old evil practice of untouchability and consequential atrocities on them have been reduced remarkably.

PARTICIPATION OF NGOS FOR CREATING HARMONY.

Leading non-official organisations are given Grant-in-aid to supplement their efforts in doing useful works for creating awareness against the evil practice of untouchability and bringing social harmony through posters, hand bills, group discussions, staging of drama at different important public places and helping the scheduled castes persons entry into the public places like hotels, temples and drinking water sources etc. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs was sanctioned for payment of grant-in-aid to 10 NGOs during the year 1999 – 2000.

13. PUNJAB

LEGAL AID

Legal aid is provided free to the victims of atrocities under Rule 12 of the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987. Free Legal Aid is also provided to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes irrespective of their income. The witnesses are paid travelling allowances to attend trial of cases in the court under above Act. Legal Service Committees have already been set up at State, District and Sub-Divisional level for the implementation of Legal Aid Scheme.

APPONTMENT OF OFFICERS

No Officer has been appointed separately for supervision over prosecution for contravention of the provision of the said Act.

REVIEW MEETINGS

In order to know the extent of atrocities on Scheduled Castes, District Magistrates/Senior Superintendents of Police have been requested to have monthly review and send their reports.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

In the State of Punjab no such area has been identified where the members of the Scheduled Castes are likely to be subjected to atrocities. Nevertheless, in remote, Kandi and border areas a few cases of atrocities have come to the notice of the Government.

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENT

A Special SC/ST Cell headed by Supdt. of Police is functioning in Police Deptt at State Hqrs., Chandigarh under the supervision of ADGP(Crime) Punjab. A District level SC/ST Cell is also functioning under the supervisions of Distt. SSP.

All the Senior Superintendents of Police have been directed by the Home Department to take prompt action, as soon as any incident of atrocities comes to their notice. Suitable instructions have also been issued by the Social Welfare Department to all the District Welfare Officers to over-come commission of any atrocities on Scheduled Castes.

14. RAJASTHAN

LEGAL AID

Legal Aid is given to the SCs and STs irrespective of any limit through Legal Aid Committees set up at State District and Sub-Divisional levels. Legal Aid Board is headed by State Chief Minister.

COMMITTEES

A State level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister has been constituted which monitors the implementation of the Act. Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at district level have also been formed under the charge of District Magistrates.

ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY

A Civil Rights Cell has been formed in the Police Headquarters to review the working of various provisions under the Act.

SURVEYS AND ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

No specific area has been identified as atrocity prone in Rajasthan.

SPECIAL COURTS

Exclusive Special Courts under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 have been set up at divisional headquarters namely Jaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Jodhpur, Udaipur, and Bikaner, besides those at district levels such as Pali, Medta, Alwar, Pratapgarh(Chittorgarh), Dausa, Sriganganagar, Jhalawad, Sawai Madhopur, Baran, Tonk and Bhilwara. In the remaining districts, Courts of District Session Judge has been specified as Special Courts to try offences under the POA Act. Special Public Prosecutors have also been appointed for this purpose.

15. SIKKIM

LEGAL AID

In Sikkim though no incidence of atrocity was registered in the year 1999 yet the Government and Police authorities are always alert and adequate steps are taken for maintaining peace and communal harmony in rural and urban areas to check any such incidence.

COMMITTEES

There is no need for setting up of Committees at appropriate level in formulation and implementation of the measures.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS AND PERIODIC SURVEYS

No such areas since exist in the State, there is, thus, no need for periodic surveys.

PARTICIPATION OF NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS

The NGOS are aware and vigilant with the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of atrocities) Act, 1989 and the efforts are being made to involve more NGOS in near future.

16. TAMIL NADU

LEGAL AID

The Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority is providing Legal Aid. The Legal Aid Programmes include apart from legal assistance to prosecute or defend cases before Civil and Criminal Courts and Tribunals, a variety of other programmes like relief, counseling, mediation, Centres for women, assistance to prisoners, legal aid cum legal literacy promotion camps, Lok Adalats etc. Under these programmes, people belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are also benefited.

The total number of applications for aid received during the year 1999 was 47117 out of which 3849 applicants were Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The expenditure during the year 1998-1999 on provision of legal aid to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was Rs. 12,47,432/-.

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENCE EXPENSES

As per the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 a sum of Rs 106 lakhs was incurred for this purpose during the year under report.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

The Superintendents of Police in the Districts initiate proposals for monetary relief to the victims as per Prevention of Atrocities Rules, 1995 and send it to the concerned District Collectors for sanction.

During the survey, if the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the atrocity prone areas represent for extension and expansion of available basic amenities or request for allotment of house site pattas and construction of free houses, their grievances are redressed by the District Collectors.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

For the effective enforcement of this Act, 34 Protection of Civil Rights Mobile Squads each headed by an Inspector, 1 Sub Inspector of Police, 2 Head Constables, 2 Police Constables are functioning for registration and prosecution in all the 34 Police Districts of the State except Madras city. All the above units are provided with a Jeep and a Driver.

For collection of Statistical information with regard to cases registered under Protection of Civil Rights Act, and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and for conduct of surveys in Atrocity Prone Villages, a statistical unit consisting of one Sub-Inspector of Police and one Statistical Inspector is functioning in each police district.

In addition to Mobile Squads, 6 prosecuting wings consisting of 1 Sub-Inspector of Police, 1 Head Constable and 1 Gr. II Police Constable in each wing are functioning in the districts of Thanjavur, Trichy, Madurai City, Tirunelveli South Arcot and Chithambaram (Rural).

The Additional Director-General of Police (Social Justice) and the Inspector General of Police, Human Rights, Social Justice(CID) Chennai, monitor and implement the enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and also supervises the functioning of the Mobile Squads. The Inspector General of Police, Human Rights, Social Justice(CID), has been provided with necessary back-up staff including the post of one Economist and Sociologist (for research and analysis), 2 Superintendents, 6 Assistants, 3 Typists, 6 Office Assistants, 2 Driver Head Constables and a Car (for routine office work). Three Supervisory Squads each headed by a Deputy Supdt. of Police exist with a supporting staff of 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Head Constable, 1 Camp Junior Assistant and 1 Driver Police Constable with a jeep with Headquarters at Chennai, Trichy and Madurai respectively.

The Superintendents of Police in the districts have been instructed from time to time to adopt various measures (where Adi-Dravidars are victims) such as immediate registration of cases, arresting of accused, expeditious and appropriate investigation and trial of the cases, posting of pickets in vulnerable areas, immediate sanction and provision of relief and rehabilitation measures in

co-ordination with District Administration, formation of peace committees, initiation of stern disciplinary action against the delinquent officials etc. The sub-divisional officers and Deputy Superintendents of Police have been instructed to conduct case-by-case critical review of such cases under investigation (under trial). For investigation, they have been furnished with a checklist. Extensive personal contact has been maintained by the Inspector General of Police, Protection of Civil Rights with the District Superintendents of Police and Range Deputy Inspector General of Police apart from keeping a regular correspondence with them for individual cases and for general matters to ensure effective and efficient enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The District Collectors are also reviewing the cases of atrocities bi-monthly with Superintendents of Police, Public Prosecutors alongwith the Chief Judicial Magistrates of the District and issuing suitable instructions to ensure safety and security of the members of SCs and STs.

The implementation of various provisions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is closely monitored by the Office of Inspector General of Police, Protection of Civil Rights, Chennai.

COMMITTEES

In accordance with the provisions of clause V of sub-section 2 of Section 21 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Rules, 16 and 17 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 issued under the Act, the State Government have constituted a State Level Vigilance Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister and 24 others as the members of Committee. The meeting of the State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee is conducted periodically.

CONSTITUTION OF DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEES

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in all the Districts and meetings of the District Level Committees are held periodically i.e. once in a quarter. The reports of the District Level Committees received from the Collectors are reviewed by the Secretary, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Deptt. and suitable instructions are issued to the Collectors concerned.

REVIEW MEETINGS

The District Collectors review every month all the cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and send their reports. The review reports received from the District Collectors are discussed in detail by the Secretary, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Deptt. with IG(PCR) and necessary instructions on the follow up action to be taken are issued to the District Collectors.

PERIODIC SURVEYS

Periodic surveys in the Atrocity Prone Villages are conducted by the respective district PCR units in Tamil Nadu with the following objectives:

- a) Does discrimination in any form exist in any of those villages.
- b) Whether basic amenities have been provided in those villages
- c) Any case reported but not registered
- d) To ascertain whether ill feeling exists between Scheduled Castes and other Communities;
- e) To hear grievances like non functioning of street lights etc;
- f) To find out the extent of awareness among the public about the provisions of the PCR and Prevention of atrocities Act

The Statistical Inspectors of Protection of Civil Rights Mobile Squads conduct surveys in the Atrocity Prone Villages identified every year with the assistance of the Police staff.

Based on the suggestions and recommendations made in the survey reports, the Collectors and Superintendents of Police in the districts are addressed and copies marked to the Secretary, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare and to the Director, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare for suitable follow up action.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

A village is considered atrocity prone (a) if in a mother village or its hamlets 3 or more cases are reported within a period of 3 successive calendar years or (b) even a single grievous case like murder or rape or case which attract a punishment of 7 years of imprisonment or more is reported then the village is declared as an Atrocity Prone Village.

Atrocity Prone Villages identified are declared highly sensitive in nature, even if one case involving heinous offences, such as murder, rape, arson or grievous hurt has been reported.

Atrocity Prone Villages are kept in the active list for a period of 2 years from the last reported cases and then transferred to the dormant list for further period of 3 years. During the dormant period, if any case is reported it will be brought back to Atrocity Prone Villages list.

As per the above norms, 238 villages have been identified as Atrocity Prone and 128 villages as Dormant Atrocity Prone during the year 1999. These villages are visited frequently by the staff of PCR Units in the districts and they bring to the notice of Superintendent of Police and Collector the grievances or problems of public for taking precautionary measures to avoid any untoward incidents/clashes between the Scheduled Castes and others and can take ameliorative measures.

17 TRIPURA

No incidence of atrocities was reported during the year 1999, however, the Govt. of Tripura has taken some of the measures mentioned below:-

LEGAL AID

Provision is kept in the Budget for Legal Aid.

TRAVELING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

There is provision in the Budget.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

There is provision in the Budget.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Under Section 14 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, the State Government with concurrence of the Chief Justice of the Gauhati High Court has specified all the Courts of Sessions Judges in the State as Special Courts for the purpose of trial of offences under the said Act.

COMMITTEES

At the State level, there is a high power Scheduled Castes Welfare Advisory Committee under Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister. The Committee consists of prominent Scheduled Castes leaders. This committee sits periodically to review and evaluate implementation of Special Component Plan Schemes for Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other related matters.

PERIODIC SURVEYS

In this state there is a separate Directorate to exclusively look after the Welfare of Scheduled Castes under the Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes. As stated above there had been no situation necessitating any periodic survey.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no identified Scheduled Castes basti and separate Scheduled Caste localities in the State. The Scheduled Castes live side by side with other communities in the State. As such identification of untouchability prone area or atrocity prone area does not arise.

18. UTTAR PRADESH

LEGAL AID

Legal Aid is provided to the victims of atrocities by the District Collector

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENCE EXPENSES

No expenditure has been incurred during the year 1999 towards travelling and maintenance expenses to the victims of the atrocities and the witnesses under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 by the State Government.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

During the year 1999, Rs.1193.10 lakhs has been incurred by the State Government towards economic and social rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities.

COMMITTEES

At District level, a Committee under Chairpersonship of the District Collector has been set up in all the districts in the State. The State Level Committee functions under Chairpersonship of the Social Welfare Minister and reviews implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

SPECIAL COURTS

State Govt. has notified 20 Special Courts in the districts of Farrukabad, Unnao, Basti Banda, Etawah, Hamirpur, Gonda, Kanpur City, Badaun, Sultanpur, Barabanki, Bulandsahar, Gorakhpur, Varansi, Pilibhit, Etah, Deoriaa, Jhansi, Faizabad and Agra. Courts of District and Sessions Judges in the remaining districts except Nainital and Dehradun have been designated as special courts.

Second Additional Session Judges have been notified as special courts for POA Act in the districts of Dehradun and Nainital.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

In the State 20 Districts have been identified as sensitive districts. These districts are Lucknow, Hardoi, Sitapur, Raibareilly, Unnao, Gonda, Baraich,

Barabanki, Sultanpur, Fatehpur, Etawa, Banda, Jalon, Basti, Gorkhpur, Azamgarh, Badaua, Meerut, Varanasi and Agra.

ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY

A special Enquiry Cell has been established in Police Headquarters under the charge of Additional Director General of Police. State Govt. has also set up such cells in 20 districts, namely, Lucknow, Hardoi, Sitapur, Rae Bareilly, Unnao, Gonda, Bahraich, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Fatehgarh, Etawah, Banda, Jalon, Basti, Gorakhpur, Ajamgarh, Badaun, Meerut, Varansi and Agra for effective implementation of this Act.

REVIEW MEETINGS

For effective implementation and monitoring of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of atrocities) Act, 1989, monthly meeting were held in Division level. During the year Enthrographil & Folk Cultural Society, Lucknow was entrusted a research study on atrocities in 5 districts i.e. Badau, Gaziabad, Gonda, Gorkhapur and Hardoi. The recommendation and suggestions of the report are under consideration of the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

PARTICIPATION OF NON GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS

Efforts are being made to involve Non Government Organisations.

19. WEST BENGAL

Incidence of atrocity cases on SCs and STs is rather non-existent in the State. However, various measures undertaken by the State Govt. are as under:-

LEGAL AID

Assistance is provided to witnesses and others in related cases.

ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY

Training is envisaged for the Police personnel on the effective implementation of the Act. A monitoring cell has been set up in the State Criminal Investigation Department.

The State Govt. is sensitive to the need for through investigation and expeditious trial of the cases registered for such atrocities. With this end in view, the State Govt. have specified 17 Special Courts and 17 Special Public Prosecutors in the districts. Due to bifurcation of West Dinajpur into Uttar Dinajpur and Dakshin Dinajpur, setting up of special court is under process in the said district.

20. ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

LEGAL AID

The Andaman & Nicobar Islands Legal Advisory Board is already functioning to render legal aid to the persons subjected to atrocities.

TRAVELLING & MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

During the year 1999, there was no necessity of providing traveling & maintenance expenses to the witnesses including the victims as two cases of atrocities registered by the Police were under investigation and that an amount of Rs. 9290/- was sanctioned and placed at the disposal of Dy. Commissioner (Nicobar) to meet with expenses toward relief and rehabilitation of the victims.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

No such appointment was necessary as number of atrocities case were very few.

COMMITTEES

Existing law and order machinery is adequate for implementation the provision of the Act for the present.

PERIODIC SURVEYS

Necessary provision will be made as and when required

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone areas in the U.T.

PARTICIPATION OF NGOS

There is no necessity of involving NGOs in implementation of the provision of the Act.

21. CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION

No atrocity case has been reported during the year 1999 in U.T. Chandigarh under the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989.

LEGAL AID

Rules for providing Legal Aid to Scheduled Castes have been formulated and notified by Chandigarh Administration. However no case for legal aid came to the notice during the year.

SPECIAL COURTS

The Court of Additional Session Judge, Chandigarh has been specified as special court to try offences under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The District Attorney, Chandigarh has also been specified as Public Prosecutor for the purpose of conducting cases in the Special Court.

RELIEF TO ATROCITY AFFECTED PERSONS

No atrocity case was reported in Chandigarh in the year 1999 and as such no one was been granted any exgratia relief under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 in Chandigarh. However Chandigarh Administration has made provision of funds in the annual budget to meet the expenditure, if any such incident happens.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

No area has been identified as atrocity prone.

22. DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

LEGAL AID

In view of the fact that very few cases of atrocities against members of SC/ST in the UT have been reported, provision of special facilities have not been made for the affected persons, however, a scheme of legal aid was incorporated in the Annual Plan, 1997-98, under which financial & legal aid is provided to the victims of atrocities to fight their cases. One case of Scheduled Tribes Women seeking legal aid & advice has come up with Social Welfare Department during the year 1999-2000 for which necessary action was initiated.

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

The provision for travelling expenditure is to be met out of budget sanctioned under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

Relief will be provided if required, from the relief and rehabilitation budget of the Union Territory. There are no such cases reported during the period under report.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Five officers, namely the Collector, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, the Resident Dy. Collector, the Land Reforms Officer-I and the Land Reforms Officer-II, DNH and the Mamlatdar, DNH have been conferred powers exercisable by the Police Officers under the code of Criminal procedure, and in particular the power of arrest, investigation and prosecution before the special court.

COMMITTEES

The District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Collector has been set up in DNH to see that the cases of atrocities against SCs and STs are pursued vigorously and brought up before the Courts.

PERIODIC SURVEYS

Need of periodic survey on the working of the said Act does not arise, however instructions to all concerned officials are reiterated from time to time to remain vigilant.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There are no such areas prone to the practice of atrocities on SCs and STs in UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

23. DAMAN AND DIU

LEGAL AID

In view of very rare cases of atrocities against SC/ST in this UT, no provisions of special facilities as well as Legal Aid have been made for the affected persons.

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

In view of very rare cases of atrocities against members of SC/ST in this UT, no provision for travelling and maintenance expenses have been made for the affected persons.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

In view of very rare cases of atrocities against members of SC/ST in this UT, no provisions for rehabilitation have been made for the affected persons.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

The Collector & District Magistrate, Daman and the Mamlatdar and the Executive Magistrate, Daman have been empowered to exercise the powers of Police Officer under the Act and in particular the powers of Arrest, Investigation & Prosecution of persons before the Special Court under the said Act.

COMMITTEES

The District Level Committee has been set-up in Daman District to follow strictly the measures of banning transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals under Chairpersonship of the Collector, Daman. Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been set up for Daman and Diu District under Chairpersonship of respective Collectors to supervise investigation of cases under this Act.

PERIODIC SURVEYS

In view of very rare cases of atrocities, need of periodic survey on the working of the said Act did not arise.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There are no such areas in UT of Daman & Diu.

24. NCT OF DELHI

LEGAL AID

During the calendar year 1999, no such case was received for the said purpose under the Act.

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

No specific provision has been made by NCT of Delhi, so far. However the General Rules regarding the payment of travelling allowances to witnesses attending trial etc. in subordinate courts are being followed.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

Only one case of Shri Mahesh Prasad Kanojia was registered under this Act during the year 1999 for providing financial assistance under the scheme viz, Comprehensive Rehabilitation to SC/ST victims of Atrocities.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

The Court of Additional Sessions Judge, Tis Hazari Delhi has been specified as 'Special Court' under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

PERIODIC SURVEYS

No need has been felt for periodical survey due to less number of cases registered under the SCs & STs (POA) Act, 1989.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITIES PRONE AREAS

No such area has been identified under this Act.

INVOLVEMENT OF NGO'S

No need has been felt so far for involving NGO's due to less number of cases registered under this Act.

25. PONDICHERRY

The PCR Cell is functioning directly under the control of Supdt. of Police in the three enclaves of the Union Territory of Pondicherry, namely, Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam. This unit is registering cases under PCR Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 based on the various complaints, preferred by the people belonging to the SC/ST Community, falling under the purview of the provisions of the above Acts and disposing of such complaints according to the merits of the cases.

LEGAL AID

Regarding Legal Aid to SC/ST-members, a Free Legal Aid Cell provides assistance to SC/ST members also.

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

Travelling allowances/Daily allowance and bus fares to all the witnesses are being given by the Judicial Deptt. Pondicherry. Other facilities like relief to the victims are paid by Adi-Dravida Welfare Deptt. Medical help to the victims are provided free of cost.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

Adi-Dravidar Welfare Deptt. is looking after the economic and social rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities. Assistance is being provided to the victims of atrocities as per Rules in force.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

The Directorate of Prosecution functioning under the control of Law Department guides the prosecuting agencies of the Cell, in the investigation, and disposal and successful prosecution of the cases, registered by the Cell.

COMMITTEES

A State Level Committee for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes has been constituted with the Hon'ble Minister incharge of Scheduled Castes Welfare as Chairperson and both the MPs and all the sitting MLAs of Scheduled Castes as Members of the Committee.

The Committee performs the following functions:

- (1) Reviews the progress of the schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, evaluate their impact and suggest measures for further improvement.
- (2) Reviews the implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the SCs & STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and suggest measures for its proper enforcement.
- (3) Reviews the implementation of reservation orders in the services under the Pondicherry Administration including Government undertakings, Boards, Co-operative bodies, Municipalities, etc and suggest measures for further improvement.
- (4) Reviews the implementation of Special Component Plan and suggests measures for further improvement.
- (5) Reviews the functioning of the Revenue-Cum-Police Harijan Cell and of the High Level Cell.
- (6) Make an 'on the spot study' of situation, if need be, in case of atrocities on Scheduled Castes or in cases where harassment of Scheduled Castes has been reported.
- (7) Discuss any other matter which affects the rights and interests of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and suggest appropriate measures.

(8) A High Level Cell has also been constituted with the following
Composition

(a)	Secretary to Govt.(Welfare)	:	Chairperson
(b)	Commissioner of Labour	:	Member
(c)	Director Local Admn.	:	Member
(d)	Deputy Secretary (Revenue)	:	Member
(e)	Under Secretary (Revenue)	:	Member

(f)	Commissioner Hindu Religious Institutions	:	Member
(g)	Supdt. of Police (PCR Cell)	:	Member
(h)	Director for Welfare of Scheduled Castes	:	Member/ Secretary

PERIODIC SURVEYS

Periodic Surveys are undertaken by the aforesaid Committees on the working of the provisions of the Act.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS.

In the Union Territory of Pondicherry, there is no atrocity prone area, however preventive measures are being continued in all the villages where SC/ST people are residing.

26. OTHER STATES/UTS

Details write-up and Statistical data is awaited from the State Government of Manipur.

As no case of atrocity on Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes has been registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 during the year 1991, the information is therefore, NIL in respect of under mentioned 4 States and 1 UT:-

- 1) Arunachal Pradesh
- 2) Meghalaya
- 3) Mizoram
- 4) Nagaland
- 5) Lakshadweep

ANNEXURE-I

THE MAJOR CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS FOR THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Article 15 - Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth.

Article 15(4) - Empowers the State to make special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Article 16 - Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment, but special provision for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Article 16(4) - Empowers the State to make any provision for the reservation in appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State is not adequately represented in the services under the State.

Article 17 - "Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of "Untouchability" shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

Article 19 - Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech etc.

Article 23 - Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour relevant to instances of bonded labour among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Article 25 - Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propogation of religion-entry into temples of Hindu religious institutions of a public character.

- Article 29 –** Protection of interests of minorities-religion, race, caste, language – no bar to admission in educational institutions.
- Article 35 –** Legislation to give effect to the provisions relating to fundamental rights.
- Article 38 –** State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people.
- Article 243-D-** Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Panchayats.
- Article 244&339 –** Administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas and control of the Union over the administration of Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes.
- Article 330 –** Provides for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha.
- Article 332 –** Provides for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State Vidhan Sabhas (Legislative Assemblies).
- Article 335 –** Claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to services and posts.
- Article 338 –** National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- Article 341&342 –** List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

ANNEXURE - II**STATEMENT SHOWING CASES REGISTERED BY POLICE UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING THE YEAR 1999.**

S.NO.	State/UT	No. of cases Registered During 1999	No. of cases police during 1999 including B.F.	No. of cases closed after investigation	No. of cases chargesheeted in courts	No. of cases pending with police at the end of 1999
1.	Andhra Pradesh	721	920	247	518	155
2.	Bihar	1258	1875	167	880	828
3.	Goa	1	2	1	1	0
4.	Gujarat	1846	2118	76	1643	399
5.	Haryana	28	41	18	17	6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	13	15	6	5	4
7.	Karnataka	1239	1934	349	1020	565
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3990	4533	250	3642	641
9.	Maharashtra	927	1117	133	827	157
10.	Orissa	1449	2233	212	911	1110
11.	Punjab	19	24	4	13	7
12.	Rajasthan	6838	10559	5625	3921	1013
13.	Tamil Nadu	1011	1605	648	700	257
14.	Uttar Pradesh	6917	7735	1238	5464	1033
15.	West Bengal	9	62	0	17	45
16.	A & N Islands	1	1	0	0	1
17.	D. & N. Heveli	1	1	0	1	0
18.	Daman & Diu	1	1	0	1	0
19.	Delhi	14	20	11	5	4
20.	Pondicherry	2	3	0	1	2
Total		26,285	34,799	8,985	19,587	6,227

- Note:-
1. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (POA) Act, 1989 is not applicable in Jammu & Kashmir State.
 2. Nil data reported by 9 States/ UTs, viz Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Chandigarh and Lakshadweep
 3. Information awaited from the State Government of Kerala and Manipur. (2)

ANNEXURE -III

STATEMENT SHOWING CASES WITH COURTS UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 AND DISPOSAL DURING THE YEAR 1999

S.NO.	STATE / UT	No. of cases in Courts including B.F. in 1999	No. of cases ended in conviction	No. of cases ended in acquittal	No. of cases pending with courts at the end of 1999
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2328	5	2016	247
2.	Assam	8	0	2	6
3.	Bihar	4028	7	477	3544
4.	Goa	2	0	0	2
5.	Gujarat	12399	201	166	12032
6.	Haryana	58	2	14	42
7.	Himachal Pradesh	25	0	3	22
8.	Karnataka	4692	6	477	4209
9.	Madhya Pradesh	10555	617	2571	7367
10.	Maharashtra	8622	15	240	8367
11.	Orissa	5324	6	592	5126
12.	Punjab	22	0	1	21
13.	Rajasthan	8345	236	2359	5750
14.	Sikkim	1	0	0	1
15.	Tamil Nadu	1917	37	517	1363
16.	Uttar Pradesh	75157	353	2280	72524
17.	West Bengal	50	0	0	50
18.	A. & N. Islands	1	0	0	1
19.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6	0	0	6
20.	Delhi	31	0	3	28
21.	Daman & Diu	5	0	1	4
22.	Pondicherry	1	0	0	1
Total		1,33,577	1,545	11,319	1,20,713

- Note:-
1. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (POA) Act, 1989 is not applicable in Jammu & Kashmir State.
 2. Nil data reported by 7 States/ UTs, viz Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Chandigarh and Lakshadweep
 3. Information awaited from the State Governments of Kerala and Manipur.

ANNEXURE - IV

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATE/UT - WISE DETAILS OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE
RELEASED UNDER THE CENTRALLY SOPONSORED 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 THE YEAR 1999 -2000.**

Sl.No.	State / UT	Amount(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	361.3350
2.	Gujarat	270.9337
3.	Haryana	7.8350
4.	Karnataka	170.7000
5.	Kerala	10.0000
6.	Madhya Pradesh	732.9600
7.	Maharashtra	100.0000
8.	Orissa	4.0000
9.	Punjab	25.0000
10.	Rajasthan	50.0000
11.	Sikkim	1.0000
12.	Tamil Nadu	50.0000
13.	Uttar Pradesh	636.2363
14.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30.9925
15.	Daman & Diu	9.0075
16.	Pondicherry	34.1600
TOTAL		2494.1600
Budget provison Rs. 2500.00 lakhs		