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**ANNUAL REPORT
ON
THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE
SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION
OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 FOR
THE YEAR 2000**

(SEVENTH REPORT)



सत्यमेव जयते

**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 2000 has been prepared based on the information received from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The continuation of incidence of such offences in certain parts of the country is 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.

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 JATIYA)
MINISTER FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT

NEW DELHI
DATED: 04.03.2002

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 1999 was placed in the Parliament during February 2002. The present report is for the year 2000 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 the SCs & STs (POA) Act, 1989)

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Cases reported during the year 2000
1.	Uttar Pradesh	8462
2.	Rajasthan	6679
3.	Madhya Pradesh	4122

4.	Andhra Pradesh	2711
5.	Gujarat	1699
6.	Orissa	1354
7.	Karnataka	1254
8.	Tamil Nadu	996
9.	Chhattisgarh	873
10.	Maharashtra	793
11.	Bihar	568
12.	Kerala	529
13.	Uttaranchal	112
14.	Haryana	54
15.	Punjab	34
16.	Jharkhand	26
17.	Delhi	15
18.	West Bengal	14
19.	Himachal Pradesh	10
20.	Pondicherry	4
21.	Goa	1
22.	A. & N. Islands	1
23.	Chandigarh	1
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
25.	Daman & Diu	1
26.	Lakshadweep	1
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
28.	Assam	0
29.	Manipur	0
30.	Meghalaya	0
31.	Mizoram	0
32.	Nagaland	0
33.	Sikkim	0
34.	Tripura	0
	TOTAL	30,315

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

2.3 From the above table, it may be analysed that: -

- (i) During the year 2000, no case under the Act has been reported against SCs and STs in 8 States/UTs, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. These are atrocity free States.

- (ii) Number of offences registered in 8 States/UTs, namely, Himachal Pradesh, Pondicherry, Goa, A. & N. Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep has been negligible (less than 10 number).
- (iii) In 5 States, namely, Haryana, Punjab, Jharkhand, Delhi and West Bengal less than 100 cases were reported during 2000.
- (iv) Number of cases registered in the 13 States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Kerala and Uttaranchal during the year 2000 have been relatively high.
- (v) Analysis of the number of cases registered per lakh SC and ST population (as per 1991 Census) in those States indicate the position to be major concern in Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Details are given in the Table 2.2.

TABLE - 2.2

S. No.	State	Total Number of cases registered during 2000	Total SC/ST population as per 1991 Census (In lakhs)	Number of cases per lakh SC & ST population as per 1991 Census
1.	Uttar Pradesh	8462	283.36	29.86
2.	Rajasthan	6679	130.83	51.05
3.	Madhya Pradesh	4122	228.78	18.01
4.	Andhra Pradesh	2711	147.92	18.32
5.	Gujarat	1699	92.22	18.42
6.	Orissa	1354	121.61	11.12
7.	Karnataka	1254	92.85	13.50
8.	Tamil Nadu	996	112.86	08.82
9.	Chhattisgarh	873	*21.48	40.64
10.	Maharashtra	793	160.76	04.93
11.	Bihar	568	165.68	03.42
12.	Kerala	529	32.07	16.49
13.	Uttaranchal	112	*12.32	09.09

* Figures does not includes STs.

2.4 PROGRESS IN INVESTIGATION AND DISPOSAL OF CASES

Progress of investigation of cases by police and disposal of cases by Courts during the year 2000 is given in Table 2.3 and Table 2.4 respectively.

TABLE -- 2.3

INVESTIGATION OF CASES BY POLICE

S. No.	Item	<u>No. of Cases</u>	
		No.	Percentage of total
1.	Total No. of cases (including brought forward)	36,971	
2.	No. of cases charge sheeted in courts	19,608	53.04%
3.	No. of cases closed after investigation	8,336	22.54%
4.	No. of cases pending with the police at the end of the year	9,027	24.42%

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

From the above, it appears that more than 50% of the cases were charge sheeted during the year and 22.5% cases were closed after investigation.

TABLE-2.4

Disposal of Cases by Courts

S. No.	Item	<u>No. of Cases</u>	
		No.	Percentage of Total
1	2	3	4
1.	Total No. of cases (including brought forward)	1,43,505	
2.	No. of cases disposed of by Courts	11,237	07.83%
(a)	No. of cases ending in conviction	1,241	11.04%
(b)	No. of cases ending in acquittal	9,996	88.96%
3.	No. of cases pending with Courts	1,32,268	92.17%

- The information is awaited for the States Government of Jharkhand.

The States / UTs wise details are given at Annexure - III

From the above, it appears that only 7.83% of the total cases were disposed of during the year. Out of the disposed cases, 11.04% 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 2000 - 2001. Details are given below.

TABLE - 3.1

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Release of	
	SCA to SCP	SCA to TSP
2000-2001	450.39 (437)	400.00 (400)

(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)
2000-2001	22,47,445	8,82,241

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 for the year 2000 - 2001 are given below: -

TABLE - 3.3

Year	Central Assistance released (Rs. in crores)
2000-2001	27.09 (24.50)

(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 dining, 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 commission of offences 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. ASSAM

LEGAL AID

The Sub – Divisional Legal aid Committees have been set up at sub-divisional level for assisting deserving Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people who seek legal and financial assistance.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

The Courts of District & Sessions Judge have already been declared as Special Courts required to be set up under the provision of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

COMMITTEES

In Assam, Legal Aid Committees have been functioning in all the districts in the year 2000. The State level Advisory council has also been functioning during the period. The Committees are meeting from time to time.

SPECIAL COURTS

Eighteen Special Courts have been set up.

IDENTIFICATION OF AREAS

As no case of atrocity has been reported identification of atrocities prone areas in the State does not arise.

2. 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, the State Government has also set up 9 such Police Stations in the Districts of Nalanda, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Gaya, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Bhagalpur and Munger.

ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The State Government has identified 33 districts as atrocity prone areas.

SPECIAL COURTS

Court of First Class Additional Sessions Judge has been specified as Special Court under the Act. Besides it, Special Courts have been notified at 9 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.

NODAL OFFICER

In accordance with provision Rule 9 of The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, the Secretary, Home Department, Government of Bihar has been designated as Nodal Officer.

RELIEF MEASURES

Relief is being provided to affected persons in accordance with the provision of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995.

3. CHHATTISGARH

The State of Chhattisgarh has been set with effect from 01-11-2000, and has 16 Districts.

SPECIAL COURTS

The State Government has set up Seven Special Courts under the Act.

SPECIAL POLICE THANAS

Special police thanas have been set up in eight districts.

SPECIAL CELL

The State Government has also set up Special police cells in eight districts to review the cases registered under the Act and take up cases for being chargesheeted in Special courts.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed in each of special courts for taking cases of atrocity victims.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Under the Contingency Plan formulated in accordance with the provisions under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, the District Committees under chairpersonship of District Collector provide relief amount, legal aid, travelling and maintenance allowance to the witnesses, medical facilities etc.

COMMITTEES

The State level and District level Advisory Vigilance & Monitoring Committees have been set up in the State to review implementation of various provisions of the Act.

At the State level, Committee is chaired by the Chief Minister and at the District level chaired by District Collectors. The Committees are meeting from time to time.

4. GOA

LEGAL AID

The Law Department has formulated a scheme viz. Free Legal Aid Advice to the economically and socially backward people. Under this scheme, Free Legal Aid and Advice Board has been constituted. The citizens belonging to SC/ST are provided with free legal aid and advice. 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) Rules, 1995, provides Shelter, Transport, Food and Medical facilities to the victims of atrocities and also to 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.

SURVEYS

The population of Scheduled Castes in the State of Goa is only 24364, which consists of 2% of the total population. Scheduled Tribes are non-existent. The occurrence of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is since very rare, as such conducting of periodic surveys has not been considered necessary.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

No vulnerable and untouchability prone area has been identified in the State of Goa.

EFFORTS FOR INVOLVING NGOS

Under Model Contingent Plan, provision is also made to involve NGOs, Clubs, Mahila Mandals, Temple & Church committees, Sapranchas, Red Cross Society etc., so as to provide assistance to victim of atrocities by way of arranging temporary relief in forms of food, shelter, cloth, bedding first aid etc.

OTHER MEASURES

Untouchability week on Gandhi Jayanti week is being celebrated by organizing various programmes for Scheduled Caste through Block Development Offices.

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, the 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. 72,86,418 lakhs in the year 2000.

In case of social boycott and migration, Scheduled Caste persons are paid a cash dole of Rs.15/- per day /per person for a period up to six months.

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 the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (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 effective implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. Various committees at different levels i.e. at State level, District level and Taluka level have been set up under the Act.

HIGH LEVEL COMMITTEE

A High Level Committee has been constituted under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble Chief Minister for effective implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. Besides the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Finance Minister, Social Welfare Minister, some 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.

In the year 2000, one meeting of State Level Committee was held on 3.8.2000 for quarterly review of reports of the period October, 99 to December.99, January,2000 to March, 2000 and April 2000 to June, 2000.

At district level, a District Vigilance Committee under the Chairpersonship of District Collector of respective districts 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 2000, 69 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 the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. In the year 2000, 4 meetings of such committees were held.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE ATORCITY 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 Leaders 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 Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, printed booklets both in Gujarati and English were circulated among Authorities/ Non-officials and village Panchayats, Social Workers and Voluntary Organizations.

STATE LEVEL SEMINARS

In the year 2000-2001, the State level seminar was not held due to earthquake in Gujarat.

The booklets containing various schemes and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 were distributed to all Panchayats.

District Level, Taluka level and Village level Shibirs, were organized and relevant literature was distributed in the Shibirs. Rs.3.95 lakhs were incurred for the purpose.

In the present study, the major focus is on the types of Atrocities and causes for atrocities. From the Government records, it is found that in most of the cases due to lack of witness and other things, cases of atrocities are not proved. As such attempt is made to find out reasons for same. Objectives of the study are as under:-

- (1) To find out as to what effect the law implementing machinery has implemented the law in right perspective.
- (2) Effective implementation of law for prevention of atrocities.
- (3) It is felt that the law making agency could not fulfill its expected role.
- (4) Many Scheduled Caste people are not aware about the legal aid available for protection against atrocities.

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). An amount of Rs.60.00 lakhs provided for these Courts for the year 2000-2001 was fully utilised.

Further, the Government of Gujarat have already decided to set up 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, 2000, an assistance of Rs.2,000/- was given to nine beneficiaries. No income limit is fixed under the scheme.

RELIEF TO VICTIMS

Rs. 16,01,250/- were disbursed to 58 persons in the year 2000, 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 to monitor progress of the cases on atrocities, a District Level-Consultative Committee has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Dy. Commissioner with the Senior Superintendent of Police, Members of Legislative Assembly and two others as members.

INTER CASTE MARRIAGES

During the year-2000, Rs.1.75 lakhs were distributed among seven 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

During the calendar year 2000, Rs.2.70 lakhs were disbursed to 54 panchayats, which did outstanding work in the field of prevention of atrocities.

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, 43 Scheduled Castes and 6 Scheduled Tribes persons were benefited.

RELIEF MEASURES

During the year 2000-2001, Rs.6.50 lakhs were made available in the budget for providing relief to victims of atrocities.

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.

8. JHARKHAND

Newly formulated Jharkhand State has been established w.e.f. 15.11.2000.

LEGAL AID

As per memorandum issued by undivided Bihar State, the legal aid has been provided to SCs and STs under the Scheduled Castes and the

Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. Legal aid upto Rs.1000/- is provided through District Collector.

COMMITTEES

As per the Act and Rules, the District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee have been set up for effective implementation of the Act. A State level Committee has also been constituted under the Chief Minister to review the cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

SPECIAL COURTS

In the State, Chatra and Palamu Districts have been identified for establishing special courts for trial of such cases under the Act.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Officers have been appointed for initiating and exercising supervision over prosecutions. A Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cell has been established in the Home (Police). A Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Thana has also been set up in Ranchi District in the State.

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

The 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 is provided by the State Government

9. KARNATAKA

LEGAL AID

Free Legal Aid Committees have been established in all the district and taluk head quarters. These Committees extend legal aid facilities to the SC/ST persons who are subjected to atrocities. Further, the victims of atrocities are provided legal aid free of cost by the Legal Aid Services Authority.

The Karnataka Legal Aid Services Authority has stated that 391 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and 69 persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes have been rendered legal assistance during the year 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 SC/ST (POA) Rules 1995, came into force on 31.3.1995. Under Rule 11 of the said Rules, provisions have been made for payment of travelling allowance, daily allowance, maintenance expenses and transport facilities to the victims of atrocities, his or her dependents and witnesses. The District Magistrates or the Sub Divisional Magistrates or any other Executive Magistrate have been empowered to make necessary arrangements for providing the above allowances to the said persons.

The steps have been taken by the Government for the payment of travelling and maintenance expenses to the victims and witness in the atrocity cases.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

In the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules 1995, the details of the compensation amount to be awarded to the victims of the atrocity depending on the nature and gravity of the offence has been given. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police are to assess the loss of life and damages to the property before awarding the said compensation. The District Magistrate, the Sub Divisional Magistrate or any other Executive Magistrate under Rule 12 (4) has to take steps to provide relief and rehabilitation.

Adequate measures have been taken to provide economic and social rehabilitation to the victims of atrocity cases in the State.

An amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs including 50% central share was provided in the budget for payment of compensation and to take up rehabilitation measures for the victims of atrocities out of which Rs.108.00 lakhs was released during the year 1999-2000 for payment of compensation to the victims of atrocities

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Karnataka Government has appointed 7 Special Prosecutors in special courts established for trial of cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act at Gulbarga, Belgaum, Bijapur,

Kolar, Mysore, Raichur. The said prosecutors are strictly supervised by the Director of Prosecution and Government. Periodical reports are being called for regarding progress and effective conduct of the above said cases. The Government has also set up a High level Committee under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister for Home and co-chaired by the Social Welfare Minister in Karnataka State with the following members.

- (1) Principal Secretary, Home & Transport Department.
- (2) Principal Secretary, Social Welfare Department.
- (3) Principal Secretary, Revenue Department.
- (4) Secretary, Law & Parliamentary Affairs.
- (5) Secretary(PC &AC), Home & Transport Department.
- (6) Secretary Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.
- (7) Director of Prosecutions & Government Litigations.
- (8) Director General & Inspector General of Police, Bangalore.
- (9) State Public Prosecutor, High Court of Karnataka and
- (10) Additional Director General of Police, -DCRE- Convenor & Member Secretary.

The Committee reviews the progress of atrocity cases under investigation, 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 Act from time to time.

The State Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been set up in the State. The Committee is chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka and the members consist of MPs and MLAs, mostly belonging to SC/ST community and some senior officers from the State Government. The Committee reviews and monitor the action taken with regard to the implementation of the provisions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 and other matters related to SC and ST people.

COMMITTEES

The State Government has constituted State/District/Sub-Divisional/Taluk level SC and ST Welfare Committees consisting of important functionaries or Government elected representatives and persons belonging to the weaker sections as members. They meet regularly and review the welfare measures undertaken for the benefit of SC and ST and redress their grievances.

The officers of Civil Rights Enforcement Directorate periodically visit Harijan 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 occurrences of atrocity cases to ensure proper protection to SCs and STs and monitor the investigation and prosecution and payment of compensation to the victims

Committee at State level and District level empowering the authority of vigilance and monitoring vide Rule 16 and 17 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules 1995 have been constituted.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

Following areas have been identified as atrocity prone in the State:

DHARWAD DISTRICT :	Sartur, Honnapur, Keligeri, Byadagi, Battikoppa, Varada, Warangalla.
BIJAPUR DISTRICT :	Baradala.
GULBARGA DISTRICT :	Alagi, Seethanur, Ganjalkhed, Bhusnoor, Surapur, Chincholi, Vothana, Hippigere, Petannapur, Hagaragundagi, Rayakode, Mimbergi, Afzalpur.
RAICHUR DISTRICT:	Idapanur, Gudihalli, Jogapur, Karatagi, Manvi, Gangavathi, Turvihala, Khanapur.
BIDAR DISTRICT:	Torekalla, Bhalki, Dhakulli, Kushnur, Horahatti.
CHITRADURGA DISTRICT :	Gudihalli, Babbutiriyar, Somaguddakyamadu, Chitranayakanahalli, Obbenahatti, Anaji.
SHIMOGA DISTRICT:	B.R. Project, Malavalli, Tyagadakatta, Kargal, Honnali, Belagutti.
BELLARY DISTRICT:	Deshnur, Telagi.
BANGALORE DISTRICT:	Kumbalged, 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, Hanur, 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.

PARTICIPATION OF NGOs

Besides constitution of committees at various levels, the Government has issued circular to all the Deputy 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.

10. KERALA

LEGAL AID

All possible efforts are being made to gear up the police machinery to improve the implementation of measures laid down in the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. Orders have been issued vide G.O.(MS) No. 40/92/SCSTDD. Dated 2.9.92 for providing legal aid to the victim of atrocities and their dependents.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A Special Cell is functioning in the Police Head Quarters of the State, under the Supervision of Additional Director General of Police (PCR). The Special Mobile Squads (SMS) are functioning in the Districts of Palakkad, Kasaragod and Wayanad. Each squad consists of 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1 Sub-Inspector of Police and 2 Head Constables/ Police Constables and 1 Driver. The Squad at Kasaragod has jurisdiction over Kannur District also. These squads are working directly under the control of District Superintendent of Police concerned. The Director General of Police had 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 Inspectors of the squad maintain close liaison with the District Advisory Committee dealing with problems affecting the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in their respective Districts.

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 and 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 and 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 has been constituted in each District under the Chairpersonship of the District Collector concerned. District Superintendents of Police/Commissioner of Police and the District Social Welfare Officer and Government public prosecutor and concerned District Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare Officer are members of the Committee. The committees sanction travelling and maintenance expense and compensation to the witnesses as well as to the victims of atrocities.

PERIODICAL SURVEYS

Periodical Surveys are being conducted by Police Department and monthly statement is forwarded to Government.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

State Government has already identified areas where incidents / crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are more. Three Special Mobile Squads are functioning in Palakkad, Kasargod and Wayanad Districts for preventing offences against the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including offences under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

The Government have formulated a scheme for the economic and social rehabilitation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes victims of atrocities.

PUBLICITY AND OTHER MEASURES

The Public Relations Department and the Director of SC and ST Welfare Deptt. are giving adequate and wide publicity to the various measures adopted for the welfare of SCs and 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.

11. 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 2000-2001, 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, Sehore, Bhind, Tikamgarh, Mandaleswar, Dewas, Mandsaur, Indore, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Vidisha, Panna, Chhatarpur, Ujjain, Guna, Satna, Rewa, Narsingpur, Sagar, Gwalior, Rajgarh, Bhopal and Jhabua. A provision of Rs. 500.00 lakhs was made in the budget of during 2000-2001.

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. 565.89 lakhs during the year 2000-2001 towards providing relief to 3879 persons.

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.

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 allowance to the witnesses and victims of cases of atrocities during the investigation before the inquiry officer and before the court of law. For this purpose during the year 2000-01 an amount of Rs. 10,87,000/- has been allotted to 61 District Collectors.

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 28.9.2000. Committees 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>
		28
1.	Indore	2
2.	Tikamgarh	7
3.	Chhatarpur	5
4.	Rajgarh	19
5.	Khandwa	17
6.	Ujjain	5
7.	Dewas	2
8.	Ratlam	6
9.	Guna	16
10.	Morena	9
11.	Shahdol	2
12.	Gwalior	3
13.	Shivpuri	3
14.	Satna	3
15.	Mandsaur	5
16.	Shajapur	2
17.	Balaghat	2
18.	Seoni	7
19.	Dhar	1
20.	Jhabua	1
21.	Khargane	5
22.	Narsinghpur	4
23.	Mandla	8
24.	Sagar	6
25.	Damoh	2
26.	Panna	2
27.	Datia	18
28.	Bhopal	3
29.	Sehore	2
30.	Betul	5
31.	Rajgarh	6
32.	Hoshangabad	3
33.	Raisen	5
34.	Vidisha	6
35.	Chhindwara	21
36.	Jabalpur	29
37.	Rewa	
Total		313

COMMUNAL HARMONY

State Government has utilised Rs.13,00,000/- towards Awareness camps and Rs.2.44 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.

12. MAHARASHTRA

LEGAL AID

Legal Aid Committees exist in 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. The scale of rates and their limitations are as follows:-

- | | | | |
|----|--|-------------|---------------|
| 1. | Death per each person killed in a family | Earning | Rs.2,00,000/- |
| | | non-earning | Rs.1,00,000/- |
| 2. | 100% permanent in capacity per each member | Earning | Rs.2,00,000/- |
| | | non-earning | Rs.1,00,000/- |

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------------------------------|
| 3. | Less than 100% incapacitation | Rs.30,000/- |
| 4. | Modesty | Rs.50,000/- |
| 5. | Rape | Rs.50,000.- |
| 6. | Loss of house | New build up house by Government |
| 7. | Loss of immovable property | As per Panchanama by Tahasildar |
| 8. | Loss of earning assets like a vehicle as goat or cattle etc. (Pending expeditious payment of the actual cost of replacement) | Payment at Actual Cost |
| 9. | For loss of movable property such as grains, cloths and other household effects | Payment at Actual Cost |
| 10. | Damage to irrigation well drinking water well electric members electric fitting and fruit bearing trees in the ownership of the victims to be assessed separately. | Payment at Actual Cost |

In addition, if the houses are damaged during the period of atrocities, these are fully rebuilt at the Government cost and relief is also provided to the victims for the loss of their cattles, food grains, damages to irrigation wells, drinking water well, electricity motor etc. The education of children of victims is also arranged by the Government.

The cases of victimised persons are referred to the various Government Departments, Development Corporations for their economic and financial development.

In cases of rape, girls or women are made self-reliant by providing them suitable jobs if possible. During the financial year 2000-01 an amount of Rs.89.05 lakhs was provided to the victims of atrocities under the Act.

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 and Scheduled Tribes persons. In these Vigilance Committees, various subjects are discussed at length with the non-official and official members with curative measures. These Committee 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 is

felt 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.

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, in sensitive rural areas, Samata Fortnight is celebrated every year during the period of 14th April to 2nd September each year, and State level Samatha Parishad, Taluka level Samatha Yuwa Manch and District Yuwa Manch are also arranged towards eradication of the untouchability and creation of fraternity and equality. Details are given as under:-

A.	Yuwa Samata Manch	30 District
B.	Yuwa Samata Parishad	6
C.	Yuwa Samata Parishad	1 State level

District Yuwa Samata Manch- The Yuwa Samata Manch was also arranged in each district with the help of youth in each district.

ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

S.No.	Name of District	No. of Villages		
		Partially	Less	High
1.	Mumbai Region			
1.	Sindhudurg	2	-	-

2. Nasik Region			
1.	Dhule	-	70
2.	Jalgaon	-	188
<hr/>			
3. Amaravati Region			
1.	Akola	6	44
<hr/>			
4. Nagpur Region			
1.	Nagpur	-	29
<hr/>			
5. Aurangabad Region			
1.	Aurangabad	27	-
2.	Parbhani	65	-
3.	Nanded	-	1
4.	Jalna	-	20
5.	Latur	110	10
<hr/>			
Total		210	362
<hr/>			

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.

1. In the year 2000-2001, a special programme was arranged to train social workers in the field of social work. About 120 Master trainers were trained at Para with the help of Bharati Vidhyapeeth Social Science Centre, Pune. 1020 Animators (Social Workers) were also trained at District Head quarter to actually work at village level. 302 Samata Parishads were arranged at village level to disseminate information regarding different schemes of the Department. This program was done very success fully at all the stages in the State.

2. In the year 2000-2001, a workshop was arranged on the theme "Economic development of Scheduled Castes with special reference to landless labourers". The workshop was arranged to focus on the major issues of agricultural landless labourers belonging to Scheduled Castes. It included questions of their employment, wages and migration, credit and labour linkages, anti-poverty programmes, the special component plan and its impact micro - finance etc. Over 20 leading economists and sociologists from different parts and researchers actively participated in the workshop and presented papers on different themes mentioned above.

3. Financial Assistance of Rs.5 00 lakhs have been kept at the disposal of Divisional Social Welfare Officer, Mumbai to organize State level Samata Parishad.

13. MEGHALAYA

Meghalaya is predominantly a tribal State with a negligible number of Scheduled Caste population. No cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 were reported in the State during the calendar year ended 31.12.2000.

SPECIAL COURTS

Special Courts have been set up in all the seven Districts of the State for trying offence under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. Special Public Prosecutors have also been designated in each District for conducting cases.

14. 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 over 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 .30,000/- was utilised for the purpose.

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 prescribed by the State Government. The amount of monetary relief paid and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes victims of atrocities assisted during the last three year, is given below: -

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Victims</u>		<u>Amount in Rs.</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>SC</u>	<u>ST</u>	<u>of monetary relief paid</u>		<u>amount</u>
			<u>SC</u>	<u>ST</u>	
1998 - 1999	45	55	2,16,000	1,79,000	3,90,000
1999 - 2000	10	60	1,30,000	2,09,900	3,39,900
2000 - 2001	225	89	6,84,200	2,47,200	9,31,400

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 Rights Wing of the 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 monitors 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.

Government in Home Department have constituted District Human Rights Protection Cell(HRPC) while abolishing existing PCR cells and Grivance cells in 32 Police Districts to deal with the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and other offences. There are 32-Inspectors, 18-Sub Inspectors, 17-Assitant Sub Inspector and 128 Constables(including men & women). The HRPC Cell functions under the direct supervision of Director-cum-I.G. of Police, HRPC Cell monitors cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and women. The State Government in Home Department and Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Department monitors the cases of atrocities 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, Schedules Castes 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.

A review meeting on incidence of atrocities is also being held regularly on every quarter under the Chairmanship of Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Home Department and other agencies of the State Government associated with implementation of provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee as required under rules 17 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 have been constituted and function at district levels. The quarterly meetings of the committees are being held regularly to review incidents of atrocities and implementation of the provisions of the Act.

PERIODIC SURVEYS

Survey is not being conducted since specific areas have not been identified as atrocity prone areas.

SPECIAL COURTS

The State Government have designated 52 Courts of the District and Sessions Judges/Additional Districts and Sessions Judges as Special Courts in 30 Districts of the State for speedy trial of offences and cases of atrocities committed against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

EFFORTS INVOLVING N.G.Os 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 and Scheduled Tribes persons entry into the public places like hotels, temples and drinking water sources etc.

15. PUNJAB

LEGAL AID

Punjab Legal Service Authority, provides free legal aid 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. Legal Service Committees have already been set up at State, District and Sub-Divisional level for the implementation of Legal Aid Scheme by Punjab Legal Service Authority, Chandigarh.

APPONTMENT OF OFFICERS

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

REVIEW-MEETINGS

All Senior Superintendents of Police have been directed by the Home Department to take prompt action if any incident of atrocities on SC/ST comes to their notice.

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENT

A Special Cell headed by Additional Director General of Police (Crime) is in operation in the Home Department which ensures speedy disposal of atrocity cases.

SPECIAL COURTS

Special Courts have been set up and the senior most Additional and District Session Judge has been appointed as a Special Judge of the Courts. The atrocity cases being tried in these courts are defended by the Public Prosecutors concerned.

16. RAJASTHAN

LEGAL AID

Legal Aid is given to 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 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 working of various provisions under the Act.

RELIEF

The financial assistance is provided with approval of District Collector.

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 have been specified as Special Courts to try offences under the POA Act. Special Public Prosecutors have also been appointed for this purpose.

17. SIKKIM

LEGAL AID

The legal assistance is being extended to the victims of atrocities.

TRAVELLING & MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

The travelling allowances etc. are being paid to the witnesses when they attend the court. Court Inspector / Dy. Suptd. of Police (Prosecution) has been posted for supervision of cases.

COMMITTEES

No such committee have been set up in the State for formulation and implementation of the provisions contained in Section 21(4) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There are since no serious cases of atrocities, therefore, no specific atrocity prone areas have been identified.

EFFORTS INVOLVING N.G.O's.

Efforts are being made to involve NGO's.

18. TAMIL NADU

LEGAL AID

The Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority was taken on 1.11.1997 from the erstwhile Tamil Nadu State Legal Aid and Advice Board which was formed as a Registered Society of the Tamil Nadu Government in the year 1976. It was acknowledged instrumentality of the State for the implementation of the constitutional directive under Article 39A of the Constitution. The new Authority Constituted under the Legal Services Authority Constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act of 1987 as amended, is implementing all the programmes and policies of the erstwhile legal aid Board.

This Authority has 151 constituent units throughout Tamil Nadu. The erstwhile Legal Aid Board as well as the Authority is funded by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The funds are allotted through grants provided for the Budget for each financial year. The grant to the State Government for the financial year 1999-2000 was Rs.2,64,18,000/- and for the financial year 2000-2001 it was Rs.2,85,75,000/-.

The Authority is providing legal aid in terms of Article 39A of the Constitution to all persons. This Authority's legal aid programme includes apart from legal assistance to prosecute and defend cases before civil and criminal courts and tribunals, a variety of other programmes like relief, counseling, mediation, Centers for women, assistance to prisoners, legal aid cum legal literacy promotion camps, Lok Adalats etc.

The total number of applications for aid received during the year 2000 was 83,249. The number of applications received from persons belonging to Scheduled Castes out of those applications was 8113 and those from Scheduled Tribes was 7002 making a total of 15,115. This works out to 5.5% of the total applications received.

The Authority has prescribed income limit of Rs.9000/- per annum under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. However, for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there is no income limit.

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENCE EXPENSES

Necessary provisions have been made as per Rule 11 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 for payment of travelling and maintenance expenses. During the year 2000, a sum of Rs.115.85 lakhs has been incurred.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

The Superintendents of Police in the Districts initiate proposals for monetary relief to the victims as per the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (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

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (w.e.f 30.1.1990) is enforced by all the Police stations in Tamil Nadu. For the effective enforcement of this Act, 34 Protection of Civil Rights 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.

For collection of statistical information with regard to cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the 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 supervise 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 the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the 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 Department and suitable instructions are issued to the Collectors concerned as matters requiring urgent importance.

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 before 20th of the next month. 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:-

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE

- 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

OFF SHOOT EFFECTS

- (a) Incidentally to find out whether ill feeling exists between Scheduled Castes and other Communities;
- (b) To hear grievances like non functioning of street lights etc;
- (c) Frequent visits are made and the occasions are utilized to create awareness, among the public about the provision 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 offence, 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, 427 villages have been identified as Atrocity Prone during the year 2000. 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 take ameliorative measures.

19. TRIPURA

LEGAL AID

Scheme for providing legal aid to the Scheduled Castes is in force in the State. This is in the shape of grants to the member of SC involved in Civil/Revenue cases for meeting the expenses of litigation.

No member of Scheduled Castes is eligible for such legal assistance if he owns or cultivates land more than four standard acres or other wise his total income per year exceeds rupees four thousand.

A member of Scheduled Castes submits application for sanction of grant or legal assistance to the Sub-Divisional Officer/District Magistrate & Collector concerned for examining the financial condition and other relevant facts and in consultation with the Sub-Divisional /District Committee, the Sub -divisional Officer/District Magistrate accord sanction of legal assistance to eligible SC petitioners. Limits of sanction of legal assistance are as follows :-

i)	Sub-Divisional Officer	-	Upto Rs. 250/-
ii)	District Magistrate & Collector	-	Upto Rs. 500/-
iii)	Director, SC & OBC Welfare	-	Beyond Rs. 5000/-with the approval of the Govt.

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

There is provision in the budget for traveling and maintenance expenses to witnesses including the victim of Atrocities.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

There is provision in the budget.

APPOINTMENT 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 Guwahati 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 Caste Welfare Advisory Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister. The Committee consists of prominent Scheduled Caste leaders. This Committee sits periodically in meetings to review and evaluate implementation of special component scheme for Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other related matters.

SPECIAL COURTS

Setting up of Special Courts in Tripura is not necessary in so far as there is no problem of untouchability. The practice of untouchability was further discouraged due to influx of displaced persons from erst while East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) of whom a large number belong to Scheduled-Castes. Their rehabilitation was dispersed all over the State and they are intermingled with other communities of the society. Atrocity and untouchability offences against Scheduled Castes are virtually non-existent in the State.

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

PERIODICAL SURVEY

In this State, there is a separate Directorate to exclusively look after the Welfare of Scheduled Castes under the Department for Welfare of Scheduled Castes, OBCs and Minorities. There has appeared no situation necessitating any survey on the issue as there are no atrocities on Scheduled Castes.

IDENTIFICATION OF AREAS SUBJECT TO ATROCITIES

There are no identified Scheduled Castes Basties and separate Scheduled Castes 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. The vice of untouchability is not noticable in Tripura.

20. UTTAR PRADESH

LEGAL AID

Free Legal Aid is provided to members of SCs/STs.

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

The travelling and maintenance expenses to the victims of the atrocities and to the witnesses are provided under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

During the year 2000 an amount of Rs.1241.87 lakhs has been incurred by the State Government towards economic and social rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities. 7760 persons/families were benefited.

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, Deoria, Jhansi, Faizabad and Agra. There is a need to set up special courts in remaining districts also that will expedite disposal of cases.

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, Fatehgarh, Etawa, Banda, Jalon, Basti, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Badaun, Meerut, Varanasi and Agra.

ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY

A special Inquiry 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 all District besides in Six State Railway Police Stations. These all are under the charge of Superintendent of Police and perform function under supervision of Deputy Superintendent of Police assisted by Sub Inspector, one Head constable and two constables.

21. UTTARANCHAL

LEGAL AID

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

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

The 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 is provided by the State Government.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

During the year 2000-2001, Rs.24.85 lakhs has been incurred by the State Government towards economic and social rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities. 90 persons/families were benefited.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Special Police Cell in the office of the Superintendent of Police have been set in all 13 Districts of the State.

SPECIAL CELLS

Special Police Cell in the office of the Superintendent of Police has been set in all 13 Districts of the State.

COMMITTEES

Committees have been set up under the Chairpersonship of the District Collector. The Committee looks in to the issues concerning provisions of economic assistance and rehabilitation to affected persons.

SPECIAL COURT

Special courts have been set up in three out of thirteen districts of the State.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

No specific area has been identified as atrocity prone area in Uttaranchal

22. ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION

LEGAL AID

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

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

During the calendar year 2000, there was no necessity of providing travelling and maintenance expenses to the witness including the victims as trial of only case of atrocity that was registered and charge sheeted by Police was yet to commence.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

No proposal was received.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

No such appointment was necessary as number of atrocity case was negligible.

COMMITTEES

Existing law and order machinery is adequate for implementing the provisions of the Act for the present.

SPECIAL COURTS

This Admn. has designated the Sessions court, Port Blair as the Special Court to try the offences under Section 14 of the above Act.

PERIODIC SURVEY

No survey was necessary as the provision of the Act adequately protected the tribals.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in this UT.

23. CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION

Only one case has been reported during the calendar year 2000 in Union Territory Administration of Chandigarh under the Scheduled Castes & the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

LEGAL AID

Rules for providing legal aid to Scheduled Castes have been formulated and notified in Chandigarh Administration during the year 1992. However no case of legal aid came up for the calendar 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

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been granted to one victim during the year under report as rehabilitation on measure under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

No area has been identified as atrocity prone.

24. DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

LEGAL AID

Very few cases of atrocities against members of SC and 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 namely Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Legal Aid and Advice Scheme 1993 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 woman seeking legal aid & advice has come up with Social Welfare Department during the year 2000-2001, 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

No special provision for economic and social rehabilitation of the victims has been made, however, relief on this count will be provided if required, from the 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

Cases of atrocities in the UT are very few and hence periodic surveys on the working of the said Act have not been carried out. However, instructions to all concerned officials are reiterated from time to time to remain vigilant.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

Being a predominantly tribal territory, there are no such areas which are prone to atrocities on SCs and STs in UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

EFFORTS INVOLVING NGOS FOR CREATING HARMONY AND BROTHERHOOD AMONGST THE COMMUNITED IN SENSITIVE DISTRICT

There is no sensitive district as such in the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Moreover, the people of the territory have faith in peace & communal harmony and no case of communal violence has been reported so far.

25. DAMAN & DIU

LEGAL AID

In view of very rare cases of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this Union Territory Administration, 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 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this Union Territory Administration, no provision for travelling and maintenance expenses have been made for the affected persons.

ECONOMIC AND REHABILITATION

In view of very rare cases of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this Union Territory Administration, no provision for rehabilitation has 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 of Criminal procedure and in particular the powers of Arrest, Investigation & Prosecution of persons before the Special Court under the said Act.

COMMITTEE

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 been set up for Daman and Diu Districts under chairpersonship of respective Collectors to supervise investigation of cases under this Act.

26. NCT OF DELHI

LEGAL AID

During the calendar year 2000, no case for grant of financial assistance under the Act, was received.

TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

Necessary provision for paying travelling and maintenance expenses has been made in budget but during the year 2000. However, no request for payment thereof was received.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

During the calendar year 2000, no case for economic and social rehabilitation was received.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Matter regarding appointment of an officer for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecution for the contravention of provisions of this Act and

committee at appropriate level to assist State Government in formulation and implementation of different measures provided in the Act, is under consideration.

COMMITTEE

Matter regarding appointment of an officer for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecution for the contravention of provisions of this Act and committee at appropriate level to assist in formulation and implementation of different measures provided in the Act, is under consideration

27. PONDICHERRY

The PCR Cell is functioning directly under control of the 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 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 merits of cases.

Untouchability is not practiced so much in the Union Territory of Pondicherry. Four complaints falling under the purview of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 were reported during the year 2000. The practice of segregating members of SCs and STs from the people belonging to other communities in making them to use utensils and other articles separately in places like Hotels, Dharmasala etc, is non existence in the UT of Pondicherry.

LEGAL AID

Regarding legal aid to SC and 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 is provided free of cost.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

Adi-Dravidar Welfare Deptt and Revenue Department look after the economic and social rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities.

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 Chairman. The Member of Parliament and MLAS belonging to Scheduled Castes are 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) Makes 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.

28. OTHER STATES / UTS

Detailed write-up is awaited from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and disposal by court from State Government of Jharkhand. Detailed write-up is awaited from West Bengal.

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 2000, the information is therefore, NIL in respect of under mentioned 4 States and 1 UT:-

- 1) Arunachal Pradesh
- 2) Manipur
- 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 propagation 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.

STATEMENT SHOWING CASES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING THE YEAR 2000

S.No.	State /UT	No. of cases registered during 2000	No. of cases with police during 2000 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 2000
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2711	2866	883	1429	554
2.	Bihar	568	1396	99	288	1009
3.	Chhattisgarh	873	933	21	761	151
4.	Goa	1	1	0	1	0
5.	Gujarat	1699	2098	109	1261	728
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10	14	0	11	3
7.	Haryana	54	60	16	27	17
8.	Jharkhand	26	41	17	1	23
9.	Kerala	529	1025	230	322	473
10.	Karnataka	1254	1819	198	884	737
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4122	4621	205	3516	900
12.	Maharashtra	793	950	75	700	175
13.	Orissa	1354	2464	294	1118	1052
14.	Punjab	34	41	8	14	19
15.	Rajasthan	6679	7692	4159	3057	476
16.	Tamil Nadu	996	1253	384	505	364
17.	Uttaranchal	112	131	41	90	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	8462	9476	1594	5609	2273
19.	West Bengal	14	59	0	0	59
20.	A. & N. Islands	1	2	1	1	0
21.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0	1
22.	D. & N. Haveli	1	1	0	1	0
23.	Daman & Diu	1	1	0	0	1
24.	Delhi	15	19	1	10	8
25.	Lakshadweep	1	1	1	0	0
26.	Pondicherry	4	6	0	2	4
	TOTAL	30,315	36,971	8,336	19,608	9,027

- Note:-
1. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (POA) Act, 1989. Not applicable in Jammu & Kashmir State.
 2. Nil data reported by 8 States/UTs viz Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland.

ANNEXURE - III**STATEMENT SHOWING CASES WITH COURTS UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING THE YEAR 2000**

S.No.	State / UT	No. of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2000.	No. of cases ended in conviction	No. of cases ended in acquittal	No. of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2000
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3067	30	947	2090
2.	Assam	6	0	0	6
3.	Bihar	5308	7	935	4366
4.	Chhattisgarh	1398	67	37	1294
5.	Goa	3	0	1	2
6.	Gujarat	13293	0	0	13293
7.	Haryana	69	3	12	54
8.	Himachal Pradesh	33	0	9	24
9.	Kerala	1998	5	158	1835
10.	Karnataka	4844	6	504	4334
11.	Madhya Pradesh	9711	239	1043	8429
12.	Maharashtra	9067	22	827	8218
13.	Orissa	6244	9	242	5993
14.	Punjab	35	0	1	34
15.	Rajasthan	8233	293	2109	5831
16.	Sikkim	1	0	1	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	1868	27	165	1676
18.	Uttaranchal	869	7	392	470
19.	Uttar Pradesh	77354	526	2599	74229
20.	West Bengal	50	0	0	50
21.	A. & N. Island	2	0	1	1
22.	D. & N. Haveli	7	0	0	7
23.	Daman & Diu	4	0	1	3
24.	Delhi	38	0	12	26
25.	Pondicherry	3	0	0	3
	TOTAL	1,43,505	1,241	9,996	1,32,268

Note:-

1. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (POA) Act, 1989. Not applicable in Jammu & Kashmir State.
2. Nil data reported by 8 States/UTs viz Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Chandigarh and Lakshadweep.
3. The information is awaited from the State Government of Jharkhand (1)

ANNEXURE - IV

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATE/UT - WISE DETAILS OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED UNDER THE
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS
ACT, 1955 AND THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES)
ACT, 1989 DURING 2000 - 2001.**

Sl.No.	State / UT	Amount(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	208.600
2.	Assam	2.000
3.	Bihar	34.030
4.	Gujarat	325.790
5.	Haryana	11.530
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.885
7.	Karnataka	150.440
8.	Kerala	41.950
9.	Madhya Pradesh	977.240
10.	Maharashtra	190.440
11.	Orissa	0.575
12.	Punjab	18.385
13.	Rajasthan	150.000
14.	Tamil Nadu	89.080
15.	Uttar Pradesh	448.195
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27.000
17.	Pondicherry	28.635
TOTAL		2708.775
<u>Budget provision Rs. 2700.00 lakhs</u>		