

**REPORT**  
**U/s 21 (4)**  
**OF**  
**THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE**  
**SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION**  
**OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989,**  
**FOR THE YEAR 2019**



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

**MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

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# CHAPTER

## 1

### INTRODUCTION

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

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (No.33 of 1989) (hereinafter referred as 'PoA' Act) came into force with effect from 30.01.1990. This legislation aims at preventing commission of offences by persons other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against members of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) to provide for Special Courts for trial of such offences and for relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences. The PoA Act extended to whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. With an objective to deliver members of SCs and STs, a greater justice, the PoA Act was amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 (No.1 of 2016), notified in the Gazette of India Extraordinary on 01.01.2016 and enforced with effect from 26.01.2016. The amendments broadly relate to rephrasing and expansion of some of earlier offences and addition of several new offences, addition of certain IPC offences attracting less than ten years of imprisonment committed against members of SCs and STs, as offences punishable under the PoA Act, establishment of Exclusive Special Courts and specification of Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors to exclusively try the offences under the PoA Act to enable expeditious disposal of cases, power of Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts to take direct cognizance of offence and as far as possible, completion of trial of the case within two months from the date of filing of the charge sheet, addition of chapter on the 'Rights of Victims and Witnesses' and wilful negligence of a public servant in discharging duties for registration of complaints, recording statement of witnesses, conducting investigation and filing charges and any other duties specified in the Act and Rules. The PoA Act is implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, which are provided admissible Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for effective implementation of the provisions of the Act.

Main provisions of the PoA Act are as under: -

- (i) Defines offences of atrocities and prescribes punishment therefor, (Section 3).
- (ii) Punishment for wilful neglect of duties by non-SC/ST public servants (Section 4).
- (iii) Establishing an Exclusive Special Court for one or more districts, specifying Court of Session to be a Special Court for speedy trial of offences under the Act. Powers of these Courts to take direct cognizance of offences under the Act, duty of the State Government to establish adequate number of Courts to ensure that cases under the Act are disposed of within a period of two months as far as possible (Section 14).
- (iv) An appeal against judgment of Special Court or an Exclusive Special Court to the High Court (Section 14A).
- (v) Appointment of Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors and Special Public Prosecutors for conducting cases in Exclusive Special Courts and Special Courts (Section 15).
- (vi) Rights of Victims and Witnesses (Section 15A).
- (vii) Preventive action to be taken by the law and order machinery (Section 17).
- (viii) Measures to be taken by State Governments for effective implementation of the Act, including: -
  - a. Adequate facilities including legal aid, to the persons subjected to atrocities to enable them to avail themselves of justice;
  - b. Economic and social rehabilitation of victims of the atrocities;
  - c. Appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecution for contravention of the provisions of the Act; and
  - d. Setting up of Committees at appropriate levels to assist the Government in implementation of the Act;
  - e. Delineation of "Identified Areas"(commonly known as "Atrocity Prone Areas") where members of SC/ST are vulnerable to being subjected to atrocities and adoption of necessary measures to ensure their safety. {Section 21 (2)}.

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

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

- (a) preliminary enquiry shall not be required for registration of a First Information Report against any person; or
- (b) the investigating officer shall not require approval for the arrest, if necessary, of any person, against whom an accusation of having committed an offence under this Act has been made and no procedure other than that provided under this Act or the Code shall apply.

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

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

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

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

Salient provisions of the PoA Rules notified under the PoA Act are as under: -

- (i) Precautionary and Preventive Measures to be taken by the State Governments regarding offences of atrocities (Rule 3).
- (ii) Investigation of offences under the Act to be done by not below the rank of a DSP level Officer {Rule 7 (1)}.
- (iii) Completion of investigation and filing of charge sheet in court within sixty days and report forwarded to Director General of Police or Commissioner of Police of the State {Rule 7 (2)}.
- (iv) Setting up of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell at State headquarters under the charge of Director General of Police/IG Police (Rule 8).
- (v) Nomination of (a) a Nodal Officer at the State level (not below the rank of a Secretary to the State Government), and (b) a Special Officer at the district level (not below the rank of an Additional District Magistrate) for districts with identified atrocity prone areas to co-ordinate the functioning of DMs, SPs and

- other concerned officers, at the State and District levels, respectively. (Rule 9 and 10).
- (vi) Provision of relief in cash or kind or both to victims of atrocities as per prescribed norms within seven days. (Rule 12 (4) and Schedule).
  - (vii) State Government/Union Territory Administration to provide necessary authorization and powers to the District Magistrate for immediate withdrawal of money from treasury so as to timely provide the relief amount to atrocity victims (Rule 12(4A).
  - (viii) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chief Minister to meet at least twice a year (Rule 16).
  - (ix) District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the District Magistrate to meet at least once every quarter (Rule 17).
  - (x) Sub-Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring under the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to meet at least once every quarter (Rule 17 A)

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

## **1.2 RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PoA ACT**

Responsibility for implementation of the PoA Act primarily lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and their sub-ordinate authorities (police and executive magistrates). At the Central level, as per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, the responsibility in regard to implementation of the PoA Act is allocated as under: -

### **Ministry of Home Affairs**

Criminal offences against members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, including those under the PoA Act.

## **Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment**

Implementation of the PoA Act, (in so far as it relates to Scheduled Castes), excluding the administration of criminal justice in regard to offences under the Act.

## **Ministry of Tribal Affairs**

Implementation of the PoA Act, (in so far as it relates to Scheduled Tribes), excluding the administration of criminal justice in regard to offences under the Act.

### **1.3. REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PoA ACT, 1989.**

Section 21 of the PoA Act casts certain duties on the Central and the State Governments to ensure effective implementation of the Act, and reads as follows:-

#### **“21. Duty of Government to ensure effective implementation of the Act:-**

- (1) Subject to such rules as the Central Government may make in this behalf, the State Government shall take such measures as may be necessary for the effective implementation of this Act.
- (2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, such measures may include,-
  - (i) *the* provision for adequate facilities, including legal aid to the persons subjected to atrocities to enable them to avail themselves of justice;
  - (ii) *the* provision for travelling and maintenance expenses to witnesses, including the victims of atrocities, during investigation and trial of offences under this Act;
  - (iii) *the* provision for the economic and social rehabilitation of the victims of the atrocities;
  - (iv) the appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecutions for the contravention of the provisions of this Act;
  - (v) *the* setting up of committees at such appropriate levels as the State Government may think fit to assist that Government in formulation or implementation of such measures;
  - (vi) provision for a periodic survey of the working of the provisions of this Act with a view to suggesting measures for the better implementation of the provision of this Act;



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

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

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

This Report for the calendar year 2019 is being placed on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament, in pursuance of sub-section (4) of the above Section 21.

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# CHAPTER

## 2

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

#### **I. Special Courts**

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

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

For ensuring speedy trial of cases under the PoA Act, 194 Exclusive Special Courts, have also been set up by eleven States, as mentioned in the table below:-

S. No.	State	Total Number of Districts in the State	Number of Districts with Exclusive Special Courts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	01
2.	Bihar	38	05

3.	Gujarat	33	16
4.	Himachal Pradesh	12	3
5.	Karnataka	30	08
6.	Madhya Pradesh	52	43
7.	Maharashtra	36	03
8.	Odisha	30	05
9.	Rajasthan	33	31
10.	Tamil Nadu	32	14
11.	Uttar Pradesh	75	65
	<b>Total</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>194</b>

## **II. Special Public Prosecutors**

Section 15 of the PoA Act as amended, provides for appointing or specifying Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors and Special Public Prosecutors for the purpose of conducting cases in Exclusive Special Courts and Special Courts respectively. Accordingly the States/Union Territories, which have set up Exclusive Special Courts and Special Courts, have appointed Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors and Special Public Prosecutors.

## **III. Setting up of (a) SC/ST Protection Cells at State Headquarters, and (b) Special Police Stations for SC/ST**

Rule 8 of the PoA Rules, requires the State Government to set up a SC/ST Protection Cell at the State headquarters under the charge of a DGP, ADGP/IGP and assign to it the following responsibilities:-

- (i) conducting survey of, maintaining public order and tranquility in, and recommending deployment of special police force in identified areas;
- (ii) investigating causes of offences under the Act, restoring feeling of security among SC/ST;
- (iii) liaising with nodal and special officers about law and order situation in identified areas;
- (iv) informing the nodal officer and the concerned District Magistrate about implementation of the rights of victims and witnesses specified under the provisions of Chapter IVA of the PoA Act;

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

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

(vii) submitting a monthly report to the State Government/Nodal Officer about action taken/proposed to be taken in respect of the above.

SC/ST Protection Cells have been set up in the States and Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry.

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

S. No.	State	Total Number of Districts	Number of Special Police Stations	Name of District where Special Police Station has been set up
1.	Bihar	38	40	Patna, Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhabhua, Bhojpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jehanabad, Arwal, Nawada, Aurangabad, Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Sheohar, West Champaran (2), East Champaran, Vaishali, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Saharsa, Supal, Madhepura, Purnia, Araria, Kisanganj, Katihar, Bhagalpur (2), Banka, Munger, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura, Jamui, Khagaria and Begusarai.
2.	Chhattisgarh	27	26	Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Mahasumud, Dhamtari, Kabirdham, Gariyaband, Balod, Baloda Bazar, Bemetara, Bilaspur, Raigarh,

				Janjgir-Champa, Korba, Mungeli, Sarguja, Jashpur, Surajpur, Korea, Balrampur, Bastar, North Bastar (Kanker), South Baster (Dantewada), Kondagaon, Sukma and Narayanpur.
3.	Jharkhand	24	22	Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega, Lohardaga, Chaibasa, Saraikela, Jamshepur, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Chatra, Giridih, Palamu, Latehar, Garhwa, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Dumka, Godda, Jamtara, Deogarh, Sahebgang and Pakur.
4.	Kerala	14	03	Kasargod, Wayanad and Palakkad
5.	Madhya Pradesh	52	51	Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Ashok Nagar, Morena, Sheopur, Bhind, Datia, Ujjain, Mandso, Neemuch, Ratlam, Dewas, Shajapur, Jabalpur, Katni, Chhindwara, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Mandla, Dindory, Balaghat, Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Shahdole, Umaria, Anoopur, Hoshangabad, Harda, Raisen, Betul, Bhopal, Sehore, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Indore, Dhar, Jhabua, Khargone, Barwani, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Sagar, Damoh, Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Singruali, Alirajpur and Agar Malwa.
	<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>142</b>	

#### **IV Nodal Officers**

Rule 9 of the PoA Rules, provides for appointment of Nodal Officers for coordinating functioning of the District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police or other authorized officers.

Such officers have been appointed in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka,

Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry.

**V. Delineation of “Identified Areas” or “atrocities prone areas” and undertaking of consequential steps.**

**(i) Identification of atrocities prone areas**

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

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, have identified the atrocities prone/sensitive areas.

**(ii) Appointment of Special Officers**

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

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

**VI. State and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees**

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

Such Committees have been set up in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh,

Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry.

## **VII. Constitutional Bodies to monitor safeguards provided for SCs and STs**

### **A. National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC)**

The NCSC is a body established under Article 338 of the Constitution. Following provisions of clause (5) of Article 338 lay down certain duties of the Commission, which have a bearing on prevention of atrocities against SCs:-

- (a) to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes under this Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards;
- (b) to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Castes;

The NCSC has an Atrocities and Protection of Civil Rights Wing, which deals with cases relating to Scheduled Castes under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, either on receipt of complaints from individuals or information from other sources (including the media). Evaluation studies/surveys on these subjects are also conducted by this Wing.

The Commission has Regional Offices/Sub-Offices situated at Agartala, Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Chennai, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram, with specified jurisdiction to cover States/Union Territories.

### **B. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)**

The NCST is a body established under Article 338-A of the Constitution. Following provisions of clause(5) of Article 338 -A lay down certain duties of the Commission, which have a bearing on prevention of atrocities against STs:-

- (a) to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes under this Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards;
- (b) to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Tribes;

On receiving information about an incident of atrocity against a person belonging to ST, the Commission gets in touch with the law enforcing and administrative machinery of the concerned State and the District to ascertain the details of incident and the action taken by the District Administration.

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

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# CHAPTER

## 3

### **ACTION BY THE POLICE AND THE COURTS IN CASES REGISTERED UNDER THE PoA ACT IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE IPC, DURING 2019**

#### **3.1 Atrocities**

Section 3 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, as amended by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment, Act, 2015 (1 of 2016) specifies offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by a person not being a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe. In the aforesaid amended Act, various offences of atrocities have been rephrased and several new offences also added. Details of Section 3 of the Act are at Annexure-I.

This chapter gives statistical data on offences registered under the PoA Act in 2019. Source of all data given herein is the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

#### **3.2 All India figures of cases under PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC registered by the Police and their disposal by the Courts during the year 2017-2019.**

The following table indicates the data in regard to registration of cases under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, their pendency in Courts and conviction rate for the three years 2017, 2018 and 2019.

S.No.	Item	2017	2018	2019
1.	Number of cases registered with Police during the year	50094	44505	49608
2.	Percentage of cases pending in Court	91.5	92.5	92.6
3.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction	34.4	29.0	31.7

### 3.3 State wise registration of offences of atrocities in 2019

State-wise details of cases registered during 2019 under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, are given in Table 3.1 below. In the table, States and UTs have been arranged in descending order of the total number of atrocity cases registered in 2019.

**TABLE- 3.1**

#### **STATE-WISE CASES REGISTERED DURING 2019 UNDER THE PoA ACT, 1989 IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE IPC.**

S. No	State/Union Territory	Number of Cases registered during the year 2019			SC population as per 2011 Census and its % to total population (In lakhs)	ST population as per 2011 Census and its % to total population (In lakhs)	Number of Cases registered per lakh population as per 2011 Census	
		SC	ST	Total			SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>States</b>							
1.	Uttar Pradesh	9451	705	10156	413.5 (20.7)	11.3 (0.6)	22.85	62.38
2.	Rajasthan	6659	1759	8418	122.2 (17.8)	92.3(13.5)	54.49	19.05
3.	Bihar	6540	97	6637	165.6 (15.9)	13.3 (1.3)	39.49	7.29
4.	Madhya Pradesh	5290	1920	7210	113.4 (15.6)	153.2(21.1)	46.72	12.53
5.	Maharashtra	1932	506	2438	132.7 (11.8)	105.1 (9.4)	14.55	4.81
6.	Andhra Pradesh	1892	312	2204	84.5 (17.2)	26.3 (5.4)	22.39	11.86
7.	Odisha	1845	576	2421	71.8 (17.1)	95.9 (22.8)	25.69	6.00
8.	Telangana	1545	494	2039	54.3 (15.4)	32.9 (9.3)	28.45	15.01
9.	Karnataka	1417	316	1733	104.7 (17.1)	42.4 (7.0)	13.53	7.45
10.	Gujarat	1295	310	1605	40.7 (6.7)	89.1 (14.8)	31.81	3.47
11.	Tamil Nadu	1060	28	1084	144.3 (20.0)	7.9 (1.1)	7.34	3.54
12.	Haryana	1034	1	1035	51.1(20.2)	Nil	20.23	Nil
13.	Kerala	776	128	904	30.4 (9.1)	4.8 (1.5)	25.52	26.6
14.	Chhattisgarh	339	427	766	32.7 (12.8)	78.2 (30.6)	10.36	5.46
15.	Jharkhand	324	136	460	39.8 (12.1)	86.4 (26.2)	8.14	1.57
16.	Punjab	130	1	131	88.6 (31.9)	Nil	1.46	Nil
17.	West Bengal	100	76	176	214.6(23.5)	52.9 (5.8)	0.46	1.43
18.	Uttarkhand	59	8	67	18.9 (18.8)	2.9 (2.9)	3.12	2.75
19.	Himachal Pradesh	30	0	30	17.2 (25.2)	3.9 (5.7)	1.74	Nil
20.	Assam	17	1	18	22.3 (7.2)	38.8 (12.4)	0.76	0.02
21.	Goa	3	1	4	0.25 (1.7)	1.4 (10.2)	12.00	0.71
22.	Sikkim	2	2	4	0.28 (4.6)	2.0 (33.8)	7.14	1.00
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	6.5 (17.8)	11.6 (31.8)	Nil	Nil
24.	Manipur	0	2	2	0.97 (3.8)	9.0 (35.1)	Nil	0.22
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	Nil	9.5 (68.8)	Nil	Nil
26.	Nagaland	0	0	0	Nil	17.1(86.5)	Nil	Nil
27.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0.17 (0.6)	25.5 (86.1)	Nil	Nil
28.	Mizoram	0	8	8	0.1 (0.1)	10.3 (94.4)	Nil	077
	<b>Union Territories</b>							
29.	Delhi	43	0	43	28.1 (16.8)	Nil	1.35	Nil

30.	Chandigarh	1	0	1	1.9 (18.9)	Nil	0.52	Nil
31.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1	1	Nil	0.28 (7.5)	Nil	3.57
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0.06 (1.8)	1.7 (52.0)	Nil	Nil
33.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0.06 (2.5)	0.15 (6.3)	Nil	Nil
34.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	Nil	0.61 (94.8)	Nil	Nil
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	9.2 (7.4)	14.9 (11.9)	Nil	Nil
	<b>Total</b>	<b>41793</b>	<b>7815</b>	<b>49608</b>	-	-	-	-

### **Atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes**

The following table shows the eleven States, cumulatively accounting for 95.6 % (39960) of the total cases (41793) relating to offences of atrocities against members of SCs, registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during the year 2019:

S.No.	State	Cases of offences of atrocities against members of SCs registered under the PoA Act in 2019
1.	Uttar Pradesh	9451
2.	Rajasthan	6659
3.	Madhya Pradesh	6540
4.	Bihar	5290
5.	Maharashtra	1932
6.	Odisha	1892
7.	Andhra Pradesh	1845
8.	Telangana	1545
9.	Karnataka	1417
10.	Gujarat	1295
11.	Tamil Nadu	1060
12.	Haryana	1034
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39960</b>

### **Atrocities against members of Scheduled Tribes**

The following table shows the eleven States, cumulatively accounting for 97.1% (7589) of the total cases (7815) relating to offences of atrocities against members of STs registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during the year 2019:

S.No.	State	Cases of offences of atrocities against members of STs registered under the PoA Act in 2019
1.	Madhya Pradesh	1920
2.	Rajasthan	1759
3.	Uttar Pradesh	705
4.	Odisha	576

5.	Maharashtra	506
6.	Telangana	494
7.	Chhattisgarh	427
8.	Karnataka	316
9.	Andhra Pradesh	312
10.	Gujarat	310
11.	Jharkhand	136
12.	Kerala	128
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7589</b>

### 3.4 State-wise progress of investigation of cases by the Police in 2019

Progress of investigation of cases by the police under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during the year 2019 is given in Table 3.2.

**TABLE – 3.2**

**Investigation done by Police during 2019 of Cases registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC.**

S. No.	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.	54,965	9,799	-	-
2.	Number of cases in which chargesheet filed in courts	31,582	6,181	57.46	63.08
3.	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	1	0	0.00	0.0
4.	Cases not investigated u/s 157(1)(b) of Cr. PC	1	1	0.00	0.01
4.	Cases transferred to other State/Agency	22	11	0.04	0.11
5.	Cases quashed/stayed by the Court at investigation stage	83	13	0.15	0.13
6.	Final Report (viz. False, Mistake of Fact/Law, True but insufficient evidence) submitted during the year	8016	1,231	14.59	12.56
7.	Number of cases pending with the police at the end of the year.	15,251	2,362	27.76	24.11

From the above, it is seen that 57.46% of the cases relating to Scheduled Castes were charge sheeted in courts during the year and 14.59 % cases were final report (viz. False, Mistake of Fact/Law, True but insufficient evidence) submitted during the year. Likewise

63.08% of the cases related to Scheduled Tribes were charge sheeted during the year and 12.56% cases were final report (viz. False, Mistake of Fact/Law, True but insufficient evidence) submitted during the year.

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

### 3.5 State-wise Progress of Disposal of Cases by Courts in 2019

The details in regard to disposal of cases by Courts under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during 2019, are given in table 3.3.

**TABLE-3.3**

**Disposal of Cases by Courts during 2019 under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC.**

S. No.	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.	1,58,730	28,687	-	-
2.	Number of cases disposed of by Courts	10,979	2,619	6.92	9.13
(a)	Number of cases ending in conviction	3,583	734	32.64	28.03
(b)	Number of cases ending in acquittal	7,396	1,885	67.36	71.97
3.	Number of cases abated/withdrawn/compounded/plea bargaining/quashed.	176	43	0.11	0.15
4.	Number of cases pending with Courts	1,47,575	26,025	92.97	90.72

From the above table, it is seen that 6.92% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Castes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 32.64% ended in conviction. Likewise 9.13% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Tribes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 28.03% ended in conviction.

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

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# CHAPTER

## 4

### MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

#### 4.1 MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

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

The PCR Act and the PoA Act are implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. For effective implementation of the two Acts, Central assistance is provided to them under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the PCR Act and the PoA Act, mainly for following purposes:-

- (i) Functioning and strengthening of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell and Special Police Stations.
- (ii) Setting up and functioning of Exclusive Special Courts.
- (iii) Relief and Rehabilitation of atrocity victims.
- (iv) Incentive for Inter-Caste Marriages, where one of the spouses is a member of Scheduled Caste.
- (v) Awareness generation.

The funding pattern of the Scheme is such that, over and above the committed liability of respective State Governments, the expenditure is shared between Centre and States on 50:50 basis, and the Union Territory Administrations receive 100% Central assistance. Central assistance of Rs.619.64 crore was granted to 21 States and 3 UTs during 2019-20, State/UT wise details of which are given at Annexure-IV.

The Budget Estimate (BE), Revised Estimate (RE) and Expenditure under the Scheme during 2019-2020 were as under:-

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount (Rs. In crores)</u>
1. BE	530.00
2. RE	630.00
3. Expenditure	619.64

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

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

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

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

The Committee up to the end of the year 2019 has held twenty four meetings.

Important points which emerged from these meetings relate to:-

- (i) Setting up of **exclusive special courts** for speedy trial of offences under the PoA Act,
- (ii) **Regular conduct of meetings** of the State and District level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees, as per Rules 16 and 17 of the PoA Rules,
- (iii) **Identification of atrocity prone areas** as per Section 21(vii) of the PoA Act and Rule 3(i) of the PoA Rules,
- (iv) Prompt action against **defaulting officials** under Section 4 of the PoA Act,
- (v) Invoking relevant provisions of the PoA Rules for **de-notifying defaulting public prosecutors**, and
- (vi) **Reviewing all cases of acquittal**, for appropriate remedial action.

#### **4.1.3 MEETING OF PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES/SECRETARIES OF SOCIAL WELFARE OF STATES/UTS HELD ON 26-27 FEBRUARY, 2019.**

In the meeting chaired by Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment on 26-27 February, 2019, at New Delhi, with the Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of States/UTs, the subject matter of implementation of the PoA Act was also reviewed. It was, inter-alia, impressed upon that since continuance of offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and low conviction rate of cases under the PoA Act, in most of the States, is a matter of concern, cases ending in acquittal need to be reviewed and appeals files in superior courts, wherever required, besides taking stringent measures to effectively enforce provisions of the PoA Act as amended and the Rule thereunder.

#### **4.1.4 ADVISORY TO THE STATE GOVERNMENTS / UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS**

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been addressing the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to implement the provisions of the



Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 in letter and spirit. The Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment vide d.o. letter dated 23.12.2019 addressed to the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs, inter-alia, lay emphasis on requirement of prompt action by the States to prevent atrocities against SCs and STs and expeditious trial of such offences. The specific points in this regard for appropriate action on:-

- (i) States should review that whether the timelines as prescribed in Rule 7 (2) of the SC/ST (PoA) Rules, 1995 are being followed in completing investigation by investigating officers,
- (ii) States should take suitable steps for re-training and re-orienting the investigating officers for an expeditious completion of investigation.
- (iii) States should review the performance of Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts with respect to the percentage of disposal and percentage of conviction/acquittals,

#### **4.1.5 RADIO PROGRAMME**

Two radio programmes on the theme of removal of untouchability and prevention of atrocities were broadcast, under the series sponsored by the Ministry called, "Sanwanti Jayein Jivan Ki Rahen".

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# **CHAPTER**

## **5**

### **MEASURES TAKEN BY STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS**

#### **5.1 ANDHRA PRADESH**

##### **5.1.1 COMMITTEES**

#### **STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

The State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee is not yet constituted after bifurcation of the State.

#### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are functioning in all Districts under the Chairpersonship of the District Collectors, elected Member of Parliament/State Legislative Assembly/Legislative Council, Superintendent of Police and other Official and non-official as Members. During the year 2019, 25 meetings were held in 13 districts of the State.

#### **SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL COMMITTEES**

Sub Divisional Level Committees under the Chairpersonship of Sub Divisional Magistrate have been constituted. During the year 2019, 56 meetings were held in Sub-Divisions of 13 districts of the State.

### **5.1.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

A SC & ST Protection Cell at State Level is headed by an Inspector General of Police (CID) and functions under the control and supervision of Additional Director General of Police (CID), assisted by DSPs and other supporting staff. A Deputy Superintendent of Police has also been appointed in each of seven regions exclusively to deal the offences of atrocities. Monthly Survey is conducted by senior Police Officers. Whenever serious atrocity cases are reported, they make to spot inspections.

### **5.1.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS**

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 326 cases, investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 800 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done in later than sixty days.

### **5.1.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER**

#### **A. NODAL OFFICER**

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

#### **B. SPECIAL OFFICER**

The Joint Collectors of the four atrocity prone districts have been appointed as Special Officers.

### **5.1.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

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

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Identified District</b>	<b>Specific areas within District, identified as atrocity prone areas(villages)</b>
1.	Kadapa District	5
2.	Krishna District	3
3.	Srikakulam District	1
4.	East Godavari (Including	37

	Rajahmundry Urban) District	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>

#### **5.1.6 SPECIAL COURTS**

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has set up 13 Special Courts in the districts of Chittoor, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Prakasham at Ongole, Kadapa, Krishna, East Godavari, Ananthapur, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari and 1 Exclusive Special Court in Laxmipeta village at Srikakulam.

#### **5.1.7 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

Special Public Prosecutors and Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed to plead the cases in 13 Special Courts and in 1 Exclusive Special Court, as detailed in Para 5.1.6 above.

#### **5.1.8 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION**

Training programmes are conducted in the year 2019. There are 10 E-Learning Centres in Andhra Pradesh State. In these training is implied PC to ASP in Protection of Atrocities Act in 2019 approximately 7,000 trained. However,

- All the SDPOs in the State were issued booklets on Guidelines for the investigating officers, in the investigation of cases under the PoA Act as amended.
- All the DSPs of PCR Cells, CID were sensitized in the in-House Training Programmes.
- Hand Book "Government Orders, Memo's & Circulars instructions' on PoA Act is provide to CsP and SsP for ready reference and guidance to the Investigating Officer.

During the year 2019, 2596 police officers were sensitized and 81175 other officials were sensitized. 670 publicity/awareness programmes were also conducted during the year.

#### **5.1.9 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

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

**5.1.10 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCIES**

The State Government provides for relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities in accordance with Rule 12 (4) of the PoA Rules. During the year 2019, 2227 persons were provided relief in all 13 districts.

**5.1.11 PERIODIC SURVEYS**

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

**5.1.12 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

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

**5.1.13 LEGAL AID**

Free legal Aid is given to deserving families belonging to Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes through Sub-Divisional Level Legal Aid Committee with the Deputy Commissioner of the District as Chairman. There is no income limit fixed for eligibility to provide legal aid to the victims of atrocities. During the year 2019, 9 persons were provided legal aid.

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

During the year 2019, of 699 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in 140 cases in superior courts.

## 5.2 ASSAM

### 5.2.1 COMMITTEES

#### STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

#### DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

### 5.2.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

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

### 5.2.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

#### A. NODAL OFFICER

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

#### B. SPECIAL OFFICER

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

#### **5.2.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

There is no atrocity prone area in the State.

#### **5.2.5 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

#### **5.2.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed to plead the cases under the PoA Act in 33 Special Courts.

#### **5.2.7 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION**

13 awareness programmes conducted at Scheduled Castes predominant areas/localities/ District Head Quarter was organized. During the year 2019, 30 Police Officers and 1950 other Officers were sensitized.

#### **5.2.8 LEGAL AID**

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

### **5.3. BIHAR**

#### **5.3.1 COMMITTEES**

##### **STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

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

##### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees function under the Chairpersonship of District Collector. During the year 2019, 158 meetings were held in 38 districts of the State to review various aspects of implementation of the PoA Act and the PoA Rules.

##### **SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL COMMITTEES**

Sub Divisional Level Committees under the Chairpersonship of Sub Divisional Magistrate have been constituted. During the year 2019, 17 meetings were held in 103 Sub Division of the State to review various aspects of implementation of the PoA Act and the PoA Rules.

#### **5.3.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

At State Level, a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cell has been functioning under the charge of Inspector General of Police, (Weaker Section), with supporting staff.

#### **5.3.3 SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS**

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



#### **5.3.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

##### **A. NODAL OFFICER**

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

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

The Additional District Magistrate, in each district, has been designated as a Special Officer to co-ordinate the functioning with the District Magistrate/ Superintendent of Police or other officers responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the PoA Act and the Rules notified there under.

#### **5.3.5 INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE AND FILING OF CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS**

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

#### **5.3.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

In the State, 33 districts have been identified as sensitive from the point of view of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These districts are Patna, Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhabhua, Bhojpur, Buxer, Gaya, Jehanabad, Nawada, Aurangabad, Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, West Champaran (Betia), East Champaran (Motihari), Vaishali, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Saharsa, Madhepura, Purnia, Bhagalpur, Banka, Munger, Sheikhpura, Begusarai, Khagaria, Katihar, Jamui and Araria.

#### **5.3.7 SPECIAL COURTS**

The Court of Additional District Session Judge has been specified as a Special Court under the PoA Act in the districts of Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhabhua, Bhojpur, Buxer, Jehanabad, Nawada, Aurangabad, Chapra (Saran), Siwan, Gopalganj, Sitamarhi, Sheohar, W.Champaran, E.Champaran, Vaishali, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Saharsa (Kosi), Supal, Madhepura, Purnea, Araria, Ksihanganj, Katihar, Banka, Munger,

Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura, Jamui and Khagaria. In addition, five Exclusive Special Courts also function at Patna, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur and Begusarai Districts.

#### **5.3.8 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

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

#### **5.3.9 PUBLICITY**

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

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

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

#### **5.3.10 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION**

During the year 2019, 4280 atrocity victims were provided relief and rehabilitation in 38 districts.

#### **5.3.11. TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

The State Government provides travelling and maintenance expenses to the witnesses and victims of atrocity during the investigation before the inquiry officer and to attend the trial in the court.

#### **5.3.12 LEGAL AID**

Free legal aid is given to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the year 2019, no persons were provided legal aid.

#### **5.3.13 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL**

During the year 2019, of 2046 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in 15 cases in superior courts.

## **5.4. CHHATTISGARH**

### **5.4.1 COMMITTEES**

#### **STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee is headed by the Chief Minister, to review the implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2019, one meeting of the Committee was held.

#### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are headed by the District Collectors. During the year 2019, 63 meetings were held in 27 districts.

#### **SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL COMMITTEES**

Sub Divisional level Committees under the Chairpersonship of Sub Divisional Magistrate/Dy. Collector have been constituted. During the year 2019, 55 meetings were held in 74 Sub Divisions.

### **5.4.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

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

### **5.4.3 SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS**

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

### **5.4.4 INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE AND FILING OF CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS**

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 276 cases investigation and filing of

the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 399 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

#### **5.4.5 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, the relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities 9 person was provided within seven day and in 502 persons relief was provided later than seven days.

#### **5.4.6 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

##### **NODAL OFFICER**

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

#### **5.4.7 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

There is no identified atrocity prone area in the State.

#### **5.4.8 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

#### **5.4.9 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

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

#### **5.4.10 PERIODIC SURVEY**

During the year 2019, no periodic surveys were conducted in State of Chhattisgarh.

#### **5.4.11 ACTION TAKEN TO RECOGNISE/REWARD PERSONS**

In recognition of exemplary work done in the field of prevention of atrocities and removal of untouchability, six persons were given Shield, cash award and an appreciation certificate.

#### **5.4.12 LEGAL AID**

Legal aid is provided to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural areas in the cases which relate to disputes of land, offences of atrocities and where trial is pending in the Session Courts. During the year 2019, 733 such persons were provided legal aid in 25 districts.

#### **5.4.13 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

The State Government provides travelling and maintenance expenses to the witnesses and victims of atrocity during the investigation before the inquiry officer and to attend the trial in the court. During the year 2019, 1250 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses in 22 districts.

#### **5.4.14 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION**

During the year 2019, 535 atrocity victims were provided relief and rehabilitation in 21 districts.

#### **5.4.15 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL**

During the year 2019, of 216 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in 21 cases in superior courts.

#### **5.4.16 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION**

During the year 2019, 53 Police Officers, 1991 other Officers were sensitized and 13 publicity awareness programmes were conducted.

## **5.5 GOA**

### **5.5.1 COMMITTEE**

#### **STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Chief Minister has been constituted to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2019, one meeting was held.

#### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are functioning under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate, North Goa and South Goa to review cases of atrocities under the PoA Act. During the year 2019, two meetings were held.

#### **SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL COMMITTEES**

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

### **5.5.2 INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE AND FILING OF CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS**

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

### **5.5.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

#### **NODAL OFFICER**

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

#### **5.5.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

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

#### **5.5.5 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

#### **5.5.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR**

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

#### **5.5.7 SENSITIZATION OF OFFICERS**

All the Officers and In-charge of Police Stations were sensitized in respect of provisions of the PoA Act.

#### **5.5.8 LEGAL AID**

The State Government has formulated a scheme to provide Free Legal Aid to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes without any economic criteria. During the year 2019, no Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes person was provided legal aid.



## **5.6 GUJARAT**

### **5.6.1 COMMITTEES**

#### **A. HIGH LEVEL COMMITTEE**

A High Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the PoA Act. The Ministers of Finance, Revenue, Social Justice and Empowerment, some Members of Parliament, State Legislature and Senior Government Officers are members of the Committee. During the year 2019, one meeting was held on 19.06.2019.

#### **B. STATE LEVEL COMMITTEE**

A State Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Principal Secretary-in-charge of Social Justice & Empowerment Department reviews the reports of the Vigilance Officers of the three Vigilance Squads. The Committee consists of Home Secretary, Legal Secretary and Special Inspector General of Police etc. During the year 2019, two meetings of the State level Committee were held on 30.05.2019 and 10.10.2019.

#### **C. DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE & MONITORING COMMITTEE**

At district level, a District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the District Collector of the respective district reviews implementation of the PoA Act. The Committee consists of District Panchayat President, Chairperson of District Social Justice Committee, District Development Officer, District Superintendent of Police, Government Public Prosecutor, Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly and prominent Social Workers of respective Districts. During the year 2019, 128 meetings of the Committees were held.

#### **D. PRANT LEVEL COMMITTEE**

Prant Level Committees have been set up at every Prant under the Chairpersonship of Sub-Divisional Magistrate to review implementation of the PoA Act. The Chairperson of Prant Social Justice Committees, Public Prosecutor, Police Inspector and Sub Inspector of the Prant are members of the Committee. During the year 2019, the Committee was held 546 meetings.

## **E. CITY LEVEL COMMITTEE**

Under the Chairpersonship of the Police Commissioner, City Level Committees have also been set up to review implementation of the PoA Act. Government Public Prosecutor, Municipal Commissioner and Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe Members of Municipal Corporation are members of these Committees. During the year 2019, the Committee held 20 meetings.

### **5.6.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

The SC and ST Protection Cell is working in the office of the Director General of Police, under the control of the Additional Director General of Police and assisted by one Dy. Inspector General of Police, one Dy. Superintendent of Police and other supporting staff. At district level, it is headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police with supporting staff. 40 such Deputy Superintendent of Police looks after the work in 36 Districts and 4 Police Commissionerates.

At the Secretariat level, the Principal Secretary looks after the implementation of the PoA Act, while at the Directorate level, the Director looks after the work. A Special Cell called 'Nagrik Cell' is functioning in the Directorate and Dy. Director looks after the Cell. Three Regional Vigilance Officers are also working at Vadodara, Ahmedabad and Rajkot to look after incidents of atrocities within their jurisdiction.

### **5.6.3 INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE AND FILING OF CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS**

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 931 cases, investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 386 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

### **5.6.4 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, the relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities 2420 person was provided within seven day and in 14 persons relief was provided later than seven days.

#### **5.6.5 SPECIAL COURTS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURTS**

Session Courts in all Districts have been specified as Special Courts. Besides, 16 Exclusive Special Courts in the districts of Ahmedabad (Rural), Anand, Banaskantha (Palanpur), Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Jamnagar, Gandhinagar, Kutch (Bhuj), Mehsana, Patan, Rajkot, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara and Ahmedabad (City) and 17 Special Courts in Dahod, Narmada, Navsari, Porbandar, Geer Somnath, Aravalli Devbhumi Dwarka, Morbi, Sabarkantha, Mahisagar, Kheda-Nadiad, Amreli, Tapi, Choota Udepur, Batad, Valsad and Panchmahal are also functioning to deal with cases under the PoA Act.

#### **5.6.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

17 Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed for 17 Special Courts and 16 Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed for 16 Exclusive Special Courts, for conducting cases under the PoA Act.

#### **5.6.7 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

##### **A. NODAL OFFICER AT STATE LEVEL**

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

##### **B. SPECIAL OFFICERS**

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

#### **5.6.8 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

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

1. Mehsana
2. Ahmedabad (Rural)
3. Junagadh

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

#### **5.6.9 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION**

For wide publicity of the provisions of the PoA Act, printed booklets, both in Gujarati and English, have been circulated among the authorities, Village Panchayats, Social Workers and Voluntary Organizations. During the year 2019, six publicity/awareness programmes were held and 4173 police officials/officers were sensitized.

#### **5.6.10 EFFORTS FOR INVOLVING NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS**

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

#### **5.6.11 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION**

The State Government provides prescribed relief amount etc to the atrocity victims. During the year 2019, the relief amount was given to 2434 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes in 33 districts.

#### **5.6.12 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL**

During the year 2019, as against 1150 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in 203 cases in superior courts.

## **5.7 HARYANA**

### **5.7.1 COMMITTEES**

#### **STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister to reviews implementation status of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in the State.

#### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

At the District level, a District Level Vigilance Monitoring Committee functions under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate. During the year 2019, the Committees held 37 meetings in 22 districts.

#### **SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

At the Sub Divisional Level, a Sub-Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee functions under the Chairpersonship of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (Civil). During the year 2019, the Committees held 70 meetings in 22 districts. These Committees review implementation status of the PoA Act.

### **5.7.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

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

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

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 306 cases, investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 282 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

### **5.7.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

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

### **5.7.5 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

#### **A. NODAL OFFICER AT STATE LEVEL**

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

#### **B. SPECIAL OFFICER**

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

### **5.7.6 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

### **5.7.7 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

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

#### **5.7.8 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION**

Provisions of the PoA Act as amended have also been included in the syllabi of all basic and promotional courses for the trainees in Haryana Police Academy. During the year 2019, 72 publicity /awareness programmes have been conducted and provision of the Act have been displayed through hoardings at important public places like Courts & police stations etc and 1550 police officers/official were also sensitized and 5048 others sensitized.

#### **5.7.9 RELIEF MEASURES**

Financial assistance is provided to the victims of atrocities, as per Rule 12 (4) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 as amended. During the year 2019, relief amount was given to 996 persons.

#### **5.7.10 LEGAL AID**

Legal aid is provided to the Scheduled Caste persons in cases relating to practice of untouchability, denial of access to temples, wells and other public places, disputes relating to women and for ensuring reservation in services. Assistance is also provided for expenditure incurred on witnesses and payment of court fees. During the year, 2019, such legal aid was given to 46 beneficiaries.

#### **5.7.11 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

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

## **5.8 HIMACHAL PRADESH**

### **5.8.1 COMMITTEES**

#### **STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

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

#### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

The District Level Committees have also been functioning under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate in each District. During the year 2019, 36 meetings were held in 12 districts.

#### **SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

The Sub-Divisional Level Committees have been constituted in 6 Districts under the Chairpersonship of Sub-Divisional Magistrate. During the year 2019, 5 meetings were held in 6 districts.

### **5.8.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell has been set up at the State CID Headquarters, Shimla to monitor the offences of atrocities under the PoA Act. The Cell is functioning under the direct supervision of the Director General of Police. The Cell consists of Additional Director General of Police (CID), Inspector General of Police (Law & Order) and Superintendent of Police (CID/Crime).

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

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 113 cases, investigation and filing



of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 26 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

#### **5.8.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER**

##### **A. NODAL OFFICER**

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

##### **B. SPECIAL OFFICER**

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

#### **5.8.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

There is no identified atrocity prone in the State where the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are likely to be subjected to atrocities.

#### **5.8.6 SPECIAL COURTS**

All the Courts of District and Session Judges in every district in the State have been designated as Special Courts to try offence under the PoA Act and 3 Exclusive Special Courts in Districts Kangra, Shimla and Solan(at Nalagarh).

#### **5.8.7 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

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

#### **5.8.8 PUBLICITY**

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

- (i) 80 Awareness Camps were organized at District/ Sub Division/Tehsil/ Block and Gram Panchayat level for general public,
- (ii) Special training on the provisions of PoA Act was imparted to police officers/officials at Police Training Centre, Daroh, District Kangra,
- (iii) Two awareness programmes were conducted by the Police Department to sensitize the police officers.
- (iv) 128 Police Officers and 5927 other Officers were sensitized.

#### **5.8.9 LEGAL AID**

Himachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority is providing legal aid services to SCs/STs, women and children. During 2019 no legal aid have been provided by the asid authority.

#### **5.8.10 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

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

#### **5.8.11 RELIEF MEASURES**

During the year 2019, relief was provided to 262 atrocity victims as per prescribed norms.

#### **5.8.12 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL**

During the year 2019, as against 52 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in 12 cases in superior courts.

## **5.9. JHARKHAND**

### **5.9.1 COMMITTEES**

#### **STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

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

#### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

At District Level, Committee functions under the Chairpersonship of the District Collector. During the year 2019, 57 meetings were held in 24 districts of the State.

### **5.9.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

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

### **5.9.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

#### **A. NODAL OFFICER**

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

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

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

#### **5.9.4 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS**

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 66 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 177 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was later than sixty days.

#### **5.9.5 SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS**

Special Police Stations are functioning in 22 districts in the State, viz. Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega, Lohardaga, Chaibasa, Saraikela, Jamshedpur, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Chatra, Giridih, Palamu, Latehar, Garhwa, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Dumka, Godda, Jamtara, Deogarh, Sahebgang and Pakur.

#### **5.9.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

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

S. No.	Identified Districts	Specific areas within District identified as 'atrocity prone' areas
1.	Ranchi	Chanho, Mandar, Ratu, Bubdu, Jagarnathpur, Namkum, Bariyatu and Chutia
2.	Khunti	2 (Rania)
3.	Gumla	Gumla, Dumri and Sisai
4.	Chatra	Sayal, Jaspur, Delho, Khunti Kewal, Burma and Barura
5.	Palamu	Husainabad Sub-Division
6.	Giridih	Bengabad

#### **5.9.7 SPECIAL COURTS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURTS**

Four Special Courts have been set up in the districts of Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad and Deogher for trial of cases under the PoA Act. For the purpose of speedy trial of cases under the PoA Act, the court of Additional District Judge-Ist have been designated as Special Court in 20 District.

#### **5.9.8 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

18 Special Public Prosecutors/ Public Prosecutors have been appointed for 18 Special Courts, for conducting cases under the PoA Act.

#### **5.9.9 PERIODIC SURVEY**

Three Periodic surveys were conducted in Ranchi, Khunti, East Singhbhum, Gumla, Chatra, Garhwa and Palamu districts in the State.

#### **5.9.10 PUBLICITY AND SENSITISATION OF OFFICERS**

For creating awareness amongst public, awareness programmes were conducted by District Administration of East Singhbhum, Jamshedpur, Chatra, Palamu and Lohardaga. Hoardings highlighting provisions of the PoA Act were displayed in important places. 6 Workshops organized Block in Ranchi District, 2 block in Hazaribad District & 4 in Chatra and 51 Hoarding display in Deogarh & Koderma District and 90 police officer 16 other officials and sensitized about provisions of the Act.

#### **5.9.11 RELIEF TO ATROCITY VICTIMS**

During the year 2019, 604 atrocity victims were provided relief and rehabilitation.

#### **5.9.12 LEGAL AID**

Legal aid and other facilities were provided subjected to atrocities to enable them to avail themselves of justice. During the year 2019, 359 persons were provided legal aid.

#### **5.9.13 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

Travelling and maintenance expenses to victims of atrocities and witnesses were provided in accordance with the PoA Rules, 1995. During the year 2019, 74 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses.

#### **5.9.14 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL**

During the year 2019, as against 195 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in no cases in superior courts.

## **5.10 KARNATAKA**

### **5.10.1 COMMITTEE**

#### **STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

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

#### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

District Level Committees have also been functioning under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate in each District to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2019, 88 meetings were held in 30 districts.

#### **SUB-DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEES**

The Sub-Divisional Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Sub-Divisional Magistrate to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2019, 93 meetings were held in 52 Sub-Divisions.

### **5.10.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

The Civil Rights Enforcement Cell is functioning since 1975. Subsequently the Cell was re-designated as Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement and is headed by an Additional Director General of Police. The Directorate comprises of seven regional offices at Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum, Davanagere, Gulbarga and Bangalore, under the charge of a Superintendent of Police. Four district units at Kolar, Tumkur, Bagalkot and Bijapur districts are also functioning under the supervision of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

### **5.10.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

#### **NODAL OFFICER**

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

#### **5.10.4 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS**

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 891 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 359 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was later than sixty days.

#### **5.10.5 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, the relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities 336 person was provided within seven day and in 1276 persons relief was provided later than seven days.

#### **5.10.6 SPECIAL COURTS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURTS**

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

#### **5.10.7 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

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

#### **5.10.8 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

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

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

		2. Bagalur 3. Bandikodigetti Village 4. Kothanuru Malleswaram Sub Division Bangalore City 1. A.K. Colony 2. Bheemshakthi Nagar
2.	Bangalore (R)	-
3.	Belagavi	-
4.	Ballari	-
5.	Vijapura	-
6.	Bidar	-
7.	Bagalkot	-
8.	Chikballapur	-
9.	Chikkamagaluru	-
10.	Chitradurga	-
11.	Chamaraja Nagar	-
12.	Dharwad	-
13.	Dakshina Kannada	-
14.	Davanagere	-
15.	Gadag	-
16.	Kalaburagi	Nagaral(Malli) Tg Jawargi
17.	Haveri	-
18.	Hassan	-
19.	Kolar	-
20.	Koppal	-
21.	Kodagu	-
22.	Mandya	-
23.	Mysuru	H. D. Kote Taluk Hunasur Taluk K. R. Nagar Pariyapatna Taluka T.Narasscpura Taluka.
24.	Raichur	-
25.	Ramanagar	-
26.	Shimoga	-
27.	Tumakuru	-
28.	Udupi	-
29.	Uttara Kannada	-
30.	Yadgir	-

#### **5.10.9 PUBLICITY AND SENSITISATION OF OFFICERS**

During the year 2019, 640 publicity and awareness programmes were conducted. 1176 Police officials and 17221 other officials were also sensitized.



#### **5.10.10 LEGAL AID**

The Karnataka Legal Services Authority extends free services to the members of weaker sections including member of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes whose annual income is below Rs. 25,000/-. The main objective is to provide free legal aid and advice to the eligible persons through State Legal Services Authority, High Court Legal Services Committee, District Legal Services Authority and Taluk Legal Services Committee. During the year 2019, 834 persons were provided legal aid.

#### **5.10.11 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

Travelling and Maintenance expenses were provided to the victims of atrocities as well as to witnesses. During the year 2019, 545 persons were provided such expenses.

#### **5.10.12 ECONOMIC & SOCIAL REHABILITATION**

During the year 2019, 2629 atrocity victims were provided relief and rehabilitation.

#### **5.10.13 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL**

During the year 2019, out of 1097 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals in 398 cases were filed in superior courts against acquittals.

## **5.11 KERALA**

### **5.11.1 COMMITTEES**

#### **STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

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

#### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of District Collectors review implementation of the PoA Act. During 2019, 37 meetings of these Committees were held in 14 districts.

#### **SUB-DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

The Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Sub-Divisional Magistrate to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2019, 38 meetings were held in 10 Sub-Divisions.

### **5.11.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

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

### **5.11.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS**

In accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 182 cases investigation and filing of

the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 663 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

#### **5.11.4 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, the relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities 10 person was provided within seven day and in 513 persons relief was provided later than seven days.

#### **5.11.5 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER**

##### **NODAL OFFICER**

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

##### **SPECIAL OFFICER**

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

#### **5.11.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

There is no identified atrocity prone in the State.

#### **5.11.7 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

**5.11.8 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

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

**5.11.9 SPECIAL MOBILE SQUADS/SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS**

Three Mobile Squads have been set up in Kasargod, Wayanad and Palakkad, districts.

**5.11.10 PERIODIC SURVEY**

During the year 2019, 219 surveys were conducted in the Districts of Kottayam, Thrissur(City), Thrissur(Rural), Kannur and Pathanamthitta.

**5.11.11 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL**

During the year 2019, 175 cases ended in acquittal and appeals against acquittals were filed in 5 cases in superior courts against acquittals.

**5.11.12 PUBLICITY AND SENSITISATION OF OFFICERS**

During the year 2019, 88 publicity/awareness programmes were conducted and 497 Police officers and 4357 other officers were sensitized.

**5.11.13 LEGAL AID**

During the year 2019, 320 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe availed of the legal aid.

**5.11.14 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

Travelling and Dearness Allowance, Maintenance and Transport expenses were provided to the victims of atrocities as well as witnesses. During the year 2019, 144 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons were provided such expenses.

**5.11.15 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION**

During the year 2019, 472 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes atrocity victims were provided relief.

## **5.12 MADHYA PRADESH**

### **5.12.1 COMMITTEES**

#### **STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

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

#### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

At the district level, District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been functioning under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate in each District to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2019, 152 meetings were held in 51 districts.

### **5.12.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

A Cell under the charge of the Additional Director General of Police reviews implementation of the PoA Act. 51 Scheduled Caste Welfare (Anusuchit Jati Kalyan) Thanas under the Cell are required to, *inter-alia*, register cases of offences of atrocities.

### **5.12.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS**

In 6462 cases, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in 1012 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done in later than sixty days.

### **5.12.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

#### **A. NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL**

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

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

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

### **5.12.5 SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS**

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

### **5.12.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

In the State, 19 districts have been identified, where members of SCs and STs are likely to be subjected to atrocities.

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Districts</b>	<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Police Stations</b>	<b>Number of Village/ Mohalla</b>
1.	Morena	1	Ambah	01. Ward No11
		2	Station Road	02. Ward No.28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>02</b>
2.	Bhind	1	Dehat	01. Ward No. 10
		2	Dehat	02. Ward No. 11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>02</b>
3.	Gwalior	1	Kotwali	01. Ward No.6
		2	Sirol	02. Ward No.60
		3	Vishvidyalaya	03. Ward No.60
		4	Janakgant	04. Ward No.38
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>04</b>
4.	Shivpuri	1	Kotwali	01. Ward No.13
		2	Narwar	02. Gramin Chhetra
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>02</b>

5.	Guna	1	Cant	01. Ward No.33
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>01</b>
6.	Ashoknagar	1	Dehat	01. Ward No.6
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>01</b>
7.	Hoshangabad	1	Dehat	01. Gramin Chhetra
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>01</b>
8.	Harda	1	Timarni	01. Chhipabad
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>01</b>
9.	Betul	1	Kotwali	01. Sadar Ward No.18
			Kotwali	02. Kothi Bajar No.6
			Kotwali Kotwali	03. Tikari No.13
		2	Ganj Betul	04. Ganj Ward No.1
			Ganj Betul	05. Ganj Ward No.26
		3	Sarni	06. Sarni Ward No.12
			Sarni	07. Sarni Ward No.19
			Sarni	08. Ward No.27
	<b>Total</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>08</b>
10.	Vidisha	1	Kotwali	01. Ward No. 3
			Kotwali	02. Ward No. 5
			Kotwali	03. Ward No. 21
			Kotwali	04. Ward No. 22
	<b>Total</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>04</b>
11.	Sagar	1	Cant	01. Ward No. 16 Lakhnadon
		2	Bina	02. Gramin Chhetra
		3	Surkhi	03. Gramin Chhetra
		4	Sanodha	04. Gramin Chhetra
	<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>04</b>
12.	Indore	1	Azad Nagar	01. Ward No. 52
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>01</b>
13.	Khandwa	1	Dhangaon	01. Gramin Chhetra
		2	Narmada Nagar	02. Gramin Chhetra
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>02</b>
<b>Grand total 1 to 13</b>			<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>

#### 5.12.7 SPECIAL COURTS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURTS

Apart from seven Special Courts at Anoopur, Ashok Nagar, Umaria, Dindorie, Burhanpur, Alirajpur and Singruli, 43 Exclusive Special Courts are functioning at Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Morena, Sheopur, Bhind, Datia, Ujjain, Mandso, Neemach, Ratlam, Dewas, Shajapur, Jabalpur, Katni, Chindwara, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Mandla, Balaghat, Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Shahdole, Hoshangabad, Harda, Raisen, Betul, Bhopal, Sehore,



Rajgarh, Videsha, Indore, Dhar, Jhabua, Khargone, Barwani, Khandwa, Sagar, Damoh, Panna, Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh.

#### **5.12.8 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, no victim of offences of atrocity has been provided relief and rehabilitation within seven days and 7435 persons have been provided later than seven days.

#### **5.12.9 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

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

#### **5.12.10 AWARENESS GENERATION**

During the year 2019, 104 Seminars, 27 Sadhbhavna Shivirs and 161 Janjagran Shivirs were organized and 5221 Police officials and 18312 other officials were also sensitized.

#### **5.12.11 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

As per the provision of Section 21 {(2) (ii)} of the PoA Act and Rule 11 of the PoA Rules, the State Government provides travelling and maintenance allowance to the witnesses and victims of offences of atrocities. During the year 2019, an expenditure of Rs. 80.09 lakhs was incurred to provide such allowance to 6972 SC/ST persons.

#### **5.12.12 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

During the year 2019, an expenditure of Rs. 9731.77 lakhs was incurred to provide relief and rehabilitation to 7435 SC/ST atrocity victims.

## **5.13 MAHARASHTRA**

### **5.13.1 COMMITTEES**

#### **STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

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

#### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees function under the Chairpersonship of the respective District Magistrates and review implementation of the PoA Act. Similarly Divisional Vigilance and Monitoring Committees meet every quarter and review the cases of atrocities. During the year 2019, 369 district level meetings were held in 36 Districts.

#### **SUB-DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEES**

The Sub-Divisional Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Sub-Divisional Magistrate to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2019, 369 meetings were held in 36 Districts.

### **5.13.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

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

Special machinery is also functioning in the Social Justice Department. Special District Social Welfare Officers at all the district places are required to implement the programmes to rehabilitate the victims of atrocities as per provisions of the PoA Act and the PoA Rules.

#### **5.13.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS**

In 397 cases, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in 979 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done in later than sixty days.

#### **5.13.4 NODAL OFFICER**

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

#### **5.13.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgoan, Akola, Gadchiroli and Perbhani districts have been identified as atrocity prone area.

#### **5.13.6 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

#### **5.13.7 PUBLICITY MEASURES**

During the year 2019, 303 publicity and awareness programmes were conducted. 11958 police officials and 4249 other officials were also sensitized.

#### **5.13.8 LEGAL AID**

During the year 2019, 1623 number of persons subjected to atrocities was provided Legal Aid.

#### **5.13.9 RELIEF MEASURES**

During the year 2019, 2524 atrocity victims were given relief.

#### **5.13.10 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, the relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities provided within seven day to 134 persons with authorization by the State Government and in 1381 persons were provided later than seven days.

#### **5.13.11 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

As per the provision of Rule 11 of the PoA Rules, the State Government provides travelling and maintenance allowance to the witnesses and victims of offences of atrocities. During the year 2019, 133 member of were given travelling and maintenance expenses.

#### **5.13.12 PERODIC SURVEYS**

During the year 2019, 33 periodic surveys were conducted in Gadchiroli districts.

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

During the year 2019, 584 cases ended in acquittal and appeals against acquittals were filed in 7 cases in superior courts against acquittals.

## **5.14 MEGHALAYA**

### **5.14.1 COMMITTEES**

#### **STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

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

#### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

The District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees have been constituted in all districts of the State, under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate to review implementation of the PoA Act.

#### **SUB-DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEES**

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

### **5.14.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

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

### **5.14.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

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

#### **5.14.4 NODAL OFFICER**

A Joint Secretary, Home Department, Government of Meghalaya has been nominated as the Nodal Officer as per Rule 9 of the PoA Rules.

#### **5.14.5 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

## **5.15 MIZORAM**

### **5.15.1 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

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

### **5.15.2 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

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

### **5.15.3 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

## **5.16 ODISHA**

### **5.16.1 COMMITTEES**

#### **STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

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

#### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been functioning under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate in all the districts to review implementation of the PoA, Act. During the year 2019, 31 meetings were held in 22 districts.

#### **SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in 12 districts. During the year 2019, 10 meetings of Sub-Divisional Committees were held.

### **5.16.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

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

### **5.16.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS**

In 181 cases, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in 601 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done in later than sixty days.



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

Towards implementing provision of Section 15A (II) of the PoA Act, following steps have been taken by the State Government.

- Security and safety measures re ensured for the protection of victims, dependants and witnesses if situation so warranted.
- The victims are made to be present at the time of bail proceedings and other court proceedings Special Public Prosecutors and local Police ensure this.
- Victims are treated with fairness, respect and dignity at Police Stations.
- Due compensation and rehabilitation are provided to the victims as laid down in the provision.
- The rights and entitlements of victim and witnesses as laid down in sub section 11 of 15A are sincerely taken care of.
- Necessary have been taken for implementation of the rights entitlement of victims and witnesses as per Rule.

#### **5.16.5 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

##### **A. NODAL OFFICER**

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

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

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

#### **5.16.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

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

S.No.	District	Atrocity Prone Areas
1.	Angul	Angul (Pallahara, Chhendipada, Jarapada Police Stations areas).
2.	Bhadrak	Bhadrak (Bhadrak town, Rural (Sadar), Naikanidihi,

		Dhusuri, Bansada Police Station areas).
3.	Boudh	Boudh (Boudh, Baunsuni, Manamudna, Kantamal, Purunakatak, Harbhanga, Police Stations areas).
4.	Balasore	Balasore (Balasore Town, Khantapara, Industrial Areas, Oupada, Singla, Sadar Police stations areas).
5.	Cuttack	Cuttack (Baramba, Niali, Govindpur Police Stations areas).
6.	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal (Sadar, Gondia Police Stations areas).
7.	Deogarh	Deogarh (Entire Deogarh District in all the 4 Police Stations areas)
8.	Kandhamal	Kandhamal (Entire Kandhamal District is the atrocity prone area as intimated by the S.P.Kandhamal).
9.	Kalahandi	Kalahandi (Dharmagarh, Junagarh, Jaipatna, Koksara, Sadar, Kegaon and Bhawanipatna Town Police Stations areas).
10.	Khordha	Khordha (badagada, Lingaraj, Baliana, Balugaon, Banapur, Jankia, Balipatna, Khandagiri Police Stations areas).
11.	Keonjhar	Keonjhar (Keonjhar Town, Sadar, Patna, Ghasipura, Ghatagaon, Anandapur, Champua, Joda, Barbil Police Stations. Areas).
12.	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj (Baripada Town, Bangripose, Khunta, Udala, Thakurmunda, Karanjia, Jharpokharja, Rasagovindapur, Barsahi, Police Stations areas)
13.	Nuapada	Nuapada (Sinapali Block area)
14.	Puri	Puri (Sadar, Town, Sea-Beach, Chandrapur, Satyabadi, Brahmagiri, Delang, Kanas, Pipili, Gop, Balanga, Nimapada, krushnaparsad Police Stations Areas)
15.	Subarnapur	Sonepur (Sonepur, Birmaharajpur Police Stations areas).
16.	Sundergarh	Sundergarh (Sundergarh Town, Sadar, Lephripada, Hemgiri, Bisra, Rajgangpur and Sector-19 Police Stations areas)

#### 5.16.7 SPECIAL COURTS

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

#### **5.16.8 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS/EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

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

#### **5.16.9 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION**

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

Besides, SCSTRTI was brought out comprehensive reading material on the PoA Act and Rules framed there under and Prevention of Witch Hunting Act and Rules which were used during different awareness and orientation training programmes/workshop/seminar organized by SCSTRTI. During the year 2019, 3 Publicity and awareness programmes were conducted. 91 police officials and 2382 other officials were also sensitized.

#### **5.16.10 LEGAL AID**

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

In order to provide legal aid to SC and ST litigants, 390 Legal Aid Cells have been opened. So far 421 Legal Retainers/Advocates have been engaged in different Legal Aid Cells. During the year 2019, 211 members of Scheduled Castes and 49 members Scheduled Tribes were provided Legal Aid.

#### **5.16.11 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, the relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities provided within seven day to none of persons with authorization by the State Government and in 2902 persons were provided later than seven days. During the year 2019, 2902 victims of atrocities were provided relief amount.

#### **5.16.12 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

The Government of Odisha has revised maintenance expenses to the witnesses and victims of offences of atrocities from Rs.20/- to 100/- for Diet expenses and from Rs.50/- to Rs. 200/- for maintenance expenses. During the year 2019, 105 persons were provided such travelling maintenance expense.

#### **5.16.13 IMPELMTATION OF PLAN FOR EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENTING PROVISION OF THE ACT AND ITS NOTIFICATION IN THE STATE GAZETTE**

- Copies of Gazette Notification of Government of India regarding the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 (No. 1 of 2016) and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016 have been circulated to all concerned vide ST and ST Development Department letter dated 29.03.2016 and 18.06.2016 with a request for its proper implementation. These amended Act and Rules have also been republished in Odisha Gazette Notification dated 2.4.2016 and 09.08.2016 respectively and the said notifications have also been circulated to all concerned vide letter dated 29.11.2016 with instructions for its proper implementation.
- SCs and STs Protection Cell, HRPC, Odisha has issued letter dated 10.8.2016 addressed to all concerned District Superintendent of Police including DCP for strict implementation of amended PoA Act and Rules as well as spreading public awareness in the respective districts.

- SCs and STs Protection Cell, HRPC, Odisha vide letter dated 17.9.2016 has also issued to all SSP including DCP and SRP Roulkela with a request to prominently display the salient features in all Police Stations/prominent places and take steps to be sensitization of the Police Personnel for proper implementation of the said Act and Rules.

**5.16.14 APPEALS FILED IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN CASES WHICH ENDED IN ACQUITTAL**

During the year 2019, of 189 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in 1 cases in superior courts.

During the year 2019, Director Public Prosecution, along with District Magistrate has conducted review of the performance of the Special Public Prosecutors. Director, Public Prosecutions also holds joint review meetings with the District Magistrate to review the performance of the Special Public Prosecutor as per the Rules.

## **5.17 PUNJAB**

### **5.17.1 COMMITTEES**

#### **STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

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

#### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

Likewise the Districts level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees review implementation of the PoA, Act at the District level. During the year 2019, 26 meetings were held in 22 districts.

#### **SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been constituted in the districts of Bathinda, Faridkot, Fategarh Sahib, Roop Nagar, Sangrur, Taran Taran and Pathankot.

### **5.17.2 STATE LEVEL SC/ST PROTECTION CELL**

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

### **5.17.3 APPOINTMENT OFFICER**

#### **NODAL OFFICER**

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

#### **5.17.4 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS**

During the year 2019, in 23 cases, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 11 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

#### **5.17.5 SPECIAL COURTS**

Special Courts are functioning under the senior most Additional Session Judge, to try the offences under the PoA Act. 29 Special courts are functioning in all the districts. One Exclusive Special Courts at Ludhiana has also been set up.

#### **5.17.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

At present 64 Special Public Prosecutors have been specified, to conduct the cases of offence of atrocities under the PoA Act. One Exclusive Special Public Prosecutor has also been specified in one Exclusive Special Court, to conduct the cases of offence of atrocities under the PoA Act.

#### **5.17.7 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

There is no atrocity prone area in the State.

#### **5.17.8 PUBLICITY**

During the year 2019, seminars and mass lunch at Block/District/State level were organized. 1112 seminars were organized. Boards have been installed at prominent public places, highlighting the provisions of the PoA Act.

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

#### **5.17.9 LEGAL AID**

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

#### **5.17.10 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

Travelling and maintenance expenses to victims of atrocities and witnesses are provided as per the PoA Rules.

#### **5.17.11 RELIEF TO ATROCITY VICTIMS**

During the year 2019, relief amount was provided to 128 atrocities victims.



## **5.18 RAJASTHAN**

### **5.18.1 COMMITTEES**

#### **STATE LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.**

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

#### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

The District Vigilance and Monitoring Committees also review implementation of the PoA, Act. During the year 2019, 118 meetings were held in 33 districts..

### **5.18.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

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

### **5.18.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS**

During the year 2019, 2129 cases were charge sheeted in the court within sixty days. Likewise, 1659 cases charge sheeted later than sixty days.

### **5.18.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

#### **A. NODAL OFFICER**

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

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

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

**5.18.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

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

**5.18.6 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

**5.18.7 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

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

**5.18.8 PUBLICITY**

Basic Training, Promotion Cadre Courses and Specialized Courses were conducted. During the year 2019, 17388 police officials were also sensitized about the provisions of the PoA Act and the PoA, Rules.

**5.18.9 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

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

#### **5.18.10 RELIEF MEASURES**

During the year 2019, 9158 persons were provided relief to atrocities victims.

#### **5.18.11 LEGAL AID**

Free legal aid is provided to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the year 2019, legal aid was provided to 249 persons.

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

During the year 2019, of 1419 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in 1 cases in superior courts.

## **5.19 SIKKIM**

### **5.19.1 COMMITTEES**

#### **STATE LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.**

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

#### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

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

### **5.19.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

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

### **5.19.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

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

### **5.19.4 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

### **5.19.5 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

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

#### **5.19.6 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

##### **A. SPECIAL OFFICER**

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

#### **5.19.7 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION**

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

#### **5.19.8 LEGAL AID**

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

#### **5.19.9 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

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

## **5.20 TAMIL NADU**

### **5.20.1 COMMITTEES**

#### **STATE LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.**

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

#### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the District Collector to review implementation of the PoA, Act, relief and rehabilitation facilities provided to the atrocity victims and discuss other matters concerned with prosecution of cases. During the year 2019, 48 meetings of these committees were held in 32 districts.

#### **SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in 8 districts. Strict instructions have been issued to the District authorities for the early formation of Committees in all the Revenue Divisions and to conduct the meetings regularly. During the year 2019, 22 meetings were held.

### **5.20.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

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

The PoA Act is enforced through 38 Social Justice and Human Rights Units located at each of 38 district headquarters. Further, there are mobile squads, which work for prevention and detection of cases of atrocity. For collection of statistical information under the Act, a Statistical Unit consisting of one Statistical Inspector is attached to each Unit. The Inspector (Statistics) is assisted by the Staff of Social Justice and Human Rights Units. The Inspector General of Police, Social Justice & Human Rights Chennai monitors implementation of the PoA Act also supervises the functioning of the Social Justice and Human Rights Units.

### **5.20.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS**

In accordance with Rule 7(2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 253 cases, investigation and filing of the charge sheeted was done within sixty days and that in 606 cases, investigation and filing of the charge sheeted was done later than sixty days.

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

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

### **5.20.5 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

In accordance with Section 21 (iii) of the PoA Act and Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, the relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities was provided within seven day to 146 persons and in 634 persons provided later than seven days. The State Government has given authorization to the District Magistrate for immediate withdrawal of money from treasury so as to timely provide relief amount to atrocity victims.

### **5.20.6 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

#### **A. NODAL OFFICER**

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

#### **B. SPECIAL OFFICER**

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

#### **5.20.7 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

The Social Justice and Human Rights Wing in Tamil Nadu has identified 301 villages in 31 districts as 'Atrocity prone'. In 7 Commissionerates, 21 villages were identified as 'atrocity prone' for the year 2019.

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

#### **5.20.8 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

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

#### **5.20.9 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

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

#### **5.20.10 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION**

Refresher training courses for investigating officers were conducted regularly by Police Training College and Tamil Nadu Police Academy and a separate capsule course was designed for the purpose of creating awareness among officers with regard to the provisions of PoA Act as amended. The communal harmony week has been conducted in the last week of January, 2019. In this year, budget has been allocated to the concerned District Authorities and they have conducted the communal harmony week in the atrocity Prone Villages along with the Police Officers.



#### **5.20.11 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION**

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) of the PoA Rules, the admissible relief amount is provided to the victims of atrocities. During the year 2019, 2530 atrocity victims belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were provided relief.

#### **5.20.12 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES**

Travelling and maintenance allowance is provided to the victims, their dependents and witnesses in accordance with the PoA, Rules. During the year 2019, 2497 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses.

#### **5.20.13 LEGAL AID**

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

#### **5.20.14 CONTINGENCY PLAN**

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

#### **5.20.15 ACTION TAKEN TO RECOGNISE/REWARD PERSONS**

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

## **5.21 TELANGANA**

### **5.21.1 COMMITTEES**

#### **STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

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

#### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are functioning in all Districts under the Chairpersonship of the District Collectors. During the year 2019, 33 meetings were held in 27 districts of the State.

#### **SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in 12 Districts. During the year 2019, 6 meetings were held in 5 districts.

### **5.21.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

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

### **5.21.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS**

In accordance with Rule 7(2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 176 cases, investigation and filing of the charge sheeted was done within sixty days and that in no cases investigation and filing of the charge sheeted was done later than sixty days.

### **5.21.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER**

#### **A. NODAL OFFICER**

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

#### **B. SPECIAL OFFICER**

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

### **5.21.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

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

S. No.	Identified District	Number of villages in the District, identified as atrocity prone.
1.	CP Cyberabad	9
2.	CP Nizamabad	48
3.	CP Rachakonda	5
4.	CP Ramagundam	20
5.	Adilabad	6
6.	Bhadradi (Kothagudem)	28
7.	Bhupalapally (A.J. Shankar)	1
8.	Jagityal	15
9.	Mahaboobnagar	5
10.	Nalgonda	11
11.	Narayanpet	1
12.	Siricilla Rajanna	4
13.	Vikarabad	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>

#### **5.21.6 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

#### **5.21.7 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

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

#### **5.21.8 AWARENESS GENERATION**

Sensitization and Training programmes were conducted on a regular scale in the Police Academy and in the District Training Centres for Police and Prosecuting Officers. The MCR HRD Institute, Jubilee Hills is the premier training institute for all levels of officers in the State. A capsule on provisions of the PCR Act and the PoA Act is included in the training programme imparted by the institute. Awareness programme were held for field functionaries of Social Welfare, Police and Revenue Departments. Boards on prominent provisions of the PoA Act were displayed in Police Stations and Mandal Revenue Offices. Media campaign was launched in AIR, Press and TSRTC buses. Awareness workshops were organized by reputed NGOs. A compendium of instructions and a handbook on guidelines to the Police Officers was circulated to concerned Officers. Training programme have been conducted on a regular basis in the RBVRR TS Police Academy for all ranks and with special emphasis to Direct Recruit DySPs, promoted DySPs and they would subsequently investigate the PoA cases. Refresher courses were conducted to update the IOs on amendments of PoA Act. During the year 2019, 1583 awareness programmes were conducted and 2926 police officials and 4449 other officials were sensitized.

#### **5.21.9 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

Travelling and maintenance expenses are provided to the victims, their dependents and witnesses in accordance with the PoA Rules. During the year 2019, 45 persons provided Travelling and maintenance.

#### **5.21.10 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION**

The State Government provides relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities in accordance with Rule 12 (4) of the PoA Rules. During the year 2019, 2874 victims of atrocities were provided relief.

#### **5.21.11 LEGAL AID**

The District Collector is the competent authority in the District to grant legal aid. During the year 2019, 10 persons provided legal aid.

## **5.22 TRIPURA**

### **5.22.1 COMMITTEES**

#### **STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

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

#### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

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

#### **SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees in all the Sub Divisions in the Districts have been constituted. During the year 2019, 7 meetings were held.

### **5.22.2 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS**

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

### **5.22.3 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

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

#### **5.22.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

There is no specific atrocity prone area in the State.

#### **5.22.5 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

#### **5.22.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

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

#### **5.22.7 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION**

During the year 2019, 12 awareness programmes were conducted and 9 police officers and 53 other officers were sensitized.

#### **5.22.8 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION**

In accordance with PoA Rules, 1995 as amended, relief was provided to victims of atrocities. During the year 2019, 2 atrocity victims were provided relief.

#### **5.22.9 LEGAL AID**

In the State of Tripura, legal aid to Scheduled Castes is provided under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. During the year 2019, 2 persons provided legal aid.

## **5.23. UTTAR PRADESH**

### **5.23.1 COMMITTEES**

#### **STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

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

#### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in every District under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate, to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2019, 132 meetings were held in 59 districts.

### **5.23.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

A Special Investigation Cell has been functioning at the State level. This Cell comprises of an Director General of Police, an Inspector General of Police, a Deputy Inspector General of Police, a Superintendent of Police, an Additional Superintendent of Police and nine Dy. S.Ps. A Special Investigation Cell has also been set up in all Districts. Each such Cell has one Sub-Inspector, one head constable and two constables. Each Thana in each district in the State has a constable from among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 23% of Thanas have Sub-Inspectors/Inspectors from among SC/ST. The Deputy Superintendent of Police is the investigating officer.

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



### **5.23.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER**

#### **NODAL OFFICER**

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

### **5.23.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

No atrocity prone areas have been identified in the State.

### **5.23.5 SPECIAL COURT AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURT**

65 Exclusive Special Courts in the Districts of Aligarh, Ambedkar Nagar, Auraiya, Azamgarh, Ballia, Chitrakoot, Firozabad, Hathras, Jaunpur, Kaushambi, Kushinagar(Padrauna), Kashiram Nagar(Kasganj), Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Mathura, Mau, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Pratapgarh, Prayagraj, Rae Bareli, Sant Kabir Nagar, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Sonbhadra, Farrukhabad, Unnao, Basti, Banda, Etawah, Hamirpur, Gonda, Kanpur Nagar, Badaun, Sultanpur, Barabanki, Bulandsahar, Gorakhpur, Varansi, Pilibhit, Etah, Deoria, Jhansi, Faizabad, Agra, Kanpur Rural, Bairach, Lucknow, Jalaun (Urai), Meerut, Gaziabad, Siddarth Nagar, Mirzapur, Chandoli, Balrampur, Fatehpur, Gazipur, Mainpuri, Kannauj, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Hardoi, Shravasti, Bagpat, Bareilly and Jyotiba Phule Nagar, have been set up to conduct trial of offences under the PoA Act. Apart from this, in the remaining 8 districts, Additional District and Session Judge Courts have been designated as Special Courts, to try offences of atrocities under the PoA Act.

### **5.23.6 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

In accordance with Section 21 (iii) of the PoA Act and Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, the relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities was provided within seven day to 13 persons and in 23603 persons provided later than seven days.

### **5.23.7 PUBLICITY**

Workshops were organized for bringing awareness about the PoA Act and the PoA Rules as amended from time to time. Police Officers/officials were also sensitized.

Besides, training was also imparted to the police officials in refresher course at Moradabad Training College. The syllabus on the PoA Act as amended has also been included in the training courses for police officials of various training institutes. During the year 2019, 31387 police officers were sensitized.

#### **5.23.8 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

Travelling and maintenance expenses to witnesses including victims of atrocities were provided as per PoA Rules, 1995. During the year 2019, no persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses.

#### **5.23.9 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION**

Financial assistance was provided to the victims of offences of atrocities in accordance with the provisions of the PoA Rules. During the year 2019, 23616 persons were provided relief.

#### **5.23.10 LEGAL AID**

The concerned District authorities provide free legal aid in all Districts of the State. During the year 2019, no persons were provided such legal aid.

#### **5.23.11 NON-SC/ST OFFICERS PUNISHED FOR WILFUL NEGLECT OF DUTIES**

For willful neglect of duties to implement provisions of the PoA Act, in different districts of the State, out of 5 cases action against officials was initiated, in which in 2 cases matter was registered.

## **5.24. UTTARAKHAND**

### **5.24.1 COMMITTEES**

#### **STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

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

#### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

The District Level Committees have been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the concerned District Magistrate, to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2019, 11 meetings were held in 13 districts.

#### **SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees in all the Sub Divisions have been constituted. During the year 2019, 14 meetings were held in the Sub Divisions of 13 District.

### **5.24.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

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

### **5.24.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER**

#### **NODAL OFFICER**

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

#### **5.24.4 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS**

In 74 cases, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in 29 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done in later than sixty day.

#### **5.24.5 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

#### **5.24.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

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

#### **5.24.7 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

No atrocity prone areas have been identified in the State.

#### **5.24.8 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION**

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

#### **5.24.9 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION**

Financial assistance is provided to the victims of offences of atrocities in accordance with the provisions of the PoA Rules. During the year 2019, 110 persons were provided relief.

#### **5.24.10 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES**

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

#### **5.24.11 LEGAL AID**

The concerned District authorities provide free legal aid to members of SC/ST, in all Districts of the State. During the year 2019, 4 persons were provided Legal Aid.

## **5.25 WEST BENGAL**

### **5.25.1 COMMITTEES**

#### **STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee is functioning. During the year 2019, the Committee held one meeting.

#### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are functioning. During the year 2019, 47 meetings of these Committees were held in 19 districts.

#### **SUB-DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

The Sub-Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are also functioning. During the year 2019, 86 meetings were held in 16 districts.

### **5.25.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

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

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

The Backward Classes Welfare Department, Government of West Bengal had circulated a copy of the amended PoA Act to all Districts for compliance and the same was also incorporated in the awareness generation /sensitization programme undertaken by the Department. In order to ensure the rights of victims and witnesses, as well as to meet the requirement for implementation of provision specified in Sub-Section 10 of Section 15A, a sum of Rs. 5000/- was allotted to each district. The District Magistrates were also

instructed to provide immediate relief, protection etc to victims and their dependents and witnesses and to take due steps in order to ensure the Rights of Victims and Witnesses.

#### **5.25.4 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS**

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

#### **5.25.5 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

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

#### **5.25.6 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER**

##### **A. NODAL OFFICER**

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

##### **B. SPECIAL OFFICER**

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

#### **5.25.7 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

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

#### **5.25.8 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

### **5.25.9 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

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

### **5.25.10 PUBLICITY**

During the year 2019, 189 publicity and awareness programmes were conducted. 1800 Police personnels and 11999 other officers were also sensitized.

### **5.25.11 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION**

During the year 2019, 117 victims of atrocities were provided relief.5.25.12

### **LEGAL AID**

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



## **5.26 ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION**

### **5.26.1 COMMITTEES**

#### **STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

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

#### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEES**

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2019, two meetings of the Committees were held.

#### **SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEES**

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

### **5.26.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

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

### **5.26.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHINSIXTY DAYS**

In one case, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in one cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done in later than sixty day.

### **5.26.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER**

#### **A. INVESTIGATING OFFICER**

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

## **B. SPECIAL OFFICER**

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

### **5.26.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

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

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

### **5.26.6 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

### **5.26.7 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

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

### **5.26.8 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS**

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

### **5.26.9 LEGAL AID**

Legal aid and other facilities were provided by the Judicial Court/A & N Administration as and when required. During the year 2018, one person was provided legal aid.

### **5.26.10 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES**

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

## **5.27 CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION**

### **5.27.1 COMMITTEES**

#### **STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

A Vigilance & Monitoring Committee is functioning to review implementation of the PoA Act under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Social Welfare, Chandigarh Administration. During the year 2019, one meeting was held on 11.02.2019.

### **5.27.2 SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

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

### **5.27.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER**

#### **A. NODAL OFFICER AT STATE LEVEL**

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

#### **B. SPECIAL OFFICER**

There is no atrocity prone area in the UT, even though, in accordance with Rule 10 of the PoA, Rule, the Director, Social Welfare Department has been nominated as a Special Officer.

### **5.27.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

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

### **5.27.5 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

#### **5.27.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

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

#### **5.27.7 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION**

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

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

#### **5.27.8 LEGAL AID**

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

## **5.28 DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI**

### **5.28.1 COMMITTEES**

#### **STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

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

#### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

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

### **5.28.2 SC & ST PROTECTION CELL**

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

### **5.28.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS**

In one case has been registered in calendar year, which is still under investigation.

### **5.28.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER**

#### **A. NODAL OFFICER AT STATE LEVEL**

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

#### **B. SPECIAL OFFICER**

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

#### **5.28.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

There is no atrocity prone area in the Union Territory.

#### **5.28.6 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

#### **5.28.7 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR**

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

#### **5.28.8 PUBLICITY**

Awareness programmes to the all police officials regular refresher Sessions of Police Personnel are conducted from time to time and other officers. During the year 2019, 15 police officials were sensitized.

## **5.29 DAMAN & DIU**

### **5.29.1 COMMITTEES**

#### **STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

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

#### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

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

### **5.29.2 SC & ST PROTECTION CELL**

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

### **5.29.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS**

In one case has been registered in calendar year, which is still under investigation.

### **5.29.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER**

#### **A. NODAL OFFICER AT STATE LEVEL**

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

#### **B. SPECIAL OFFICER**

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

#### **5.29.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

There is no atrocity prone area in the Union Territory.

#### **5.29.6 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

#### **5.29.7 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR**

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

#### **5.29.8 PUBLICITY**

Awareness programmes to the all police officials regular refresher Sessions of Police Personnel are conducted from time to time and other officers. During the year 2019, 15 police officials were sensitized.



### **5.30 NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI**

#### **5.30.1 COMMITTEE**

##### **STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

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

##### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

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

#### **5.30.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

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

#### **5.30.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS**

In 27 cases, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in 29 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done in later than sixty days.

#### **5.30.4 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

As per the Section 21 {(2) (iii) of the PoA Act and Rule 12 (4) of the PoA Rules, as amended, 29 cases in which relief amount was paid to concerned person later than seven days.

#### **5.30.5 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER**

##### **A. NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL**

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

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

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

**5.30.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

There is no atrocity prone area in the Union Territory.

**5.30.7 SPECIAL COURT**

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

**5.30.8 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION**

For creating awareness amongst public, 27 publicity/awareness programmes were organized. During the year 2019, 11014 police officials were sensitized.

**5.30.9 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION**

During the year 2019, twenty six victims of atrocities were provided relief.

### **5.31    JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

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

### **5.32    LADHAK**

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

### **5.33 LAKSHAWDEEP**

The entire indigenous population of the Union Territory has been classified as Scheduled Tribes and in terms of religious classification, the entire indigenous population is Muslim. There have been no offences of atrocities in the Union Territory. Thus, the information for the year 2019 may be treated as 'Nil'.

### **5.34 PUDUCHERRY**

#### **5.34.1 COMMITTEES**

##### **STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee in the Union Territory of Puducherry under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister has been constituted to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2019, No meeting of the Committee was held.

##### **DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

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

#### **5.34.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL**

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

#### **5.34.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

##### **A. NODAL OFFICER**

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

##### **B. SPECIAL OFFICER**

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

#### **5.34.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

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

#### **5.34.5 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

#### **5.34.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR**

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

#### **5.34.7 DIRECTORATE OF PROSECUTION**

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

#### **5.34.8 LEGAL AID**

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

#### **5.34.9 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES**

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

#### **5.34.10 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES**

During the year 2019, 39 atrocities victims were provided relief.

#### **5.34.11 PUBLICITY AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES**

During the year 2019, public awareness programme was conducted the Adi-Dravidar Welfare Department. However, advertisement is released in local Newspapers/magazines about the detail of all socio economic and educational schemes during important National days.

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



### **5.35    OTHER STATES/UTS**

(i) In the State of Arunachal Pradesh, the requisite information may be treated as 'NIL'.

(ii) Despite Several reminders, the material towards the annual report for the year 2019 was not received from the States of Manipur and Nagaland.

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

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

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

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

	shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to five years and with fine.
<i>Punishment for offences of atrocities</i>	3 (2) Whoever, not being a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe,
	i) gives or fabricates false evidence intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, any member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to be convicted of an offence which is capital by the law for the time being in force shall be punished with imprisonment for life and with fine; and if an innocent member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe be convicted and executed in consequence of such false or fabricated evidence, the person who gives or fabricates such false evidence, shall be punished with death;
	(ii) gives or fabricates false evidence intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, any member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to be convicted of an offence which is not capital but punishable with imprisonment for a term of seven years or upwards, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to seven years or upwards and with fine;
	(iii) commits mischief by fire or any explosive substance intending to cause or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause damage to any property belonging to a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to seven years and with fine;
	iv) commits mischief by fire or any explosive substance intending to cause or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause destruction of any building which is ordinarily used as a place of worship or as a place for human dwelling or as a place for custody of the property by a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, shall be punishable with imprisonment for life and with fine;
	(v) commits any offence under the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) punishable with imprisonment for a term of ten years or more against a person or property on the ground knowing that such person is a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or such property belongs to such member, shall be punishable with imprisonment for life and with fine;  “(va) commits any offence specified in the Schedule, against a person or property, knowing that such person is a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or such property belongs to such member, shall be punishable with such punishment as specified under the Indian Penal Code for such offences and shall also be liable to fine”;
	(vi) knowingly or having reason to believe that an offence has been committed under this Chapter, causes any evidence of the commission of that offence to disappear with the intention of screening the offender from legal punishment, or with that intention gives any information respecting the offence which he knows or believes to be false, shall be punishable with the punishment provided for that offence; or
	vii) being a public servant, commits any offence under this section, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to the punishment provided for that offence.
<i>Punishment for offences of</i>	“4. (1) Whoever, being a public servant but not being a member of a

<p><i>atrocities</i></p>	<p>Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, wilfully neglects his duties required to be performed by him under the Act and the rules made thereunder, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to one year.</p> <p>(2) The duties of public servant referred to in sub-section (1) shall include—</p> <p>(a) to read out to an informant the information given orally, and reduced to writing by the officer in charge of the police station, before taking the signature of the informant;</p> <p>(b) to register a complaint or a First Information Report under this Act and other relevant provisions and to register it under appropriate sections of the Act;</p> <p>(c) to furnish a copy of the information so recorded forthwith to the informant;</p> <p>(d) to record the statement of the victims or witnesses;</p> <p>(e) to conduct the investigation and file charge sheet in the Special Court or the Exclusive Special Court within a period of sixty days, and to explain the delay if any, in writing;</p> <p>(f) to correctly prepare, frame and translate any document or electronic record;</p> <p>(g) to perform any other duty specified in the Act or the rules made thereunder:</p> <p>Provided that the charges in this regard against the public servant shall be booked on the recommendation of an administrative enquiry.</p> <p>(3) The cognizance in respect of any dereliction of duty referred to in sub-section (2) by a public servant shall be taken by the Special Court or the Exclusive Special Court and shall give direction for penal proceedings against such public servant."</p>
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STATEWISE CASES OF OFFENCES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING THE YEAR 2019

S. No.	State / UT	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2019	Cases Re-opened for investigation	Number of cases with police during 2019 including B.F.	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	Cases not investigated u/s 157(1) (b) of Cr.PC	Cases transferred to other State/Agency	Final Report (viz. False, Mistake of Fact/Law, True but insufficient evidence etc during the year	Number of cases charge sheeted in courts	Cases quashed at investigation stage	Number of cases pending with police at the end of 2019
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1696	1892	0	3588	0	0	1	419	846	3	2319
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
3.	Assam	2	17	0	19	0	0	0	2	5	0	12
4.	Bihar	3638	6540	0	10178	0	0	0	1027	4759	0	4392
5.	Chhattisgarh	63	339	0	402	0	0	0	3	312	0	87
6.	Goa	3	3	0	6	0	0	0	1	3	0	2
7.	Gujarat	179	1295	1	1475	1	0	0	33	1124	51	266
8.	Haryana	156	1034	0	1190	0	0	0	378	656	0	156
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	30	0	33	0	0	0	5	20	0	8
10.	Jharkhand	289	324	0	613	0	0	0	130	118	0	365
11.	Karnataka	275	1417	0	1692	0	1	17	153	929	0	592
12.	Kerala	686	776	1	1463	0	0	0	97	581	4	781
13.	Madhya Pradesh	223	5299	0	5522	0	0	0	34	5072	0	416
14.	Maharashtra	976	1932	0	2908	0	0	0	242	1649	14	1003
15.	Manipur	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	1021	1845	0	2866	0	0	0	39	2322	0	505
20.	Punjab	107	130	0	237	0	0	0	45	65	4	123
21.	Rajasthan	565	6659	0	7224	0	0	1	3220	3158	0	845
22.	Sikkim	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	521	1060	5	1586	0	0	0	161	909	5	511
24.	Telangana	1199	1545	1	2745	0	0	1	245	1004	2	1493
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1382	9451	0	10833	0	0	0	1750	7905	0	1178
27.	Uttarakhand	28	59	0	87	0	0	0	12	46	0	29
28.	West Bengal	87	100	0	187	0	0	2	17	68	0	100
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	53	43	0	96	0	0	0	2	29	0	65
34.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	13155	41793	8	54956	1	1	22	8016	31582	83	15251

Note:- The SCs and the STs (PoA) Act, 1989 extends to the whole of India.

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

STATEWISE CASES OF OFFENCES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING THE YEAR 2019

S. No.	State / UT	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2019	Cases Re-opened for investigation	Number of cases with police during 2019 including B.F.	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	Cases not investigated u/s 157(1) (b) of Cr.PC	Cases transferred to other State/Agency	Final Report (viz. False, Mistake of Fact/Law, True but insufficient evidence etc during the year	Number of cases charge sheeted in courts	Cases quashed at investigation stage	Number of cases pending with police at the end of 2019
1.	Andhra Pradesh	376	312	2	690	0	0	0	67	188	0	435
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	7	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
4.	Bihar	29	97	0	126	0	0	0	9	85	0	32
5.	Chhattisgarh	51	427	0	478	0	0	0	1	387	0	90
6.	Goa	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	64	310	1	375	0	0	0	9	279	9	78
8.	Haryana	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	103	136	0	239	0	0	0	40	49	0	150
11.	Karnataka	72	316	0	388	0	0	8	26	230	0	124
12.	Kerala	69	128	0	197	0	0	2	17	89	0	89
13.	Madhya Pradesh	70	1920	0	1990	0	0	0	20	1843	0	127
14.	Maharashtra	275	506	0	781	0	0	0	39	429	4	309
15.	Manipur	4	2	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	234	576	0	810	0	0	0	29	682	0	99
20.	Punjab	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
21.	Rajasthan	133	1759	0	1892	0	1	1	822	819	0	249
22.	Sikkim	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
23.	Tamil Nadu	5	28	0	33	0	0	0	2	26	0	5
24.	Telangana	416	494	4	914	0	0	0	52	398	0	464
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	19	705	0	724	0	0	0	90	609	0	25
27.	Uttarakhand	1	8	0	9	0	0	0	0	7	0	2
28.	West Bengal	46	78	0	122	0	0	0	4	49	0	69
29.	A & N Islands	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1976	7815	8	9799	0	1	11	1231	6181	13	2362

Note:- The SCs and the STs (PoA) Act, 1989 extends to the whole of India.

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



**STATEWISE CASES OF OFFENCES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES WITH COURTS UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING THE YEAR 2019**

S. No.	State/UT	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases received for trial during the year	Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2019	Cases abated/ Withdrawn/Compounded/ plea bargaining/quashed	Number of cases in which		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2019
						Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2979	846	3825	3	30	408	3384
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
3.	Assam	0	5	5	0	0	0	5
4.	Bihar	24771	4759	29530	0	41	278	29211
5.	Chhattisgarh	967	312	1279	0	47	107	1125
6.	Goa	7	3	10	0	0	1	9
7.	Gujarat	7663	1124	8787	10	7	348	8422
8.	Haryana	1102	656	1758	0	63	220	1475
9.	Himachal Pradesh	80	20	100	0	2	5	93
10.	Jharkhand	700	118	818	19	10	41	748
11.	Karnataka	2563	929	3492	72	6	285	3129
12.	Kerala	2399	581	2980	10	14	145	2811
13.	Madhya Pradesh	18550	5072	23622	0	964	2094	20564
14.	Maharashtra	7228	1649	8877	22	70	880	7905
15.	Manipur	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	7081	2322	9403	0	2	7	9394
20.	Punjab	141	65	206	0	5	30	171
21.	Rajasthan	11892	3158	15050	2	916	823	13309
22.	Sikkim	4	1	5	0	0	0	5
23.	Tamil Nadu	3239	909	4148	16	89	565	3478
24.	Telangana	2362	1004	3366	8	37	380	2941
25.	Tripura	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	32826	7905	40731	13	1262	746	38710
27.	Uttarakhand	144	46	190	0	15	8	167
28.	West Bengal	326	68	394	0	0	9	385
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	2	0	2	0	1	0	1
31.	D & N Haveli	2	0	2	0	0	1	1
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	91	29	120	1	2	15	102
34.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	25	0	25	0	0	0	25
	Total	127148	31582	158730	176	3583	7396	147575

Note: The SCs and the STs (PoA) Act, 1989 extends to the whole of India.

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

STATEWISE CASES OF OFFENCES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES WITH COURTS UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING THE YEAR 2019.

S. No.	State/UT	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases received for trial during the year	Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2019	Cases abated/ Withdrawn/Compounded/ plea bargaining/quashed	Number of cases in which		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2019
						Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	574	188	762	3	2	101	656
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	43	0	43	0	0	0	43
4.	Bihar	139	85	224	0	2	8	214
5.	Chhattisgarh	1282	387	1669	0	38	95	1536
6.	Goa	7	1	8	0	0	0	8
7.	Gujarat	1678	279	1957	2	5	27	1923
8.	Haryana	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
10.	Jharkhand	399	49	448	9	5	2	432
11.	Karnataka	565	230	795	9	1	55	730
12.	Kerala	418	89	507	0	2	33	472
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7355	1843	9198	0	414	912	7872
14.	Maharashtra	2185	429	2614	20	30	206	2358
15.	Manipur	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	8	8	0	0	0	8
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	2892	682	3574	0	0	3	3571
20.	Punjab	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
21.	Rajasthan	2918	819	3737	0	194	240	3303
22.	Sikkim	2	2	4	0	1	0	3
23.	Tamil Nadu	62	26	88	0	6	15	67
24.	Telangana	694	398	1092	0	31	173	888
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1011	609	1620	0	1	0	1619
27.	Uttarakhand	16	7	23	0	1	0	22
28.	West Bengal	220	49	269	0	1	8	260
29.	A & N Islands	23	0	23	0	0	1	22
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	9	0	9	0	0	6	3
32.	Daman & Diu	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
33.	Delhi	7	0	7	0	0	0	7
34.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		22506	6181	28687	43	734	1885	26025

Note: The SCs and the STs (PoA) Act, 1989, extends to the whole of India

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

**ANNEXURE-IV****(Para 4.1.1)****DETAILS OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED TO STATE GOVERNMENTS / UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS UNDER THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING 2019-20.**

S. No.	State/UT	Central assistance released (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4814.34
2.	Bihar	1220.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	1696.40
4.	Delhi	16.00
5.	Goa	4.00
6.	Gujarat	3981.16
7.	Haryana	1214.61
8.	Himachal Pradesh	477.01
9.	Jharkhand	266.00
10.	Karnataka	6867.25
11.	Kerala	2746.08
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7900.32
13.	Maharashtra	6194.75
14.	Odisha	3206.30
15.	Rajasthan	2048.33
16.	Sikkim	25.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	1833.05
18.	Telangana	1993.88
19.	Tripura	39.14
20.	Uttarkhand	102.87
21.	Uttar Pradesh	14136.04
22.	West Bengal	897.61
23.	Chandigarh	75.00
24.	Puducherry	209.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>61964.14</b>