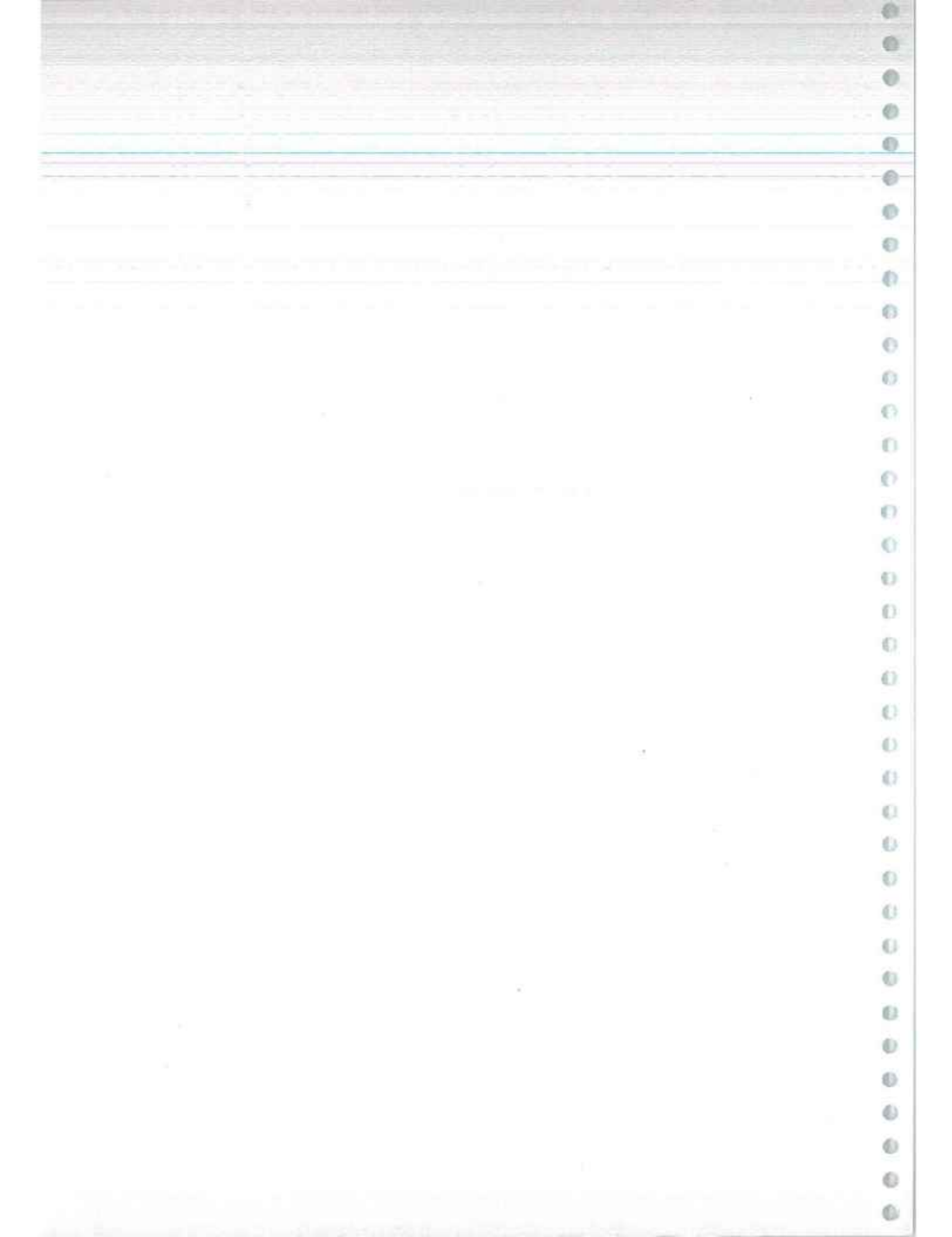


REPORT
U/s 21 (4)
OF
THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE
SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION
OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989,
FOR THE YEAR 2022



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

Act and Rules. The PoA Act is implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, which are provided admissible Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for effective implementation of the provisions of the Act.

Main provisions of the PoA Act are as under: -

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Consequent upon amendments done in the PoA Act, certain amendments had been necessitated in the PoA Rules. Accordingly necessary amendments were done in the PoA Rules by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, notified in the Gazette of India on 14.04.2016, which broadly relate to provision of relief amount for 47 offences of atrocity, rationalization of the phasing of payment of relief amount to victims for various offences of atrocities, enhancement of relief amount to Rs. 85,000 to Rs. 8,25,000 depending upon the nature of the offences, ensuring payment of admissible relief amounts within seven days, completion of investigation, and filing of charge sheet in court within sixty days to enable timely commencement of prosecution. Additionally, the amendments require 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 during their respective meetings."

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

- (i) Precautionary and Preventive Measures to be taken by the State Governments regarding offences of atrocities (Rule 3).
- (ii) Investigation of offences under the Act to be done by not below the rank of a DSP level Officer {Rule 7 (1)}.
- (iii) Completion of investigation and filing of charge sheet in court within sixty days and report forwarded to Director General of Police or Commissioner of Police of the State {Rule 7 (2)}.
- (iv) Setting up of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell at State headquarters under the charge of Director General of Police/IG Police (Rule 8).
- (v) Nomination of (a) a Nodal Officer at the State level (not below the rank of a Secretary to the State Government), and (b) a Special Officer at the district level (not below the rank of an Additional District Magistrate) for districts with identified atrocity prone areas to co-ordinate the functioning of DMs, SPs and other concerned officers, at the State and District levels, respectively. (Rule 9 and 10).
- (vi) Provision of relief in cash or kind or both to victims of atrocities as per prescribed norms within seven days. (Rule 12 (4) and Schedule).
- (vii) State Government/Union Territory Administration to provide necessary authorization and powers to the District Magistrate for immediate withdrawal of money from treasury so as to timely provide the relief amount to atrocity victims (Rule 12(4A)).
- (viii) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chief Minister to meet at least twice a year (Rule 16).
- (ix) District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the District Magistrate to meet at least once every quarter (Rule 17).
- (x) Sub-Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to meet at least once every quarter (Rule 17 A)

The PoA Rules have been further amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2018 and notified in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, vide notification dated 27.06.2018. The amendments broadly relate to provision of relief to victims of unnatural offences (IPC 377, sr. no.44, col. (2) of Annexure -I to Schedule of PoA Rules), grievous hurt by throwing acid (IPC 326B, sr. no.24, col. (2) of Annexure. I to Schedule of PoA Rules), omission of limit of 25 members of State Level Vigilance and

Monitoring Committee (SLVMC) {Rule 16(1) of PoA Rules}, provision of relief in case of death, injury, rape, gang rape, unnatural offences, grievous hurt by throwing acid etc., damage to property, in addition to any other right to claim compensation in respect thereof under any other law.

1.2 RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PoA ACT

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

Ministry of Home Affairs

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

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

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

Ministry of Tribal Affairs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This Report for the calendar year 2022 is being placed on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament, in pursuance of sub-section (4) of the above Section 21.

CHAPTER 2

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

I. Special Courts

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

State Governments and Union Territory Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, NCT of Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh 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 fourteen 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	26	01
2.	Bihar	38	14
3.	Chhattisgarh	27	11
4.	Gujarat	33	16
5.	Jharkhand	24	02
6.	Karnataka	30	08
7.	Madhya Pradesh	52	11
8.	Maharashtra	36	03
9.	Odisha	30	03
10.	Punjab	23	02
11.	Rajasthan	34	31
12.	Tamil Nadu	37	17
13.	Telangana	33	10
14.	Uttar Pradesh	75	65
	Total	498	194

II. Special Public Prosecutors

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

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

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

- (i) conducting survey of, maintaining public order and tranquility in, and recommending deployment of special police force in identified areas;

- (ii) investigating causes of offences under the Act, restoring feeling of security among SC/ST;
- (iii) liaising with Nodal and Special Officers about law and order situation in identified areas;
- (iv) informing the Nodal Officer and the concerned District Magistrate about implementation of the rights of victims and witnesses specified under the provisions of Chapter IVA of the PoA Act;
- (v) monitoring investigation of offences and enquiring into willful negligence of public servants;
- (vi) reviewing the position of cases registered under the Act; and
- (vii) submitting a monthly report to the State Government/Nodal Officer about action taken/proposed to be taken in respect of the above.

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

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

S. No.	State	Total Number of Districts	Number of Special Police Stations	Name of District where Special Police Station has been set up
1.	Bihar	38	40	Patna, Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhabhua, Bhojpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jehanabad, Arwal, Nawada, Aurangabad, Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Sheohar, West Champaran (2), East Champaran,

				Vaishali, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Saharsa, Supal, Madhepura, Purnia, Araria, Kisanganj, Katihar, Bhagalpur (2), Banka, Munger, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura, Jamui, Khagaria and Begusarai.
2.	Chhattisgarh	28	27	Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Mahasumud, Dhamtari, Kabirdham, Gariyaband, Balod, Baloda Bazar, Bemetara, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Janjgir-Champa, Korba, Mungeli, Sarguja, Jashpur, Surajp. ur, Korea, Balrampur, Bastar, North Bastar (Kanker), South Baster (Dantewada), Kondagaon, Sukma and Narayanpur.
3.	Jharkhand	24	24	Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega, Lohardaga, Chaibasa, Saraikela, Jamshedpur, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Chatra, Giridih, Palamu, Latehar, Garhwa, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Dumka, Godda, Jamtara, Deogarh, Sahebgang, Pakur, Ramgarh and Khunti.
4.	Kerala	14	03	Kasargod, Wayanad and Palakkad
5.	Madhya Pradesh	52	51	Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Ashok Nagar, Morena, Sheopur, Bhind, Datia, Ujjain, Mandsoore, 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.
	Total	156	145	

IV Nodal Officers

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

Such officers have been appointed in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Chandigarh, NCT of Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh and Puducherry.

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

(i) Identification of atrocity prone areas

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

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, have identified the Atrocity Prone/Sensitive areas.

(ii) Appointment of Special Officers

Rule 10 of the PoA Rules, provides for appointment of a Special Officer not below the rank of an Additional District Magistrate in the identified Atrocity Prone

Area, to co-ordinate with the District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police or other officers responsible for implementing the provisions of the Act.

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

VI. State and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees

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

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

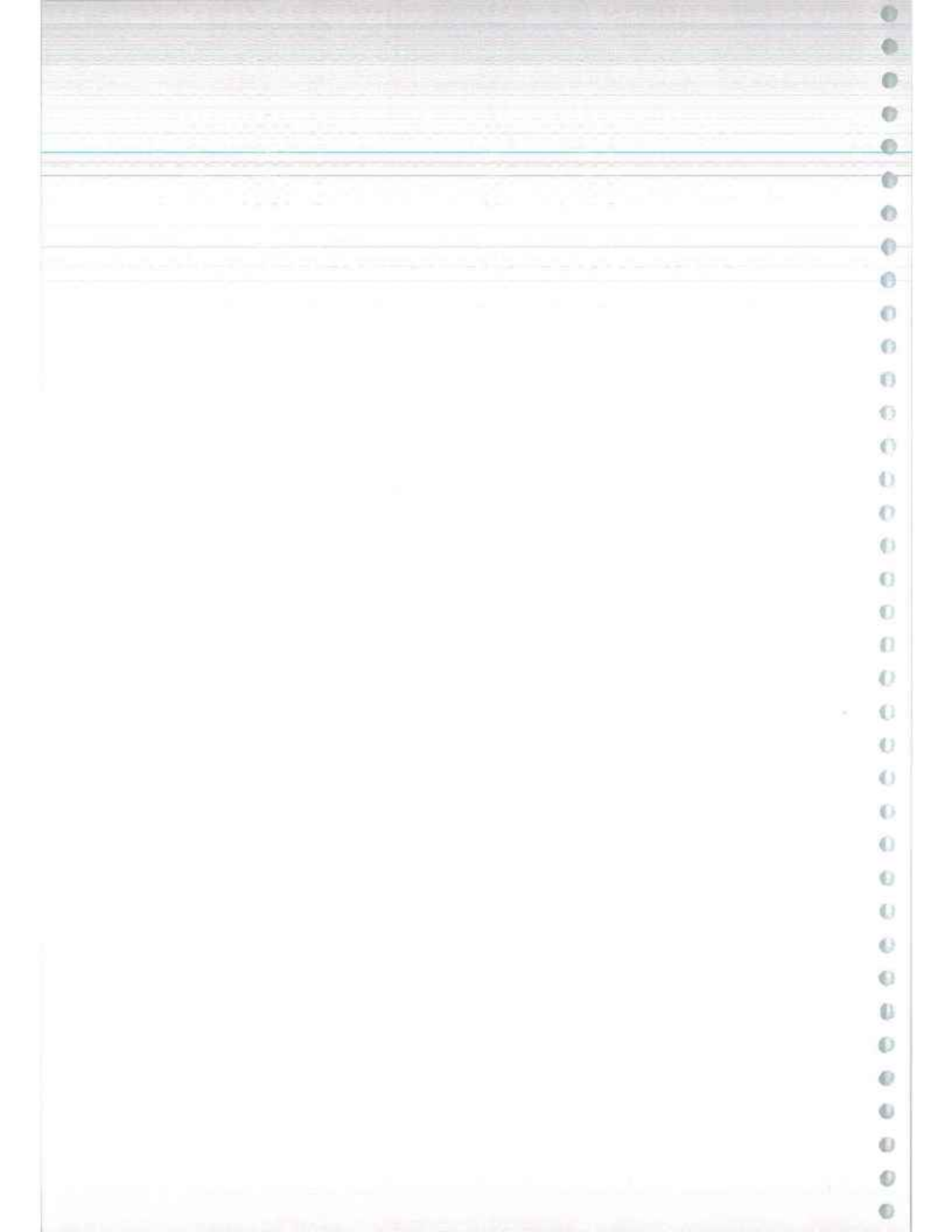
The NCST is a body established under Article 338-A of the Constitution. Following provisions of Clause (5) of Article 338 -A lay down certain duties of the Commission, which have a bearing on prevention of atrocities against STs: -

(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.



CHAPTER 3

ACTION BY THE POLICE AND THE COURTS IN CASES REGISTERED UNDER THE POA ACT IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE IPC, DURING 2022

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 aforementioned amended Act, various atrocities have been redefined, and several new offenses have also been introduced. Details of Section 3 of the Act are at **Annexure-I**.

This chapter gives statistical data on offences registered under the PoA Act in 2022. 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 2020-2022.

The following table indicates data regarding the registration of cases under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, their pendency in courts, and the conviction rate for the years 2020, 2021, and 2022.

S.No.	Item	2020	2021	2022
1.	Number of cases registered with Police during the year	53886	54085	62601
2.	Percentage of cases pending in Court	96.4	95.9	94.1

3.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction	39.2	32.7	32.4
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3.3 State wise registration of offences of atrocities in 2022

State-wise details of cases registered during 2022 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 2022.

TABLE- 3.1

STATE-WISE CASES REGISTERED DURING 2022 UNDER THE PoA ACT, 1989 IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE IPC.

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Cases registered during the year 2022			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)
		SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	States					
1.	Uttar Pradesh	12287	5	12292	413.5 (20.7)	11.3 (0.6)
2.	Rajasthan	8651	2498	11149	122.2 (17.8)	92.3(13.5)
3.	Madhya Pradesh	7732	2979	10711	113.4 (15.6)	153.2(21.1)
4.	Bihar	6509	146	6655	165.6 (15.9)	13.3 (1.3)
5.	Odisha	2902	773	3675	71.8 (17.1)	95.9 (22.8)
6.	Maharashtra	2276	688	2964	132.7 (11.8)	105.1 (9.4)
7.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	379	2569	84.5 (17.2)	26.3 (5.4)
8.	Karnataka	1930	434	2364	104.7 (17.1)	42.4 (7.0)
9.	Telangana	1725	529	2254	54.3 (15.4)	32.9 (9.3)
10.	Tamil Nadu	1684	61	1745	144.3 (20.0)	7.9 (1.1)
11.	Haryana	1535	0	1535	51.1(20.2)	Nil
12.	Gujarat	1214	322	1536	40.7 (6.7)	89.1 (14.8)
13.	Kerala	1021	167	1188	30.4 (9.1)	4.8 (1.5)
14.	Jharkhand	443	131	574	39.8 (12.1)	86.4 (26.2)
15.	Chhattisgarh	321	510	831	32.7 (12.8)	78.2 (30.6)
16.	Punjab	112	0	112	88.6 (31.9)	Nil
17.	West Bengal	79	71	150	214.6(23.5)	52.9 (5.8)
18.	Uttarakhand	62	1	63	18.9 (18.8)	2.9 (2.9)
19.	Himachal Pradesh	18	0	18	17.2 (25.2)	3.9 (5.7)
20.	Mizoram	5	29	34	0.1 (0.1)	10.3 (94.4)
21.	Assam	4	5	9	22.3 (7.2)	38.8 (12.4)
22.	Goa	4	1	5	0.25 (1.7)	1.4 (10.2)

23.	Tripura	0	0	0	6.5 (17.8)	11.6 (31.8)
24.	Sikkim	0	1	1	0.28 (4.6)	2.0 (33.8)
25.	Manipur	0	1	1	0.97 (3.8)	9.0 (35.1)
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	Nil	9.5 (68.8)
27.	Nagaland	0	0	0	Nil	17.1(86.5)
28.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0.17 (0.6)	25.5 (86.1)
Union Territories						
29.	Delhi	47	0	47	28.1 (16.8)	Nil
30.	Puducherry	8	0	8	9.2 (7.4)	14.9 (11.9)
31.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	1	6	Nil	Nil
32.	Chandigarh	2	0	2	1.9 (18.9)	Nil
33.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu	0	0	0	Nil	Nil
34.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	0	3	3	Nil	0.28 (7.5)
35.	Ladakh	0	0	0	Nil	Nil
36.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	Nil	0.61 (94.8)
	Total	52766	9735	62501	-	-

Atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes

The following table shows the thirteen States, cumulatively accounting for 97.7% (51656) of the total cases (52866) relating to offences of atrocities against members of SCs, registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during the year 2022:

S.No.	State	Cases of offences of atrocities against members of SCs registered under the PoA Act in 2022
1.	Uttar Pradesh	12287
2.	Rajasthan	8651
3.	Madhya Pradesh	7732
4.	Bihar	6509
5.	Odisha	2902
6.	Maharashtra	2276
7.	Andhra Pradesh	2190
8.	Karnataka	1930
9.	Telangana	1725
10.	Tamil Nadu	1684
11.	Haryana	1535
12.	Gujarat	1214
13.	Kerala	1021
	Total	51656

Atrocities against members of Scheduled Tribes

The following table shows the thirteen States, cumulatively accounting for 98.91% (9627) of the total cases (9735) relating to offences of atrocities against members of STs registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during the year 2022:

S.No.	State	Cases of offences of atrocities against members of STs registered under the PoA Act in 2022
1.	Madhya Pradesh	2979
2.	Rajasthan	2498
3.	Odisha	773
4.	Maharashtra	688
5.	Telangana	529
6.	Chhattisgarh	510
7.	Karnataka	434
8.	Andhra Pradesh	379
9.	Gujarat	322
10.	Kerala	167
11.	Bihar	146
12.	Jharkhand	131
13.	West Bengal	71
	Total	8330

3.4 State-wise progress of investigation of cases by the Police in 2022

Progress of investigation of cases by the police under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during the year 2022 is given in Table 3.2.

TABLE – 3.2

Investigation done by Police during 2022 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	69,597	12,417	-	-

cases.					
2.	Number of cases in which Charge-sheet filed in courts	42,026	7,862	60.38	63.32
3.	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	0	1	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	60	17	0.09	0.14
5.	Cases quashed/stayed by the Court at investigation stage	57	8	0.08	0.06
6.	Final Report (viz. False, Mistake of Fact/Law, True but insufficient evidence) submitted during the year	10,287	1,826	14.78	14.71
7.	Number of cases pending with the police at the end of the year.	17,166	2,702	24.67	21.76

From the above, it is seen that 60.38% of the cases relating to Scheduled Castes were charge sheeted in courts during the year, with 14.78% of cases final reports submitted (such as false, mistake of fact/law, true but insufficient evidence) during the year. Similarly, 63.32% of the cases related to Scheduled Tribes were charge sheeted during the year, with 14.71% of cases having final reports submitted (such as false, mistake of fact/law, true but insufficient evidence) during the year 2022.

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 2022

The details in regard to disposal of cases by Courts under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during 2022, are given in table 3.3.

TABLE-3.3

Disposal of Cases by Courts during 2022 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.	2,48,012	43,616	-	-
2.	Number of cases disposed of by Courts	14,934	2,791	6.02	6.40
(a)	Number of cases ending in conviction	4,876	872	32.65	31.24
(b)	Number of cases ending in acquittal	10,058	1,919	67.35	68.76
3.	Number of cases abated/withdrawn/compounded/plea bargaining/quashed.	135	23	0.05	0.05
4.	Number of cases pending with Courts	2,33,743	40,802	94.25	93.55

From the above table, it is seen that 6.02% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Castes were disposed of by courts during the year 2022 out of which 32.65% ended in conviction. Likewise, 6.40% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Tribes were disposed of by courts during the year 2022 out of which 31.24% 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)**.

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 bases, and the UT Administrations receive 100% Central assistance. Central assistance of Rs.392.70 Crore was granted to 16 States, 4 Union Territories for the operation of National Helpline Against Atrocities (NHAA) during 2022-23, State/UT wise details of which are given at **Annexure-III.**

The Budget Estimate (BE), Revised Estimate (RE) and Expenditure under the Scheme during 2022-2023 were as under: -

Item Amount (Rs. in Crores)	
1. BE	600.00
2. RE	500.00
3. Expenditure	392.70

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

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

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

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

The Committee has so far held twenty-six meetings to review the implementation status of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in 24 States and Union Territories.

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) Invoking relevant provisions of the PoA Rules for **de-notifying defaulting public prosecutors**, and
- (v) **Reviewing all cases of acquittal**, for appropriate remedial action.

4.1.3 NATIONAL HELPLINE AGAINST ATROCITIES (NHAA) ON SCs/STs

The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has taken an initiative of launching a National Helpline Against Atrocities (NHAA) on the members of the Schedule Castes and the Scheduled tribes to ensure proper implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 with a view to, inter-alia, preventing atrocities on the members of SCs and STs. The NHAA is available 24/7 on toll-free number '14566' across the country.

The objective of the helpline is to build informed awareness about the provisions of the law that are aimed at ending discrimination and providing protection. It is an initiative for grievance redressal and real time monitoring of registered grievances. By the end of 2022, nine States/UTs had established the Call Centre at the State Level and their integration work with the Call Centre set

up at the Central Level has been completed. Implementation and completion of required work for NHAA is in process in remaining States/UTs.

4.1.4 RADIO PROGRAMME

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

CHAPTER 5

MEASURES TAKEN BY STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS

5.1 ANDHRA PRADESH

5.1.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister to review implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. No such meeting of this committee was held during the year 2022.

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 2022, 49 meetings were held in 26 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 2022, 65 meetings were held in Sub-Divisions of 26 districts of the State.

5.1.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe 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.

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 1173 cases, investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 627 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done in more than sixty days.

5.1.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER

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

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

The Joint Collectors of the Seven districts of Prakasam, Guntur, West Godavari, Nellore, Vizianagaram, Kurnool and Cuddapah have been appointed as Special Officers.

5.1.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

S. No.	Identified District	Specific areas within with in District, identified as atrocity prone areas
1.	Srikakulam District	Laxmipeta(V), Vangara(M)
2.	Vizianagaram District	Thotapalem(V), Ayyannapeta(V),

		Duppada(V), Kanapaka(V), Kipuram(v), Modavalasa(V), Thamarapalli(V), Valluru (V), Pedatharimi(V), Kancheru (V) Gudepuvalasa(V), Chinaharijanapeta(V), Mamidipalli(V), Kothavalasa(V), Kandulapadam(V),
3.	Visakhapatnam	The atrocity prone areas under jurisdiction of Police Stations are as follows: PM Palem (PS), Bheemili(PS), Anandapuram (PS), Padmanabham (PS), I Town (PS), Malkapuram (PS), Newport(PS), Gajuwaka(PS), Duvvada (PS) and Parawada(PS).
4.	West Godavari	Atrocity prone areas under the following Sub Division: Eluru Sub-Division, Kovvur Sub-Division, Narsapur Sub-Division, J.R. Gudem Sub Division and Polavaram Sub-Division.
5.	YSR Kadapa	Atrocity prone areas under certain parts of the following Mandals: Rly. Kodur(M), Obulavaripalli(M), Sidhout(M), Rajampet(M), Pendlimarri(M), Jammalamadugu(M), Mylavaram(M), Peddamudium(M), Kondapuram(M), Proddatur(M), Rajupalem(M), Mydukur(M), Duvvur(M), Chapad(M) and Thondur(M).

5.1.6 SPECIAL COURT AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURT

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

5.1.7 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

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

5.1.8 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

Training programmes were conducted in the year 2022. There are 9 E-Learning Centers in Andhra Pradesh State. Through these trainings, officers ranging from Police Constable (PC) to Assistant Superintendent of Police (ASP) were trained towards Prevention of Atrocities Act in 2022. Approximately 9167 police officers/officials were trained and provided the following guidelines/material:

- a) All the SDPOs in the State were issued guidelines for investigating officers.
- b) Hand Book "Government Orders, Memo's & Circulars instructions' on PoA Act is provided to CPs and SPs for ready reference and guidance to the Investigating Officer.

During the year 2022, 2199 publicity /awareness programmes have been conducted, 4101 police officers/official were also sensitized and 13327 others were sensitized.

5.1.9 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

Travelling and maintenance expenses are provided to the victims, their dependents and witnesses in accordance with the PoA Rules. During the year 2022, 28 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses in all 26 districts.

5.1.10 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

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 2022,3495 persons were provided relief in all 26 districts.

5.1.11 PERIODIC SURVEYS

The provision for a periodic survey of the working of the provisions of this Act to suggest measures for the better implementation of the provision of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.

5.1.12 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, the relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities to 304 persons was provided within Seven days and to 1953 persons, relief was provided later than seven days.

5.1.13 LEGAL AID

Free legal Aid is available to eligible 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 2022, no person was provided legal aid in all 26 districts.

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

During the year 2022, of 905 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in 9 cases in Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh.

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 Hon'ble Chief Minister to review implementation of the PoA Act. No such meeting of this committee was held during the year 2022.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees, chaired by District Magistrates, have been constituted in 20 districts out of total 31 districts to review the implementation of the PoA Act.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Sub Divisional Level Committees under the Chairpersonship of Sub Divisional Magistrate have not been constituted 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

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

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

5.2.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

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

5.2.7 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 6 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 in later than sixty days.

5.2.8 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 person was provided relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities within Seven days and 4 persons were provided later than seven days.

5.2.9 LEGAL AID

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

5.2.10 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

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 2022, 4 persons were provided relief in all 31 districts.

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. During the year 2022, one meeting was held of the State to review of the PoA Act and the PoA Rules.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees function under the Chairpersonship of District Collector. During the year 2022, 145 meetings were held in 38 districts to review various aspects of implementation of the PoA Act and the PoA Rules.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL COMMITTEES

Sub Divisional Level Committees under the Chairpersonship of Sub Divisional Magistrate have been constituted. During the year 2022, 336 meetings were held in 101 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, Gopaiganj, 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, investigations and filing of charge sheets were completed within the prescribed limit of sixty days for 1,006 cases and later than sixty days for 2,659 cases.

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, East Champaran, Vaishali, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Saharsa, Madhepura, Purnia, Bhagalpur, Banka, Munger, Sheikhpura, Begusarai, Khagaria, Katihar, Jamui and Araria.

5.3.7 SPECIAL COURT AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURT

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

5.3.8 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed in 23 Special Courts and Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors in 14 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 and 38 District Social Welfare Officers are sensitized.

5.3.10 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

The State Government provides for relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities in accordance with Rule 12 (4) of the PoA Rules. During the year 2022, 7551 persons were provided relief in all 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. During the year 2022, 372 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses to the witnesses and victims of atrocity in all 38 districts.

5.3.12 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, the relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities to 1653 persons was provided within seven days and to 5661 persons, relief was provided later than seven days.

5.3.13 LEGAL AID

Free legal aid is available to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the year 2022, no person availed of the legal aid.

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

During the year 2022, total of 1,173 cases that ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in 4 cases in superior courts.

5.4. CHHATTISGARH

5.4.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee are headed by the Chief Minister, to review the implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2022, 1 meeting was held on 25.08.2022.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are headed by the District Collectors. During the year 2022, 97 meetings were held in 28 Districts to the review various aspects of implementation of the PoA Act and the PoA Rules.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL COMMITTEES

Sub Divisional level Committees under the Chairpersonship of Sub Divisional Magistrate/Dy. Collector have been constituted. During the year 2022, 151 meetings were held in 104 Sub Divisions in 28 Districts.

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 27 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, Narayanpur and Bijapur except in the remaining five districts.

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 434 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 277 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 67 person was provided within seven days and to 630 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.

SPECIAL OFFICERS

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

5.4.7 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

S. No.	Identified District	Specific areas within District, identified as atrocity prone areas
1.	Durg District	15
	Mahasamund District	5
2.	Janjgir-Champa District	10
	Total	30

5.4.8 SPECIAL COURT AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURT

11 Exclusive Special Courts have been set up in the State of Chhattisgarh namely Bastar, Bilaspur, Durg, Janjgir-Champa, Jashpur, Korba, Korla (Baikunthpur), Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon and Sarguja (Ambikapur). In the 12 districts of Balod, Balodabazar, Balrampur Hearquarter at Ramanujganj, Bemetara, Dasshin Bastar Dantewada, Dhamtari, Kabirdham (Kawardha), Kondagaon, Mungeli, Surajpur and Uttar Bastar Kanker, District Session Courts have been designated as 12 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

12 Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed in 12 Special Courts, to plead the cases under the PoA Act. There are no Special Courts and Special Public prosecutors in Baloda-Bazar, Gariyaband, Dhamtari, Mahasamund, Kabirdham, Balod, Bemetara, Mungeli, Surajpur, Kanker, Kondagaon, Bijapur, Narayanpur, Dantewada, Sukma and Gorela-pendra, Khairagarh, Mohla, Shakti, Sarangarh and Manendragarh districts.

5.4.10 PERODIC SURVEY

During the year 2022, 18 periodic surveys were conducted in Durg, Kabirdham, Balod and Gourela Pendra Districts in State of Chhattisgarh.

5.4.11 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 2022, 832 such persons were provided legal aid in 33 districts.

5.4.12 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 2022, 1648 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses in 33 districts.

5.4.13 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

During the year 2022, 840 atrocity victims were provided relief and rehabilitation in 33 districts.

5.4.14 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

During the year 2022, 171 Police Officers and 22 other Officers were sensitized.

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. No such meeting of this committee was held during the year 2022.

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 2022, five 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 6 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

The 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 District and Session Courts at North District, Panaji and South District, Margao 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

Eleven 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 Sub Divisional Police Officers (SDPOs) and the In-charge of Police Stations have been 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 2022, 2 persons were 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. No such meeting of this committee was held during the year 2022.

B. STATE LEVEL COMMITTEE

A State Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the 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 2022, one meeting of the State level Committee was held on 30.06.2022.

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 2022, 140 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 2022, the Committee held 420 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 2022, 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. 46 such Deputy Superintendents of Police looks after the work in 36 Districts and 4 Police Commissionerate.

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 1036 cases, investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 192 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, were provided to 1425 persons within 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, Gandhinagar, Junagadh, Jamnagar, Kutch (Bhuj), Mehsana, Patan, Rajkot, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara and Ahmedabad (City) and 29 Special Courts in Ahmedabad (Rural, Amreli, Anand, Arvalli (Modasa), Banaskantha (Palanpur), Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Gandhinagar, Gir-Somnath, Junagadh, Kachchha-Bhuj, Kheda (Nandiad), Mahesana, Narmada, Navsari, Panchmahal (Godhra), Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha (Himmatnagar), Surat, Surendranagar, Tapi (Vyara), Vadodara, Valsad, City Ahmedabad, Devbhumi Dwarka and Morbi are also functioning to deal with cases under the PoA Act.

5.6.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

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

5.6.7 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

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

1. Mahsana
2. Ahmedabad Rural

3. Junagadh
4. Kutch
5. Banasakantha
6. Kheda
7. Amreli
8. Rajkot Rural
9. Surendranagar
10. Vadodara Rural
11. Bharuch
12. Valasad
13. Surat Rural

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 2022, 2 publicity/awareness programmes were held and 10222 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 Shibir, State level Seminars and Workshops. Besides, the Government has set up Awareness Centers 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 2022, the relief amount was given to 1425 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 2022, as against 972 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in 142 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 review implementation status of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is available in the State. No Meeting of this committee was held during the year 2022.

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 2022, the Committees held 56 meetings in 22 Districts.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

At the Sub Divisional Level, a Sub-Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee functions under the Chairpersonship of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (Civil). These Committees review implementation status of the PoA Act. Eighty-five such meetings were held in 22 districts during the year 2022.

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 caste-based atrocities reported. 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 280 cases, investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 307 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

5.7.4 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) and 12(4) (A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, the relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities 34 persons was provided within seven days and to 1962 persons, relief was provided later than seven days.

5.7.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

No atrocity prone area has been identified in the State of Haryana.

5.7.6 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER AT STATE LEVEL

A Secretary-level officer in the 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

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.

5.7.7 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.

5.7.8 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.

5.7.9 PERODIC SURVEY

During the year 2022, no periodic surveys were conducted in the State of Haryana.

5.7.10 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

Provisions of the PoA Act as amended have also been included in the syllabus of all basic and promotional courses for the trainees in Haryana Police Academy. During the year 2022, 280 publicity /awareness programmes have been conducted and provisions of the Act have been displayed through hoardings at important public places like Courts & police stations etc and 2576 police officers/official were also sensitized and 2156 others were sensitized.

5.7.11 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 2022, relief amount was given to 2016 persons.

5.7.12 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, 2022, such legal aid was given to 20 beneficiaries.

5.7.13 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.

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

During the year 2022, as against 202 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were not filed as the cases were not found fit for filing appeal in superior courts.

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. No such meeting of this committee was held during the year 2022.

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 2022, 29 meetings were held in 12 districts.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The Sub-Divisional Level Committees have been constituted in 7 Districts under the Chairpersonship of Sub-Divisional Magistrate. During the year 2022, no meetings were held in 7 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 94 cases, investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in

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

5.8.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER

The Director, 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, one Additional District Magistrates of the Mandi district has been appointed as Special Officer.

5.8.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATORCITIY PRONE AREAS

There is no identified atrocity prone area in the State.

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 and the court of additional District & Session Judge Nalagrah has also been designated as Special Court to try offence under the PoA Act.

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) 48 Awareness Camps were organized at District/ Sub Division/Tehsil/ Block and Gram Panchayat level for general public,
- (ii) Special training on the provisions of PoA Act was imparted to police officers/officials at Police Training Centre, Daroh, District Kangra,
- (iii) Awareness programmes were conducted by the Police Department to sensitize the police officers.
- (iv) 36 Police Officers and 4854 other Officers were sensitized.

5.8.9 LEGAL AID

Himachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority provides legal aid services to SCs/STs, women, and children. During 2022, no legal aid and other facilities were provided.

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 2022, relief was provided to 341 atrocity victims as per prescribed norms.

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

During the year 2022, as against 45 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in 5 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. No such meeting of this committee was held during the year 2022.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

At District Level, Committee functions under the Chairpersonship of the District Collector. During the year 2022, 46 meetings were held in 24 districts of the State.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The Sub-Divisional Level Committees have been constituted in 1 District under the Chairpersonship of Sub-Divisional Magistrate. During the year 2022, 2 meetings were held in 1 district.

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 Commissioner, Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Jharkhand has been appointed as the Nodal Officer.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

The Additional Collectors/Additional District Magistrates of each district 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 10 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 45 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was later than sixty days.

5.9.5 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 to 530 persons was provided within seven days and to 312 persons, relief was provided later than seven days.

5.9.6 SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS

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

5.9.7 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no identified atrocity prone area in the State.

5.9.8 SPECIAL COURTS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURTS

The Special Courts have been set up in 24 districts viz. Gumla, Simdega, Lohardaga, Seraikela, East Singhbhum, Koderma, Chatra, Giridih, Palamu, Latehar, Garhwa, Bokaro, Dumka, Godda, Jamtara, Sahebganj, Pakur, Ramgarh, Ranchi, Khunti, Deoghar, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad and West Singhbhum. Besides, Two Exclusive Special Courts have been set up in the districts of Dumka and Deoghar for trial of cases under the PoA Act.

5.9.9 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

24 Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed for 24 Special Courts and 2 Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed for 2 Exclusive Special Courts, for conducting cases under the PoA Act.

5.9.10 PERIODIC SURVEY

No Periodic survey was conducted in the State of Jharkhand.

5.9.11 PUBLICITY AND SENSITISATION OF OFFICERS

For creating awareness amongst public, awareness programmes were conducted by District Administration of Ranchi, Bokaro and Hazaribagh. 21 Hoardings displayed at different places in Ranchi & Hazaribagh Districts and 16 police officers and 56 other officials were sensitized about provisions of the Act.

5.9.12 RELIEF TO ATROCITY VICTIMS

During the year 2022, 842 atrocity victims were provided relief and rehabilitation.

5.9.13 LEGAL AID

Legal aid and other facilities were provided to victims subjected to atrocities to enable them to avail of justice. 203 persons were provided legal aid during the year 2022.

5.9.14 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 2022, 91 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses.

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

During the year 2022, no case was ended in acquittal; hence, no appeal was filed in the 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. No such meeting of this committee was held during the year 2022.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Committees have been functioning under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate in each District to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2022, 118 meetings were held in 31 districts.

SUB-DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEES

The Sub-Divisional Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Sub-Divisional Magistrate to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2022, 197 meetings were held in 53 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 six regional offices at Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum, Davanagere 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.

SPECIAL OFFICER

The additional Deputy Commissioner of the all Districts have been appointed as the Special Officers under Rule 10 of the PoA, Rules.

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 1564 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 369 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done 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 558 person was provided within seven days and in 1696 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 23 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 Tumkur districts.

5.10.7 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Eight Special Public Prosecutors were specified for conducting cases in the twenty-three designated Special Courts. Further eight Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors were specified for conducting the cases in eight Exclusive Special Courts.

5.10.8 PUBLICITY AND SENSITISATION OF OFFICERS

During the year 2022, 782 publicity and awareness programmes were conducted. 1597 Police officials and 39467 other officials were also sensitized.

5.10.9 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 2022, 928 persons were provided legal aid.

5.10.10 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 2022, 959 persons were provided such expenses.

5.10.11 ECONOMIC & SOCIAL REHABILITATION

During the year 2022, 3968 atrocity victims were provided relief and rehabilitation.

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

During the year 2022, out of 234 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals in 3 cases were filed in appellate 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. During the year 2022, one meeting of the State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee was held on 13.09.2022.

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 2022, 50 meetings of these Committees were held in 14 districts.

SUB- DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Sub-Divisional Magistrate to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2022, 6 meetings were held in 6 Sub-Divisions.

5.11.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

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

5.11.3 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 518 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheet was done within sixty days and that in 440 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, no relief and rehabilitation were provided to the victims of atrocities within seven days; relief and rehabilitation were provided to 407 persons after the expiry of seven days.

5.11.5 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER

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

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

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

5.11.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no identified atrocity prone area 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 POLICE STATIONS

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

5.11.10 PERIODIC SURVEY

During the year 2022, 162 surveys were conducted in the Districts of Kottayam, Palakkad and Kannur.

5.11.11 PUBLICITY AND SENSITISATION OF OFFICERS

During the year 2022, 408 publicity/awareness programmes were conducted and 1686 Police officers and 8901 other officers were sensitized.

5.11.12 LEGAL AID

During the year 2022, 526 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe availed of the legal aid.

5.11.13 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 2022, 112 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons were provided such expenses.

5.11.14 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

During the year 2022, 336 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes atrocity victims were provided relief.

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

During the year 2022, 333 cases ended in acquittal and appeals against acquittals were filed in 7 cases in superior courts against acquittals.

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. No such meeting of this committee was held during the year 2022.

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 2022, 118 meetings were held in 52 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 accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 6083 cases, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in 4038 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done 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

The Additional District Magistrates of the 19 districts have been appointed as the Special Officers under Rule 10 of the PoA, Rules.

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, Singruai, Alirajpur and Agar Malwa, to investigate offences of atrocities against members of the Scheduled Castes and the 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.

S. No.	District	S. No.	Police Stations	Ward No.of Urban Area.	Number of Area/Village
1.	Gwalior	1.	Janakganj	ward No.37	1. Laxmigari
				Ward No.37	1. Gol Pahadia
				Ward No.37	2. Sanjay Nagar
				ward No.49	4. Taraganj
		2.	Jhansi Road	Ward No.56	5. Naka Chandravani
		3.	Campoo	Ward No.56	6. Mandare Ki Mata
		4.	Vishwavidyalaya	Ward No.60	7. Scindia Nagar
		5.	Dhatipur	Ward No.20	8. Nadi par Tal
		6.	Murar	Ward No.26	9. Tikonja
		7.	Pandav	Ward No.31	10. Lakshmanpur
		8.	Bhodapur	Ward No.33	11. Lakshman Talayia
				Ward No.1	12. Ramaji Ka Pura
				Ward No.5	13. Anand Nagar
		9.	Gwalior	Ward No.4	14. Chandnagar
				Ward No.13	15. Gauspura No.2
				Ward No.11	16. Gaurpura No.1
		10.	Old Chavani	Ward No.63	17. Krishannagar Hills

2.	Shivpuri	11.	Physical	Ward No.35	18. Sanjay Colony
		12.	Amola	Rrural	19. Sirsaud
		13.	Collaras	Rural	20. Lukwasa
3.	Guna	14.	Kotwali	Ward No.22	21. Bhulanpura
				Ward No.06	22. Carnalganj
				Ward No.10	23. Wudhewalaji
				Ward No.07	24. Old Chavani
				Ward No.24	25. Shriram Colony
				Ward No.20	26.Haddimil
		15.	Cantt	Ward No.32	27. Gulabganj
				Ward No.01	28. Nanakhedi
				Ward No.35	29. Cantt
				Ward No.29	30. Banskhedi
				Rural	31. Piperodakhurd
		16.	Vijaypur	War Nno.17	32. Palika Market
		17.	Aaron	Ward No10.	33. Karva Aaron
		18.	Gharanvda	Ward No.24	34. Berkhedi, Uthiyai
		19.	Kumbharaj	Ward No.01.	35. Tapra Colony
		20.	Bajranggarh	Rural	36. Bajranggarh
				Rural	37. Karodiya
		21.	Madhusudngarh	Rural	38. Madhusudangarh
4.	Ashoknagar	22.	Kotwali	Ward No.2	39. Mandsaur mile
		23.	Dehat	Ward No.6	40. Shankar Colony
5.	Khandwa	24.	Padmnagar	Ward No.28	41. Sanjay Nagar
6.	Morena	25.	Kotwali	Ward No.38,39	42. Ggopalpura
		26.	Station Road	Ward No.29	43. Tussipura
				Ward No.2	44. Subhash Nagar
				Ward No.2	45. Ramnagar
		27.	Bamor	Ward No.12,13	46. Deepo Mohalla
8.	Bhind	28.	Dehat	Ward No.10	47.Ramnagar,bamba ka Pura, Satish Nagar, Kushwah Colony, BTIRoad Bhind
				Ward No.11	48. Mahavir Nagar, Sunderpura, Vikrampura, Shivhare ka Pura, Sarojini Nagar, Savitri Nagar,Sshanti Nagar, Bhura Mati BTI Road Bhind
		29.	Mao	Rural	49. Guhisar
8.	Vidisha	30.	Kotwali	Ward No.3	50. Mohangiri
				Ward No.22	51. Lohangripura
		31.	Dehat Basoda	Rural	52. Udaipur
9.	Narmada Puram	32.	Sohagpur	Ward No.10	53. Kemraj Semri Harnchad
		33.	Kotwali	Ward No.20	54. Adamgarh

				Ward No.30.	55. Sanjay Nagar
		34.	Itarsi	Ward No.25	56. Nala Mohalla
				Rural	57. Mehrgaon
		35.	Pipariya	Rural	58. Hathwas
		36.	Pachmardi	Ward No.6	59. Kasba Pachmardi
10.	Harda	37.	Kotwali	Ward No.9	60. Vikas Nagar
				Ward No.28.	61. Bypass Harda
11.	Baitool	38.	Kotwali	Ward No.14	62. Moti Ward
				Ward No.6	63. Khanjanpur, Gandhi Ward, Durga Ward, Marathi Mohalla, Kothi Bazaar
		39.	Aamla	Ward No.14	64. Bockhi
		40.	Sarnee	Ward No.32	65. Pathakheda
				Ward No.19	66. Sarnee
				Ward No.27	67. Shobhapur
				Ward No.36	68. Bagadona
		41.	Ganj	Ward No.1	69. Arjun Nagar, Kattal Dhana, Hamla Pur, Manjhinagar Ward, Subhash
				Ward No.28	70. Kalapatta
				Ward No.23	71. Indranagar
12.	Raisen	42.	Aubedullaganjanj	Ward No.11	72. Arjun Nagar
13.	Sagar	43.	Kent	Ward No.16	73. Madhlya Vitthal Nagar
				Rural	74. Bhasa
				Rural	75. Pagara
		44.	Banca	Rural	76. Bra
		45.	Rahatgarh	Rural	77. Sehora
		46.	Rehli	Rural	78. Rampur
14.	Katni	47.	Kotwali	Ward No.13	79. Anganwadi, Agarwal Bhawan Durga Chowk, Khirhani Gate
		48.	N.K.J.	Ward No.19	80. Tilak College K Pas, Prem Nagar
		49.	Rangnath Nagar	Ward No. 29	81. Hanuman Mandir K Behind, Bhata Mohalla Guddha Tola
				Ward No.33	82. Bhimrao Chowk, Jharra Tikuria
15.	Narsinghpur	50.	Gotegaon	Rural	83. Wagaspur
16.	Balaghat	51.	Police Station Rural	Rural	84. Kosmi
		52.	Bharveli	Rural	85. Bharveli
17.	Mandala	53.	Kotwali	Ward No.3	86. Dcodara,Rampura, Chuna Bhatta,

					Pragyanagar, Anand Colony Mandla
				Ward No.18	87. Rani Avantibai Ward SBIBank Near Bus Stand Mandla
18.	Shajapur	54.	Shujalpur Mandi	Ward No.15	88. Mandi Shujalpur
				Ward No.22	89. Freegang Shujalpur Mandi
19.	Mandsaur	55.	Y.D.Nagar	Ward No.40	90. Indra Colony Nandsour

5.12.7 SPECIAL COURTS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURTS

Apart from Six Special Courts at Anooppur, Umaria, Dindory, Burhanpur, Alirajpur and Singruli, 32 Special Courts as per Section 14 of the PoA Act are functioning at Balaghat, Barwani, Bhind, Bhopal, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Harda, Narmdapuram, Indore, Jhabua, Katni, Khandwa, Mandla, Mandsore, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Rewa, Sheore, Seoni, Shahdole, Satna, Shajapur, Sheaur, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain and West Nimar (Mandleshwar) and 11 Exclusive Special Courts are functioning at Betul, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Gwallor, Jabalpur, Morena, Narsinghpur, Ratlam, Sagar, Shivpuri and Vidisha.

5.12.8 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

At present Forty-Seven Special Public Prosecutors have been specified in the 6 designated Courts, 32 Special Courts and twenty-one Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors have been specified in 11 Exclusive Special Courts, to conduct the cases of offence of atrocities under the PoA Act.

5.12.9 PERIODIC SURVEYS

During the year 2022, no periodic surveys were conducted in 52 Districts.

5.11.10 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, 1148

victim of offences of atrocity has been provided relief and rehabilitation within seven days and 9897 persons have been provided later than seven days.

5.12.11 AWARENESS GENERATION

During the year 2022, 101 publicity awareness programmes were organized and 5140 Police officials and 158 other officials were also sensitized.

5.12.12 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 2022, 2317 persons of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were provided such allowance.

5.12.13 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

During the year 2022, 11045 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes atrocity victims were provided relief and rehabilitation.

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

During the year 2022, 3663 cases ended in acquittal and appeals against acquittals were filed in 203 cases in superior courts against acquittals.

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. No such meeting of this committee was held during the year 2022.

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. During the year 2022, 378 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 2022, 164 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 & Special Assistance 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 accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 1408 cases, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in 1453 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

5.13.4 NODAL OFFICER

The Principal 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

There is no identified atrocity prone area in the State of Maharashtra.

5.13.6 SPECIAL COURT AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURT

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 2022, 4448 publicity and awareness programmes were conducted. 12453 police officials and 26908 other officials were also sensitized.

5.13.8 LEGAL AID

During the year 2022, 2175 number of persons subjected to atrocities was provided Legal Aid.

5.13.9 RELIEF MEASURES

During the year 2022, relief and rehabilitation were provided to 2,869 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes atrocity victims.

5.13.10 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Rule 12(4) and 12(4A) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, relief and rehabilitation to the victims of atrocities were provided within seven days to 49 persons, and to 2,270 persons 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 2022, no travelling and maintenance expenses were provided.

5.13.12 PERIODIC SURVEYS

During the year 2022, no periodic survey was conducted in 36 districts.

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

During the year 2022, 1308 cases ended in acquittal and no appeals against acquittals were filed.

5.14 MIZORAM

5.14.1 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/Inspector General of Police (CID) with supporting staff comprising of Special Superintendent of Police (CID) and Superintendent of Police (Aizawl).

5.14.2 SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.15 MEGHALAYA

5.15.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Chief Minister reviews implementation of the PoA Act. No such meeting of this committee was held during the year 2022.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

SUB-DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEES

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

5.15.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

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

5.15.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

5.15.4 SPECIAL COURTS

The District and Session Judge Court of each district has been designated as Special Court (except East Khasi Hills District) to try cases under the PoA Act.

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. No such meeting of this committee was held during the year 2022.

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 2022, 18 meetings were held in 30 districts.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in 30 districts. During the year 2022, one meeting of Sub-Divisional Committees was 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 accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 835 cases,

investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in 1315 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

5.16.4 NODAL OFFICER

Smt. Roopa Roshan Sahoo, Commissioner-cum-Secretary, ST & SC Development, M & BC Welfare Department, Government of Odisha has been nominated as the Nodal Officer as per Rule 9 of the PoA Rules.

5.16.5 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, relief and rehabilitation to the victims of atrocities were provided within seven days to 0 persons, and to 2288 persons later than seven days.

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	Specific areas within District, identified as "atrocitiy" prone area
1.	Angul	Angul Sadar, Angul Town, Bantala Police Stations areas.
2.	Bolangir	Patnagarh Sub-Division area
3.	Balasore	Baliapala, Basta, Bhogarai, Jaleswar, Remuna, Sora, Khantapara, Nilgiri Police Stations areas.
4.	Bhadrak	Bhadrak Rural (Sadar), Bansada, Basudevpur, Bhandaripokhari, Dhamnagar Police Stations areas
5.	Boudh	Boudh, Baunsuni, Manamunda, Kantamal, Purunakatak, Harabhanga Police Stations areas.
6.	Cuttack	Niali, Nischintakoili, Tangi Narasinghpur Police Stations areas.
7.	UPD, BBSR	Balianta, Balipatna, Khandagiri Police Station areas.
8.	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Town, Bhubana, Kam Nagar, Sadar & Parjang Police Stations areas
9.	Kalahandi	Dharmagarh, Junagarh, Jaipatna, Koksara, Bhawanipatna Sadar, Kegaon and Bhawanipatna

		Town Police Station areas.
10.	Kandhamal	Entire Kandhamal District is the atrocity prone area.
11.	Kendrapara	Pattamundai and Marshaghai areas
12.	Keonjhar	Keonjhar Town, Sadar, Patna, Ghasipura, Ghatagaon, Anandapur, Champua, Joda, Barbil, Kashipur Police Station areas.
13.	Mayurbhanj	Baripada Town, Khuntia, Udala, Thakuramunda, Karanja, Jharpokhari, Rasgovindpur and Badasahi Police Station areas.
14.	Nuapada	Sinapali Block area.
15.	Puri	Sadar, Town, Seabeach, Chandanpur, Satyabadi, Brahmagiri, Delang, Kanas, Pipili, Gop, Balanga, Nimapara, Krushnaprasad.
16.	Rayagada	Kashipur Police Station area.
17.	Subarnapur	Sonepur, Birmaharajpur Police Station area
18.	Rourkela	Rourkela Police District.

5.16.7 SPECIAL COURT AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURT

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

5.16.8 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS/EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Up to the year 2022, fifty-one Special Public Prosecutors/Special Public Prosecutors were specified to conduct cases in the Special Courts and rest of courts conducted cases by the Public Prosecutors/ Special Public Prosecutors. Three Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors were also 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

During the year 2022, 10 Publicity and awareness programmes were conducted. 18 police officials and 62 other officials were also sensitized.

5.16.10 LEGAL AID

During the year 2022, 839 members of Scheduled Castes and 529 members of Scheduled Tribes were provided Legal Aid.

5.16.11 RELIEF MEASURES

During the year 2022, 2286 atrocity victims were given relief.

5.16.12 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

During the year 2022, 485 persons were provided such travelling and maintenance expense.

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

During the year 2022, of 571 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in 5 cases in superior courts.

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. No such meeting of this committee was held during the year 2022.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The districts level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees review implementation of the PoA, Act at the District level. During the year 2022, 5 meetings were held in 23 districts.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been constituted in the all districts of Punjab. During the year 2022, no meeting of Sub-Divisional Committees was held.

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 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, relief and rehabilitation to the victims of atrocities were provided to no persons within seven days, and to 9 persons after the expiry of seven days.

5.17.4 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 17 cases, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in 28 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

5.17.5 SPECIAL COURT AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURT

Special Courts are functioning under the senior most Additional Session Judge, to try the offences under the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. 27 Special courts are functioning in all the districts. Two Exclusive Special Courts at Ludhiana and Fatehgarh Sahib have also been set up.

5.17.6 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

At present 26 Special Public Prosecutors have been specified, to conduct the cases of offence of atrocities under the PoA Act. Two Exclusive Special Public Prosecutor has also been specified in two 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 2022, seminars and mass lunch at Block/District/State level were organized. 1138 seminars were organized, 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 Gazette and Non-Gazette 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 2022, relief amount was provided to 26 atrocities victims.

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

During the year 2022, out of 3 cases which ended in acquittal, no appeal was filed against acquittals.

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. No such meeting of this committee was held during the year 2022.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Vigilance and Monitoring Committees also review implementation of the PoA, Act. During the year 2022, 123 meetings were held in 33 districts.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees also review implementation of the PoA, Act. During the year 2022, 6 meetings were held in 4Sub Divisional.

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, 37 SC/ST Cells have been set up in 33 Districts, which are headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police and entrusted with the task to deal with offences of atrocities.

5.18.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

During the year 2022, 4195 cases were charge sheeted in the court within sixty days. Likewise, 5445 cases charge sheeted later than sixty days.

5.18.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER

Shri Ravi Kumar Surpur, 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

Eight districts have been identified as atrocity prone in the State namely Bharatpur, Ganganagar, Alwar, Ajmer, Sikar, Jalore, Pratapgarh and Bhilwara. The details are as under: -

S.No.	Identified District	Specific area within District, identified as 'atrocities prone' areas.
1.	Bharatpur	Bayana, Sear, Bhusawar, Nagar, Kumher Areas.
2.	Ganganagar	Anoopgarh, Gharsana, Raisinghnagar, Jaisar Areas.
3.	Alwar	Malakheda, Bansur, Udhog Nagar, Kotwali Sadar Areas.
4.	Ajmer	Nasirabad, Kekri, Byawar.
5.	Sikar	Ranoli, Ajitgarh, Ringus, Neemka thana Areas.
6.	Jalore	Kotwali Sadar Areas
7.	Pratapgarh	Arnod, Chhotisadari, dhariyavad, Pratapgarh Areas.
8.	Bhilwara	Khasara Number 18/875 Village Dhindhhor, The Behror, Bhiwari is declared atrocity prone area under Section 17 of the PoA Act.

5.18.6 SPECIAL COURT AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURT

Out of total 35 Districts of the State, Exclusive Special Courts have been set up in 31 districts viz. Ajmer, Alwar, Barmer, Baran, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur City, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur. In the remaining 4 districts, namely Banswara, Dungarpur, Jaipur metro – II and Jaipur District, 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 three Special Public Prosecutors were specified to conduct the cases in 4 designated courts as special public prosecutors.

5.18.8 PUBLICITY

Basic Training, Promotion Cadre Courses and Specialized Courses were conducted. During the year 2022, 7158 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. During the year 2022, travelling and maintenance was provided to 32 persons.

5.18.10 RELIEF MEASURES

During the year 2022, 15474 atrocity victims were provided relief.

5.18.11 LEGAL AID

Free legal aid is provided to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the year 2022, legal aid was provided to 170 persons.

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

During the year 2022, of 1777 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in 3 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. No such meeting of this committee was held during the year 2022.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2022, 5 meetings were held in 6 districts.

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 subject 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

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

5.19.6 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

During the year 2022, in one case charge sheet was filed in the court within sixty days. Likewise, no charge sheet was filed later than sixty days.

5.19.7 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER

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

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

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

5.19.8 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

The awareness programme was attended by Zilla Panchayat, Panchayat President, Advocate, School Principal, Legal Retainer and Members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

Training/ Awareness programmes are conducted to sensitize the public and other personnel officers, in regard to provisions of the PoA Act. District level sensitization and awareness programmes are conducted in regular intervals in all the 6 District of the State.

5.19.9 LEGAL AID

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

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

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

5.20 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. During the year 2022, one meeting was held.

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 2022, 130 meetings of these committees were held in 38 districts.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in 38 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 2022, 133 meetings were held.

5.20.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

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

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

Staff of Social Justice and Human Rights Units. The Inspector General of Police, Social Justice & Human Rights Chennai monitors implementation of the PoA Act also supervises the functioning of the Social Justice and Human Rights Units.

5.20.3 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 690 cases, investigation and filing of the charge sheeted was done within sixty days and that in 617 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 in each case registered under the Act.

5.20.5 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Section 21 (2) (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 days to 46 persons and 2716 persons were provided later than seven days.

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, District Magistrates/District Collectors in each of the concerned district have been appointed as Special Officers.

5.20.7 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

S. No.	Total Number of Districts and Commissionerates	Specific areas within District identified as 'atrociti prone' areas	Measures taken for the removal of such disability in such areas
1.	37 Districts and 9 Commissionerates	<p>In 37 Districts, 374 Villages have been identified as "atrociti-prone".</p> <p>In 9 Commissionerates, 56 Villages have been identified as "atrociti-prone".</p>	<p>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.</p>

5.20.8 SPECIAL COURT AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURT

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

In the remaining 15 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.

During the year 2022, 988 awareness programmes were conducted and sensitized of the Act and Rules.

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 2022, 3563 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 2022, 1695 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 CONTIGENCY PLAN

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

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

During the year 2022, of 877 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in legal opinion is sought to prefer an appeal against the Cases ended in acquittal in superior courts.

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. During the year 2022, one meeting was held on 06.01.2022.

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 2022, 67 meetings were held in 33 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 2022, 10 meetings were held in 33 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, Greater Hyderabad, Sangareddy, Nizamabad, Mahabubnagar and Nalgonda Districts. The Deputy Superintendents of Police at Regional offices also take up enquiries referred by Director General of Police, CID, Office of PCR Cell at CID, Hyderabad.

5.21.3 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Section 21 (2) (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, no person was provided within seven days and 3397 persons were provided later than seven days.

5.21.4 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 823 cases, investigation and filing of the charge sheeted was done within sixty days and that in 1268 cases investigation and filing of the charge sheeted was done later than sixty days.

5.21.5 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER

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

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

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

5.21.6 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.	Hyderabad Commissionerate	3
2.	Cyberabad Commissionerate	3
3.	Karimnagar Commissionerate	2

4.	Khammam Commissionerate	4
5.	Nizamabad Commissionerate	7
6.	Rachakonda Commissionerate	6
7.	Ramagundam Commissionerate	7
8.	Siddipet Commissionerate	1
9.	Warangal Commissionerate	2
10.	Adilabad	1
11.	Bhadradi Kothagudem	6
12.	Bhupalapally A.J. Shankar	2
13.	Jagityal	1
14.	Jogulamba Gadwal	2
15.	Kamareddy	1
16.	Komarbhoom Asifabad	1
17.	Mahabubabad	3
18.	Mahabubnagar	3
19.	Medak	1
20.	Mulugu	1
21.	Nagarkurnool	1
22.	Nalgonda	4
23.	Narayanpet	2
24.	Nirmal	3
25.	Sangareddy	1
26.	Sircilla Rajanna	2
27.	Suryapet	1
28.	Vikarabad	2
29.	Wanaparthy	1
30.	GRP Sec-bad	0
	Total	74

5.21.7 SPECIAL COURT AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURT

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

5.21.8 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.

5.21.9 AWARENESS GENERATION

During the year 2022, 4115 awareness programmes were conducted and 9068 police officials and 161010 other officials were sensitized.

5.21.10 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 2022, no person was provided Travelling and maintenance expenses.

5.21.11 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 2022, 3397 victims of atrocities were provided relief.

5.21.12 LEGAL AID

The District Collector is the competent authority in the district to grant legal aid. During the year 2022, 18 persons were provided legal aid.

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

During the year 2022, of 1009 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in 6 cases in superior courts.

5.22 TRIPURA

5.22.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been re-constituted on 28.06.2023, under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister. No such meeting of this committee was held during the year 2022.

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.

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 1 case, investigation and filing of the charge sheeted was done within sixty days and in 1 case investigation and filing of the charge sheeted was done later than sixty days.

5.22.3 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The SC/ST Protection Cell has been constituted in the Department for Welfare of Scheduled Castes 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 Judicial District Agartala, Gomati Judicial District Udaipur, South Tripura Judicial District Belonia, Unakoti Judicial District Kaiashahar, North Tripura Judicial 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 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

In accordance with PoA Rules, 1995 as amended, relief was provided to victims of atrocities. During the year 2022, 2 atrocity victims were provided relief.

5.22.8 LEGAL AID

In the State of Tripura, legal aid to Scheduled Castes is provided under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. During the year 2022, 7 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. No such meeting of this committee was held during the year 2022.

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 2022, 143 meetings were held in 75 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 the 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. The Deputy Superintendent of Police is the investigating officer.

5.23.3 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 11172 cases, investigation and filing of the charge sheeted was done within sixty days and in 1023 case investigation and filing of the charge sheeted was done later than sixty days.

5.23.4 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 were provided to 595 persons within seven days and 23146 persons were provided later than seven days.

5.23.5 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER

Shri Rajneesh Chandra, Special Secretary, Social Welfare Department has been nominated as the Nodal Officer under Rule 9 of the PoA Rules, for coordinating the functioning of District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police and other officers authorized for implementation of provisions of the PoA Act.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

No atrocity prone areas have been identified in the State of Uttar Pradesh, However, the District Magistrates have been appointed as Special Officers, in the all Districts.

5.23.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

No atrocity prone areas have been identified in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

5.23.7 SPECIAL COURT AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURT

65 Exclusive Special Courts in the Districts of Aligarh, Ambedkar Nagar, Auraiya, Azamgarh, Ballia, Chitrakoot, Firozabad, Hathras, Jaunpur, Kaushambi, Kushinagar(Padrauna), Kashiram Nagar(Kasganj), Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Mathura, Mau, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Pratapgarh, Prayagraj, Rae Bareli, Sant Kabir Nagar, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Sonbhadra, Farrukhabad, Unnao, Basti, Banda, Etawah, Hamirpur, Gonda, Kanpur Nagar, Badaun, Sultanpur, Barabanki, Bulandsahar, Gorakhpur, Varansi, Pilibhit, Etah, Deoria, Jhansi, Faizabad, Agra, Kanpur Rural, Bairach, Lucknow, Jalaun (Urai), Meerut, Gaziabad, Siddarth Nagar, Mirzapur, Chandoli, Balrampur, Fatehpur, Gazipur, Mainpuri, Kannauj, Gautam

Buddha Nagar, Hardoi, Shravasti, Bagpat, Bareilly and Jyotiba Phule Nagar, have been set up to conduct trial of offences under the PoA Act. Apart from this, in the remaining 9 districts, Additional District and Session Judge Courts have been designated as Special Courts, to try offences of atrocities under the PoA Act.

5.23.8 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Sixty-Five Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors were specified to conduct the cases in 65 Exclusive Special Courts and nine Special Public Prosecutors were specified to conduct the cases in 9 designated courts as special public prosecutors.

5.23.9 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 Police Training Colleges. 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 2022, 44371 police officers were sensitized.

5.23.10 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

All the victims of atrocities of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were provided Travelling and maintenance expenses to witnesses as per PoA Rules, 1995.

5.23.11 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 2022, 23741 persons were provided relief.

5.23.12 LEGAL AID

The concerned District authorities provide free legal aid to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all Districts of the State.

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. No such meeting of this committee was held during the year 2022.

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 2022, 41 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 2022, 5 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 Director, Social Welfare, Uttarakhand 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 accordance with Rule 7(2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016, in 77 cases, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in 16 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

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

Three Special Public Prosecutor was specified to conduct the cases in designated Special Courts in the State.

5.24.7 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 days to no person and 57 persons provided later than seven days.

5.24.8 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

No atrocity prone areas have been identified in the State.

5.24.9 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

During the year 2022, 118 awareness programmes were conducted and 4022 police officials and 85 other officials were sensitized.

5.24.10 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 2022, 103 persons were provided relief.

5.24.11 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 2022, no person was provided the travelling and maintenance expenses.

5.24.12 LEGAL AID

The concerned District authorities provide free legal aid to members of SC/ST, in all Districts of the State. During the year 2022, 30 persons were provided Legal Aid.

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

During the year 2022, of 23 cases which ended in acquittal, no appeal against acquittals was filed.

5.25 WEST BENGAL

5.25.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee is functioning. No such meeting of this committee was held during the year 2022.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are functioning. During the year 2022, 39 District Level committee meetings have been organized.

SUB-DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The Sub-Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are also functioning. During the year 2022, 17 Sub-Divisional committee meeting have been organized.

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

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

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 days to 319 persons.

5.25.6 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER

In accordance with Rule 9 of the PoA, Rules 1995, the 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, 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 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 2022, 47of sensitization camps have been organized covering the maximum Districts, 376police officers and 4800 other officers were sensitized.

5.25.11 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

During the year 2022, 319 victims of atrocities have been provided compensation/relief as per the recommendation of the respective District Magistrate.

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. No such meeting of this committee was held during the year 2022.

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 2022, one meeting of the Committee was held.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEES

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

5.26.2 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 three cases, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in no case investigation and filing of charge sheet was done in later than sixty days.

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: -

Identified District	Specific areas within the District, identified as atrocity prone.
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 2022, no 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. During the year 2022, no such travelling and maintenance expenses were paid.

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 2022, no meeting was held said the Committees.

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 for coordinating with the District Magistrate, superintendent of Police and other Officers.

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 Deputy District Attorney/Additional public prosecutors, Chandigarh have been specified as Special Public Prosecutor for the purpose of conducting cases in the Special Court.

5.27.7 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

During the year 2022, one publicity / Awareness programmes conducted by the Social Welfare Department, Chandigarh and training programmes were conducted by Police Department, Chandigarh at the recruitment training Center to make awareness among the Police Officers/Personnel.

5.27.8 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

During the year 2022, 4 victims of atrocities were provided relief.

5.27.9 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 AND DAMAN AND DIU

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. No such meeting of this committee was held during the year 2022.

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 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In no case, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in 02 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

5.28.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the Union Territory.

5.28.4 SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.28.5 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

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

5.28.6 PUBLICITY

The regular refresher courses for Police Personnel are conducted at Police Training School, Saily with classes on sensitization regarding the PoA Act. During the year 2022, 10 police officials were sensitized.

5.29 NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI

5.29.1 COMMITTEE

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister is functioning. No such meeting of this committee was held during the year 2022.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been re-constituted in all the districts. During the year 2022, 10 meetings were held in 11 districts.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEES

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted. During the year 2022, 9 meetings were held in the Sub Divisions of 11 District.

5.29.2 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.

5.29.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

In 42 cases, investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in 58 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done later than sixty days.

5.29.4 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, 48 cases in which relief amount was paid to concerned person later than seven days.

5.29.5 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 under Rule 9 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1955.

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.

5.29.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the Union Territory.

5.29.7 SPECIAL COURT

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

5.29.8 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

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

5.29.9 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

During the year 2022, 4 publicity/awareness programmes were organized and 425 police officials were sensitized.

5.29.10 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

During the year 2022, 48 victims of atrocities were provided relief.

5.29.11 LEGAL AID

During the year 2022, 17 person was provided legal aid.

5.30 JAMMU AND KASHMIR

5.30.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL HIGH POWER VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A High-Power Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Lt. Governor who is functioning to review implementation of the PoA Act. No such meeting of this committee was held during the year 2022.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted under the Chairpersonship of District Development Commissioners and District Social Welfare Officer as Member Secretary to review implementation of the Act. During the year 2022, 23 meetings of the Committees were held.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEES

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in all Sub divisions are functioning to review implementation of the PoA Act.

5.30.2 SC & ST PROTECTION CELL

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

5.30.3 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 4 case investigation and filing of charge sheet was done within sixty days and in 2 cases investigation and filing of charge sheet was done in later than sixty days.

5.30.4 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, 14 cases in which relief amount was paid to concerned person seven days.

5.30.5 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL

The Secretary, Advisory Board for Welfare and Development of Scheduled Castes has been nominated as Nodal Officer to co-ordinate functioning of the District Magistrate and Superintendents of Police and officers responsible for implementation provisions of the Act. Besides, the Secretary, Jammu & Kashmir Advisory Board for Welfare and Development of Scheduled Castes has been nominated as Departmental Nodal Officer.

5.30.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the Union Territory.

5.30.7 SPECIAL COURT

The Courts of Principal District and Session Court have been designated as Special Courts in each district of Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, for trial of offences under the PoA Act.

5.30.8 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

66 awareness programmes were conducted by Legal Service Authority to aware/sensitize weaker sections of the Society about their legal rights and provisions of free legal aid/service.

5.30.9 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

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

5.30.10 LEGAL AID

In the State of Jammu & Kashmir, free legal aid to the persons to atrocities for all weaker Section of the Society including Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe is provided under the Legal Services Authorities.

During the year 2022, legal aid service has been provided to 572 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and 433 persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

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

During the year 2022, of 3 cases which ended in acquittal, no appeal against acquittal was filed.

5.31 LADAKH

5.31.1 COMMITTEES

U.T. LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

U.T level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Lt. Governor is functioning to review implementation of the PoA Act. No such meeting of this committee was held during the year 2022.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Deputy Commissioners to review implementation of the Act.

SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEES

Sub Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in all Sub divisions and they have been advised to periodically meet and submit report to the UT level Committee.

5.31.2 SC & ST PROTECTION CELL

The Union Territory Administration has been accorded for the constitution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell in the U.T. of Ladakh.

5.31.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the Union Territory.

5.31.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

NODAL OFFICER

The Secretary, Social & Tribal Welfare Department has been nominated as a Nodal Officer for co-ordinating the functioning of the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police.

5.31.5 SPECIAL COURT

The Hon'ble Chief Justice, High Court of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh has directed all Principal District and Session Judges of UT of Ladakh to Act as Special Court in terms of provision to sub-section (1) of (14) of the PoA Act and Law Department of UT of Ladakh has been asked to issue orders in this regard.

5.32 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 2022 for the purpose of annual report may be treated as 'Nil'.

5.33 PUDUCHERRY

5.33.1 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. No such meeting of this committee was held during the year 2022.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

5.33.2 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 (Law and Order) and Director General of Police, Puducherry are closely monitoring functioning of the PCR Cell.

5.33.3 INVESTIGATION AND FILING OF THE CHARGE SHEET WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

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

5.33.4 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 no person was provided relief within 7 days and 21 persons were provided relief later than 7 days.

5.33.5 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER

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

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

There is no identified area in the Union Territory of Puducherry. However, the following officers have been appointed as Special Officers:

S.No.	Appointment of Special Officer	Area
1.	The Director of Adi-Dravidar Welfare Department, Puducherry.	Puducherry
2.	The Sub-Collector, Karaikal	Karaikal
3.	The Regional Administrator, Mahe.	Mahe
4.	The Regional Administrator, Yanam.	Yanam

5.33.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

5.33.7 SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.33.8 SPECIFICATION OF SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

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

5.33.9 DIRECTORATE OF PROSECUTION

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

5.33.10 LEGAL AID

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

5.33.11 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENCE EXPENSES

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

5.33.12 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

During the year 2022, 21atrocities victims were provided relief.

5.33.13 PUBLICITY AND TRAIING PROGRAMMES

During the year 2022, public awareness programme were conducted by the Adi-Dravidar Welfare Department. Advertisements were released in local newspapers/magazines about the provisions of this Act.

For the 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 and no other training is required.

5.34 OTHER STATE GOVERNMENTS

- (i) The States of Manipur and Nagaland have been reported 'NIL' information.

- (ii) Despite several reminders, the material towards the annual report for the year 2022 has not been received from the State of Arunachal Pradesh.



Annexure-I
(Para 3.1)

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

OFFENCES OF ATROCITIES	
<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;
	<p>(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;</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>Explanation. —For the purposes of sub-clause(i), the expression "consent" means an unequivocal voluntary agreement when the person by words, gestures, or any form of non-verbal communication, communicates willingness to participate in the specific act:</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</p>

	<p>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
	<p>(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,</p> <p>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.</p>
<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

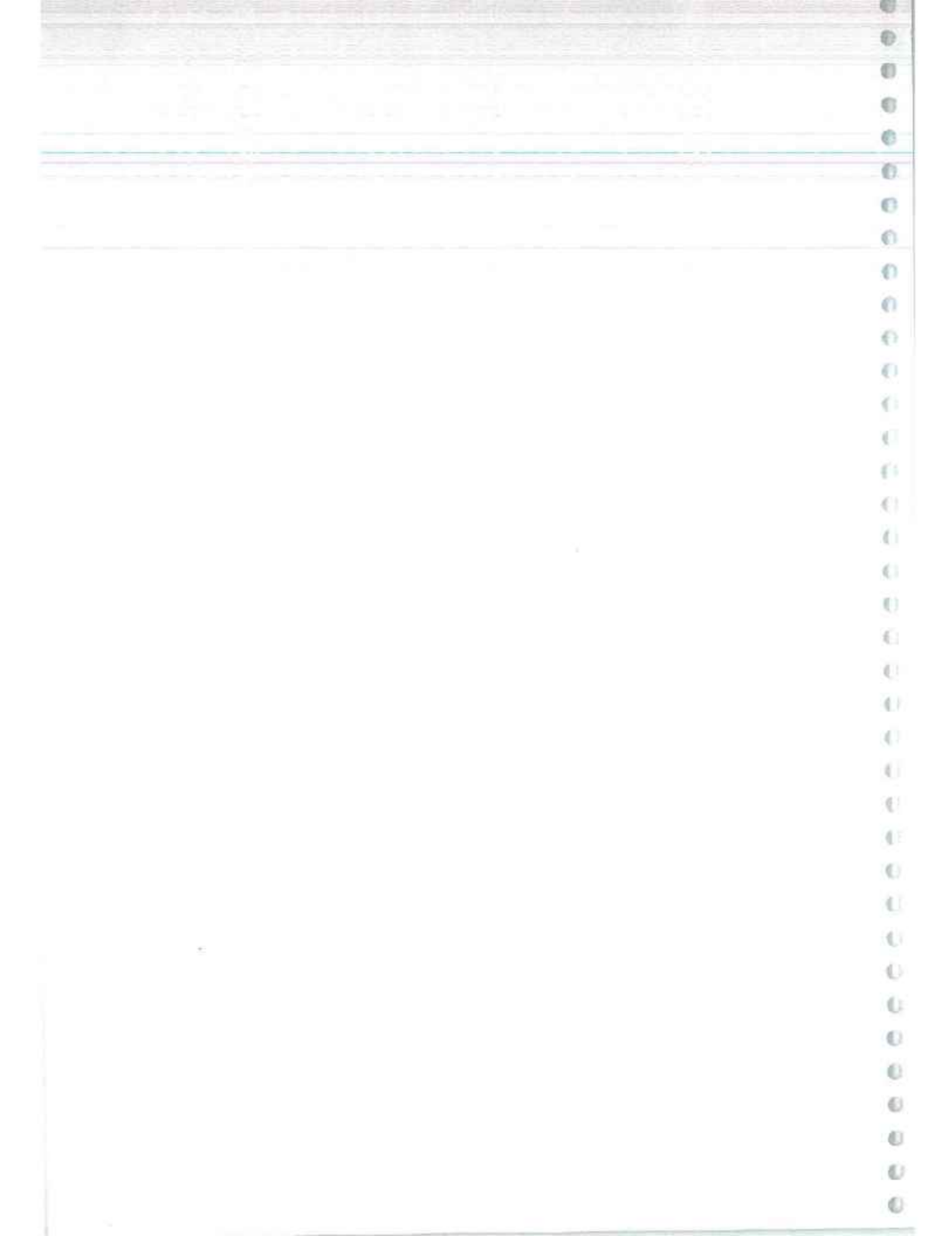
	years and with fine;
	iv) commits mischief by fire or any explosive substance intending to cause or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause destruction of any building which is ordinarily used as a place of worship or as a place for human dwelling or as a place for custody of the property 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 atrocities</i>	“4. (1) Whoever, being a public servant but not being a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, wilfully neglects his duties required to be performed by him under the Act and the rules made thereunder, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to one year. (2) The duties of public servant referred to in sub-section (1) shall include— (a) to read out to an informant the information given orally, and reduced to writing by the officer in charge of the police station, before taking the signature of the informant; (b) to register a complaint or a First Information Report under this Act and other relevant provisions and to register it under appropriate sections of the Act; (c) to furnish a copy of the information so recorded forthwith to the informant;

	<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 2022

S. No.	State / UT	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2022	Cases Re-opened for investigation	Number of cases with police during 2022 including B.F.	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	Cases investigated u/s 157(1) (b) of Cr. PC	Cases transferred to State/ Agency	Final Report (viz. Mistake of Fact/Law, True but insufficient evidence etc. during the year)	Number of charges sheeted in courts	Cases quashed at investigation on stage	Number of cases pending with police at the end of 2022
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1422	2180	1	3613	0	0	0	508	1485	0	1622
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	28	4	0	32	0	0	0	3	1	0	28
4.	Bihar	5969	6509	325	12603	0	0	0	928	5133	0	6742
5.	Chhattisgarh	107	321	0	428	0	0	0	2	355	0	70
6.	Goa	1	4	0	5	0	0	0	1	3	0	1
7.	Gujarat	206	1214	0	1510	0	0	0	18	1124	27	341
8.	Haryana	287	1535	0	1832	0	0	0	758	725	0	349
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	16	0	24	0	0	0	0	19	0	5
10.	Jharkhand	459	443	0	902	0	0	0	98	198	0	606
11.	Karnataka	544	1930	0	2474	0	0	58	225	1587	2	602
12.	Kerala	432	1021	2	1455	0	0	0	228	931	7	268
13.	Madhya Pradesh	480	7732	0	8222	0	0	0	38	7587	1	586
14.	Maharashtra	1012	2376	0	3388	0	1	1	183	2081	2	1120
15.	Manipur	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	438	2902	0	3340	0	0	0	92	3080	0	158
20.	Punjab	162	112	0	274	0	0	0	24	52	3	195
21.	Rajasthan	1299	6651	0	9950	0	0	0	4687	3998	2	1263
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	703	1684	7	2394	0	0	0	225	1227	11	831
24.	Telangana	1358	1725	2	3085	0	0	1	421	1908	2	753
25.	Tripura	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1137	12287	0	13424	0	0	0	1834	10314	0	1278
27.	Uttarakhand	37	62	0	99	0	0	0	4	61	0	34
28.	West Bengal	85	79	0	184	0	0	0	3	96	0	66
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
31.	D & N Haveli & Daman Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Delhi	104	47	0	151	0	0	0	5	39	0	107
33.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	5	0	9	0	0	0	3	3	0	3
34.	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	16384	92866	337	69597	0	1	60	10287	42026	57	17166

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 2022

S. No.	State / UT	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2022	Cases Re-opened for investigation	Number of cases with police during 2022 including B.F.	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	Cases not investigated u/s. 167(1) (b) of Cr. PC	Cases transferred to 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 2022
1.	Andhra Pradesh	340	379	0	719	0	0	0	86	267	1	365
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3.	Assam	18	5	0	23	0	0	0	1	5	0	17
4.	Bihar	73	145	0	219	0	0	0	22	102	0	95
5.	Chhattisgarh	110	510	0	620	0	0	0	1	544	0	75
6.	Goa	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	87	322	0	409	0	0	0	11	277	3	118
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	233	131	0	364	0	0	0	28	44	0	292
11.	Karnataka	106	434	0	540	0	0	17	43	337	0	143
12.	Kerala	90	187	0	257	0	0	0	27	170	1	59
13.	Madhya Pradesh	230	2979	0	3209	0	0	0	6	2913	1	289
14.	Maharashtra	291	688	1	980	1	1	0	52	561	0	365
15.	Manipur	6	1	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	29	0	29	0	0	0	0	29	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	121	773	0	894	0	0	0	43	807	0	44
20.	Punjab	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	446	2496	0	2944	0	0	0	1375	1107	2	460
22.	Sikkim	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
23.	Tamil Nadu	30	61	0	91	0	0	0	9	57	0	25
24.	Telegana	378	525	1	908	0	0	0	115	561	0	232
25.	Tripura	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	4	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
28.	West Bengal	112	71	0	183	0	0	0	3	70	0	110
29.	A & N Islands	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli & Daman Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Total	2660	9735	2	12417	1	1	17	1826	7862	8	2702

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 2022

S. No.	State/UT	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases received for trial during the year	Number of Courts Including B.F. in 2022	Cases Withdrawn/Compound ed/plea bargaining/quashed	Number of cases in which		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2022
						Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6070	1485	7555	12	39	893	6811
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
3.	Assam	7	1	8	0	0	0	8
4.	Bihar	35001	5133	44134	0	146	193	43785
5.	Chhattisgarh	1555	355	1941	0	253	74	1514
6.	Goa	11	3	14	0	0	1	13
7.	Gujarat	10456	1124	11580	4	9	220	11347
8.	Haryana	2586	725	3311	9	54	215	3033
9.	Himachal Pradesh	138	19	158	1	1	11	145
10.	Jharkhand	1101	195	1289	0	22	69	1208
11.	Karnataka	5218	1587	6805	6	13	431	6355
12.	Kerala	3830	931	4761	36	50	477	4188
13.	Madhya Pradesh	30663	7587	38250	10	902	3034	34304
14.	Maharashtra	11315	2081	13396	11	85	513	12487
15.	Manipur	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	5	5	0	0	0	5
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	13294	3090	16384	0	1	12	16371
20.	Punjab	280	52	332	3	11	22	295
21.	Rajasthan	17768	3986	21766	10	622	942	20192
22.	Sikkim	4	0	4	0	1	1	2
23.	Tamil Nadu	4424	1227	5651	16	107	470	5058
24.	Telangana	5308	1908	7216	16	43	773	6364
25.	Tripura	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	51836	10314	62150	0	2517	568	59655
27.	Uttarakhand	245	81	306	0	0	2	304
28.	West Bengal	641	86	737	0	0	34	703
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
31.	D & N Havel & Daman Diu	2	0	2	0	0	1	1
32.	Delhi	169	39	208	1	0	2	205
33.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	3	4	0	0	0	4
34.	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	25	3	28	0	0	0	28
	Total	205986	42025	248012	135	4876	9258	233743

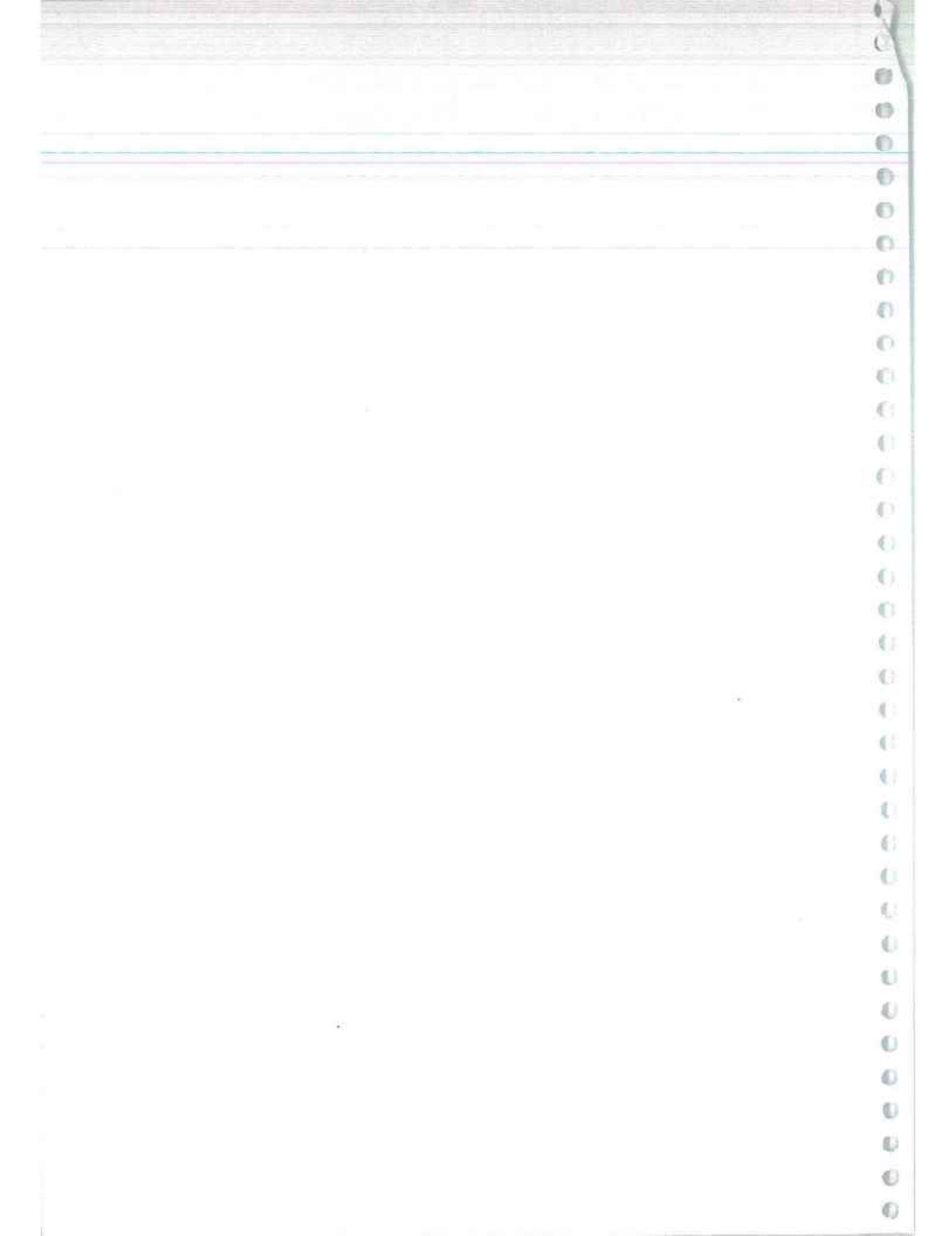
Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.



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 2022.

S. No.	State/UT	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases received for trial during the year	Number of Courts including B.F. in 2022	Cases Withdrawn/Compound ed/plea bargaining/quashed	Number of cases in which		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2022
						Convicted	Acquitted/ discharged	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1082	267	1329	4	2	122	1201
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	46	5	51	0	1	0	50
4.	Bihar	344	102	446	0	1	19	425
5.	Chhattisgarh	2294	544	2838	0	200	80	2578
6.	Goa	12	1	13	0	0	0	13
7.	Gujarat	2444	277	2721	3	6	67	2845
8.	Haryana	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	0	4	0	0	0	4
10.	Jharkhand	545	44	589	0	5	6	578
11.	Karnataka	1171	337	1508	0	3	118	1387
12.	Kerala	614	170	784	2	9	97	676
13.	Madhya Pradesh	11379	2913	14292	1	417	745	13129
14.	Maharashtra	3294	561	3855	6	23	164	3662
15.	Manipur	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	28	28	0	2	1	26
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	4742	807	5549	0	2	23	5524
20.	Punjab	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	4619	1107	5726	3	163	214	5320
22.	Sikkim	3	1	4	0	0	1	3
23.	Tamil Nadu	97	57	154	0	0	8	146
24.	Telangana	1552	581	2133	3	18	246	1846
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1049	4	1053	0	0	0	1053
27.	Uttarakhand	34	1	35	0	0	0	35
28.	West Bengal	408	70	478	0	0	25	451
29.	A & N Islands	25	3	28	0	0	0	28
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli & Daman Diu	4	0	4	0	0	1	3
32.	Delhi	8	0	8	0	0	0	8
33.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lodakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	35754	7862	43616	23	872	1919	40802

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 2022-23.

S. No	State /UT/Others	Central assistance released (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1183.27
2.	Bihar	4489.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	1010.97
4.	Gujarat	424.70
5.	Haryana	2981.56
6.	Himachal Pradesh	357.25
7.	Karnataka	3098.51
8.	Kerala	240.84
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3182.23
10.	Maharashtra	1283.04
11.	Odisha	2145.82
12.	Rajasthan	6586.54
13.	Tamil Nadu	1788.09
14.	Telangana	936.47
15.	Uttar Pradesh	9153.75
16.	West Bengal	23.94
17.	Chandigarh	170.50
18.	Delhi	40.52
19.	Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	15.00
20.	Puducherry	33.95
21.	NHAA	124.78
	Total	39270.73

