

REPORT
u/s 15 A (4)
OF
THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL
RIGHTS ACT, 1955
FOR THE YEAR 2009



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE
AND EMPOWERMENT

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CHAPTER

1

INTRODUCTION

THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS RULES, 1977.

1.1 Article 17 of the **Constitution of India** abolished the practice of untouchability. The Article reads as follows: -

17. Abolition of Untouchability

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

1.2 In pursuance of the above Constitutional provision, the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 (22 of 1955), was enacted and notified on 08.05.1955. Subsequently, it was amended and renamed in the year 1976 as the "Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955"(herein after referred to as PCR Act). Rules under this Act, viz, The Protection of Civil Rights Rules, 1977 (herein after referred to as PCR Rules) were notified in 1977. The Act extends to the whole of India and provides punishment for the practice of untouchability. It is implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

1.3 Main provisions of the PCR Act, are as under:-

(1) Sections 3 - 7A of the Act define the following as offences if committed on the ground of untouchability, and lay down punishment for them:

- (i) Prevention from entering public worship places, using sacred water resources (Section 3).
- (ii) Denial of access to any shop, public restaurant, hotel, public entertainment, cremation ground etc. (Section 4).
- (iii) Refusal of admission to any hospital, dispensary, educational institutions etc. (Section 5).

- (iv) Refusal to sell goods and render services (Section 6).
 - (v) Molestation, causing injury, insult etc. (Section 7).
 - (vi) Compelling a person on the ground of untouchability to do any scavenging or sweeping or to remove any carcass etc. (Section 7 A).
- (2) Sections 8-11 of the Act contain certain preventive/deterrent provisions, which are as follows:-
- (i) Cancellation or suspension of licences on conviction (Section 8).
 - (ii) Resumption or suspension of grants made by Government (Section 9).
 - (iii) Punishment for wilful neglect of investigation by a public servant (Section 10).
 - (iv) Power of State Government to impose collective fine. (Section 10A).
 - (v) Enhanced penalty on subsequent conviction (Section 11)
3. Other provisions:-
- (i) Presumption by courts in certain cases (Section 12).
 - (ii) Offences to be cognizable and to be tried summarily. (Section 15).
 - (iii) State Governments to take measures for effective implementation of the Act, including:
 - legal aid,
 - setting up Special Courts,
 - setting up of Committees at appropriate levels to assist the State Governments, and
 - identification of untouchability- prone areas and measures for eliminating the practice in such areas (Section 15 A).

1.4 RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PCR ACT

Responsibility for implementation of the PCR Act primarily lies with State Governments and their subordinate authorities (police and executive magistrate). At the Central level, (as per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961) responsibility in regard to implementation of the PCR Act is allocated as under: -

Ministry of Home Affairs

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

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

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

Ministry of Tribal Affairs

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

1.5 REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PCR ACT

Section 15 A of the PCR Act casts certain duties on Central and State Governments to ensure effective implementation of the Act, and reads as follows:-

" 15A 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 ensuring that the rights arising from the abolition of untouchability are made available to, and are availed of by, the persons subjected to any disability arising out of untouchability.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), such measures may include -

(i) the provision of adequate facilities, including legal aid, to the persons subjected to any disability arising out of "untouchability" to enable them to avail themselves of such rights;

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

(iii) the setting up of special courts for the trial of offences under this Act;

(iv) the setting up of Committees at such appropriate levels as the State Government may think fit to assist the State Government in formulating or implementing such measures;

(v) 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 provisions of this Act.

(vi) the identification of the areas where persons are under any disability arising out of untouchability and adoption of such measures as would ensure the removal of such disability from such areas.

(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 2009 is being placed on the Table of both Houses of Parliament in pursuance of sub-section (4) of the above Section 15A of PCR Act.

CHAPTER 2

STRUCTURES AND MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTATION & MONITORING OF THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955.

2.1 Legal Aid

Section 15A(2) (i) of the PCR Act, provides for adequate facilities, including legal aid to the persons subjected to any disability arising out of 'untouchability' to enable them to avail themselves of such rights.

State Governments of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and UT Administrations of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu and NCT of Delhi, have reported that they are providing legal aid.

2.2 Special Courts

Section 15A(2)(iii) of the PCR Act, provides for setting up of special courts for trial of offences under the PCR Act.

In Andhra Pradesh, 22 Mobile Courts are functioning in 22 districts, to conduct trial of offences under the PCR Act. In Assam, 18 Special Courts have been set up, which covers 22 districts. In Bihar, all the additional & Session Courts have been declared as Special courts to try offences under the PCR Act. In Chhattisgarh, six special Courts have been set up to deal with the cases under the PCR Act. Government of Goa has designated Principle District & Session Court, North Goa at Panaji and South Goa at Margao as Special Courts. In Haryana, the Court of District and Session Judge and Senior most Additional Session Judge, at each districts Head Quarter in the State is specified as a Special Court to try offences under the PCR Act. In Karnataka seven Special Courts have been set up to try offences under the PCR Act,

Besides Districts where the Special Courts are not set up, Session Courts have been designated as Special Courts. In Kerala, all District Courts in the State have been designated as Special Courts for handling the cases registered under the PCR Act. The State Government of Maharashtra have specified all the existing Session Courts as Special Courts for trial of cases under the PCR Act in every district. District Courts have been specified as Special Courts to try offences under the PCR Act in Orissa. In Rajasthan, Special Courts have been set up in 17 districts of Ajmer, Udaipur, Kota, Ganganagar, Chittorgarh, Alwar, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jhalawar, Tonk, Dausa, Baran, Bikaner, Pali, Merta(Nagaur), Bhilwara and Sawai Madhopur. Besides District Courts have been designated as Special Courts to try offences under the PCR Act. In Tamil Nadu, four Special Courts at Madurai, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirapally, take up trial of cases under the PCR Act. Besides this, fourteen designated courts also try offences under the PCR Act. In Tripura, the first class Judicial Magistrates have been empowered to hold special courts for the trial of offences under the PCR Act. In Uttar Pradesh, in each district, the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate / Judicial Magistrate has been designated as a Special Court for trial of offences under PCR Act. In West Bengal, seventeen Special Courts of Sessions have been specified as Special Courts to try the offences under the PCR Act. The Court of District and Session Judge, A & N Islands has been designated as Special Court to try offences under the PCR Act. Chandigarh Administration has specified the Court of Additional Session Judge as a Special Court to try the offences under the PCR Act in Chandigarh. Daman & Diu Administration has designated District and Session Court, Daman & Diu, as Special Court, to try offences under the PCR Act. In NCT of Delhi, eleven Special Courts have been set up for trial of cases under the PCR Act.

2.3 Committees at appropriate levels

Section 15A(2)(ii) of the PCR Act, provides for setting up of Committees at such appropriate levels as the State Governments may think fit to assist them in formulating or implementing measures as may be necessary for ensuring that the rights arising from the abolition of "untouchability" are made available to, and are availed of by the persons subjected to any disability arising out of "untouchability". The State and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees, which review the implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (hereafter referred to as PoA Act), wherever required also review action under the PCR Act.

Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya

Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and UT Administrations of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Daman & Diu and NCT of Delhi, have constituted these Committees.

2.4 Special Police Stations

Special Police Stations for registration of complaints of offences against SCs and STs have been set up by the Governments of Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. The details are as under: -

S.No.	State	Total Number of Districts	No. of Spl. Police Stations	Name of District where Special Police Station has been set up
1.	Bihar	38	9	Nalanda, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Gaya, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, and Munger
2.	Chhattisgarh	18	12	Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgoan, Jagadapur, Dantewada, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Surguja, Surajpur, Kabirdham, Mahasumud and Jajgirchapa.
3.	Madhya Pradesh	50	48	Morena, Bhind, Rajgarh, Panna, Vidisha, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Bhopal, Mandla, Neemuch, Katni, Umaria, Gwalior, Ratlam, Chhindwara, Mandaleshwar, Balaghat, Dhar, Seoni, Dewas, Datia, Ujjain, Dindori, Barhanpur, Mandsaur, Damoh, Tikamgarh, Narsinghpur, Sidhi, Sagar, Shivpuri, Chhatarpur, Sheopur, Indore, Harda, Ashok

				Nagar, Rewa, Sehore, Hoshangabad, Shahdol, Raisen, Betul, Guna, Khandwa, Shajapur, Badwani, Satna, and Anuppur.
	Total	106	69	

2.5 Incentive for inter-caste marriages

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the PCR and PoA Acts, Central assistance to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are provided towards incentive for inter-caste marriages where one of the spouses belongs to a Scheduled Caste. The incentive amount varies between Rs. 5,000/- in Assam to Rs. 100,000/- in Goa. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry are providing incentive for inter-caste marriages. States/Union Territories wise details of incentive amount provided to inter-caste marriage couples are at **Annexure-I**.

2.6 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 PoA Act

and the PCR Act, 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, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Chennai, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram, with specified jurisdiction to cover States/Union Territories. These offices work as the "eyes and ears" of the Commission.

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:-

"(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."

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 PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT,1955 DURING 2009.

3.1 Registration of offences under the PCR Act.

This chapter gives statistical data on offences registered under the PCR Act in 2009. **Source of data is the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs.**

3.2 All India figures of cases under PCR Act registered by the Police and their disposal by Courts during 2007-2009.

The following table indicates the comparative data in regard to registration of cases under the PCR Act, their pendency in Courts and conviction rate for the three years 2007, 2008 and 2009.

S.No.	Item	2007	2008	2009
1.	Number of cases registered with Police during the year	211	254	170
2.	Percentage of cases pending in Courts	66.5	80.7	81.5
3.	Percentage of decided cases ending in conviction	14.3	11.2	16.2

3.3 State wise registration of offences of untouchability in 2009

State-wise details of cases registered during 2009 under the PCR Act are given in Table 3.1 below. In the table, States and UTs have been arranged in descending order of the total number of cases registered in 2009.

TABLE NO. 3.1

STATE-WISE CASES REGISTERED DURING 2009 UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955.

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Cases Registered during 2009 involving		Total
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	
1	2	3	4	5
	States			
1.	Uttar Pradesh	61	0	61
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39	2	41
3.	Maharashtra	24	0	24
4.	Karnataka	10	0	10
5.	Gujarat	2	0	2
6.	Tamil Nadu	2	0	2
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	1
	Union Territory			
9.	Puducherry	26	0	26
10.	Delhi	2	0	2
	TOTAL	168	2	170

Note: No case was registered in 25 States/UTs viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.

3.4 State-wise Progress of Investigation of Cases by the Police in 2009

Progress of investigation of cases by the police under the PCR Act, during the year 2009 is given in table 3.2.

TABLE NO. 3.2

Cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 investigated by the Police during 2009

S. No.	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Total Number of cases, including brought forward cases	245	7	-	-
2.	Number of cases in which charge sheet filed in the courts	104	1	42.4	14.3
3.	Number of cases closed after investigation	68	4	27.8	57.1
4.	Number of cases pending with the police at the end of the year.	73	2	29.8	28.6

The State-wise registration of cases and action taken by the Police under PCR Act, are at **Annexure -II (A & B)**.

From the above, it is seen that 42.4 % of the cases relating to Scheduled Castes were chargesheeted during the year and 27.8% cases were closed after investigation. Similarly, 14.3 % of the cases relating to Scheduled Tribes were chargesheeted during the year and 57.1 % cases were closed after investigation.

3.5 State-wise Progress of Disposal of cases by Courts in 2009

The details in regard to disposal of cases by Courts under the PCR Act, during 2009, are given in table 3.3.

TABLE-3.3

Disposal of Cases by Courts during 2009 under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

S. No.	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage of total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.	1544	46	-	-
2.	Number of cases disposed of by Courts	282	8	18.3	17.4
(a)	Number of cases ending in conviction	47	0	16.6	0
(b)	Number of cases ending in acquittal	235	8	83.3	100
3.	Number of cases compounded or withdrawn	2	2	0.1	4.3
4.	Number of cases pending with Courts	1260	36	81.6	78.3

From the above, it is seen that 18.3% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Castes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 16.6% ended in conviction. Likewise 17.4% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Tribes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which none ended in conviction. The State and Union Territory wise as well as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes wise details are given at **Annexure - III (A & B).**

CHAPTER 4

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

4.1. MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT

4.1.1 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.

The PCR Act is implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. With a view to ensure its effective implementation by them, Central assistance is provided to them 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, 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 to atrocity victims.
- (iv) Cash incentive for Inter-Caste Marriages.
- (v) Awareness generation.

The funding pattern of the Scheme is as such that over and above the committed liability of respective State Governments, the expenditure is shared between Centre and States on 50:50 basis and UT Administrations receive 100% Central assistance. A total Central

assistance of Rs. 68.6 crore was given to 19 States and 2 UTs during 2009-10, State/UT wise details of which are given at **Annexure-IV**.

The Budget Estimate (BE), Revised Estimate (RE) and Expenditure under the Scheme during 2009-2010 were as under:-

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount (Rs. in crores)</u>
1. BE	43.0
2. RE	43.0
3. Expenditure	68.6

4.1.2 COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED FOR EFFECTIVE COORDINATION TO DEVISE WAYS AND MEANS TO CURB OFFENCES OF UNTOUCHABILITY AND ATROCITIES AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AND EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989

The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in its fourth report (Year 2006-2007) 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 PoA Act. 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 PoA Act was set up under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment vide Office Memorandum No. 111012/1/2005-PCR (DESK), dated 29.03.2006. The composition of the Committee is given below: -

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

A copy of Office Memorandum No. 111012/1/2005-PCR (DESK), dated 29.03.2006 is enclosed at **Annexure- V**.

The Committee held eight meetings from 2006 to 2009, of which two meetings were held during 2009. Details are given in the table below:-

Meeting	Date	Place	Participating States/UTs
First	18.09.2006	New Delhi	None (Internal Meeting of the Committee)
Second	15.01.2007	Jaipur	Assam, Bihar, Haryana and Rajasthan.
Third	11.08.2007	Mumbai	Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra.
Fourth	28.01.2008	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Union Territories of Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Fifth	14.03.2008	Chandigarh	Jammu and Kashmir (PCR Act only), Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and National Capital Territory of Delhi.
Sixth	30.05.2008	Agartala	West Bengal, Orissa, Tripura and Manipur.
Seventh	28.01.2009	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand
Eight	14.02.2009	New Delhi	Kerala, Gujarat, Meghalaya, Goa and UT Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli

4.1.3 CONFERENCE OF STATE MINISTERS OF WELFARE/SOCIAL JUSTICE

Implementation of the PCR Act, 1955 and PoA Act, 1989 was *inter-alia* reviewed in the conference of State Ministers of Welfare/Social Justice, which was held on 7-8 September, 2009, in New Delhi.

4.2 MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE (DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS)

LEGAL AID

Article 39A of the Constitution of India provides for free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of the Society and ensures justice for all. Articles 14 and 22 (10) of the Constitution also makes it obligatory for the State to ensure equality before law and a legal system which promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity to all. In 1987, the Legal Services Authority Act was enacted by the Parliament, which came into force on 9th November, 1995, with an object to establish a nationwide uniform network for providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the Society on the basis of equal opportunity. Members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are entitled to get Free Legal Services under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

Free Legal Services under the above Act include:

- (1) Rendering of any service in the conduct of any case or other legal proceedings before any court/authority/tribunal and giving advice on any legal matter;
- (2) Providing Advocates in legal proceedings;
- (3) Obtaining and supply of certified copies of orders and other documents in legal proceedings;

(4) Preparation of appeal, paperback including printing and translation of documents in legal proceedings.

29,677 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and 19,961 persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes were benefited through Legal Aid and Advice in the year 2009 under the provisions of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

4.3. MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting through its units has been propagating the objective of removal of untouchability and caste based prejudices in the society. The work done by various Units of the Ministry is indicated as under: -

4.3.1 ALL INDIA RADIO (AIR)

All India Radio (AIR) Stations have been broadcasting programmes on issues concerning 'Eradication of Untouchability'.

4.3.2 DOORDARSHAN

Doordarshan Kendras have taken publicity measures in respect of the PCR Act. During the year programmes were telecasted on the theme of removal of untouchability by some of the Doordarshan Kendras.

4.3.3 SONG & DRAMA DIVISION

The Song & Drama Division presented 9100 programmes during 2009 through out the country and the theme of removal of untouchability and atrocities under the PCR Act, had also been part of some of these programmes.

4.3.4 PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU (PIB)

The Press Information Bureau issued three press releases during the year 2009 containing direct reference to the PCR Act.

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

A High Power State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee has been reconstituted under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister, to review the implementation of the PCR Act.

District level Committee

The District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are functioning in all Districts, under the Chairpersonship of the District Collectors. During the year, 71 meetings of these Committees were held in 23 districts.

5.1.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

A PCR Cell is functioning in the Office of Additional Director General of Police (CID), under the supervision of the Inspector General of Police, assisted by DSPs and other supporting staff. The objective of the

Special Cell in the CID Branch was to ensure prompt investigation and disposal of cases of offences of untouchability.

5.1.3 Special Courts

22 Special Mobile Courts for trial of offences under the PCR Act, 1955 are functioning in the State. Public Prosecutors are attending trial of the cases.

5.1.4 Identification of Untouchability Prone areas

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

S. No.	Districts	S.No.	Specific Area
1	Karim Nagar	1.	Karim Nagar-II Town
		2.	LMD Colony
		3.	Bejjanki
		4.	Mulkanur
		5.	Ibrahimpattanam
		6.	Julapalli
		7.	Mutharam (M)
		8.	Jammikunta
		9.	Kamalpur
		10.	Konaraopet
		11.	Sircilla
		12.	Gollapalli
		13.	Gangadhara
		14.	Kataram
		15.	Gambharaopet
		16.	Ellanthakunta
		17.	Boinapally
		18.	Jagtial Town
		19.	Metpalli
		20.	Manthani

2.	Cuddapah	1.	Vallur Mandal	Koppal (v),
		2.	Proddatur Mandal	Kallur(v),Chowtapalli(v),Kam anur(v),Nanganur Palli(v)
		3.	Rajupalem Mandal	Tangutoor(v),Parilapadu (v),Arakata Vemula(v),Velavali(v)
		4.	Chapadu Mandal	Kothavaram (v), Vedururu(v),Cheepadu(v),Ch innaguruvaluru(v),
		5.	Sambepalli Mandal	Kadiyalavandlapalli(v)
		6.	Chinnamadem Mandal	Malapalli(v)
		7.	Mydukur Mandal	N. Yerraballi(v)
		8.	Duvvur Mandal	Medireddypali(v)Nelaturu(v), Pedda Jonnavaram(v),Duvvur(v)
		9.	Khajipet Mandal	Muthulurupadu(v),Ravulapa lli(v),Nagasanipalli(v) Thudumaladine(v)
		10.	B.Mattam Mandal	Mallepalli(v)Dhirasavancha(v) ,Nelaturu(v),Godlaveedu(v),S omireddy Palli(v)
		11.	Badvel Mandal	Badvel Town
		12.	Gopavaram Mandal	Kothacheruvu(v),Rasapet(v)
		13.	Atluru Mandal	Kanasamudram(v),Iruvuru(v) ,Atluru(v)
		14.	Kalasapadu Mandal	Rajupalem(v)
		15.	B.Koduru Mandal	B. Koduru(v)
		16.	Chitvel Mandal	Thimmaiah Garipalli(v)
		17.	Veerabhalli Mandal	Puthavandlapalli (v)
3	Warangal	1	Thati Konda	
		2.	Athmakur	
		3.	Annaram	
		4.	Mondrai	
		5.	Nagaiahpally	
		6.	Perukedu	
		7.	Seethampet	
		8.	Thimmapur	
		9.	ThurkalaSomaram	
		10.	Theegarajupalli	
		11.	Inavola	
		12.	Sannuru	
		13.	Sudanapalli	
		14.	Chennaram	
		15.	Enugallu	
		16.	Geesugonda	
		17.	Katraial	
		18.	Seerole	

4.	Nizamabad	1.	Armoor
		2.	Ankapur
		3.	Nyalkal
		4.	Kulaspur
		5.	Mophal
		6.	Nandipet
		7.	Nizampur
		8.	Abhanghapatam
		9.	Thimmapur
		10.	Donkal
		11.	Ramannapet villages
		12.	Aloor
		13.	Bheemgal
		14.	Manchippa
		15.	Chinthakunta
		16.	Mosra
		17.	Juakura
		18.	Adivilingal
		19.	Komatpalli
		20.	Munbjipet
		21.	Setpally
		22.	Jubadi
		23.	Eraguttla
		24.	Banapur
		25.	Eaklara
		26.	Pedda Edgi
		27.	Shanthapur
5.	Srikakulam	1.	Sarubujjili Mandal: Purushottanpuram
		2.	Ponduru Mandal: Rapaka
6.	Ranga Reddy	1.	Bijwar
		2.	Chegole
		3.	Sangamkalan
		4.	Mansanpally of Peddemul Mandal
		5.	Yallal
		6.	Achyuthapur
		7.	Juntupally
		8.	Peerampally Peelaram of Vikarabad Mandal
		9.	Mogiligundla of Marpally Mandal
		10.	Nagaram and Motkupally of Bantaram Mandal
		11.	Regadighanpur of Chevella Mandal
		12.	Solipet of Shabad Mandal
		13.	Anantharam
		14.	Ogipur
		15.	Tandur Town of Tundur Mandal
		16.	Reddyghanapur
		17.	Kokat
		18.	Banapur
		19.	Chennaram
		20.	Gattepally
		21.	Pulmamidi Nawabpet Mandal

		22.	Pamena	
		23.	Sankepally	
		24.	Bulkpur	
		25.	Jingurthy	
		26.	Uddandapur	
		27.	Jangam	
		28.	Ekmai of Basheerabad Mandal	
		29.	Pagidipally	
		30.	Kamalpur	
		31.	Devanoor of Yalal Mandal	
		32.	Dornal and Jaidupally of Dharur Mandal	
		33.	Rompally	
		34.	Jaalaguda	
		35.	Shabad	
		36.	Tangutoor	
		37.	Kothapally of Shankarpally Mandal	
		38.	Pudugurthi	
		39.	SyedMalkapur	
		40.	Pagidiyal	
		41.	Kondapur of Gandeed	
		42.	Mohammadabad Mandal	
		43.	Peerapally	
		44.	Pothireddypalli	
		45.	Baspally of Doma Mandal	
		46.	Chinthalpally	
		47.	Cheelapur of Pudur (M)	
		48.	Changomul P.s.	
		49.	Parigi	
		50.	Salkarpet	
		51.	Tirumalapur	
		52.	Kothapally	
		53.	Bumpally	
		54.	Kankal	
		55.	Chiguralapally	
		56.	Naskal of Parigi Mandal	
		57.	Munsodrapally	
		58.	Chakalipally	
		59.	Chakalipally	
		60.	Kalmanmkulva of Kulakcheral Mandal	
		61.	Gudugoniapally	
7.	Kurnool	1.	Kurnool Sub-Division	Peddanelatur, Kurnur, Pyalakurthi, Laddagiri
		2.	Nandyal Sub-Division	Pusulur, Ponanpouram, Ayyalur, Gajupalli, thammadapalli, Kondajutur, Nerawada, Alampur, Koratamaddi, Ghani, Manchalakatta, Pesaraval, Palukur, Ramakrishnapuram, Peddadevalapuram, Gonavaram.

		3.	Dhone Sub -Division	Bulkapuram, Cherlopalli,, Owk and Dhone
		4.	Adoni Sub-Division	Alur, Karuvalli, Kurmachedu, Mulugundam, Banavanur, Putskalamarri, Suhivai, Hebbatam, Neriki, Kaminahal, Chinthakunta, Badinehal, Bilehal, Mallikarjunapalli, Gudekal, Somalagudur, Mittasomapuram, Gudikambalur, owdur and Bapuram.
		5.	Atmakur Sub Division	Amalapuram, Nallakalva, Kurukunda, S.N.thanda, Inderswaram, Mustepalli, Regadagudur, Pamulapadu, Rudravaram, Bhanumukkala, Banakacherala, Vanala, Guvvalakuntla and Chinthalapalli and Vempenta.
8.	Mahabubnagar	1.	Chinna Lingalched	
		2.	Keswapur	
		3.	Jamalur of Koilakonda Mandal	
		4.	Kakriapad	
		5.	Kollur	
		6.	Chowdur of Nawabpet Mandal	
		7.	Boyapally	
		8.	Jamistpur	
		9.	Machanpally of Mabubnagar Mandal	
		10.	Peddadaripally	
		11.	Ibrahimbad	
		12.	Tankara of Hanwada Mandal	
		13.	Alwanpally	
		14.	Alur of Jadcherala Mandal	
		15.	Pathamolgara	
		16.	Kothamolgara of Bhoothpur Mandal	
		17.	Pothireddypally	
		18.	Maredpally	
		19.	Gorita of Thimmajipet Mandal	
		20.	Guntipally	
		21.	Madanapally	
		22.	Pudur	
		23.	Setty Atmakur of Gadwal Mandal	
		24.	Aize	
		25.	Chinnatandrapadu	

	26.	Medikonda
	27.	Aize Mandal
	28.	Boyalagudem
	29.	Kuchinerla
	30.	Balgera
	31.	Induvasi of Ghattu Mandal
	32.	Yelkur
	33.	Amarawai
	34.	Thatikunta of Maldakal Mandal
	35.	Revulapally
	36.	Bheempur
	37.	Rangapur
	38.	Dharur
	39.	Nettempad
	40.	Kothulagidda
	41.	Kondapur of Dharur Mandal
	42.	Tanagala
	43.	Pypadu
	44.	Maddur
	45.	Konkala of Waddepally Mandal
	46.	Itiyalapadu of Manopad Mandal
	47.	Shaikpally
	48.	Satharla
	49.	Shagapur of Itiyala Mandal
	50.	Mulamalla
	51.	Jurala of Atmakur Mandal
	52.	Rekualampally
	53.	Gaddegudem of Devarkadra Mandal
	54.	Chinna Kadmur
	55.	Peddakadmur of Narva Mandal
	56.	Muchiutala
	57.	Alipur
	58.	Thirmalapur of C.C. kuntaq Mandal

5.1.5 Publicity

All the DSPs of PCR Cell CID are sensitized in in-House Training Programmes. Handbook of "Government Orders, Memos and Circulars" on PCR Act is provided to Police officers for ready reference and guidelines. All the SDPOs in the State are issued booklets on Guidelines to the investigating officers in the investigation of cases under the PCR Act.

5.1.6 Inter-Caste Marriages

An incentive of Rs. 10,000/- per couple is provided to inter-caste married couples, of which one of the spouses belongs to Scheduled Castes. During the year, an amount of Rs. 44.10 lakh was incurred on 441 inter-caste married couples for providing incentive, in 19 districts.

5.2. ASSAM

5.2.1 Committees

State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee has been constituted to review the implementation of the provisions of the PCR Act.

5.2.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

A SC & ST Protection Cell at State Level is functioning under the supervision of Director General of Police.

5.2.3 Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas

There is no practice of untouchability in the State, and as such no area has been identified as untouchability prone.

5.2.4 Special Courts

18 Special Courts have been set up, which cover 22 districts. Special Courts are yet to be set up in 5 districts.

5.2.5 Publicity

Regular awareness/training programme was organized, along with NGOs to create awareness among general public to bring to light violence against the weaker sections.

5.2.6 Inter-Caste Marriages

To encourage such marriages where one of the spouse is a member of a Scheduled Caste and other from general community, an incentive amount of Rs. 10,000/-is provided to inter-caste married couple. During the year, an expenditure of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was incurred on 250 couples.

5.2.7 Legal Aid

Free legal aid is given to deserving Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families through Sub Divisional Legal Aid Committees.

5.3. BIHAR

5.3.1 Committees

State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

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

District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

At District Level, Committees function under the Chairpersonship of District Collector.

5.3.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

At State level, a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cell is functioning under supervision of the Inspector General of Police (CID), at Headquarters.

5.3.3 Special Police Stations

At the State level, a Police Station for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is functioning in the CID Headquarters at Patna, which has jurisdiction all over the State. In addition, 9 Police Stations also function in the district headquarters of Nalanda, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Gaya,

Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Bhagalpur and Munger, with specified jurisdictions.

5.3.4 Special Court

All the Additional District & Session Courts have been declared as Special Courts to try offences under the PCR Act.

5.3.5 Publicity

For creating awareness amongst the public, the task has been entrusted to Panchayat Samities and Gram Panchayats. District Welfare Officers have been sensitized.

5.3.6 Inter-Caste Marriages

The incentive amount of Rs.25,000/- under the Scheme of promotion of inter-caste marriage is provided for promoting such marriages where one of the spouse is a member of a Scheduled Caste.

5.3.7 Legal Aid

During the year no request was received for providing legal aid.

5.4 CHHATTISGARH

5.4.1 Committees

State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

The State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee is chaired by the Chief Minister, to review implementation of the PCR Act.

District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are chaired by the District Collectors. During the year eight meetings of these Committees were held in four districts.

5.4.2 Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas

Specific areas namely Ambikapur, Sitapur and Lakhanpur in the district of Surguja have been identified as untouchability prone.

5.4.3 Special Court

Six Special Courts have been set up to deal with the cases under the PCR Act.

5.4.4 Publicity Awareness Generation and Training

Publicity/Awareness Programmes were conducted for police in Surguja district and for officers of Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department in Dhamtari district.

5.4.5 Periodic Survey

Periodic survey were conducted in two districts of Dhamtari and Korba of the State.

5.4.6 Inter-Caste Marriages

The incentive amount under the Scheme of promotion of inter-caste marriage has been enhanced from Rs. 6000/- to 25,000/-, w.e.f. 28.08.2009, which is provided for promoting such marriages where one of the spouse is a member of a Scheduled Caste. During the year, an expenditure of Rs. 0.61 lakhs was incurred on 7 couples (6 couples @ Rs. 6000/- in Rajnandgaon district and 1 couple @ Rs. 25000/- in Dhamtari district).

5.4.7 Legal Aid

A provision for legal aid has been made in the State. During the year, 31 persons have been provided legal aid

5.5. GOA

5.5.1 Committees

State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A High Power Vigilance & Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Chief Minister reviews the implementation of the PCR Act.

District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are functioning under the Chairpersonship of the District Collector and District Magistrate, North Goa and South Goa to review of the cases of untouchability under the PCR Act. Three meetings were held during the year.

5.5.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

At State Level, the Director of Prosecution and at District level, the concerned District Magistrates have been made responsible for exercising supervision over prosecutions for the contravention of the provisions of the PCR Act. The investigation of all such cases is conducted by an officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

5.5.3 Special Courts

Principle District & Sessions Court, North Goa at Panaji and South Goa at Margao are designated as Special Courts.

5.5.4 Publicity/Programmes

All the subordinate staff have been briefed and sensitized about the proper enforcement of the provisions of the PCR Act. Meetings of senior citizens, members of weaker section and the police are held periodically at Sub-Divisional level, wherein grievances are heard and resolved.

5.5.5 Inter-Caste Marriages

State Government has provided incentive to 9 couples for inter caste marriages.

5.5.6 Legal Aid

State Government has formulated a Scheme to provide free legal aid to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which is provided without any economic criteria.

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 PCR Act. The State Finance, Revenue and Social Welfare Ministers, some Members of Parliament and State Legislatures as well as Senior Government officers are Members of this Committee.

B. State Level Committee

A State Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Secretary in charge of Social Justice and Empowerment Department, reviews the reports of Officers of the Vigilance Squads. The Committee consists of Home Secretary, Legal Secretary, Special Inspector General of Police and other officers. In the year 2009, meetings of State Level Committee were held on 5.06.2009, 10.09.2009 and 20.12.2009.

C. District Level Vigilance Committee

At District level, a District Level Vigilance Committee under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate of respective Districts is functioning to conduct quarterly review of implementation of the PCR Act. The Committee consists of District Panchayat President, Chairperson of District Social Justice Committee, District Development Officer, District Superintendent of Police, District Government Public Prosecutor, Members of Parliament/ Members of Legislative Assembly and prominent Social Workers of respective districts. During the year 2009, 104 meetings were held.

D. Taluka Level Vigilance Committee

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

E. City Level Vigilance Committee

Under the Chairpersonship of Police Commissioner, city level committees are also functioning. Government Public Prosecutor, Municipal Commissioner and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Members of Municipal Corporation are members of the Committees. The Committee reviews the cases under the PCR Act.

5.6.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

A Cell under the overall charge of Additional Director General of Police is functioning to monitor the crimes against SCs and STs.

At the Secretariat Level, the Principal Secretary, assisted by the Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary of the Social Justice & Empowerment Department, looks after the work and at the Directorate level, the Director looks after the work. A Special Cell called 'Nagrik Cell' is also functioning in the Directorate.

5.6.3 Publicity

During the year 2009, 3 Seminars, 25 District level Workshops and 223 Taluka level Shibirs and 57 Social Education Camps for removal of

untouchability were arranged. For wide publicity of the PCR Act, printed booklets, both in Gujarati and English, were circulated among the authorities/non-officials and village panchayats, social workers and voluntary organizations.

5.6.4 Inter-caste Marriages

An incentive of Rs. 50,000/- is provided (Rs. 25,000/- in the form of National Saving Certificate and Rs. 25,000/- in cash for purchase of household kit) for the marriages between non-Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Castes. During the year, an expenditure of Rs. 191.0 lakhs was incurred on 382 couples.

5.6.5 Legal Aid

Under the Free Legal Aid Scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 500/- in civil cases and Rs. 3,000/- in criminal cases is given and the prescribed income ceiling is Rs. 12,000/- per annum.

5.7 HARYANA

5.7.1 Committees

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State level, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee is functioning under the Chairpersonship of Chief Minister to review implementation of the PCR Act.

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

At District level, Committees under the Chairpersonship of Deputy Commissioners are functioning.

5.7.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

A Special Cell is functioning in Police Headquarters, Panchkula to deal with crime against weaker sections of the society. The Cell is functioning under the direct supervision of the Addl. Director General of Police. A special Cell is also functioning under the Superintendent of Police in every District to ensure investigation of cases under the PCR Act.

District Welfare Officers have been entrusted with the responsibility of effective implementation of the PCR Act.

5.7.3 Special Courts

The Court of District and Sessions Judge and Senior most Additional Session Judge, at each district Head Quarters in the State of Haryana, is specified as a Special Court to try offences under the PCR Act.

5.7.4 Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas

No area has been identified as untouchability prone.

5.7.5 Publicity

Wide publicity to the provisions of the PCR Act was given through hoardings, debates and seminars. An expenditure of Rs.20.32 lakhs was incurred for hoardings and advertisement. Further an amount of Rs.1.90 lakhs was allotted for conducting debates and holding seminars. During the year, 33 seminars were organized.

5.7.6 Inter-Caste Marriages

An incentive amount of Rs.50,000/- (40% in cash and 60% in the form of fixed deposit for six years in the joint account) is provided to an inter-caste marriage couple, where one of the spouse belongs to a Scheduled Caste. During the calendar year 2009, an expenditure of Rs.37.00 lakhs was incurred for the benefit of 74 such couples.

5.7.7 Legal Aid

Legal aid is provided to SCs/STs, irrespective of their income, for cases pertaining to offences of untouchability, mutation of land records, abduction and kidnapping of girls and women and cases pertaining to reservations meant for Scheduled Castes. Expenses towards witnesses and court fees are also met under the scheme. During the calendar year 2009, an amount of Rs. 11,500/- was utilized benefiting 11 persons.

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 PCR Act.

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

The District Level Committees have also been functioning under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate in each District.

5.8.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

A Special Cell has been set up at Police Headquarters. The Cell is functioning under the direct supervision of the Director General of Police. The Cell consists Additional Director General of Police (CID), DIG, Inspector and one Sub-Inspector of Police. Cells have also been set up at each District Headquarters, which monitor offences of untouchability, under the PCR Act. The Cell is also functioning in each District.

5.8.3 Publicity

For awareness amongst the general public, 185 hoardings were displayed at the offices of Secretariat, Directorate, Deputy Commissioners, Magistrates, Superintendent of Police and District

Welfare Officers. 175 awareness programmes were organized in which members of Block level, Gram Panchyas, local representatives and educational institutions etc participated. During the year, an expenditure of Rs.4.32 lakh was incurred towards awareness generation.

5.8.4 Inter-Caste Marriages

An incentive amount of Rs. 25,000/- per couple is provided where one of the spouses is a member of a Scheduled Caste. During the year 2009, an expenditure of Rs. 58 lakh was incurred towards providing incentives to 232 couples.

5.8.5 Legal Aid

Free legal aid includes all expenses towards litigation in regard to cases registered under the PCR Act.

5.9. KARNATAKA

5.9.1 Committees

State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister, meets twice in a year to review implementation of the PCR Act.

District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Committees are functioning under the Chairpersonship of Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, in each District. During the year, 38 meetings were held in 30 districts.

5.9.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

The Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Tahasildars have been appointed as Nodal Officers at District, Sub-Division and taluk level for this purpose.

The Civil Rights Enforcement Cell is functioning since 1975. The Cell designated as Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement (DCRE), is headed by an Additional Director General of Police. The Directorate comprises of seven regional offices at Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum, Davanagere, Gulbarga, and Bangalore, each under the charge of a Superintendent of Police.

Functions of the DCRE mainly include collection of information and making enquiries into the matters listed in the Government Orders viz. reservation in appointments, implementation of Schemes and projects meant for SC/ST Welfare, caste verification enquiries, visiting

the spots of atrocities, monitoring of criminal cases reported under the PCR Act, visits to colonies predominantly inhabited by members of Scheduled Castes, enquiries about their problems and grievances, petition enquiries, liaison and coordination with different Departments such as Social Welfare, Law Directorate of Prosecution, District Magistrates etc. in order to implement provisions of the PCR Act.

5.9.3 Special Courts

Seven Special Courts at Belgaum, Mysore, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur, Kolar and Tumkur have been set up to try the cases under the PCR Act. District where the special courts are not set up, Session courts have been designated as special courts.

5.9.4 Identification of Untouchability/Atrocity Prone Areas

Civil Right Enforcement Cell in Karnataka has conducted a survey through SPs in districts to identify atrocity prone areas.

5.9.5 Publicity

Publicity is given through pamphlets, street plays, seminars etc. The Social Welfare Department gives assistance to all districts and Taluks for creating awareness programmes on the practice of untouchability. During the year 208 police personnels and 139 other officers were sensitized.

5.9.6 Inter-Caste Marriages

An incentive amount of Rs. 50,000/- is provided for inter-caste marriage, where one of the spouse is a member of Scheduled Caste. During the year, incentive was provided to 894 couples.

5.9.7 Legal Aid

Free legal aid is provided to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons. During the year, 96 persons availed legal aid under the Scheme.

5.10. KERALA

5.10.1 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 PCR Act.

District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Committees are functioning under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate, in each District. During the year, 37 meetings were held.

5.10.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

The Special Cell at State Police Head Quarters functions under the supervision of a Additional Director General of Police (PCR) and the Cell keeps a watch over handling cases under the PCR Act. Besides, 14 Districts Cells are functioning under the charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police.

5.10.3 Special Courts

All District Courts in the State have been designated as Special Courts, for handling the cases registered under the PCR Act.

5.10.4 Publicity

During the year, 74 publicity/awareness programmes were conducted in 11 districts and 281 Police officials & 3543 other officials were sensitized.

5.10.5 Inter-Caste Marriages

An incentive amount for an inter-caste marriage up to May, 2009 was Rs. 20,000/-, which has been enhanced to Rs. 50,000/- with effect from June, 2009. During the year, incentive was provided to 1070 couples.

5.10.6 Legal Aid

Free Legal Aid is provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the year, nine persons were provided legal aid and other facilities.

5.11. MADHYA PRADESH

5.11.1 Committees

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the PCR Act. Members of the Committee are Members of Legislative Assembly, Non-officials, Social Workers, Secretaries of Departments of Home, Scheduled Tribes Development, Scheduled Castes Development and the Director General of Police.

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrates reviews implementation of the PCR Act. Members of the Committee are, elected Members of Parliament and Legislative Assembly of the District, District Superintendent of Police, three Gazetted Officers belonging to SC/ST, three members belonging to SC/ST, five non-officials amongst SC/ST and three such persons who are associated with NGOs, and others.

5.11.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

At the State level, a Cell under the charge of the Additional Director General of Police is functioning to review implementation of the PCR Act. A Protection of Civil Rights Cell is also functioning in the Directorate of Scheduled Caste Welfare under the charge of Additional Director to monitor the cases under the PCR Act. Special Police Stations have been established in 48 districts

5.11.3 Special Police Stations

Special Police Stations are functioning in the Districts of Bhopal, Sehore, Raisen, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Betul, Hoshangabad, Harda, Indore, Jhabua, Khargone, Khandwa, Dhar, Badwani, Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandasaur, Shajapur, Dewas, Neemuch, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Datia, Morena, Bhind, Sheopur, Jabalpur, Narsinghpur, Balaghat, Chhindwara, Seoni, Mandla, Dindori, Katni, Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Shahdol, Umaria, Sagar, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Panna, Ashok Nagar, Tikamgarh, Anuppur and Barhanpur.

5.11.4 Identification of Untouchability/Atrocity Prone Areas

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

S.No.	Districts	S.No.	Police Stations	Number of Village/ Mohalla
1.	Gwalior	1	Dabra	01
		2	Bhitarwar,	02
	Total		2	02
2.	Shivpuri	1	Pichor	01
		2	Karera	01
	Total		2	02
3.	Guna	1	Kotwali	02
	Total		1	02
4.	Betul	1	Betul	01
		2	Amla Town	01
		3	Sarni	01
	Total		3	03
5.	Indore	1	Mahow	01
		2	Manpur	01
	Total		2	02
6.	Mandla	1	Kotwali	01
	Total		1	01
7.	Sheopur	1	Kotwali	01
		2	Karahal	01
	Total		2	02

8.	Rajgarh	1	Kotwali	01
		2	Baiora	01
		3	Sarangpur	01
		4	Pachor	01
	Total		4	04
9.	Ratlam	1	Manak Chowk	01
		2	Station Road	01
		3	Audogik Shetra	01
		4	Jaora	01
	Total		4	04
10.	Bhind	1	Dehat	01
	Total		1	01
11.	Shadol	1	Dhanpuri	01
	Total		1	01
12.	Hoshangabad	1	Hoshangabad	01
		2	Itarsi	01
		3	Pipariya	01
		4	Seoni Malwa	01
		5	Babai	01
	Total		5	05
13.	Bhopal	1	Nishantpura	02
	Total		2	02
14.	Vidisha	1	Civil Line Vidisha	01
		2	Kotwali	01
		3	Ganjbasoda	01
	Total		3	03
15.	Sehore	1	Kotwali	01
	Total		1	01
16.	Sagar	1	Moti Nagar	01
		2	Khurai	01
		3	Sagar Naka	01
		4	Rehli	01
		5	Bina	01
	Total		5	05
17.	Morena	1	Kotwali	02
		2	Civil Lines	01
		3	Sumawali	02
		4	Rampurkala	01
	Total		4	06
1 to 17	Grand total		43	46

5.11.5 **Publicity**

A. Sadbhavana Shibirs

Sadbhawana Shibirs towards eradication of untouchability were organized in all the districts of the State. Members of Parliament and Legislative Assembly, Chairperson and Members of Zilla Panchayat, Members of Nagar Panchayat and Gram Panchayat, Members of Scheduled Castes and also persons not belonging to Scheduled Castes, participated in the Shibirs in which information relating to provisions of schemes for Welfare of Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes and the PCR Act, was provided. A community lunch was also organized. During the year 2009, 50 such Sadbhavana Shibirs were organized. "Hum Sab Ek Hai" radio programme was broadcasted in the State during the year.

B. Awards to Panchayats

Awards are given to the Panchayats for doing outstanding work in the field of eradication of untouchability. At the district level, the Gram Panchayats doing outstanding work are awarded Rs. 1,00,000/-.

5.11.6 Inter-Caste Marriages

To promote inter-caste marriages, an incentive amount of Rs.50,000/- and a certificate is given to a couple one of whom belongs to a Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe. During the year, incentive was provided to 191 couples.

5.11.7 Legal Aid

For trial of cases in the courts under the Act, the Government has provided services of Public Prosecutors, Special Prosecutors and Senior Advocates.

5.12. MAHARASHTRA

5.12.1 Committees

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee under the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the PCR Act.

Divisional level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

Divisional level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee headed by Divisional Commissioner reviews implementation of the PCR Act on quarterly basis.

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance Committees headed by District Magistrate also review implementation of the PCR Act. During the year, 212 meetings of these Committees were held in 35 districts.

5.12.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

The Protection of Civil Rights Cell in the Police Headquarter is headed by a Special Inspector General of Police to oversees implementation of the PCR Act. At the Range and District level, the Cell is headed by the Superintendent of Police.

Special machinery under the Social Justice Department has been created in addition to regular departmental set up. The Cell is

functioning in the Directorate of Social Welfare, Pune. The Special Social Officer and Social Welfare Inspectors have been made responsible.

5.12.3 Special Courts

The existing Session Courts have been specified as Special Courts for trial of cases under the PCR Act in every district.

5.12.4 Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas

The Police Department has prepared a list of untouchability prone areas and such areas are also kept under observation. District wise information of the number of such villages for the calendar year 2009, is given below: -

S. No.	Name of District	No. of Villages			
		Partially sensitive	Highly sensitive	Less sensitive	Total
1.	Thane	22	3	26	51
2.	Nasik	2	-	-	2
3.	Dhule	-	-	25	25
4.	Jalgaon	-	21	8	29
5.	Nandurbar	15	-	-	15
6.	Satara	0	2	34	36
7.	Sangli	0	0	14	14
8.	Kolhapur	27	-	-	27
9.	Amravati	233	25	0	258
10.	Yavatmal	98	29	0	127
11.	Buldhana	20	74	0	94
12.	Washim	12	3	10	25
13.	Akola	78	21	107	206
14.	Nagpur	-	8	10	18
15.	Wardha	5	-	-	5
16.	Bhandara		7	29	36
17.	Gondia	92	20	97	209
18.	Chandrapur	22	26	0	48
19.	Gadchiroli	10	2	52	54
20.	Aurangabad	-	1	37	38

21.	Jalna	-	13	7	20
22.	Beed	18	0	27	70
23.	Parabhani	2	6	27	35
24.	Hingoli	0	0	92	92
25.	Nanded	45	10	19	74
26.	Osmanabad	25	-	24	49
	Total	730	277	645	1652

5.12.5 Publicity

During the year, 176 publicity/awareness programmes were conducted. 4859 number of Police Officers and 10673 other officials were sensitized. Following programmes are note worthy:-

1. Debate Competition

Competitions through schools and colleges are organized by Special District Social Welfare Officer every year. The winners are encouraged by giving cash prizes.

2) Essay Competition

Special District Social Welfare Officer conducts essay competitions at school and college level every year. The winners are given cash prizes.

3) Workshop and Seminar

During the year 2009, a programme for sensitization of village level workers and officers was undertaken. One-day workshop was organized at Panchayat level Samitees. Sarpanch, Secretary and Members of Gram Panchayat, Talathi and Police Patil of village and Police personnels attended the workshops.

5.12.6 Inter-Caste marriages

An incentive amount of Rs. 50,000/- is provided for inter-caste marriage.

5.12.7 Periodic Survey

129 Periodic Surveys were conducted in three districts namely Mumbai Sub, Buldhana and Gadchiroli

5.12.8 Legal Aid

Free Legal Aid Cell at District and Taluka Headquarters provides legal assistance to all economically weaker sections of society having annual income below 6,000/- During the year 419 persons have been provided legal aid.

5.13. ODISHA

5.13.1 Committees

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

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

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been functioning in all the Districts to review the implementation of the PCR Act. A total number of 34 meetings were held during the year.

5.13.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

The State Government has constituted District Human Rights Protection Cell in 32 districts.

5.13.3 Special Courts

District Courts have been specified as Special Courts to try offences under the PCR Act.

5.13.4 Publicity

Leading non-official Organizations working at the State / District level for welfare and upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, are given grants to supplement efforts in doing work for creating

awareness against the evil practice of untouchability and in bringing social harmony through posters, handbills, group discussions, staging of dramas at important public places and helping the Scheduled Caste persons for entry into the public places like hotels, temples, and drinking water sources etc.

5.13.5 Inter-Caste Marriages

Cash incentive of Rs. 50,000/- per couple is provided for inter-caste marriages between caste Hindus and Scheduled Castes for social integration and removal of untouchability. During the year, incentive was provided to 197 couples.

5.13.6 Legal Aid

Legal aid is provided to persons belonging to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1981, administered by the Law Department. Besides, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe litigants are also given legal aid under legal aid scheme operated by the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Department to fight cases for establishing their right, titles and possession over the disputed land and also for the cases under the PCR Act. During the year 2009, an amount of Rs.71,000/- has been released in favour of Orissa State Legal Aid Authority for payment to members of SC/ST.

5.14. PUNJAB

5.14.1 Committees

Keeping in view the negligible number of cases registered under this Act, no Committee has been set up under PCR Act in Punjab.

5.14.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

A Scheduled Caste Cell is functioning at Police Head Quarter under the supervision of ADGP Crime, which takes immediate action on the occurrence of any case under PCR Act. Similar Cells are functioning at District level under the control of SSPs to review the cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes in all districts.

5.14.3 Special Courts

No Special Court has been set up in the State, as the number of untouchability cases are very negligible. As per the report of Home Department, only one case of previous year was pending in the Court.

5.14.4 Publicity

One hundred and forty one Seminars and Mass Lunch at Block/District/State Level were conducted. So far about 592 Seminars have been organized. Boards have been installed at prominent public places highlighting the provisions of the PCR Act. Copies of the Acts have been translated into regional language and distributed among masses free of cost.

5.14.5 Inter-Caste Marriages

Cash incentive of Rs. 50,000/- per couple is provided for inter-caste marriage between caste Hindus and Scheduled Caste. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 126.00 lakh was provided to 252 couples.

5.14.6 Legal Aid

No legal aid has been provided under PCR Act, by the Legal Services Authority, as no such aid was demanded by any victim. However, Legal aid has been provided in different types of cases to 3766 of all categories out of which 192 belonged to Scheduled Castes.

5.15 RAJASTHAN

5.15.1 Committee

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister, reviews the cases under the PCR Act.

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been set up, to review implementation of the PCR Act. During the year 116 meetings of these Committees were held in 33 districts.

5.15.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

All the District Magistrates of 33 districts in the State have been made responsible for initiating/exercising supervision over prosecutions, for the implementation of PCR Act.. The Special Cell at State Police Head Quarters is headed by Superintendent of Police(Special Cell) and works under the supervision of Inspector General of Police (Human Rights)

5.15.3 Special Courts

District Courts in the State are designated as Special Courts and public prosecutors as special public prosecutors, for handling the cases registered under the PCR Act. Exclusive Special Court have been set up in 17 districts of Ajmer, Udaipur, Kota, Ganganagar, Chittorgarh, Alwar, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jhalawar, Tonk, Dausa, Baran, Bikaner, Pali, Merta(Nagaur), Bhilwara and Sawai Madhopur.

5.15.4 Periodic Survey

116 Periodic surveys were conducted in 33 districts.

5.15.5 Identification of untouchability Prone Areas

Following 18 districts have been identified as untouchability prone areas in the State.

- (1) Jaipur
- (2) Bhilwara
- (3) Alwar
- (4) Jalore
- (5) Kota
- (6) Sirohi
- (7) Jhalawar
- (8) Udaipur
- (9) Sriganganagar
- (10) Tonk
- (11) Bharatpur
- (12) Sawai Madhopur
- (13) Pali
- (14) Nagaur
- (15) Chittorgarh
- (16) Dholpur
- (17) Churu
- (18) Hanumangarh

Two Cells have been set up in the districts of Alwar, Tonk and Bharatpur and one cell each in the remaining districts.

5.15.6 Publicity

Under the Publicity & awareness programme, basic training, promotion cadre course and specialized courses were conducted. A total number of 6378 police officials have been sensitized.

5.15.7 Inter-Caste Marriages

An incentive amount of Rs.50,000/- is provided to inter caste married couples. During the year, an amount of Rs. 51.50 lakh was incurred on 103 couples.

5.15.8 Legal Aid

No case was registered under the PCR Act during the year.

5.16. SIKKIM

5.16.1 Committee

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted to review provisions of the PCR Act.

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been constituted to review provisions of the PCR Act.

5.16.2 Publicity

Wide publicity of provisions of the PCR Act is made by way of display of hoardings at public places like Courts, Police Stations, Districts & Sub-Divisional Headquarters. The provisions of this Act have also been translated into regional language (Nepali) and widely circulated among Panchayats, Collectorates, NGOs, members of SCs/STs.

5.16.3 Inter-Caste Marriages

Incentive amount of Rs.20,000/- per couple is provided to inter caste married couples. During the year 60 couples were sanctioned the incentive.

5.16.4 Legal Aid

Government of Sikkim provides legal aid services to the victims of offences of untouchability.

5.17 TAMIL NADU

5.17.1 Committees

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Committee has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister, which reviews cases under the PCR Act.

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of District Collectors have been constituted to review implementation of the PCR Act. During the year, 27 meetings were held.

5.17.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

The PCR Act, is enforced not only by all the Police Stations in Tamil Nadu but also by 35 Special PCR Mobile Squads located at each of 35 District headquarters. For effective enforcement, each mobile squad is headed by an Inspector of Police, and assisted by one Sub-Inspector of Police, three Head Constables and two Police Constables. The squads function for prevention and detection of cases.

For collection of statistical information under the PCR Act, a Statistical Unit consisting of one Statistical Inspector has been 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 PCR Act and also supervises functioning of the Social Justice and Human

Rights Units. The Director General of Police, Social Justice and Human Rights has been provided with necessary back up staff including the post of one Economist and one Sociologist (for research and analysis), 2 Superintendents, 6 Assistants, 3 Typists, 6 Office Assistants, 2 Drive Head Constables, 11 Supervisory Squads, each headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police at Chennai, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichy, Thenjavur, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Thirunelveli.

5.17.3 Special Courts

Four Special Courts at Madurai, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Trichy take up trial of cases under the PCR Act. In the remaining districts, the existing Sessions Courts have been designated as Special Courts and empowered to try the cases under PCR Act.

5.17.4 Periodic Survey

Survey has been a regular feature in Tamil Nadu. A post of Statistical Inspector has been specially created in the PCR Units in all the Districts / Commissionerates for this purpose. To supervise the survey works, two posts (an Economist and a Sociologist) exist in the office of the Additional Director General of Police, Social Justice CID, Chennai.

2. Whenever any petitions are received from members of a Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe, alleging discrimination, an enquiry report is called for. If the enquiry reveals any discrimination, not only the registration of such a case is ensured, but a survey of those villages is also conducted.
3. Lack of basic amenities and other grievances are listed out and a report is sent to the District Collector for necessary action.

4. Survey has been conducted in 211 villages to check availability of basic amenities like Link Road, Street lights, Pathway to burial grounds/Burial grounds & Drinking water.

5.17.5 Identification of untouchability Prone Areas

The Social Justice and Human Rights Wing in Tamil Nadu has identified untouchability/atrocity prone villages. The following norms are in force to identify the untouchability/atrocity prone areas: -

- a) A Village is considered atrocity prone , if in a mother village or its hamlet, 3 or more cases are reported within a period of 3 successive calendar years;
- b) A village is also considered atrocity prone, if even one case of heinous offence/caste oriented tension/clash is reported;
- c) Identified atrocity prone villages are declared 'highly sensitive in nature, even if one case involving heinous offence such as murder, rape, arson or grievous hurt is reported;
- d) Atrocity prone villages are kept in the active list for a period of 2 years from the last reported case and then transferred to the dormant list for further period of 3 years. During the dormant period, if any case is reported it is brought back to the list of atrocity prone villages.

211 villages have been identified as ‘atrocity prone’ and 296 as dormant atrocity prone villages.

5.17.6 Publicity and Awareness Generation

A sum of Rs. 70.0 lakhs was sanctioned for conducting Mass Awareness Campaign throughout the State. The Inspector General of Police, Social Justice & Human Rights has been authorized to implement this programme. The Scheme was implemented from 3.7.2008, in all

police districts in the State. In first phase, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs had been released to all the districts, followed by second & third phase covering 6667, 5000 & 9666 villages respectively. The Mass Awareness campaign & Social Justice Tea Parties, had been conducted throughout the State to eliminate social disparities and discrimination between social groups from the villages to the urban centers.

5.17.7 Inter-caste Marriages

An incentive amount of Rs.20,000/- is provided to inter caste married couples, where one spouse belong to a Scheduled Caste and other is a non-SC. During the year, incentive was provided to 2326 couples.

5.17.8 Legal Aid

Legal aid is provided to members of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes irrespective of their income, under the free Legal Aid Scheme through Tamil Nadu Legal Services Authority.

5.18 TRIPURA

5.18.1 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

Sub-Divisional Officers of the Sub-Divisions and Sub Deputy Collectors (Circle Officers of Revenue Circles) and police officers up to the rank of Sub-Inspector have been appointed for initiating and exercising supervision over prosecutions for contravention of the provisions of the PCR Act.

5.18.2 Special Courts

The first class Judicial Magistrates have been empowered to hold special courts for the trial of offences under the PCR Act.

5.18.3 Identification of untouchability Prone Areas

There was no instance of untouchability in the State during the year and hence, there was no specific area which could be categorized as untouchability prone.

5.18.4 Legal Aid

State Legal Services Authority provides legal aid as and when required. No case was registered under the PCR Act during the year.

5.19 UTTAR PRADESH

5.19.1 Committees

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees under the District Magistrates review implementation of the PCR Act. During the year, 239 meetings were held.

5.19.2 State Level SC and ST Protection Cell

A Special Investigation Cell has been functioning at the State level. This Cell comprises of 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. Besides this Cell, a Special Investigation Cell has also been set up in all Districts. Six State Railway Police Stations also function under overall supervision of Superintendent of Police. Each such Cell has one Sub-Inspector, one head constable and two constables. Each Thana in each district in the State has a constable from among SC/ST, and 23% of Thanas have Sub-Inspectors / Inspectors from among SC/ST.

5.19.3 Special Court

For trial of offences under the PCR Act, the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate / Judicial Magistrate has been designated as Special Court in 40 districts.

5.19.4 Periodic Survey

Sixtysix periodic surveys were conducted during the year.

5.19.5 Publicity

To bring awareness among SCs/STs, workshops were organized in several districts of the State. Publicity, Broadcasting and Posters & booklets were also distributed. 2485 Police officials of all ranks have been sensitized.

5.19.6 Inter-Caste Marriage

An incentive amount of Rs. 10,000/- is admissible to an inter-caste married couple. During the year, an expenditure of Rs.1.30 lakh was incurred on 13 couples.

5.19.7 Legal Aid

Free legal aid is provided to members of SC/ST. During the year, a total number of 4018 persons benefited under the free legal aid.

5.20 WEST BENGAL

5.20.1 Committees

State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee is functioning under the Chairpersonship of Minister-In-Charge of Backward Classes Welfare.

District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

At district level, District Vigilance and Monitoring Committees is functioning.

5.20.2 State level SC/ST Protection Cell

A SC & ST Protection Cell has been constituted under the charge of a DG, CID of Police which has been empowered to monitor investigation of cases under the PCR Act.

5.20.3 Special Courts

Seventeen Special Courts of Sessions in the State have been specified to try offences under the PCR Act.

5.20.4 Inter-Caste Marriages

An incentive amount of Rs. 30,000/- is provided for inter-caste marriages.

5.20.5 Legal aid

Legal Aid is provided to people living below the poverty line.

5.21 Andaman & Nicobar Island

5.21.1 Committees

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee comprising of Lt.Governor as Chairman, Member of Parliament, PRI/Chairman Tribal Councils, Chief Secretary, Director General of Police, Secretary(Social Welfare) & Secretary(TW), as Members has been constituted.

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee comprising of District Magistrates as Chairman, Member of Parliament, PRI/Chairman Tribal Councils, Superintendent of Police and Heads of Department as Members have also been constituted and are functioning to review implementation of the PCR Act

5.21.2 State level SC/ST Protection Cell

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

5.21.3 Special Court

The Court of District and Session Judge, A&N Islands has been designated as a Special Court to try the offences of atrocities against STs.

5.21.4 Publicity/Programmes

Practice of untouchability is non-existent in these Islands. Cases of atrocities against STs are being handled by the local Police Stations.

The Staff posted at Police Stations located in various places in the UT have been properly briefed to entertain complaints received from the members of SC/ST and initiate action promptly on priority basis.

5.21.5 Inter-Caste Marriage

No Caste has been specified as a Scheduled Castes in relation to Andaman & Nicobar Islands and the A&N Administration also does not recognize any caste structure.

5.21.6 Legal Aid

Practice of untouchability is non-existent in these Islands.

5.22 CHANDIGARH

5.22.1 State level SC/ST Protection Cell

A PCR Cell is working, under the Director, Social Welfare, Chandigarh Administration.

5.22.2 Special Courts

The Court of Additional Session Judge, Chandigarh has been specified as a Special Court to try the offences under the PCR Act in Chandigarh. The District Attorney, Chandigarh has also been specified as Public Prosecutor for the purpose of conducting cases in the special court.

5.22.3 Identification of atrocity prone areas

No area has been identified as untouchability prone or subjected to untouchability in the UT of Chandigarh.

5.22.4 Inter-Caste Marriages

An incentive amount of Rs. 50,000/- is provided to an inter-caste married couple under the Scheme.

5.22.5 Legal Aid

Rules for providing legal aid to Scheduled Castes have been formulated and necessary budgetary provision made. No case has been reported during the year.

5.23 DAMAN & DIU

5.23.1 Committees

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Committee has been constituted, which reviews the implementation of the PCR Act.

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of District Collectors have been constituted to review implementation of the PCR Act

5.23.2 Special Courts

The District and Session Court, Daman & Diu has been designated as a special Court for trial of cases under the PCR Act.

5.23.3 Periodic Survey

Since there is no untouchability in the UT of Daman & Diu, no survey was carried out.

5.23.4 Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas

There are no untouchability prone areas in the UT of Daman & Diu and no area has been identified as untouchability prone.

5.23.5 Legal Aid

Free Legal Aid and Advise Board has been constituted. No case has been registered under this provision.

5.24. NCT OF DELHI

5.24.1 Committee

State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been re-constituted.

District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

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

5.24.2 State level SC/ST Protection Cell

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell has been set up in the Police Headquarters under the supervision of a Deputy Commissioner of Police.

5.24.3 Special Courts

Eleven Special Courts have been set up for trial of cases under the PCR Act.

5.24.4 Publicity

Awareness boards have been displayed at all the Police Stations.

5.24.5 Inter-Caste Marriages

An incentive amount of Rs. 50,000/- is provided for inter-caste marriages.

5.24.6 Legal aid

No case of untouchability was registered during the year 2009

5.25. PUDUCHERRY

5.25.1 Committees

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

State level Committee for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes was reconstituted under the Chairpersonship of Chief Minister.

5.25.2 State level SC/ST Protection Cell

A PCR Cell is functioning directly under the control of Superintendent of Police. The Cell is registering cases under the PCR Act.

5.25.3 Special Courts

The Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate has been designated as a Special Court for the whole of Puducherry to try offences under the PCR Act. The Judicial Magistrates of the two Regions of the Union Territory, namely Karaikal and Yanam also try offences under the PCR Act.

5.25.4 Publicity & Awareness Generation

For sensitization of Police personnel, the PCR Act is taught to them during their basic training and in-service courses conducted at Police Training School, Puducherry.

5.25.5 Inter-Caste Marriages

An incentive amount of Rs. 50,000/- is provided to an inter-caste married couple, where one spouse belongs to a member of Scheduled Caste. During the year, an amount of Rs. 51.0 lakhs were provided to 102 couples.

5.25.6 Legal Aid

Legal Aid is provided to those who have been subjected to disability arising out of untouchability. Suitable legal assistance is also provided by the Special Public Prosecutor in Puducherry Region and by Assistant Public Prosecutors in Karaikal and Yanam Regions.

5.26 OTHER STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

(i) In the States of Manipur and Mizoram, Scheduled Caste population is negligible.

(ii) No Caste has been specified as Scheduled Caste in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

(iii) Information for incorporation in this Report has not been received from the State Governments of Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Uttarakhand and Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, despite several reminders

Annexure-I.
(Para 2.5)

Statement showing the incentive amount for Inter-Caste Marriages, provided by States/Union Territories

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Incentive Amount for an Inter-Caste Marriage	SC population(%) to total State/UT Population, as per 2001 Census
States:			
Rs. 50,000/- and above			
1.	Goa	Rs. 100,000/-	01.8
2.	Gujarat	Rs. 50,000/-	07.1
3.	Haryana	Rs. 50,000/-	19.4
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 50,000/-	15.2
5.	Maharashtra	Rs. 50,000/-	10.2
6.	Orissa	Rs. 50,000/-	16.5
7.	Rajasthan	Rs. 50,000/-	17.2
8.	Karnataka	Rs. 50,000/-	16.2
9.	Kerala	Rs. 50,000/-	09.8
10.	Punjab	Rs. 50,000/-	28.9
11.	Jharkhand	Rs. 50,000/-	11.8
Rs. 30,000/- to Rs. 10,000/-			
12.	West Bengal	Rs.30, 000/-	23.0
13.	Bihar	Rs.25, 000/-	15.7
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 25,000/-	24.7
15.	Chhattisgarh	Rs. 25,000/-	11.6
16.	Sikkim	Rs. 20,000/-	05.0
17.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 20, 000/-	19.0
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 10,000/-	16.2
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 10,000/-	17.9
20.	Uttarakhand	Rs. 10,000/-	17.9
21.	Assam	Rs. 10,000/-	06.9
: Information not available			
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	--	07.6
23.	Tripura	--	17.4
Not pursued owing to very less/no SC Population to total State Population, as per 2001 Census			
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	--	0.5
25.	Manipur	--	02.6
26.	Meghalaya	--	0.5
27.	Mizoram	--	0.03
28.	Nagaland	--	0.0
Union Territories			
29.	Chandigarh	Rs.50,000/-	17.5
30.	Delhi	Rs.50,000/-	16.9
31.	Puducherry	Rs.50,000/-	16.2
Not pursued owing to very less/no SC population to total UT population, as per 2001 Census			
32.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	--	0
33.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	--	01.9
34.	Daman & Diu	--	01.5
35.	Lakshadweep	--	0

Annexure-II (A) (Para-3.4)STATEWISE CASES OF UNTOUCHABILITY AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL
UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 DURING THE YEAR 2009

S. No	State/UT	Number of cases registered during 2009	Number of cases with Police during 2009 including brought forward	Number of cases closed by Police after investigation	Number of cases charge sheeted in courts	Number of cases pending with Police at the end of 2009
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39	46	37	5	43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	1	1	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	2	0	0	2	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	0	1	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	10	0	0	7	3
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	24	14	7	21	10
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	1	1	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	0	0	0	2
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	61	6	14	52	1
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	2	0	0	1	1
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	26	8	7	14	13
	Total	168	77	68	104	73

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

Annexure-II (B) (Para-3.4)**STATEWISE CASES OF UNTOUCHABILITY AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL
UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 DURING THE YEAR 2009**

S. No	State/UT	Number of cases registered during 2009	Number of cases with Police during 2009 including brought forward	Number of cases closed by Police after investigation	Number of cases charge sheeted in courts	Number of cases pending with Police at the end of 2009
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	4	4	1	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	1	0	0	1
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2	5	4	1	2

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

**STATEWISE CASES OF UNTOUCHABILITY AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES WITH COURTS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS
ACT, 1955 AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING THE YEAR 2009**

S. No.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including B.F.in 2009	Cases Compounded or withdrawn	Number of cases in which trials completed		Number of cases pending with courts at the end of 2009
				Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99	1	6	31	61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	20	0	0	20	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	0	0	1
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	194	0	0	1	193
8.	Haryana	1	0	0	1	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	0	0	4	8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	0	0	0	4
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	137	0	0	25	112
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15	0	0	2	13
15.	Maharashtra	744	1	2	84	657
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	7	0	0	0	7
21.	Punjab	1	0	0	0	1
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	45	0	8	33	4
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	179	0	31	21	127
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	1	0	0	0	1
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	36	0	0	0	36
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	48	0	0	13	35
	Total	1544	2	47	235	1260

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

Annexure-III (B) (Para-3.5)

STATEWISE CASES OF UNTOUCHABILITY AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES WITH COURTS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING THE YEAR 2009

S. No.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including B.F.in 2009	Cases Compounded or withdrawn	Number of cases in which trials completed		Number of cases pending with courts at the end of 2009
				Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	0	0	7	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	10	0	0	0	10
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	2	0	1	1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	12	0	0	0	12
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6	0	0	0	6
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	46	2	0	8	36

Source:- National Crime Record 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 2009-10.

S. No	State/UT	Item wise expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)					Committed liability	Central Assistance Due	Previous year's unspent central assistance (-)/Arrears of central assistance(+)	Central Assistance released
		Special Cell & Special Police Station	Exclusive Special courts	Relief to victims of atrocities	Incentive for inter-caste marriages, awareness generation, publicity etc	Total expenditure incurred (3+4+5+6)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	377.58	1185.23	260.45	441.82	2265.08	903.63	680.725	(+) 198.065	878.79
2.	Bihar	0	0	70.00	10.00	80.00	0	40.00	(+) 15	55.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	120.00	35.61	155.61	0	77.80	(-) 6.95	40.644
4.	Goa	0	0	0	8.00	8.00	0	4.00	(-) 2.50	1.50
5.	Gujarat	389.60	72.15	100.00	97.45	659.20	328.08	165.56	(+) 20.525	186.085
6.	Haryana	0	0	50.00	88.00	138.00	0	69.00	(-) 49.41	19.59
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	5.00	78.00	83.00	0	41.50	(+) 13.30	54.80
8.	Jharkhand	0	0	80.00	25.07	105.07	0	52.53	(-) 13.00	39.535
9.	Karnataka	903.83	0	704.00	547.60	2155.43	522.84	816.29	(+) 150.89	967.18
10.	Kerala	96.51	32.50	33.00	571.00	733.01	18.36	357.32	(+) 4.48	361.80
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1793.33	773.48	867.35	290.00	3724.16	1579.15	1072.50	(+) 34.61	1107.11
12.	Maharashtra	2029.91	0	344.50	442.20	2816.61	863.86	976.37	(+) 221.06	1197.43
13.	Orissa	0	0	38.00	102.00	140.00	0	70.00	(-) 0.42	69.58
14.	Punjab	72.00	0	23.00	179.70	274.70	0	137.35	(-) 61.00	76.35
15.	Rajasthan	0	0	380.00	50.00	430.00	0	215.00	(-) 39.335	175.665
16.	Sikkim	0	0	0	16.40	16.40	0	8.20	(-) 0.025	8.175
17.	Tamil Nadu	996.60	122.00	225.00	5.00	1348.60	480.64	433.98	(+) 178.17	612.15
18.	Tripura	0	0	1.20	0	1.20	0	0.60	0	0.60
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1.19	0	2000.00	50.65	2051.84	1.98	1024.93	(-) 120.575	904.355
20.	D & N. Haveli	59.23	0	0	0	59.23	0	59.23	0	59.23
21.	Puducherry	50.00	0	0	0	50.00	0	50.00	0	50.00
	TOTAL	6772.78	2189.36	5226.5	3019.43	17197.07	4706.54	6368.755		6865.57

Annexure –V
(Para 4.1.2)

No. 11012/11/2005-PCR (DESK)
Government of India
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

* * *

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi,
Dated: 29th March, 2006

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:- Constitution of Committee to review and monitor cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

A Committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment is hereby constituted for effective coordination to devise ways and means to curb offences of untouchability and atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and effective implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The Members of the Committee will be as follows:-

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

2. Non-official Members would be paid Traveling Allowance and Daily Allowance as admissible to the Joint Secretary to the Government of India. In case of travel by air, entitlement would be restricted to travel only by 'Economy Class' of Indian Airlines.

3. The Committee would meet twice in a year.

Sd/-
(Sewa Ram)
Joint Secretary to the Government of India
Ph. 23387269

1. The Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, New Delhi.
2. The Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, North Block, New Delhi.
3. The Secretary, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, New Delhi.
4. The Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi.
5. The Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, 5th Floor, Lok Nayak Bhawan, New Delhi.
6. The Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, 6th Floor, Lok Nayak Bhawan, New Delhi.
7. The Joint Secretary (In charge of National Crime Records Bureau), Ministry of Home Affairs, North Block, New Delhi.
8. PS to Minister, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, New Delhi.
9. PS to Minister, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi.
10. PS to Joint Secretary (SCD), Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, New Delhi.

REPORT

U/s 21 (4)

OF

**THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE
SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION
OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989,
FOR THE YEAR 2009**



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY 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 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 and Scheduled Tribes. The Act extends to whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Act is implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, which are provided due central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for effective implementation of the provisions of the Act.

Main provisions of the Act are as under: -

- (i) Defines offences of atrocities and prescribes punishment therefor, (Section 3).
- (ii) Punishment for wilful neglect of duties by non-SC/ST public servants (Section 4).
- (iii) Designating for each District a Court of Session as a Special Court for speedy trial of offences under the Act (Section 14).
- (iv) Powers of Special Court to inter –alia, extern persons likely to commit an offence in a Scheduled or Tribal area (Section 10).
- (v) Appointment of Public Prosecutors/Special Public Prosecutors for conducting cases in special courts (Section 15).
- (vi) Preventive action to be taken by the law and order machinery (Section 17).
- (vii) 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)}.

Comprehensive Rules under this Act, titled "Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995" (hereinafter PoA Rules) were notified in the year 1995, which, inter-alia, provide norms for relief and rehabilitation. 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 a DSP level Officer {Rule 7 (1)}.
- (iii) Investigation to be completed within 30 days and report forwarded to Director General 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 immediate relief in cash or kind to victims of atrocities as per prescribed norms. (Rule 12 (4) and Schedule).
- (vii) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chief Minister to meet at least twice a year (Rule 16).
- (viii) District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the District Magistrate to meet at least once every quarter (Rule 17).

1.2 RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACT

Responsibility for implementation of the Act primarily lies with State Governments and their sub-ordinate authorities (police and executive magistrates). At the Central level, as per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, responsibility in regard to implementation of the 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 SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989.

Section 21 of the PoA Act casts certain duties on Central and 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 2009 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 SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989.

I. Special Courts

In accordance with Section 14 of the PoA Act, the State Government, for the purpose of providing for speedy trial, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, by notification in the official Gazette, specifies for each district, a Court of Session to be Special Court to try the offences under the Act.

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

For ensuring speedy trial of cases under the PoA Act, 171 exclusive Special Courts, have also been set up by nine of the above States. The details are as under:-

S.No.	State	Total Number of Districts	Number of Exclusive Special Courts in Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	23
2.	Bihar	38	11
3.	Chhattisgarh	18	06
4.	Gujarat	26	19
5.	Karnataka	29	08
6.	Madhya Pradesh	50	43
7.	Rajasthan	33	17

8.	Tamil Nadu	32	04
9.	Uttar Pradesh	71	40
	Total	320	171

II. Special Public Prosecutors

Section 15 of the PoA Act, provides for appointment of advocates as Public Prosecutors and Special Public Prosecutors for the purpose of conducting cases in special Courts. Accordingly the States/Union Territories, which have set up special courts, have appointed Public Prosecutors/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 an 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) monitoring investigation of offences and enquiring into willful negligence of public servants;
- (v) reviewing the position of cases registered under the Act; and
- (vi) 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 Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andman & Nicobar Islands, Daman & Diu and NCT of Delhi.

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

S.No.	State	Total Number of Districts	No. of Spl. Police Stations	Name of District where Special Police Station has been set up
1.	Bihar	38	9	Nalanda, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Gaya, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, and Munger
2.	Chhattisgarh	18	12	Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgoan, Jagadalpur, Dantewada, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Surguja, Surajpur, Kabirdham, Mahasumud and Jajgirchapa.
3.	Madhya Pradesh	50	48	Morena, Bhind, Rajgarh, Panna, Vidisha, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Bhopal, Mandla, Neemuch, Katni, Umariya, Gwalior, Ratlam, Chhindwara, Mandaleshwar, Balaghat, Dhar, Seoni, Dewas, Datia, Ujjain, Dindori, Barhanpur, Mandsaur, Damoh, Tikamgarh, Narsinghpur, Sidhi, Sagar, Shivpuri, Chhatarpur, Sheopur, Indore, Harda, Ashok Nagar, Rewa, Sehore, Hoshangabad, Shahdol, Raisen, Betul, Guna, Khandwa, Shajapur, Badwani, Satna and Anuppur.
	Total	106	69	

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, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Chandigarh Admn, Daman & Diu and Delhi.

V. Delineation of "Identified Areas " or "atrocitiy prone areas" and undertaking of consequential steps.

(i) Identification of atrocitiy prone areas

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

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh have identified the atrocitiy 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 a Additional District Magistrate in the identified atrocitiy prone area, to coordinate with the District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police or other officers responsible for implementing the provisions of the Act.

Special officers have been appointed by Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

VI. State and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees

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

Such Committees have been set up in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Daman & Diu, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry.

VII. Constitutional Bodies to monitor Safeguards provided for SCs and STs

A. National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC)

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

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

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

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

B. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)

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

- (a) to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes under this Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards;

(b) to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Tribes;

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

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

* * *

CHAPTER 3

ACTION BY THE POLICE AND THE COURTS IN CASES REGISTERED UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING 2009

3.1 Atrocities

Section 3 of the PoA Act, defines 22 types of 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. Extract of Section 3 of the Act is enclosed as **Annexure-I**.

This chapter gives statistical data on offences registered under the Act in 2009. Source of all data given herein is the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs.

3.2 All India figures of cases under PoA Act registered by the Police and their disposal by Courts during 2007-2009.

The following table indicates the comparative data in regard to registration of cases under the PoA Act, their pendency in Courts and conviction rate for the three years 2007, 2008 and 2009.

S.No.	Item	2007	2008	2009
1.	Number of cases registered with Police during the year	35352	38943	38849
2.	Percentage of cases pending in Court	78.9	79.4	80.5
3.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction	31.0	31.4	29.4

3.3 State wise registration of offences of atrocities in 2009

State-wise details of cases registered during 2009 under the PoA Act, 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 2009.

TABLE- 3.1

STATE-WISE CASES REGISTERED DURING 2009 UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989.

S. No	State/Union Territory	Number of Cases registered during the year 2009			SC population as per 2001 Census and its % to total population (In lakhs)	ST population as per 2001 Census and its % to total population (In lakhs)	Number of Cases registered per lakh population as per 2001 Census	
		SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	States							
1.	Uttar Pradesh	7461	4	7465	351.5(21.7)	1.0(0.1)	21.2	0.4
2.	Rajasthan	4985	1183	6168	96.9 (17.2)	71.0 (12.6)	51.4	16.7
3.	Andhra Pradesh	4465	828	5293	123.3 (16.2)	50.2 (6.6)	36.2	16.5
4.	Bihar	3836	67	3903	130.4 (15.7)	7.6 (0.9)	29.4	8.8
5.	Madhya Pradesh	3040	1135	4175	91.5 (15.2)	122.3(20.3)	33.2	9.2
6.	Karnataka	2164	272	2436	85.6 (16.2)	34.6 (6.6)	25.3	7.9
7.	Orissa	1709	552	2261	60.8 (16.5)	81.4 (22.1)	28.1	6.8
8.	Tamil Nadu	1310	22	1332	118.6(19.0)	6.5 (1.0)	11.0	3.4
9.	Gujarat	1180	195	1375	36.0 (7.1)	75.0 (14.8)	32.8	2.6
10.	Maharashtra	1072	224	1296	98.8 (10.2)	85.7 (8.9)	10.8	2.6
11.	Jharkhand	631	182	813	32.0 (11.8)	70.9 (26.3)	19.7	2.6
12.	Kerala	467	102	569	31.2 (9.8)	3.6 (1.1)	14.9	28.3
13.	Chhattisgarh	466	551	1017	24.1 (11.6)	66.1 (31.8)	19.3	8.3
14.	Haryana	303	0	303	41.0 (1.3)	Nil	7.4	Nil
16.	Punjab	108	0	108	70.3 (28.9)	Nil	1.5	Nil
17.	Himachal Pradesh	87	1	88	15.0 (24.7)	2.4 (4.0)	5.8	0
19.	Uttarakhand	58	0	58	15.2 (17.9)	2.6 (3.0)	3.8	0
20.	West Bengal	21	16	37	184.5 (23.0)	44.1 (5.5)	0.1	0.4
22.	Tripura	7	27	34	5.6 (17.4)	9.9 (31.1)	1.3	2.7
21.	Sikkim	16	14	30	0.03 (5.0)	1.1 (20.6)	53.3	12.7

18.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	21	21	0.06 (0.6)	7.0 (64.2)	Nil	3.0
15.	Assam	0	9	9	18.3 (6.9)	33.0 (12.4)	Nil	0.3
23.	Goa	3	0	3	0.24 (1.8)	0.06 (0.0)	12.5	0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Manipur	0	0	0	0.60 (2.8)	7.4 (34.2)	Nil	Nil
25.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0.1 (0.5)	19.9 (85.9)	Nil	Nil
26.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0.003 (0.0)	8.4 (94.5)	Nil	Nil
27.	Nagaland	0	0	0	Nil	17.74	Nil	Nil
28.	Jammu & Kashmir	POA Act, 1989 does not extend in the State			7.7 (7.6)	11.0 (10.9)	Nil	Nil
	Union Territories							
29.	Delhi	31	0	31	23.4 (16.9)	Nil	1.3	Nil
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	16	17	0.04 (3.1)	0.14 (8.8)	25.0	114.2
33.	Puducherry	3	0	3	1.6 (16.2)	Nil	1.9	Nil
31.	Daman & Diu	2	0	2	0.04 (3.1)	0.14 (8.8)	50.0	Nil
32.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	2	2	Nil	0.3 (8.3)	Nil	6.6
34.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	1.6 (17.5)	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	Nil	0.57 (94.5)	Nil	Nil
	Total	33426	5423	38849	-	-	-	-

Atrocities against Scheduled Castes

The following table shows the ten States, cumulatively accounting for 93.4 % (31222) of the total cases (33426) relating to SCs, registered under the PoA Act, during the year 2009:

S.No.	State	Cases registered under PoA Act in 2009
1.	Uttar Pradesh	7461
2.	Rajasthan	4985
3.	Andhra Pradesh	4465
4.	Bihar	3836
5.	Madhya Pradesh	3040
6.	Karnataka	2164
7.	Orissa	1709
8.	Tamil Nadu	1310
9.	Gujarat	1180
10.	Maharashtra	1072
	Total	31222

Atrocities against Scheduled Tribes

The following table shows the ten States, cumulatively accounting for 96.3% (5224) of the total cases (5423) relating to STs registered under the PoA Act, during the year 2009:

S.No.	State	Cases registered under PoA Act in 2009
1.	Rajasthan	1183
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1135
3.	Andhra Pradesh	828
4.	Orissa	552
5.	Chhattisgarh	551
6.	Karnataka	272
7.	Maharashtra	224
8.	Gujarat	195
9.	Jharkhand	182
10.	Kerala	102
	Total	5224

3.4 State-wise Progress of Investigation of Cases by the Police in 2009

Progress of investigation of cases by the police under the PoA Act, during the year 2009 is given in Table 3.2.

TABLE – 3.2

Investigation done by Police during 2009 of Cases registered under the PoA Act.

S. No.	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.	43,901	7,288	-	-
2.	Number of cases in which chargesheet filed in courts	21,765	4,076	49.6	55.9
3.	Number of cases closed after investigation	10,757	1,475	24.5	20.2
4.	Number of cases pending with the police at the end of the year.	11,379	1,737	25.9	23.9

From the above, it is seen that 49.6% of the cases relating to Scheduled Castes were chargesheeted in courts during the year and 24.5% cases were closed after investigation. Like wise 55.9% of the cases related to Scheduled Tribes were chargesheeted during the year and 20.2% cases were closed after investigation.

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

3.5 State-wise Progress of Disposal of Cases by Courts in 2009

The details in regard to disposal of cases by Courts under PoA Act, during 2009, are given in table 3.3.

TABLE-3.3

Disposal of Cases by Courts during 2009 under PoA Act

S. No.	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.	1,04,983	19,555	-	-
2.	Number of cases disposed of by Courts	19,793	3,531	18.9	18.0
(a)	Number of cases ending in conviction	5,886	962	29.7	27.2
(b)	Number of cases ending in acquittal	13,907	2,569	70.3	72.8
3.	Number of cases compounded or withdrawn	801	150	0.7	0.7
4.	Number of cases pending with Courts	84,389	15,874	80.4	81.3

From the above table, it is seen that 18.9% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Castes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 29.7% ended in

conviction. Likewise 18 % of the total cases relating to Scheduled Tribes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 27.2% 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 & EMPOWERMENT

4.1.1 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

The PoA Act is implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. With a view to ensure its effective implementation by them, Central assistance is provided to them under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (hereinafter PCR Act) and the PoA Act, 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) Cash incentive for Inter-Caste Marriages.
- (v) Awareness generation.

The funding pattern of the Scheme is such that, over and above the committed liability of respective State Governments, the expenditure is shared between Centre and States on 50:50 basis, and UTs receive 100% Central assistance. A total of Rs. 68.6 crore was given to 19 States and 2 UTs during 2009-10, State/UT wise details of which are given at Annexure-IV.

The Budget Estimate (BE), Revised Estimate (RE) and Expenditure under the Scheme during 2009-2010 were as under:-

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount (Rs. In crores)</u>
1. BE	43.0
2. RE	43.0
3. Expenditure	68.6

4.1.2 COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED FOR EFFECTIVE COORDINATION TO DEVISE WAYS AND MEANS TO CURB OFFENCES OF UNTOUCHABILITY AND ATROCITIES AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AND EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989

The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in its fourth report (Year 2006-2007) 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 PoA Act. 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 was set up under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment vide Office Memorandum No. 111012/1/2005-PCR (DESK), dated 29.03.2006. The composition of the Committee is given below: -

1.	Minister, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Chairperson
2.	Minister, Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Special Invitee
3.	Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Member
4.	Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs	Member
5.	Secretary, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice	Member
6.	Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Member
7.	Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Castes	Member
8.	Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes	Member
9.	Joint Secretary, In charge of National Crime Records	Member

	Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs	
10.	Two non-official representatives from amongst Scheduled Castes	Member
11.	One non-official representative from amongst Scheduled Tribes	Member
12.	Joint Secretary (SCD), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Member-Secretary

A copy of Office Memorandum No. 111012/1/2005-PCR (DESK), dated 29.03.2006 is enclosed at **Annexure- V**.

The Committee held eight meetings from 2006 to 2009, of which two meetings were held during 2009. Details are given in the table below:-

Meeting	Date	Place	Participating States/UTs
First	18.09.2006	New Delhi	None (Internal Meeting of the Committee)
Second	15.01.2007	Jaipur	Assam, Bihar, Haryana and Rajasthan.
Third	11.08.2007	Mumbai	Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra.
Fourth	28.01.2008	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Union Territories of Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Fifth	14.03.2008	Chandigarh	Jammu and Kashmir (PCR Act only), Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and National Capital Territory of Delhi.
Sixth	30.05.2008	Agartala	West Bengal, Orissa, Tripura and Manipur.
Seventh	28.01.2009	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand
Eight	14.02.2009	New Delhi	Kerala, Gujarat, Meghalaya, Goa and UT Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli

4.1.3 MEETING OF THE MINISTERS OF SOCIAL WELFARE / SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS OF STATES /UTs.

Implementation of the PCR Act and the PoA Act was *inter-alia* reviewed in the meeting of the Ministers of Social Welfare/Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Development Department of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, which was held on 7-8 September, 2009, in New Delhi.

4.2 MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE (DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS)

LEGAL AID

Article 39A of the Constitution of India provides for free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of the Society and ensures justice for all. Articles 14 and 22 (10) of the Constitution also makes it obligatory for the State to ensure equality before law and a legal system which promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity to all. In 1987, the Legal Services Authority Act was enacted by the Parliament, which came into force on 9th November, 1995 with an object to establish a nationwide uniform network for providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the Society on the basis of equal opportunity. Members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are entitled to get Free Legal Services under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

Free Legal Services under the above Act include:

- (1) Rendering of any service in the conduct of any case or other legal proceedings before any court/authority/tribunal and giving advice on any legal matter;
- (2) Providing Advocates in legal proceedings;
- (3) Obtaining and supply of certified copies of orders and other documents in legal proceedings;
- (4) Preparation of appeal, paperbook including printing and translation of documents in legal proceedings.

29,677 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and 19,961 persons to Scheduled Tribes were benefited through Legal Aid and Advice in the year 2009 under the provisions of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

4.3. MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting through its units has been propagating the objective of removal of untouchability and caste based prejudices in the society. The work done by various Units of the Ministry is indicated as under: -

4.3.1 ALL INDIA RADIO (AIR)

All India Radio (AIR) Stations have been broadcasting programmes on issues concerning 'Eradication of Untouchability' to give publicity.

4.3.2 DOORDARSHAN

Doordarshan Kendras have taken publicity measures in respect of the PCR Act. During the year, programmes were telecast on the theme of removal of untouchability by some of the Doordarshan Kendras.

4.3.3 SONG & DRAMA DIVISION

The Song & Drama Division presented 9100 programmes during 2009 through out the country and the theme of removal of untouchability and atrocities under the PCR Act had also been part of some of these programmes.

4.3.4 PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU (PIB)

The Press Information Bureau issued three press releases during the year 2009 containing direct reference to the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

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

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are functioning in all Districts under the Chairpersonship of the District Collectors. During the year, sixtyone meetings were held in 23 districts of the State, in which important decisions were taken regarding providing timely relief to victims of atrocities, issue of instruction to all RDOs & MROs to issue Caste Certificate, and also providing borewell and Indiramma houses to SC colony of Ayyannapet.

5.1.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A SC & ST Protection Cell at State Level is functioning under the supervision of Inspector General of Police, assisted by DSPs and other supporting staff. Survey is

conducted throughout the State through Jurisdictional Commissioners of Police/ Superintendents of Police and their staff. Whenever serious atrocity cases are reported, senior officers of law and order make spot inspections. The PCR Cell also enquires into the willful negligence by public servant. No such instance has come to notice during the period under review. Monthly reviews are also conducted by Superintendents of Police and Deputy Inspector General of Police of the range. Quaterly reviews are also conducted by Commissioners of Police and Regional Inspector General of Police. The DGP reviews the cases in Video Conference. Commissioner of Social Welfare also reviews cases of atrocities.

5.1.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER

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

5.1.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

S. No.	Districts	S.No.	Specific Area
1	Karim Nagar	1.	Karim Nagar-II Town
		2.	LMD Colony
		3.	Bejjanki
		4.	Mulkanur
		5.	Ibrahimpattam
		6.	Julapalli
		7.	Mutharam (M)
		8.	Jammikunta
		9.	Kamalur
		10.	Konaraopet
		11.	Sircilla
		12.	Gollapalli
		13.	Gangadhara
		14.	Kataram
		15.	Gambharaopet
		16.	Ellanthakunta
		17.	Boinapally
		18.	Jagtial Town
		19.	Metpalli
		20.	Manthani

2.	Cuddapah	1.	Vallur Mandal	Koppal (v),
		2.	Proddatur Mandal	Kallur(v),Chowtapalli(v),Kam anur(v),Nanganur Palli(v)
		3.	Rajupalem Mandal	Tangutoor(v),Parllapadu (v),Arakata Vemula(v),Velavali(v)
		4.	Chapadu Mandal	Kothavaram (v), Vedururu(v),Cheepadu(v),Ch innaguruvaluru(v),
		5.	Sambepalli Mandal	Kadiyalavandlapalli(v)
		6.	Chinnamadem Mandal	Malapalli(v)
		7.	Mydukur Mandal	N. Yerraballi(v)
		8.	Duvvur Mandal	Medireddypali(v)Nelaturu(v), Pedda Jonnavaram(v),Duvvur(v)
		9.	Khajipet Mandal	Muthulurupadu(v),Ravulapall i(v),Nagasanipalli(v) Thudumaladine(v)
		10.	B.Mattam Mandal	Mallepalli(v)Dhirasavantha(v) ,Nelaturu(v),Godlaveedu(v), Somireddy Palli(v)
		11.	Badvel Mandal	Badvel Town
		12.	Gopavaram Mandal	Kothacheruvu(v),Rasapet(v)
		13.	Atluru Mandal	Kanasamudram(v),Iruvuru(v) ,Atluru(v)
		14.	Kalasapadu Mandal	Rajupalem(v)
		15.	B.Koduru Mandal	B. Koduru(v)
		16.	Chitvel Mandal	Thimmaiah Garipalli(v)
		17.	Veerabhalli Mandal	Puthavandlapalli (v)
3	Warangal	1	Thati Konda	
		2.	Athmakur	
		3.	Annaram	
		4.	Mondrai	
		5.	Nagaiahpally	
		6.	Perukedu	
		7.	Seethampet	
		8.	Thimmapur	
		9.	ThurkalaSomaram	
		10.	Theegarajupalli	
		11.	Inavola	
		12.	Sannuru	
		13.	Sudanapalli	
		14.	Chennaram	
		15.	Enugallu	
		16.	Geesugonda	
		17.	Katraial	
		18.	Seerole	

7.	Kunool	22.	Pamena		
		23.	Sankepally		
		24.	Bulkpur		
		25.	Jingurthy		
		26.	Uddandapur		
		27.	Jangam		
		28.	Ekmai of Basheerabad Mandal		
		29.	Pagidipally		
		30.	Kamalpur		
		31.	Devanoor of Yalal Mandal		
		32.	Dornal and Jaidupally of Dharur Mandal		
		33.	Rompally		
		34.	Jaalaguda		
		35.	Shabad		
		36.	Tangutoor		
		37.	Kothapally of Shankarpally Mandal		
		38.	Pudugurthi		
		39.	SyedMalkapur		
		40.	Pagidiyal		
		41.	Kondapur of Gandeed		
		42.	Mohammedabad Mandal		
		43.	Peerapally		
		44.	Pothireddypalli		
		45.	Baspally of Doma Mandal		
		46.	Chinthalpally		
		47.	Cheelapur of Pudur (M)		
		48.	Changomul P.s.		
		49.	Parigi		
		50.	Salkarpet		
		51.	Tirumalapur		
		52.	Kothapally		
		53.	Bumpally		
		54.	Kankal		
		55.	Chiguralapally		
		56.	Naskal of Parigi Mandal		
		57.	Munsodrapally		
		58.	Chakalipally		
		59.	Chakalipally		
		60.	Kalmanmkulva of Kulakcheral Mandal		
		61.	Gudugoniapally		
				1.	Kurnool Sub-Division Peddanelatur, Kurnur, Pyalakurthi, Laddagiri
				2.	Nandyal Sub-Division Pusulur, Ponanpouram, Ayyalur, Gajupalli, thammadapalli, Kondajutur, Nerawada, Alampur, Koratamaddi, Ghani, Manchalakatta, Pesaraval, Palukur, Ramakrishnapuram, Peddadevalapuram, Gonavaram.

		3.	Dhone Sub -Division	Bulkapuram, Cherlopalli,, Owk and Dhone
		4.	Adoni Sub-Division	Alur, Karuvalli, Kurmachedu, Mulugundam, Banavanur, Putskalamarri, Suhivai, Hebbatam, Neriki, Kaminahal, Chinthakunta, Badinehal, Bilehal, Mallikarjunapalli, Gudekal, Somalagudur, Mittasomapuram, Gudikambalur, owdur and Bapuram.
		5.	Atmakur Sub Division	Amalapuram, Nallakalva, Kurukunda, S.N.thanda, Inderswaram, Mustepalli, Regadagudur, Pamulapadu, Rudravaram, Bhanumukkala, Banakacherala, Vanala, Guvvalakuntla and Chinthalapalli and Vempenta.
8.	Mahabubnagar	1.	Chinna Lingalched	
		2.	Keswapur	
		3.	Jamalpur of Koilakonda Mandal	
		4.	Kakriapad	
		5.	Kollur	
		6.	Chowdur of Nawabpet Mandal	
		7.	Boyapally	
		8.	Jamistpur	
		9.	Machanpally of Mabubnagar Mandal	
		10.	Peddadarpally	
		11.	Ibrahimbada	
		12.	Tankara of Hanwada Mandal	
		13.	Alwanpally	
		14.	Alur of Jadcherala Mandal	
		15.	Pathamolgara	
		16.	Kothamolgara of Bhoothpur Mandal	
		17.	Pothireddypally	
		18.	Maredpally	
		19.	Gorita of Thimmajipet Mandal	
		20.	Guntipally	
		21.	Madanapally	
		22.	Pudur	
		23.	Setty Atmakur of Gadwal Mandal	
		24.	Aize	
		25.	Chinnatandrapadu	

	26.	Medikonda
	27.	Aize Mandal
	28.	Boyalagudem
	29.	Kuchinerla
	30.	Balgera
	31.	Induvasi of Ghattu Mandal
	32.	Yelkur
	33.	Amarawai
	34.	Thatikunta of Maldakal Mandal
	35.	Revulapally
	36.	Bheempur
	37.	Rangapur
	38.	Dharur
	39.	Nettempad
	40.	Kothulagidda
	41.	Kondapur of Dharur Mandal
	42.	Tanagala
	43.	Pypadu
	44.	Maddur
	45.	Konkala of Waddepally Mandal
	46.	Itiyalapadu of Manopad Mandal
	47.	Shaikpally
	48.	Satharla
	49.	Shagapur of Itiyala Mandal
	50.	Mulamalla
	51.	Jurala of Atmakur Mandal
	52.	Rekualampally
	53.	Gaddegudem of Devarkadra Mandal
	54.	Chinna Kadmur
	55.	Peddakadmur of Narva Mandal
	56.	Muchiutala
	57.	Alipur
	58.	Thirmalapur of C.C. kuntaq Mandal

5.1.5 SPECIAL COURTS

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has specified Session Courts in all Districts as Special Courts. Besides, 23 Exclusive Special Courts are notified in the districts of Chittoor, Secunderabad, Guntur, Nellore, Mahabubnagar, Prakasham at Ongole, Kurnool, Medak at Sanga Reddy, Cuddapah, Karim nagar, Krishna, Nizamabad, East Godavari,

Ananthapur, Khammam, Warangal, Nalgonda, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Ranga Reddy and Adilabad.

5.1.6 PUBLICITY

All the DSPs of PCR Cells, CID are sensitized in in-House Training Programmes. Handbook of "Government Orders, Memo's and Circulars" on PCR and PoA Acts are provided to Police officers for ready reference and guidelines. All the SDPOs in the State are issued booklets on Guidelines to the investigating officers in the investigation of cases under PoA Act.

5.1.7 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

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

5.1.8 RELIEF AND 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, 1133 persons were provided relief to victims of atrocities in nineteen districts.

5.1.9 LEGAL AID

There is no income limit fixed for eligibility to provide legal aid to the victims of atrocities. During the year, 54 members of SC/ST community were provided legal aid in four districts.

5.2 **ARUNACHAL PRADESH**

Arunachal Pradesh is a predominantly Tribal State and all resources of the State are geared for protection and promotion of tribes. The State Government, therefore does not consider it necessary to set up institutional mechanism for the PoA Act, in the State.

5.3 ASSAM

5.3.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

At District Level, Committee functions under the Chairpersonship of District Collector.

5.3.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A SC & ST Protection Cell at State Level functions under the supervision of Director General of Police.

5.3.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER

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

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.

5.3.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There was no instance of atrocity, and no area was been specified as an atrocity prone in the State.

5.3.5 SPECIAL COURTS

18 Special Courts have been set up, which covers 22 districts out of total 27 districts. Special Courts are yet to be set up in remaining 5 districts.

5.3.6 PUBLICITY

For creating awareness amongst public, numbers of hoardings have been displayed. During the year, Officers were sensitized.

5.4. BIHAR

5.4.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

At District Level, Committee function under the Chairpersonship of District Collector. During the year, 38 meetings were held in 28 districts of the State.

5.4.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

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

5.4.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER

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

B. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

5.4.4 SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS

At the State level, a Police Station for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is functioning in the CID Headquarters. In addition, 10 Police Stations are also functioning in the District Headquarters of Nalanda, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Gaya, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Patna and Munger with specified jurisdictions.

5.4.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The Home Department (Special), has identified 33 districts as sensitive from the point of view of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These districts are Gaya, Sitamarhi, Nalanda, Sheohar, Sheikhpura, Buxar, Saran, Banka, Bhabua, West Champaran (Betia), Supaul, Lakhisarai, Vaishali, East Champaran (Motihari), Darbhanga, Samastipur, Saharsa, Kishanganj, Begusarai, Rohtas, Jehanabad, Bhojpur, Muzaffarpur, Siwan, Madhubani, Madhepura, Bhagalpur, Patna, Gopalganj, Purnia, Nawada, Munger and Aurangabad.

5.4.6 SPECIAL COURTS

The Court of Additional Session Judge has been specified as a Special Court under the Act in each district. In addition, Exclusive Special Courts also function at 11 Divisional places and at Patna, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Chapra (Saran), Munger, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saharsa (Kosi), Purnia, Bhojpur and East Champaran (Motihari) Districts.

5.4.7 PUBLICITY

For creating awareness amongst public, 46000 copies of the PoA Act, & PoA Rules were distributed at Panchayat, SPs, officers incharge of thanas.

5.4.8 SENSITISATION OF OFFICERS

Details of Officers sensitized on provisions of the PoA Act and PoA Rules are as under:-

Designation	Numbers of officers
District Magistrates	30
Superintendent of Police	40
SHO's	810
District Social Welfare Officers	38
Welfare Officers	229

5.4.9. SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

The Special Public Prosecutors take up cases of offences of atrocities in Special Courts.

5.4.10 RELIEF TO ATROCITY VICTIMS

During the year, 1001 atrocity victims were provided relief.

5.4.11 CONTIGENCY PLAN

The State Government had prepared a contingency plan in accordance with the provisions of the PoA Rules, vide letter No. 1446, dated 10.7.2001.

5.5. CHHATTISGARH

5.5.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee is chaired by the Chief Minister, to review the implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are chaired by the District Collectors. During the year 18 meetings were held in 10 districts.

5.5.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

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

5.5.3 SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS

Special Police Stations are functioning in twelve districts namely Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgoan, Jagadapur, Dantewada, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Surguja, Surajpur, Kabirdham, Mahasumud and Jajgirchapa.

5.5.4 SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICT HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

Collector/Superintendent of Police/Deputy Superintendent of Police/ Asstt. Commissioner, Tribal Development have been appointed as a Special Officer under

Rule 10 of the PoA Rules, for implementing the provisions of the PoA Act in the districts of Durg, Bilaspur, Korbha, Janjgir, Dantewada, Dhamtari and Surguja.

5.5.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

S.No.	Districts	S.No.	Specific Area
1.	Durg	1	Balod
		2	Bemetara
		3	Dondi Lohara
2.	Mahasamund	1	Tumgaon
		2	Pithora
		3	Basna
3.	Kabirdham	1	Bodla
		2	Kukdur
		3	Rengakhar
4.	Bilaspur	1	Masturi
		2	Takhatpur
		3	Gorela
		4	Mungeli
5.	Janjgir	1	Sakti
		2	Malkharoda
		3	Pamgarh
6.	Raigarh	1	Tamnar
		2	Kharsia
		3	Sargandh
		4	Gharghoda
7.	Jagadalpur	-	-
8.	Surguja	1	Lakhanpur
		2	Sitapur
9.	Raipur	1	Khasdol
		2	Kharora
		3	Churra
		4	Simga
10.	Dhamtari	1	Arjuni
		2	Khurud
		3	Magarlodh
		4	Shihaba
		5	Nagari

5.5.6 SPECIAL COURTS

Six Exclusive Special Courts are functioning in the districts of Rajnandgoan, Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja and Jagdalpur, for trial of cases of offences of atrocities under the Poa Act.

5.5.7 PUBLICITY

Two Publicity/awarness programmes were conducted in the district of Dhamtari and officers were sensitized.

5.5.8 ACTION TAKEN TO RECOGNISE/REWARD PERSONS

In recognition of exemplary work done in the field of prevention of atrocities and removal of untouchability, 13 persons were given cash award from Rs.50 to 750/-, along with an appreciation certificate. 14 persons were also given Shield / cash award of Rs.15,000 and one person was awarded cash award of Rs.2,000/- along with an appreciation certificate and Shield.

5.5.9 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, offence of atrocities and where trial is pending in the Session Courts. During the year, 223 such persons were provided legal aid in eight districts.

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

The State Government provides to and fro second-class rail fare or actual taxi fare to the victims of atrocities/their dependents and witnesses during the investigation before the inquiry officer and to attend the trial in the court.

The State Government also provides maintenance expenses to the victims of atrocity or his/her dependents and attendants for the days when they are away from the place of residence for investigation as well as for hearing and trial of cases. The rate of

maintenance expenses is not lower than the rate fixed in respect of minimum wages for agricultural labourers. During the year, 124 persons were provided traveling and maintenance expenses in three districts.

5.5.11 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

During the year, 560 atrocity victims were provided relief and rehabilitation in 19 districts.

5.6 GOA

5.6.1 COMMITTEE

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Committee is functioning under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate, North Goa and South Goa to review cases of atrocities under the PoA Act.

5.6.2 SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.6.3 MODEL CONTINGENCY PLAN

The State Government has prepared a Model Contingency Plan under the PoA Rules, for providing relief and rehabilitation to atrocity victims.

5.6.4 PUBLICITY/AWARNESS

All the subordinate staff was sensitized about proper enforcement of the provisions of the PoA Act. Meetings of senior citizens, members of weaker section and the police were held periodically at Sub-Divisional level wherein grievances were heard and resolved.

5.6.5 LEGAL AID

The State Government has formulated a Scheme to provide Free Legal Aid to members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe without any economic criteria.

5.6.6 RELIEF TO ATROCITY VICTIMS

The State Government has made provision for providing relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities among the members of SCs and STs under the PoA Rules.

5.7. GUJARAT

5.7.1 COMMITTEES

A. HIGH LEVEL COMMITTEE

A High Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the PoA Act. The Ministers of Finance, Revenue, Social Justice and Empowerment, Members of Parliament, State Legislature and Senior Government Officers are members of the Committee.

B. STATE LEVEL COMMITTEE

A State Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Principal Secretary in charge of Social Justice & Empowerment Department reviews the reports of the Vigilance Officers of the three Vigilance Squads. The Committee consists of Home Secretary, Law Secretary and Special Inspector General of Police etc. During the year 2009, three meetings of the State level Committee were held on 05.06.2009, 10.09.2009 and 20.12.2009.

C. DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE & MONITORING COMMITTEE

At district level, a District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of District Collector 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. These Committees meet regularly every quarter. In the year 2009, 104 meetings of the Committees were held.

D. TALUKA LEVEL COMMITTEE

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

E. CITY LEVEL COMMITTEE

Under the Chairpersonship of the Police Commissioner, City Level Committees have also been set up. Government Public Prosecutor, Municipal Commissioner and Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe members of Municipal Corporation are members of these Committees. These committees review the cases under the PoA Act

5.7.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL`

At the Secretariat level, the Principal Secretary looks after the implementation of the Act, while at Directorate level, 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. Besides, in the office of the D.G. & IG of Police, a Cell is working under the charge of Addl. Director General of Police to monitor the crimes against SC and ST. This Cell is working under overall supervision of D.G. & IG of Police with supporting staff.

Additional Public Prosecutors of all the Sessions Courts in Gujarat have been empowered to conduct cases under the Act in the Special Courts.

5.7.3 SPECIAL COURTS

Session Courts in all Districts have been specified as Special Courts. Besides, 19 Exclusive Special Courts in the districts of Banaskantha (Palanpur), Ahmedabad (Rural), Kachchh (Bhuj), Amreli, Vadodara, Junagadh, Panchmahal (Godhra), Rajkot, Surat, Surendranagar, Navsari, Valsad, Dahod, Narmada, Himmatnagar, Patan, Mehsana, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar are also functioning to exclusively deal with cases under PoA the Act.

5.7.4 NODAL OFFICER AT STATE LEVEL

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

5.7.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATORCITIY PRONE AREAS

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

1. Mehsana
2. Ahmedabad
3. Junagadh
4. Sabarkantha
5. Kheda
6. Rajkot (Rural)
7. Amreli
8. Kachchh
9. Surendranagar
10. Vadodara (Rural)
11. Bharuch

5.7.6 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 2009, three seminars, 25 District level workshops, 223 Taluka Level Shibirs and 57 Social Education Camps, for removal of untouchability, were arranged.

Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are also involved in the District level Shibirs, State level Seminars and Workshops. Besides, the Government has also set up Awareness Centers with participation of NGOs and provided Rs. 15,000/- to each Awareness Center in the State.

5.7.7 LEGAL AID

Under the Free Legal Aid Scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 500/- in civil cases and Rs. 3,000/- in criminal cases are given, subject to the income limit of Rs. 12,000/- per annum.

5.7.8 TRAVELING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

The State Government reimburses the expenses incurred by victims and witnesses for attending court proceedings in cases of atrocities, restricting it to bus fare and also Rs.100/- per day as maintenance expenses.

5.7.9 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

The State Government provides prescribed financial assistance to the atrocity victims. During the calendar year 2009, relief amount of Rs. 130.89 lakhs was given to 1258 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes.

5.7.10 CONTINGENCY PLAN

The State Government has formulated a Contingency Plan as required under Rule 15 of the PoA Rules.

5.8 HARYANA

5.8.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT LEVEL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

At the District level, a District Level Consultative Committee functions under the Chairpersonship of Deputy Commissioner, with the Superintendent of Police, Members of Legislative Assembly and four other non-official members of Scheduled Castes, as its members.

5.8.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

Adequate steps have been taken to prevent atrocities by enforcing existing provisions of the PoA Act. A Special Cell has been created in every district to ensure speedy investigation of cases of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes. A Special Cell has also been set up at Police Headquarters, Panchkula to deal with crimes against weaker sections of the society. The Cell is functioning under the direct supervision of the Additional Director General of Police, Human Rights and Litigation, Haryana.

5.8.3 SPECIAL COURTS

For trial of offences under the Act, the senior most Addl. District Judge in the Session Court in each district has been designated and a Public Prosecutor has also been appointed for taking up the cases.

5.8.4 RELIEF MEASURES

Financial assistance is provided to the victims of atrocities, as per the norms prescribed under the PoA Rules. An amount of Rs.15,000/- to Rs.2.00 lakh is provided under this scheme. During the year 2009, an amount of Rs. 27.88 lakh was sanctioned to 129 persons.

5.8.5 LEGAL AID

Legal aid is provided to the Scheduled Caste persons in cases relating to practice of untouchability, 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. No income limit is fixed under the scheme. During the year, 2009, an amount of Rs.0.26 lakhs was given to 11 beneficiaries towards legal aid.

5.8.6 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

During the year 2009, under the scheme, an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh was allotted to each of District Welfare Officer.

5.9 HIMACHAL PRADESH

5.9.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

The District Level Committees have been functioning under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate in each District. During the year, 17 meetings were held in 11 districts.

5.9.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Special Cell has been set up at Police Headquarters, 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 Additional Director General of Police (CID), Inspector General of Police (law & Order) and Superintendent of Police (CID/Crime).

5.9.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER

Principal Secretary, Social Justice & Empowerment Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh has been appointed as a Nodal Officer

B. INVESTIGATING OFFICER

Deputy Superintendent of Police of each districts had been declared as investigating officer, to deal the cases under the PoA Act.

C. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The Additional District Magistrate of concerned district has been appointed as Special Officer.

5.9.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATORCITIY PRONE AREAS

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

5.9.5 SPECIAL COURTS

11 designated special courts at Rampur, Kullu, Shimla, Mandi, Nahan, Solan, Hamirpur, Dharmshala, Una, Chamba and Bilaspur are functioning as special courts in the State.

5.9.6 PUBLICITY

To sensitize the public about the provisions of PoA Act and PoA Rules, 175 awareness generation workshops were organized and 185 hoardings with main provisions of the PoA Act were installed at offices of H.P.Secretariat and Directorate of SJ&E/District Magistrat/Superintendent of Police/Sub-Divisional Magistrate and District Welfare Officers.

5.9.7 RELIEF MEASURES

Financial assistance was provided to the victims of atrocities as per the prescribed norms. During the year, an amount of Rs. 4.31 lakh was provided to 41 atrocity victims.

5.9.8 LEGAL AID

Legal aid is provided free of cost to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The free legal aid also includes the expenses of Court fees etc. During the year, 48 atrocity victims were provided legal aid.

5.10 KARNATAKA

5.10.1 COMMITTEE

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

District Level Committees have been functioning under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate in each District to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year, 8 meetings were held in 5 districts.

5.10.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The Civil Rights Enforcement Cell is functioning since 1975. Presently the Cell redesignated as Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement, is headed by an Additional Director General of Police. The Directorate comprises of seven regional offices at Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum, Davanagere, Gulbarga and Bangalore, under the charge of a Superintendent of Police.

5.10.3 SPECIAL COURTS

For the purpose of speedy trial of cases under the PoA Act, the District Sessions Courts have been specified as Special Courts. Besides, Eight Exclusive Special Courts for trial of offences under the PoA Act are functioning at Belgaum, Mysore, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur, Kolar Tumkur and Chamarajnagar districts.

5.10.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

S.No.	Name of the Districts	Atrocity Prone Areas
1.	Dharwad	Satar, Honnapur, Kehgeri, Byadagi, Battikoppa, Varada and Warangalia.
2.	Bijapur	Baradala
3.	Gulbarga	Alagi, Seethanur, Ganjelkhed, Bhusnoor, Surapur, Chincholi, Vothana, Hippigere, Petannapur, Hagaragundagi, Royakode, Mimhergi and Afzalpur.
4.	Bidar	Torekalla, Bhalki, Dhakulli, Kushnur and Horahatti.
5.	Chitradurga	Gudihalli, Babbuliriya, Somaguddakyamadu, Chikkanayakanahalli, Obbenahalli and Anaji.
6	Chikballapur	-
7.	Chikkamagalore	-
8.	Chamaraja Nagar	-
9	Bagalkot	-
10	Bellary	Deshnur and Telegu
11	Bangalore(U)	Kumbalgad, Channasandra, Tattanagar, Srinivasapur, Kadathippur, Horohalli, Kaduguda and Beechinahalli.
12	Bangalore(R)	-
13	D.K.	-
14	Davanagere	-
15	Gadag	-
16	Haveri	-
17	Kolar	Harati Village and Hanagatti Village.
18	Koppal	-
19	Hassan	Gandasi village, Chigahalli and Bandashettalli.
20	Belgaum	Anogola villages, Bendigere, Baladabagewadi, Mapanadinne, Patagundi and Anjivali.

5.10.5 PUBLICITY

A State level workshop regarding the "rights of dalits and law" was organized in 2009 through National Law School of India University, Bangalore.

5.10.6 CONTINGENCY PLAN

Government of Karnataka has issued notification, prescribing the role and responsibility of the officers responsible for implementation of PoA Act and PCR Act.

5.10.7 LEGAL AID

The Karnataka Legal Services Authority extends free services to the weaker sections including 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 2009, 707 persons availed legal aid.

5.10.8 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

Travelling and Dearness Allowance, Maintenance and Transport expenses are provided to the victims of atrocities as well as witnesses. During the year 2009, 862 persons were provided such expenses.

5.10.9 ECONOMIC & SOCIAL REHABILITATION

During the year 2009, 1075 atrocity victims received relief.

5.11 KERALA

5.11.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been set up under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister, to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2009, the Committee met once.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Likewise, the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of District Collector have also been constituted to review implementation of the PoA Act. During 2009, 36 meetings of the Committees were held in 13 districts.

5.11.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

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

5.11.3 SPECIAL POLICE STATION

Special Police Stations have been set up at Palakkad, Wayanad and Kasargode districts.

5.11.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

NODAL OFFICER

The Principle Secretary, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Development Department has been appointed as a Nodal Officer.

5.11.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

Three atrocity prone areas have been identified in Thiruvananthapuram, Idukki and Kozhikode Districts.

5.11.6 SPECIAL COURTS

All District Sessions Courts have been designated as Special Courts. Two Special Courts at Kalpetta in Wayanad District and Manjeri in Malappuram District have been sanctioned.

5.11.7 PUBLICITY

Hoardings/boards highlighting the provisions of the PoA Act, have been displayed at all Police Stations, Circle Offices, Offices of Commissioner of Police, Superintendent of Police to create awareness. During the year, 148 Publicity/Awareness Programmes were also conducted. 281 Police officials & 3702 other officials were also sensitized about provisions of the PoA Act and the Rules thereunder.

5.12 MADHYA PRADESH

5.12.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

At the district level, a District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee also reviews cases of offences of atrocities under the PoA Act. During the year, 48 meetings of the Committee were held in 23 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. 48 Scheduled Caste Welfare (Anusuchit Jati Kalyan) Thanas under the Cell are required to inter-alia register cases of offences of atrocities.

5.12.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. INVESTIGATING OFFICER

Deputy Superintendents of Police in all districts are the Investigating Officers as required under Rule 7 of the PoA Rules.

B. NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL

A Secretary level officer has been nominated as a Nodal Officer under Rule 9 of the PoA Rules. During the year the Nodal Officer held 3 meetings on 24.1.2009, 29.6.2009 and 24.12.2009.

C. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

Under Rule 9 of the PoA Rules, at the district level, an officer of the rank of Additional District Magistrate is the Special Officer.

5.12.4 SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS

Special Police Stations are functioning in 48 Districts of Bhopal, Sehore, Raisen, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Betul, Hoshangabad, Harda, Indore, Jhabua, Khargone, Khandwa, Dhar, Badwani, Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Shajapur, Dewas, Neemuch, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Datia, Morena, Bhind, Sheopur, Jabalpur, Narsinghpur, Balaghat, Chhindwara, Seoni, Mandla, Dindori, Katni, Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Shahdol, Umaria, Sagar, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Panna, Ashok Nagar, Tikamgarh, Anuppur and Barhanpur.

5.12.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

In the State, 17 districts have been identified, where members of SCs and STs are likely to be subjected to atrocities.

S.No.	Districts	S.No.	Police Stations	Number of Village/ Mohalla
1.	Gwalior	1	Dabra	01
		2	Bhitarwar,	02
	Total		2	02
2.	Shivpuri	1	Pichor	01
		2	Karera	01
	Total		2	02
3.	Guna	1	Kotwali	02
	Total		1	02
4.	Betul	1	Betul	01
		2	Amla Town	01
		3	Sarni	01
	Total		3	03
5.	Indore	1	Mahow	01
		2	Manpur	01
	Total		2	02
6.	Mandla	1	Kotwali	01
	Total		1	01

7.	Sheopur	1	Kotwali	01
		2	Karahal	01
	Total		2	02
8.	Rajgarh	1	Kotwali	01
		2	Baiora	01
		3	Sarangpur	01
		4	Pachor	01
	Total		4	04
9.	Ratlam	1	Manak Chowk	01
		2	Station Road	01
		3	Audogik Shetra	01
		4	Jaora	01
	Total		4	04
10.	Bhind	1	Dehat	01
	Total		1	01
11.	Shadol	1	Dhanpuri	01
	Total		1	01
12.	Hoshangabad	1	Hoshangabad	01
		2	Itarsi	01
		3	Pipariya	01
		4	Seoni Malwa	01
		5	Babai	01
	Total		5	05
13.	Bhopal	1	Nishantpura	02
	Total		2	02
14.	Vidisha	1	Civil Line Vidisha	01
		2	Kotwali	01
		3	Ganjbasoda	01
	Total		3	03
15.	Sehore	1	Kotwali	01
	Total		1	01
16.	Sagar	1	Moti Nagar	01
		2	Khurai	01
		3	Sagar Naka	01
		4	Rehli	01
		5	Bina	01
	Total		5	05
17.	Morena	1	Kotwali	02
		2	Civil Lines	01
		3	Sumawali	02
		4	Rampurkala	01
	Total		4	06
1 to 17	Grand total		43	46

5.12.6 SPECIAL COURTS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURTS

Special Courts are functioning at Dhar, Morena, Shahdol, Bhopal, Tikamgarh, Dewas, Hoshangabad, Panna, Guna, Narshinghpur, Damoh, Raisen, Sehore, Jhabua, Gwalior, Mandasur, Jabalpur, Chhatarpur, Satna, Sagar, Shajapur, Mandla, Bhind, Mandaleshwar (Khagone), Indore, Videsha, Ujjain, Rewa, Rajgarh, Betul, Datia, Seoni, Ratlam, Badwani, Katni, Shoyopur Kala, Balaghat, Chindwara, Khandwa, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Harda and Neemach.

5.12.7 PUBLICITY

Publicity/awareness like programmes of 50 Sadhbhavna Shivirs, 92 Janjagran Shivirs and 48 Adarsh Gram Panchayat Purashkar were organized. A radio programme "Hum Sab Ek Hai" was also broadcast. 9487 Police officials and 121 other officials were sensitized about provisions of the PoA Act and the Rules thereunder.

5.12.8 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 2009, assistance of Rs.40 lakh was provided to 2219 such persons.

5.12.9 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

An expenditure of Rs. 593.46 lakhs was incurred during 2009, for providing relief to 2738 persons. The details are given below:

S.No.	Nature of Crime	No. of cases	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Murder	118	160.63
2.	Rape	774	218.56
3.	Grievous Hurt	188	76.01
4.	Insult, Intimidation	1547	118.55
5.	Wrongful occupation or cultivation of land	35	5.94

6.	Burnt Houses	18	1.98
7.	Bonded Labour	07	0.31
8.	Others	51	11.48
	TOTAL	2738	593.46

5.12.10 AWARDS FOR SPECIAL WORK

Dr. Ambedkar Award

Government of Madhya Pradesh has been giving cash award of Rs. 10,000/- to the police personnel for outstanding work in regard to removal of untouchability and prevention of atrocities and is also giving running shield to that zone of police personnel.

Governor's Award

The State Government provides cash prize of Rs. 10,000/- to the police personnel for outstanding work in regard to removal of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes women, minor boys and girls and other sections of the society.

Chief Minister's Awards

The State Government has also been giving cash award of Rs. 10,000/- to the police personnel for outstanding work in regard to removal of atrocities, relief and rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities and running shield to that zone of police personnel.

Kasturba Gandhi Award

The State Government is providing cash award of Rs. 10000/- to the Police personnel for outstanding work in regard to removal of atrocities on women and children.

K.F.Rustamji Award

The State Government has set up Special Police Thanas in the districts and gives cash award of Rs. 10,000/- for outstanding work performed by the police there, in regard to removal of atrocities.

5.13 MAHARASHTRA

5.13.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees function under the Chairpersonship of the respective District Collectors and review implementation of the PoA Act. Similarly Divisional Vigilance and Monitoring Committees meet every quarter and review the cases of atrocities. During the year, 235 meetings were held in 35 Districts and 7 Divisions.

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.

A Special machinery is also functioning in the Social Justice Department. Special District Social Welfare Officers at all the district places are required to implement the programmes to rehabilitate the victims under the PoA Act.

5.13.3 SPECIAL COURTS

In each district, the Court of Sessions has been specified as Special Court to try the offences under the PoA Act.

5.13.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

Number of villages identified as partially, less and highly sensitive during the year, were as under:-

S. No.	Name of District	Number of Villages			
		Partially sensitive	Highly sensitive	Less sensitive	Total
1.	Thane	22	3	26	51
2.	Nasik	2	-	-	2
3.	Dhule	-	-	25	25
4.	Jalgaon	-	21	8	29
5.	Nandurbar	14	-	-	14
6.	Ahmednagar	73	1	-	74
7.	Sangli	15	-	-	15
8.	Solapur	7	-	-	7
9.	Kolhapur	27	-	-	27
10.	Amravati	233	25	258	516
11.	Yavamal	146	46	-	192
12.	Buldhana	-	31	80	111
13.	Akola	78	21	107	206
14.	Nagpur	-	8	10	18
15.	Bhandara	5	2	0	7
16.	Gondia	92	20	97	209
17.	Chandrapur	50	25	49	124
18.	Wardha	5	-	-	5
19.	Aurangabad	-	1	37	38
20.	Jalna	-	13	7	20
21.	Beed	-	8	11	19
22.	Parabhani	13	10	10	33
23.	Hingoli	18	-	-	18
24.	Nanded	22	-	90	112
25.	Osmanabad	25	-	24	49
26.	Wasim	12	3	10	25
27.	Gadchiroli	10	12	0	22
28.	Bombay City	0	0	0	0
29.	Bombay suburban	0	0	0	0
30.	Raigad	0	0	0	0
31.	Ratnagiri	0	0	0	0
32.	Sindhugurg	0	0	0	0
33.	Pune	0	0	0	0
34.	Satara	0	2	34	36
35.	Latur	0	0	0	0
	Total	730	277	654	1652

5.13.5 PUBLICITY MEASURES

A “Amhi Doot Samteche” is a programme for dalit basti villagers for giving information and propoganda of the Schemes of Social Welfare Department & Special Component Plan Schemes. From this year a programme “Amhi Doot Samteche” has been started.

B Participation of Youth: With a view to involve students in the movement of eradicating social evils, Yuwa Samta Parishad was held in each district.

C Debate Competition: Competitions through schools and colleges are organized by Special District Social Welfare Officer every year. The winners are encouraged by giving cash prizes.

D Essay Competition: Special District Social Welfare Officer conducts essay competitions at school and college level every year. The winners are given cash prizes.

E. Sensitization of village workers and officers: In the year 2009, a programme for sensitization of village level workers and officers was undertaken. Under this scheme, a one-day workshop was organized at Panchayat Samiti level.

5.13.6 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PoA, ACT IN THE STATE

The effective implementation of the PoA, Act is done jointly by the Departments of Social Justice, Home and Revenue. The administrative set up is as under: -

HOME DEPARTMENT

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. State Level | Special Inspector General of Police (PCR) |
| 2. Divisional Level | Deputy Superintendent of Police (PCR) |
| 3. District Level | Police Sub-Inspector (PCR) |

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. State Level | Deputy Director (PCR) |
| 2. Divisional Level | Divisional Social Welfare Officer |
| 3. District Level | Extension Officer/Inspector (PCR) |

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

District Collector coordinates the efforts of all the three Departments i.e. the Social Welfare, Police and Executive Magistrates of Revenue Department at District and Taluka level. The Special Cells at district level keep a constant watch and review implementation of the PoA Act.

The Home Department through the District Superintendent of Police takes care of investigation process, which includes registration of offences, investigation of offences and timely submission of charge sheet and constant monitoring of cases in the Courts.

5.13.7 LEGAL AID

Free legal aid Cells are working at District and Taluka headquarters, which provide legal assistance to all economically weaker sections of society having annual income below Rs. 6,000/-. At Taluka level Block Development Officer is the Secretary of the free Legal Aid Cell.

5.13.8 RELIEF MEASURES

Financial assistance is provided to the victims of offences of atrocities / their dependents as per the PoA, Rules. The details of relief provided during the year 2009 are given below: -

(Rs. In lakhs)

S.No.	Offences of atrocities	Amount of relief
1.	Murder	58.50
2.	Rape	37.00
3	Outranging modesty of women etc.	34.37
3.	Violence resulting in the arson, hurt and injury	27.,50
4.	Other	46.14
	Total	203.51

5.13.9 PERODIC SURVEYS

Surveys of villages are conducted by the Social Welfare Inspectors and Special District Social Welfare Officers. The report of the survey is submitted to the District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the District Collector. This Committee reviews the reports submitted by the inspector and decides whether to declare the village as sensitive one.

5.14 MANIPUR

5.14.1 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

The District Magistrates and the Superintendent of Police of the districts inhabited by the SC and ST people are instructed to keep strict vigil to prevent crimes against the SCs and STs. Nine Deputy Superintendent of Police in nine districts have also been made responsible for implementing the provisions of the PoA Act.

5.14.2 SPECIAL COURTS

In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 14 of PoA Act Government of Manipur after consultation with the Chief Justice, Guwahati High Court, has specified the District & Session Judge of the Manipur East and Manipur West, as the Special Courts having local limits of the areas to which their jurisdiction extends to try the cases under the PoA Act.

5.15 ORISSA

5.15.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees also function in all the districts to review incidents of atrocities and implementation of the PoA Act. Quarterly meetings of the Committee are required to be held. These Committees held 34 meetings in 21 districts, during the year.

5.15.2 HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION CELL

The State Government has constituted District Human Right Protection Cell to deal with atrocities against members of SCs/STs.

5.15.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

5.15.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

S.No.	District	Atrocity Prone Areas
1.	Angul	Angul (Pallahara, Chhendipada, Jarapada Police Stations areas).
2.	Bhadrak	Bhadrak (Bhadrak town, Rural (Sadar), Naikanidihi, Dhusuri, Bansada Police Station areas).
3.	Boudh	Boudh (Boudh, Baunsuni, Manamudna, Kantamal, Purunakatak, Harbhanga, Police Stations areas).
4.	Balasore	Balasore (Balasore Town, Khantapara, Industrial Areas, Oupada, Singla, Sadar Police stations areas).
5.	Cuttack	Cuttack (Baramba, Niali, Govindpur Police Stations areas).
6.	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal (Sadar, Gondia Police Stations areas).
7.	Deogarh	Deogarh (Entire Deogarh District in all the 4 Police Stations areas)
8.	Kandhamal	Kandhamal (Entire Kandhamal District is the atrocity prone area as intimated by the S.P.Kandhamal).
9.	Kalahandi	Kalahandi (Dharmagarh, Junagarh, Jaipatna, Koksara, Sadar, Kegaon and Bhawanipatna Town Police Stations areas).
10.	Khurda	Khurda (badagada, Lingaraj, Balianta, Balugaon, Banapur, Jankia, Balipatna, Khandagiri Police Stations areas).
11.	Keonjhar	Keonjhar (Keonjhar Town, Sadar, Patna, Ghasipura, Ghatagaon, Anandapur, Champua, Joda, Barbil Police Stations. Areas).
12.	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj (Baripada Town, Bangripose, Khunta, Udala, Thakurmunda, Karanjia, Jharpokharia, Rasagovindapur, Barsahi, Police Stations areas)
13.	Nuapada	Nuapada (Sinapali Block area)
14.	Puri	Puri (Sadar, Town, Sea-Beach, Chandrapur, Satyabadi, Brahmagiri, Delang, Kanas, Pipili, Gop, Balanga, Nimapada-krushnaparsad Police Stations Areas)
15.	Sonepur	Sonepur (Sonepur, Birmaharajpur Police Stations areas).
16.	Sundergarh	Sundergarh (Sundergarh Town, Sadar, Lephripada, Hemgiri, Bisra, Rajgangpur and Sector-19 Police Stations areas)

5.15.5 SPECIAL COURTS

The Courts of all the Districts and Session Judges and Additional District and Session Judges, function as Special Courts for the trial of the offences under the PoA Act.

5.15.6 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

Copies of the PoA, Act have been translated into Oriya language and circulated amongst various Departments and field functionaries. Wide publicity about the provisions of the PoA, Act was given by the Information and Public Relation Department through mass media.

Further, for sensitization of the police personnel and elected representatives about the provisions of the PoA Act, all Collectors /Superintendents of Police have been requested to conduct workshops/training camps at the district level.

5.15.7 LEGAL AID

Legal Aid is given to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes under the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1981, which is administered by the Law Department. Besides, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes litigants are also given legal aid under a Scheme in operation by the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Department to fight-out cases to establish their right, title, interest and possession over the disputed land. During the year 2009, funds of Rs.71,000/- were placed with Orissa Legal Service Authority, Cuttack for Legal Aid to SC & ST litigants.

5.16 PUNJAB

5.16.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Likewise Districts level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees review the cases under the PoA Act. The District level Committee meetings are required to be held regularly. During the year, 8 meetings were held in six districts in the State.

5.16.2 STATE LEVEL SC/ST PROTECTION CELL

A special SC/ST Cell headed by the Additional Inspector General of Police (Crime) with supporting staff under the control of Additional Director General of Police (Crime) is functioning at Police Headquarters and all police stations at the districts level under the control of Senior Superintendent of Police to review cases of offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes.

5.16.3 SPECIAL COURTS

Special Courts are functioning under the senior most Additional and District Session Judge, to try the offences under the PoA, Act. Special courts are functioning in the districts of Amritsar, Bathinda, Ferozepur, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga Mukatsar, Nawan Shahar, Patiala, Ropar and Sangrur. Since number of atrocity cases are few, no need has been felt to set up exclusive special courts.

5.16.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

5.16.5 PUBLICITY

141 Seminars and mass lunch at Block/District/State level were conducted. Boards have been installed at prominent public places highlighting the provisions of the Act. Copies of the PoA, Act have been translated in regional language and distributed among the masses free of cost. 592 seminars were organized during the year.

Police, Government Officers, Non-Government Organizations were sensitized in two sessions during January to June and July to December, 2009.

5.16.6 LEGAL AID

Under Rule 12 of the Punjab Legal Service Authority Act, 1987, free legal aid is provided to the members of Scheduled Castes. During the year, legal aid was provided in different types of cases to 3766 persons of all categories, including 192 Scheduled Castes persons.

5.16.7 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. During the year 2009, a sum of Rs. 50, 000/- was provided to the affected persons.

5.16.8 RELIEF TO ATROCITY VICTIMS

The State Government had been providing relief to the victims of atrocities as per the PoA Rules. During the year 2009, an amount of Rs. 23.0 lakh had been given to 30 persons.

5.16.9 CONTIGENCY PLAN

State Government has prepared a model contingency plan as per Rule 15 of the PoA, Rules, to provide immediate relief to the victims of atrocities in cash or kind along with other facilities as per there requirement at initial stage as well as to rehabilitate them.

5.17 RAJASTHAN

5.17.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Vigilance and Monitoring set up as per Rule 17 of the PoA Rules, also reviews implementation of the PoA, Act. During the year 2009, 116 meeting were held in 33 districts.

5.17.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Civil Rights Cell is functioning in the Police Headquarter. 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 Inspector General of Police (Human Rights). Further 21 SC/ST Cells have been set up. The SC Cells are headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police and entrusted with the task to deal with offences of atrocities. Enquiries/investigation are conducted by District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police and Deputy Superintendent of Police. During 2009, 6168 cases were reviewed to assess the position of cases registered under the PoA Act.

5.17.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

18 districts have been identified as atrocity prone areas in the State namely Jaipur, Bhilwara, Alwar, Jalore, Kota, Sirohi, Jhalawar, Udaipur, Sriganganagar, Tonk, Bharatpur, Sawaimadhopur, Pali, Nagaur, Chittorgarh, Dholpur, Churu, and Hanumangarh.

5.17.4 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL

A Secretary level Officer has been appointed as a Nodal Officer in accordance with the provisions of Rule 9 of the PoA Rules.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The Additional District Magistrate has been appointed in each district as a Special Officer.

5.17.5 SPECIAL COURTS

Out of total **33** Districts of the State, Exclusive Special Courts have been set up in 17 districts viz. Jaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Pali, Medta (Nagaur), Alwar, Chittorgarh (Pratapgarh), Dausa, Ganganagar, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Baran, Tonk and Bhilwara. In the remaining 16 districts, Courts of District & Session Judge have been specified as Special Courts to try offences under the Act.

5.17.6 PUBLICITY

For publicity, mass awareness and sensitization of officers, instructions were issued to Collectors to organize awareness workshops and seminars. Social Justice and Empowerment Department had sent pamphlets and posters regarding mass awareness to all Zilla Parishad and Gram Panachyats. Number of districts have organized the seminars and workshops and installed hoardings on PoA Act. During the year, 6378 Police Officials were also sensitized about the provisions of the PoA Act and the PoA, Rules there under.

5.17.7 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Rule 11 of the PoA, Rules traveling allowance, daily allowance, maintenance expenses have been provided to the victims of atrocities, their dependents and witnesses. During the year 2009, 100 persons have been provided TA/DA etc.

5.17.8 RELIEF MEASURES

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) of the PoA Rules, 1465 members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were provided relief.

5.17.9 LEGAL AID

Free legal aid is provided to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the year 2009, legal aid was provided to 1055 persons.

5.18 SIKKIM

5.18.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

As per Rule 16 of the PoA Rules, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted to review the provisions of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

As per Rule 17 of the PoA Rules, District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted to review implementation of the PoA Act.

5.18.2 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

SPECIAL OFFICER

Additional District Magistrate of East, South, North and South District has been appointed as a Special Officer to coordinate with the District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police and other officers responsible for implementing provisions of the PoA Act.

5.18.3 SPECIAL COURTS

District and Session Courts (North & East) at Gangtok and (South West) at Namchi, have been designated as Special Courts to try the cases under the PoA Act.

5.18.4 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

Provisions of the PoA Act have been translated into the regional languages and widely circulated among the Panchayats, Collectorate Offices, NGOs and members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Publicity material has also been displayed through hoardings at important public places like Courts, Police stations, district headquarters etc.

5.18.5 PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

The State Government has appointed Special Public Prosecutors with adequate qualifications and experience to try the cases under the PoA Act.

5.18.6 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 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to enable them to avail justice.

5.19 TAMIL NADU

5.19.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the District Collectors, to review the implementation of provisions 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, 115 meetings were held in 32 districts.

5.19.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

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

The PoA Act is enforced through 35 Social Justice and Human Rights Units located at each of 35 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 and also supervises the functioning of the Social Justice and Human Rights Units. The Director General of Police, Social Justice and Human Rights has been provided with necessary back up staff including post of one

Economist and one Sociologist (for research and analysis), 2 Superintendents, 6 Assistants, 3 Typists, 6 Office Assistants, 2 Drive Head Constables, 11 Supervisory Squads, each headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police at Chennai, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichy, Thenjavur, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Thirunelveli.

5.19.3 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, Superintendent 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, Collectors have been appointed in each district as the Special Officer for proper implementation of PoA Act.

5.19.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The Social Justice and Human Rights Wing in Tamil Nadu have identified atrocity prone villages. The following norms are in force to identify the atrocity prone areas: -

(a) A Village is considered atrocity prone, if in a mother village or its hamlet, 3 or more cases are reported within a period of 3 successive calendar years;

(b) A village is also considered atrocity prone, if even one case of heinous offence/ caste oriented tension/clash is reported;

(c) Identified atrocity prone villages are declared 'highly sensitive in nature, even if one case involving heinous offence such as murder, rape, arson or grievous hurt is reported;

(d) Atrocity prone villages are kept in the active list for a period of 2 years from the last reported case and then transferred to the dormant list for further period of 3 years. During the dormant period, if any case is reported, it is brought back to the list of atrocity prone villages.

239 villages have been identified as 'atrocity prone' and 180 as dormant atrocity prone villages. In these villages, every year survey is conducted to check availability of basic amenities like:-

- a) Link Road
- b) Street lights
- c) Pathway to burial grounds / Burial grounds
- d) Drinking Water

5.19.5 SPECIAL COURTS

Four Exclusive Special Courts have been set up for speedy disposal of cases registered under PoA Act, and are functioning at the following District Headquarters:-

S. No.	Name of the head quarters	Jurisdiction over the Districts
1.	Trichy	Trichy Commissionerate, Trichy, and Pudukottai.
2.	Thanjavur	Thanjavur, Nagapattinam and Thiruvarur.
3.	Madurai	Madurai Commissionerate, Madurai, Dindigul, Theni, Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai and Virudhunagar.
4.	Thirunelveli	Thirunelveli Commissionerate, Thirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Kanniyakumari.

These four courts cover eight districts and three Commissionerates. In the remaining districts, the existing Sessions Courts have been designated as Special Courts and empowered to try the cases under PoA Act.

5.19.6 PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

There are 19 Special Public Prosecutors in Tamil Nadu for conducting trial of cases under the PoA Act in Special Courts and designated Courts.

5.19.7 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

A large number of news reports about the *Mass Awareness Campaign* were published in the local vernacular newspapers as well as English newspapers and TV media. The message of the Mass Awareness Campaign had reached about 10 lakh people directly and 1 crore people indirectly so far, in 21,333 villages in 29 districts. The District level rallies were also conducted in 20 district headquarters.

Social Justice Tea Parties under the Mass Awareness Campaign were conducted to eliminate all types of social disparities and discrimination between social groups from village to the urban centers.

Workshop on sensitizing bureaucracy towards provisions of the PoA Act, was held at Perambalur district, where more than 75 Officers were sensitized, including police, revenue, and other officers, and also all Teachers and Wardens working under Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department in the District. A training on PoA Act and Rules was also organized for 193 Sub-Divisional Police Officers in the State.

5.19.8 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

Effective steps have been taken for Economic and Social Rehabilitation of victims of atrocities and for providing relief to atrocity victims.

During the year 2009, 1268 atrocity victims were provided relief.

5.19.9 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

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

5.19.10 LEGAL AID

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

5.20 TRIPURA

5.20.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

At the State level, there is a High power Scheduled Castes Welfare Advisory Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister. The Committee consists of prominent Scheduled Caste leaders.

5.20.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The Cell is functioning in Police Headquarters of the State.

5.20.3 SPECIAL COURTS

First class Judicial Magistrates have been empowered to hold Special Courts for the trial of offences under the PoA Act.

5.20.4 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

In accordance with PoA Rules, relief is provided to victims of atrocities. During the year, three such persons were provided relief.

5.20.5 LEGAL AID

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

5.21 UTTAR PRADESH

5.21.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

Till the year 2009, State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister had not been constituted.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The Committee has been constituted in every District under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate. The Committee from time to time looks into offences under the PoA Act. During the year, 239 meetings were held in 71 districts.

5.21.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Special Investigation Cell has been functioning at the State level. This Cell comprises of an Additional 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. Besides this Cell, a Special Investigation Cell has also been set up in all Districts. Six State Railway Police Stations also function under overall supervision of Superintendent of Police. Each such Cell has one Sub-Inspector, one head constable and two constables. Each Thana in each district in the State has a constable from among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 20% of Thanas have Sub-Inspectors / Inspectors from among SC/ST. The Deputy Superintendent of Police is the investigating officer.

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

5.21.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

17 Districts, namely Agra, Banda, Lucknow, Hardoi, Sitapur, Gonda, Barabanki, Gorkhpur, Kanpur Nagar, Unnao, Aligarh, Khiri, Mathura, Allahabad, Jounpur and Faizabad have been identified as sensitive, but no specific area has been identified as 'atrocities prone'.

5.21.4 EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURT

40 Exclusive Special Courts in the Districts of 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, Bareilly, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Hardoi, Shravasti, Bagpat and Jyotiba Phule Nagar have been set up to conduct trial of offences under the PoA Act.

5.21.5 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

Travelling and maintenance expenses to witnesses including victims of atrocities are provided as per PoA Rules, 1995. During the year, 111 persons were provided assistance.

5.21.6 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 2009, 9928 persons were provided assistance.

5.21.7 PERIODIC SURVEY

During the year, 66 surveys were conducted.

5.21.8 LEGAL AID

The concerned District authorities provide free legal aid in all Districts of the State. During the year, 4018 persons were provided with legal aid.

5.22 WEST BENGAL

5.22.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee is functioning.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee are functioning.

5.22.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The State Government has constituted a SC & ST Protection Cell under the charge of DG/IG of Police, West Bengal. The Cell is headed by Inspector General of Police. The functions of the Cell are to identify atrocity prone area and investigation of cases under the PoA, Act.

5.22.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

NODAL OFFICER

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

5.22.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The State does not have any atrocity prone area.

5.22.5 SPECIAL COURTS

17 Courts of Sessions in the State have been specified as Special Courts to try offences under the PoA Act.

5.22.6 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

All Public Prosecutors act as Special Public Prosecutors in special courts located in 19 districts.

5.22.7 PUBLICITY

Various programmes are organized involving elected members of the three tier Panchayat Bodies to arrange awareness about provision of the PoA Act.

5.22.8 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

An amount of Rs.60 lakh was kept as budget provision under the requisite head, but no case for relief was filed during the year 2008-2009 and 2009-2010.

5.22.9 LEGAL AID

Legal Aid is provided to the people living below poverty line to the people in general, alongwith SC and SC people.

5.23 ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION

5.23.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Lt. Governor reviews implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are functioning to review implementation of the PoA Act.

5.23.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Special cell consisting IGP, SP Andaman District, SP, Nicobar District and Director (TW) constituted by the Administration is functioning to look into the cases of atrocities against STs.

5.23.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

SPECIAL OFFICER

Additional District Magistrate, Port Blair and Project Officer, ITDP Car Nicobar functions as a Special Officer in respect of Andaman and Nicobar District respectively.

5.23.4 SPECIAL COURTS

The Court of District and Session Judge, Port Blair functions as a Special Court constituted to try offences relating to the atrocities against members of Scheduled Tribes.

5.24 CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION

5.24.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

5.24.2 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

NODAL OFFICER AT STATE LEVEL

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

5.24.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

No area has been identified as atrocity prone area in the Union Territory.

5.24.4 SPECIAL COURTS

The Court of Additional Session Judge, Chandigarh has been specified as Special Court to try the offences under the PoA Act. The District Attorney, Chandigarh has also been specified as Public Prosecutor for the purpose of conducting cases in the Special Court.

5.24.5 PUBILCITY AND AWARENESS

Awareness camps are organized by the Social Welfare Department for publicity and awarness among masses about various schemes of the Department and various provisions of the PoA Act.

5.24.6 LEGAL AID

Rules for providing legal aid to Scheduled Castes have been formulated and notified in Chandigarh during the year 1992. No case of legal aid has been received during the calendar year.

5.25 DAMAN & DIU

5.25.1 COMMITTEES

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of District Collectors review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year, one meeting of the Committee was held.

5.25.2 SC & ST PROTECTION CELL

SC & ST Protection Cell has been functioning in the UT of Daman & Diu to deal with the offence of atrocities.

5.25.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Chief of Police is the Special Officer and Nodal Officer. Deputy Superintendent of Police is the Investigating Officer.

5.25.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the Union Territory.

5.25.5 SPECIAL COURTS

District & Session Court, Daman & Diu has been designated as a Special Court for trial of cases under the PoA Act.

5.26 NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI

5.26.1 COMMITTEE

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee is functioning.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted in all nine Districts.

5.26.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

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

5.26.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL

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

B. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

Nine Additional Districts Magistrates have been appointed as Special Officers.

5.26.4 SPECIAL COURT

Ten Special Court has been specified as Special Court for trial of the offences under the PoA Act.

5.26.5 PUBLICITY

The Awareness Boards for information of rights of SCs and STs have been displayed at all the Police Stations. Two publicity/awareness programmes were conducted. During the period, 9713 police official were sensitized.

5.27 LAKSHADWEEP

5.27.1 SPECIAL COURT

The Session Court, Lakshadweep has been notified as a Special Court to try offences of atrocities under the PoA Act.

5.27.2 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

The Assistant Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader have been notified as Special Public Prosecutors under the PoA Act.

5.28 PUDUCHERRY

5.28.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the PoA Act and PoA Rules in the Union Territory of Puducherry under the Chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

5.28.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The PCR Cell is functioning directly under the control of the Superintendent of Police in three enclaves of the Union Territory of Puducherry, namely Karaikal, Puducherry and Yanam.

5.28.3 NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL

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

5.28.4 SPECIAL COURTS

The Chief Judicial Magistrate Court, Puducherry has been designated as a Special Court for the whole of Puducherry to try offences under the PoA Act.

5.28.5 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

A Senior Advocate has been appointed as Special Public Prosecutor to try cases under the PoA Act in the Special Court.

5.28.6 LEGAL AID

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

5.29 OTHER STATES/UT

(i) In the States of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland, Scheduled Caste population is negligible and no cases have been reported in these States.

(ii) The required information has not been received from the State Government of Jharkhand, Uttarakhand and Union Territory Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, despite several reminders.

* * *

Extract of Section 3 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

OFFENCES OF ATROCITIES

Punishment for offences of atrocities

3. (1) Whoever, not being a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe

(i) forces a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to drink or eat any inedible or obnoxious substance;

(ii) acts with intent to cause injury, insult or annoyance to any member of a Scheduled Caste, or a Scheduled Tribe by dumping excreta, waste matter, carcasses or any other obnoxious substance in his premises or neighbourhood;

(iii) forcibly removes clothes from the person of a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or parades him naked or with painted face or body or commits any similar act which is derogatory to human dignity;

(iv) wrongfully occupies or cultivates any land owned by, or allotted to, or notified by any competent authority to be allotted to, a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or gets the land allotted to him transferred;

(v) wrongfully dispossesses a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe from his land or premises or interferes with the enjoyment of his rights over any land, premises or water;

(vi) compels or entices a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to do 'begar' or other similar forms of forced or bonded labour other than any compulsory service for public purposes imposed by Government;

(vii) forces or intimidates a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe not to vote or to vote to a particular candidate or to vote in a manner other than that provided by law;

(viii) institutes false, malicious or vexatious suit or criminal or other legal proceedings against a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

(ix) gives any false or frivolous information to any public servant and thereby causes such public servant to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe;

(x) intentionally insults or intimidates with intent to humiliate a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe in any place within public view;

(xi) assaults or uses force to any woman belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe with intent to dishonour or outrage her modesty;

(*xii*) being in a position to dominate the will of a woman belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and uses that position to exploit her sexually to which she would not have otherwise agreed;

(*xiii*) corrupts or fouls the water of any spring, reservoir or any other source ordinarily used by members of the Scheduled Castes or a Scheduled Tribes so as to render it less fit for the purpose for which it is ordinarily used;

(*xiv*) denies a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe any customary right of passage to a place of public resort or obstructs such member so as to prevent him from using or having access to a place of public resort to which other members of public or any section thereof have a right to use or access to;

(*xv*) forces or causes a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to leave his house, village or other place of residence,

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.

(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 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;

(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 offences; 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.

* * *

ANNEXURE II (A) (Para 3.4)

STATE-WISE CASES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING THE YEAR 2009

S.No.	State / UT	Number of cases registered during 2009	Number of cases with police during 2009 including B.F.	Number of cases closed by Police after investigation	Number of cases chargesheeted in courts	Number of cases pending with police at the end of 2009
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4465	6089	2255	1864	1970
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	166	23	20	123
4.	Bihar	3836	7595	1502	1902	4191
5.	Chhattisgarh	466	554	10	501	43
6.	Goa	3	4	1	2	1
7.	Gujarat	1180	1317	93	1075	149
8.	Haryana	303	342	75	209	58
9.	Himachal Pradesh	87	109	35	54	20
10.	Jharkhand	631	1134	172	425	537
11.	Karnataka	2164	2570	455	1600	515
12.	Kerala	467	695	210	289	196
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3040	3194	65	2909	220
14.	Maharashtra	1072	1471	132	1007	332
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Orissa	1709	2946	230	1125	1591
20.	Punjab	108	189	58	80	51
21.	Rajasthan	4985	5282	2679	2230	373
22.	Sikkim	16	22	6	11	5
23.	Tamil Nadu	1310	1835	560	816	459
24.	Tripura	7	8	4	3	1
25.	Uttar Pradesh	7461	8169	2167	5577	425
26.	Uttarakhand	58	65	16	44	5
27.	West Bengal	21	43	0	4	39
28.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Chandigarh	0	2	0	0	2
30.	D & N Haveli	1	1	0	1	0
31.	Daman & Diu	2	2	2	0	0
32.	Delhi	31	92	6	16	70
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	3	5	1	1	3
	Total	33426	43901	10757	21765	11379

Note:- The SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989 does not extend to State of Jammu & Kashmir

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

ANNEXURE II (B) (Para 3.4)

STATE-WISE CASES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING THE YEAR 2009

S.No.	State / UT	Number of cases registered during 2009	Number of cases with police during 2009 including B.F.	Number of cases closed by Police after investigation	Number of cases chargesheeted in courts	Number of cases pending with police at the end of 2009
1.	Andhra Pradesh	828	1160	387	462	311
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	27	11	13	3
3.	Assam	9	167	29	25	113
4.	Bihar	67	220	25	43	152
5.	Chhattisgarh	551	630	16	535	79
6.	Goa	0	1	0	1	0
7.	Gujarat	195	210	10	181	19
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	1	0
10.	Jharkhand	182	432	73	202	157
11.	Karnataka	272	385	74	215	96
12.	Kerala	102	160	26	79	55
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1135	1182	19	1112	51
14.	Maharashtra	224	333	20	230	83
15.	Manipur	0	29	0	0	29
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Orissa	552	903	73	402	428
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	1183	1301	682	506	113
22.	Sikkim	14	24	9	10	5
23.	Tamil Nadu	22	24	3	21	0
24.	Tripura	27	32	6	21	5
25.	Uttar Pradesh	4	4	2	2	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0
27.	West Bengal	16	37	2	6	29
28.	A & N Islands	2	5	2	1	2
29.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
30.	D & N Haveli	16	19	6	8	5
31.	Daman & Diu	0	2	0	0	2
32.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	5423	7288	1475	4076	1737

Note:- The SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989 does not extend to State of Jammu & Kashmir

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

ANNEXURE III (A) (Para 3.5)

STATE-WISE CASES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES WITH COURTS UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING THE YEAR 2009

S.No.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including B.F.in 2009	Cases Compounded or withdrawn	Number of cases in which		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2009
				Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6085	70	232	1584	4199
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	2
3.	Assam	156	0	1	25	130
4.	Bihar	8621	62	216	1627	6716
5.	Chhattisgarh	1718	4	94	233	1387
6.	Goa	6	0	0	0	6
7.	Gujarat	8353	17	43	640	7653
8.	Haryana	852	2	50	224	576
9.	Himachal Pradesh	222	18	12	46	146
10.	Jharkhand	1055	2	95	278	680
11.	Karnataka	6793	11	32	1533	5217
12.	Kerala	1255	4	28	256	967
13.	Madhya Pradesh	12833	161	1014	1600	10058
14.	Maharashtra	6142	4	51	683	5404
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Orissa	6579	0	52	668	5859
20.	Punjab	342	0	8	70	264
21.	Rajasthan	10586	103	638	837	9008
22.	Sikkim	22	0	10	3	9
23.	Tamil Nadu	3321	1	94	682	2544
24.	Tripura	11	0	4	6	1
25.	Uttar Pradesh	29660	338	3186	2877	23259
26.	Uttarakhand	263	4	26	30	203
27.	West Bengal	25	0	0	2	23
28.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Chandigarh	3	0	0	0	3
30.	D & N Haveli	5	0	0	0	5
31.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Delhi	68	0	0	3	65
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	5	0	0	0	5
	Total	104983	801	5886	13907	84389

Note:- The SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989 does not extend to State of Jammu & Kashmir

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

ANNEXURE III (B) (Para 3.5)

STATE-WISE CASES ATROCITIES AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES WITH COURTS UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING THE YEAR 2009

S.No.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including B.F.in 2009	Cases Compounded or withdrawn	Number of cases in which		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2009
				Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1369	10	59	322	978
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	229	0	0	0	229
3.	Assam	156	0	3	26	127
4.	Bihar	199	0	9	34	156
5.	Chhattisgarh	2029	0	103	260	1666
6.	Goa	1	0	0	0	1
7.	Gujarat	1741	3	11	124	1603
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	2	0	0	6
10.	Jharkhand	715	0	70	132	513
11.	Karnataka	877	2	5	216	654
12.	Kerala	291	3	4	37	247
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4674	98	409	689	3478
14.	Maharashtra	2054	5	10	209	1830
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Orissa	2616	0	23	173	2420
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	2282	27	217	298	1740
22.	Sikkim	16	0	8	1	7
23.	Tamil Nadu	77	0	10	21	46
24.	Tripura	34	0	9	15	10
25.	Uttar Pradesh	91	0	7	7	77
26.	Uttarakhand	11	0	4	1	6
27.	West Bengal	32	0	0	0	32
28.	A & N Islands	24	0	0	0	24
29.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
30.	D & N Haveli	25	0	1	3	21
31.	Daman & Diu	2	0	0	0	2
32.	Delhi	1	0	0	1	0
33.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	1
34.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	19555	150	962	2569	15874

Note: The SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989 does not extend to State of Jammu & Kashmir

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

Annexure –V
(Para 4.1.2)

No. 11012/11/2005-PCR (DESK)
Government of India
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi,
Dated: 29th March, 2006

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:- Constitution of Committee to review and monitor cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

A Committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment is hereby constituted for effective coordination to devise ways and means to curb offences of untouchability and atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and effective implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The Members of the Committee will be as follows:-

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

2. Non-official Members would be paid Traveling Allowance and Daily Allowance as admissible to the Joint Secretary to the Government of India. In case of travel by air, entitlement would be restricted to travel only by 'Economy Class' of Indian Airlines.

3. The Committee would meet twice in a year.

Sd/-
(Sewa Ram)
Joint Secretary to the Government of India
Ph. 23387269

11. The Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, New Delhi.
12. The Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, North Block, New Delhi.
13. The Secretary, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, New Delhi.
14. The Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi.
15. The Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, 5th Floor, Lok Nayak Bhawan, New Delhi.
16. The Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, 6th Floor, Lok Nayak Bhawan, New Delhi.
17. The Joint Secretary (In charge of National Crime Records Bureau), Ministry of Home Affairs, North Block, New Delhi.
18. PS to Minister, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, New Delhi.
19. PS to Minister, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi.
20. PS to Joint Secretary (SCD), Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, New Delhi.

**LIST OF EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURTS UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND
THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989**

S.No.	Name of State	Name of Districts/Jurisdictions of the Courts
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.Mahabubnagar 2. Nellore 3. Kurnool 4. Medak 5. Prakasham (Ongole) 6.Chittoor 7. Guntur 8. Secunderabad 9. Cuddapah 10. Karimnagar 11. Krishna 12. Nizamabad 13. Anantpur 14. Khammam 15. Nalgonda 16. East Godavari 17. Adilabad 18. Srikakulam 19. Ranga Reddy 20. West Godavari 21. Warangal 22. Vizianagarm 23. Visakhapatam (23)
2	Bihar	11 Divisions at Patna, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Chapra (Saran), Munger, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saharsa (Kosi), Purnia, Bhojpur and East Champaran (Motihari) Districts. (11)
3.	Chhattisgarh	1.Raipur 2. Durg 3. Rajnandgaon 4. Bilaspur 5 Surguja 6. Jagdalpur. (6)
4.	Gujarat	1.Banaskantha (Palanpur) 2.Ahemadabad (Rural) 3. Katch (Bhuj) 4. Amreli 5. Vadodara 6. Junagadh 7.Panchmahal 8. Rajkot 9. Surat 10. Surendranagar 11. Dahod 12.Mehsana 13. Nadiyad 14. Bhavnagar 15. Navsari 16. Sabarkantha 17. Jamnagar 18. Valsad 19. Patan (19)
5.	Karnataka	1.Bijapur 2.Gulbarga 3.Kolar 4.Raichur 5.Mysore 6. Belgaum 7. Tumkur (7)
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1.Dhar 2.Shajapur 3.Morena 4.Shahdol 5. Damoh 6.Raisen 7.Mandla 8.Sehore 9. Bhind 10.Tikamgarh 11. Mandaleshwar 12. Dewas 13. Mandaur 14. Indore 15. 14.Hoshangabad 15. Jabalpur 16. Vidisha 17. Panna 18. Chhatarpur 19. Ujjain 20 Guna 21. Satna 22. Rewa 23. Narsinghpur 24. Sagar 26. Gwalior 27. Rajgarh 28. Bhopal 29. Jhabua 30. Betul 31. Datia 32. Seoni 33. Ratlam 34. Badwani 35. Katni 36. Shoyopur Kala 37. Balaghat 38. Chindwara 39. Kandwa 40. Shivpuri 41. Sidhi 42. Harda 43. Neemach. (43)
7.	Rajasthan	1.Alwar 2.Pali 3.Pratapgarh 4.Jaipur 5.Ajmer 6.Udapur 7.Jodhpur 8.Kota 9.Bikaner 10.Medta 11.Tonk 12.Ganganagar 13.Baran 14.Sawaimodhopur 15.Dausa 16.Jhalawar 17.Bilwara (17)
8.	Tamil Nadu	1.Trichy 2.Madurai 3.Thanjavur 4. Tirunelveli (4)
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1.Farrukabad 2.Unnao 3.Basti 4.Banda 5.Etawah 6.Hamirpur 7.Gonda 8.Kanpur city 9.Badaun 10.Sultanpur 11.Barabanki 12.Bulandshar 13.Gorakhpur 14.Varanasi 15.Pilibhit 16.Etah 17.Deoria 18.Jhansi 19.Faizabad 20.Agra 21.Kanpur Rural 22.Behraich 23.Lucknow 24.Jalaon 25.Merrut 26.Ghaziabad 27.Sidarth Nagar 28.Mirzapur 29.Chandausi 30.Balrampur 31.Fatehpur 32.Ghazipur 33.Mainpuri 34.Kannauj 35.Gautambudhnagar 36.Hardai 37.Shravasti 38.Bagpat 39.Bareilly 40.Jyotibaphulenagar. (40)

State wise list of "Identified Areas" or "Atrocity Prone Areas" designated as such by State Governments.

S.No.	Name of States	Areas (Districts, unless otherwise specified)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	<p>District Karim Nagar Area of Karim Nagar-II Town, LMD Colony, Village Bejjanki, Mulkanur, Ibrahimpatnam, Julapalli, Mutharam (M), Jammikunta, Kamalpur, Konaraopet, Sircilla, Gollapalli, Gangadhara Kataram, Gambharaopet, Ellanthakunta, Boinapally, Jagtial Town, Metpalli and Manthani District Cuddapah Vallur Mandal Koppal (v), Proddatur Mandal Kallur(v), Chowtapalli(v), Kamanur(v), Nanganur Palli (v), Rajupalem Mandal Tangutoor(v), Parllapadu (v), Arakata Vemula(v), Velavali(v), Chapadu Mandal Kothavaram(v), Veduru(v), Cheepadu(v), Chinnaguruvaluru(v), Sambepalli Mandal Kadiyalavandlapalli (v), Chinnamadem Mandal Malapalli (v), Mydukur Mandal N. Yerraballi(v), Duvvur Mandal Medireddypali(v)Nelaturu(v),Pedda Jonnavaram(v),Duvvur(v), Khajipet Mandal Muthulurupadu(v), Ravulapalli(v),Nagasanipalli(v) Thudumaladine(v), B.Mattam Mandal Mallepalli(v)Dhirasavanha(v), Nelaturu(v), Godlaveedu(v), Somireddy Palli(v), Badvel Mandal Badvel Town, Gopavaram Mandal, Kothacheruvu (v), Rasapet(v), Atluru Mandal Kanasamudram(v) Iruvuru(v), Atluru(v), Kalasapadu Mandal Rajupalem(v), B.Koduru Mandal B. Koduru(v), Chitvel Mandal Thimmaiah Garipalli(v), Veerabhalli Mandal Puthavandlapalli (v), District Warangal Thati Konda, Athmakur, Annaram, Mondrai, Nagaiahpally, Perukedu, Seethampet, Thimmapur, ThurkalaSomaram, Theegarajupalli, Inavola, Sannuru, Sudanapalli, Chennaram, Enugallu, Geesugonda, Katraial, Seerole District Nizamabad Armoor, Ankapur, Nyalkal, Kulaspur, Mophal, Nandipet, Nizampur, Abhanghapatam, Thimmapur, Donkal, Ramannapet villages, Aloor, Bheemgal, Manchippa, Chinthakunta, Mosra Juakura, Adivilingal, Komatpalli, Munbjipet, Setpally, Jubadi, Eraguttla, Banapur, Eaklara, Pedda Edgi and Shanthapur District Srikakulam Sarubujjili Mandal: Purushottanpuram, Ponduru Mandal: Rapaka District Ranga Reddy Bijwar, Chegole, Sangamkalan, Mansanpally of Peddemul Mandal, Yallal, Achyuthapur, untupally, Mansanpally of Peddemul Mandal Peerampally Peelaram of Vikarabad Mandal, Mogiligundla of Marpally Mandal, Nagaram and Motkupally of Bantaram Mandal, Regadighanpur of Chevella Mandal, Solipet of Shabad Mandal, Anantharam, Ogipur, Tandur Town of Tundur Mandal, Reddyghanapur, Kokat, Banapur, Chennaram, Gattepally,</p>

		<p>Pulmamidi Nawabpet Mandal Pamena, Sankepally, Bulkpur, Jingurthy, Uddandapur, Jangam, Ekmai of Basheerabad Mandal, Pagidipally, Kamalpur, Devanoor of Yalal Mandal, Dornal and Jaidupally of Dharur Mandal, Rompally, Jaalaguda, Shabad, Tangutoor, Kothapally of Shankarpally Mandal, Pudugurthi, SyedMalkapur, Pagidiyal, Kondapur of Gandeed Mohammdabad Mandal, Peerapally, Pothireddypalli, Baspally of Doma Mandal, Chinthalpally, Cheelapur of Pudur (M), Changomul P.S., Parigi, Salkarpet, Tirumalapur, Kothapally, Bumpally, Kankal, Chiguralapally, Naskal of Parigi Mandal, Munsodrapally, Chakalipally, Chakalipally, Kalmanmkulva of Kulakcheral Mandal , Gudugoniapally</p> <p>District Kurnool <u>Kurnool Sub-Division</u> of Peddanelatur, Kurnur, Pyalakurthi, Laddagiri Nandyal Sub-Division Pusulur, Ponanpouram, Ayyalur, Gajupalli, thammadapalli, Kondajutur, Nerawada, Alampur, Koratamaddi, Ghani, Manchalakatta, Pesaraval, Palukur, Ramakrishnapuram, Peddadevalapuram, Gonavaram,</p> <p><u>Dhone Sub -Division</u> of Bulkapuram, Cherlopalli,, Owk and <u>Dhone Adoni Sub-Division</u> of Alur, Karuvalli, Kurmachedu, Mulugundam, Banavanur, Putskalamarri, Suhivai, Hebbatam, Neriki, Kaminahal, Chinthakunta, Badinehal, Bilehal, Mallikarjunapalli, Gudekal, Somalagudur, Mittasomapuram, Gudikambalur, Owdur and Bapuram, <u>Atmakur Sub Division</u> of Amalapuram, Nallakalva, Kurukunda, S.N.thanda, Inderswaram, Mustepalli, Regadagudur, Pamulapadu, Rudravaram, Bhanumukkala, Banakacherala, Vanala, Guvvalakuntla and Chinthalapalli and Vempenta District Mahabubnagar Chinna Lingalched, Keswapur, Jamalpur of Koilakonda Mandal, Kakriapad, Kollur, Chowdur of Nawabpet Mandal, Boyapally, Jamistpur, Machanpally of Mabubnagar Mandal, Peddadaripally, Ibrahimbad, Tankara of Hanwada Mandal, Alwanpally, Alur of Jadcherala Mandal, Pathamolgara, Kothamolgara of Bhoothpur Mandal, Pothireddypally, Maredpally, Gorita of Thimmajipet Mandal Guntipally, Madanapally, Pudur, Setty Atmakur of Gadwal Mandal, Aize, Chinnatandrapadu, Medikonda, Aize Mandal, Boyalagudem, Kuchinerla, Balgera, Induvasi of Ghattu Mandal, Yelkur, Amarawai, Thatikunta of Maldakal Mandal Revulapally, Bheempur, Rangapur, Dharur, Nettempad, Kothulagidda, Kondapur of Dharur Mandal, Tanagala, Pypadu, Maddur Konkala of Waddepally Mandal, Itiyalapadu of Manopad Mandal, Shaikpally, Satharla, Shagapur of Itiyala Mandal, Mulamalla Jurala of Atmakur Mandal.</p>
2.	Bihar	<p>Districts of Gaya, Sitamarhi, Nalanda, Sheohar, Sheikhpura, Buxar, Saran, Banka, West Champaran (Betia), Supaul, Lakhisarai, Vaishali, Motihari (East Champaran), Kaimur (Bhabua), Darbhanga, Samastipur, Saharsha, Kishanganj, Begusarai, Rohtas, Janhanabad, Bhojpur, Mujaffarpur, Siwan,</p>

		Madhubani, Madhepura, Bhagalpur, Patna, Bhopalgaranj, Purnea, Nawada, Munger and Aurangabad. (33)
3.	Chhatisgarh	District Raipur Village Kasdol, Kharora, Chhurra and Simga District Durg Village Balod, Bemetara and Dondi Lohara District Mahasamud Village Tumbao, Pithora and Basna: District Kabirdham , Village Rengakhar, Kukdur and Bodla District Bilaspur , Village Masturi, Mungeli, Takhatpur and Gorela District Janjgir , Village Sakti, Malkharoda and Pamgarh., District Jagadalpur , District Raigarh , Village Tamnar, Kharsia, Saranggarh and Gharchonda. District Sarguja Village Lakhanpur and Sitapur, District Dhamtari Village Arjuni, Khurud, Magarlod Sihaba and Nagari (10)
4.	Gujarat	Districts of Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Surendranagar, Junagarh, Kheda, Amreli, Rajkot (Rural), Sabarkantha, Vadodara (Rural), Bharuch and Kutch. (11)
5.	Jharkhand	District Hazaribagh has been identified as the prime atrocity prone area. (1)
6.	Karnataka	District Bangalore (U) Area of Kumbalgad, Channasandra, Tattanagar, Srinivasapur, Kadathippur, Horohalli, Kaduguda and Beechinahalli, District Bangalore(R) , District Bijapur , Village Baradala, District Kolar , Village Harati Village and Hanagatti Village District Gulbarga , Village Alagi, Seethanur, Ganjelkhed, Bhusnoor, Surapur, Chincholi, Vothana, Hippigere, Petannapur, Hagaragundagi, Royakode, Mimhergi and Afzalpur District Belgaum , Village Anogola, Bendigere, Baladabagewadi, Mapanadinne, Patagundi and Anjivali District Bidar , Village Torekalla, Bhalki, Dhakulli, Kushnur and Horahatti District Chitradurga , Village Gudihalli, Babbuliriya, Somaguddakyamadu, Chikkanayakanahalli, Obbenahalli and Anaji District Bellary , Village Deshnur and Telegh, District Hassan Village Gandasi, Chigahalli and Bandashettalli District Dharwad . Village Satar, Honnapur, Kehgeri, Byadagi, Battikoppa, Varada and Warangalia, District Chikbalkapur , District Chikkamagalore , District Chamaraja Nagar , Distict Bagalkot , District D.K. , District Davanagere , District Gadag , District Haveri and District Koppal (20)
7.	Kerala	Districts of Thiruvananthapuram, Idukki and Kozhikkode (3)
8.	Madhya Pradesh	District Gwalior PS Dabra: Kasba Dabra, PS Bhitwar: Kasba Bhitwar), District Shivpuri PS Pichor: Kasba Pichor, PS Karera: Kasba Karera, District Guna PS Kotwali: Village Bhude Balaji, PS Kotwali: Shree Ram Colony, District Betul PS Betul: Village Ganj, PS Amla Town: Amla, PS Sarni : Village Pthakheda, District Indore PS Mahow: Kasba Mahow, PS Manpur: Kasba Manpur District Mandla PS Kotwali: Village Mandla Khas, District Sheopur PS Kotwali: Gandhinagar Area, PS Karahal: Kasba Karahal, District Rajgarh PS Kotwali: Kasba Kotwali, PS Baiora: Kasba Baiora), PS Sarangpur: Kasba Sarangpur, PS

		<p>Pachor: Kasba Pachor, District Ratlam PS Manak Chowk: Area of Manak Chowk Sehrishetra, PS Station Road: Area of Station Road Sehrishetra, PS Audogik Shetra: Area of Audogik Shetra Sherishetra, PS Jaora: Jaora Sheishetra District Bhind PS Dehat: Area of Mahavir Nagar, District Shadol PS Dhanpuri: Area of Micheal Chouraha, District Hoshangabad PS Hoshangabad: Town Hoshangabad, PS Itarsi: Town Itarsi, PS Pipariya: Kasba Pipariya, PS Seoni Malwa: Kasba Seoni Malwa, PS Babai: Kasba Babai, District Bhopal PS Nishantpura: Village Chola, PS Nishantpura :Area of Housing Board Colony, District Vidisha PS Civil Line:Vidisha: Kasba Civil Line Vidisha, PS Kotwali: Kasba Vidisha, PS Ganjbasoda: Kasba Ganjbasoda, District Sehore PS Kotwali: Kotwali Sehar, District Sagar PS Moti Nagar: Pant Nagar Kakaganj Ward, PS Khurai: Shastri Ward Sagar Naka, PS Rehli: Ram Nagri Mohalla, PS Bina: Bhim Ward, District Morena PS Kotwali: Mohalla Gopalpura, PS Kotwali: Mohalla Dattapura, PS Civil Line : Village Jora Khurd, PS Sumawali: Gram Sumawali, PS Sumawali: Village Viruwa, PS Rampurkala: Gram Rampur (17)</p>
9.	Maharashtra	<p>Districts of Thane, Nasik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Sangali, Kolhapur, Amravati, Yeotmal, Buldhana, Akola, Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara, Gondia, Chandrapur, Aurangabad, Jalana, Beed, Parabhani, Hingoli, Nanded, Osmanabad, Wasim and Gadchiroli (25).</p>
10.	Odisha	<p>District Angul (Pallahara, Chhendipada, Jarapada P.Ss.areas), Distict Bhadrak (Bhadrak town, Rural (Sadar), Naikanidihi, Dhusuri, Bansada P.Ss. areas), Distict Boudh (Boudh, Baunsuni, Manamudna, Kantamal, Purunakatak, Harbhanga, P.Ss. areas), Distict Balso (Balasore Town, Khantapara, Industrial Areas, Oupada, Singla, Sadar P.PSs. areas), Distict Cuttak (Baramba, Niali, Govindpur P.Ss. areas), Distict Dhenkanal (Sadar, Gondia P.Ss.areas), Distict Deogarh (Entire Deogarh District in all the 4 Police Stations areas), District Kandhamal (Entire Kandhamal District is the atrocity prone area as intimated by the S.P.Kandhamal), Distict Kalahandi (Dharmagarh, Junagarh, Jaipatna, Koksara, Sadar, Kegaon and Bhawanipatna Town P.Ss. areas), Distict Khurda (Badagada, Lingaraj, Balianta, Balugaon, Banapur, Jankia, Balipatna, Khandagiri P.Ss. areas), Distict Keonjhar (Keonjhar Town, Sadar, Patna, Ghasipura, Ghatagaon, Anandapur, Champua, Joda, Barbil P Ss. Areas), Distict Mayurbhanj (Baripada Town, Bangripose, Khunta, Udala, Thakurmunda, Karanjia, Jharpokharia, Rasagovindapur, Barsahi, P.Ss. areas), Distict Nuapada (Sinapali Block area), Distict Puri (Sadar, Town, Sea-Beach, Chandanpur, Satyabadi, Brahmagiri, Delang, Kanas, Pipili, Gop, Balanga, Nimapada-krushnaparsad P. Ss. Areas), Distict Sonepur (Sonepur,</p>

		Birmaharajpur P.Ss. areas), Distict Sundergarh (Sundergarh Town, Sadar, Lephripada, Hemgiri, Bisra, Rajgangpur and Sector-19 P.Ss.areas). (16)
11.	Tamil Nadu	Districts of Kanchipuram, Thiruvallur, Cuddalore, Vilauppuram, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore, Dharamapuri, Salem, Namakkal, Tiruchirappalli, Perambalur, Karur, Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Coimbatore, Erode, Nilgiris, Madurai, Dindigal, Theni, Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Verudhunagar, Tirunelveli Thoothukudi and Kanyakumari (28)
12.	Rajasthan	Districts of Jaipur, Bhilwara, Alwar, Jalore, Kota, Sirohi, Jhalawar, Udaipur, Sriganganagar, Tonk, Bharatpur, Swaimadhapur, Pali, Naguar, Chittorgarh, Dholpur, Churu and Hanumangarh (18).
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Districts of Lucknow, Hardoi, Sitapur, Unnao, Gonda, Barabanki, Banda, Jaunpur, Khiri, Kanpur Nagar, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Allahabd, Mathura, Agra and Aligarh (16)

Details of number of cases registered relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 during the year 2008, 2009 and 2010

S.No.	States/UT	Cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955								
		2008			2009			2010		
		SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	123	5	128	39	2	41	50	4	54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	3	1	4	2	0	2	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	18	0	18	10	0	10	33	0	33
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
15.	Maharashtra	20	0	20	24	0	24	25	0	25
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	3	0	3	2	0	2	3	0	3
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	49	0	49	61	0	61	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman& Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	27	0	27	26	0	26	26	0	26
	Total	248	6	254	168	2	170	143	5	148

Source: - National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Details of number of cases registered relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 during the year 2008, 2009 and 2010.

S. No.	States/UT	Cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989								
		2008			2009			2010		
		SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3875	745	4620	4465	828	5293	4271	803	5074
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	63	63	0	21	21	0	54	54
3.	Assam	104	130	234	0	9	9	7	3	10
4.	Bihar	3617	99	3716	3836	67	3903	3516	71	3587
5.	Chhattisgarh	600	614	1214	466	551	1017	340	507	847
6.	Goa	4	1	5	3	0	3	1	0	1
7.	Gujarat	1228	222	1450	1180	195	1375	1008	155	1163
8.	Haryana	339	0	339	303	0	303	380	0	380
9.	Himachal Pradesh	68	0	68	87	1	88	100	2	102
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	598	231	829	631	182	813	577	234	811
12.	Karnataka	2343	400	2743	2164	272	2436	2472	294	2766
13.	Kerala	519	106	625	467	102	569	583	88	671
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2965	1071	4036	3040	1135	4175	3373	1383	4756
15.	Maharashtra	1172	268	1440	1072	224	1296	1107	292	1399
16.	Manipur	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	1836	508	2344	1709	552	2261	1707	556	2263
21.	Punjab	101	0	101	108	0	108	115	0	115
22.	Rajasthan	4302	1038	5340	4985	1183	6168	4979	1319	6298
23.	Sikkim	17	12	29	16	14	30	3	1	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	1615	14	1629	1310	22	1332	1628	33	1661
25.	Tripura	4	14	18	7	27	34	11	35	46
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7960	9	7969	7461	4	7465	6272	0	6272
27.	Uttarakhand	42	0	42	58	0	58	35	0	35
28.	West Bengal	19	17	36	21	16	37	63	47	110
29.	A & N Islands	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	1	1
30.	Chandigarh	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D. & N. Haveli	1	10	11	1	16	17	0	2	2
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	34	0	34	31	0	31	16	0	16
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	2	0	2	3	0	3	5	0	5
	Total	33367	5576	38943	33426	5423	38849	32569	5880	38449

Source: - National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATE/UT-WISE AND YEAR WISE DETAILS OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED UNDER THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955 AND THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 DURING 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-11 AND 2012.

(Rs. in

lakhs)

S.No.	States/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	310.49	787.56	878.79	642.99	402.76
2.	Assam	9.50	-	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	26.63	27.28	55.00	90.00	200.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	53.27	40.75	40.64	108.59	51.42
5.	Goa	4.45	1.00	1.50	3.25	2.50
6.	Gujarat	120.64	217.46	186.08	303.32	510.67
7.	Haryana	97.82	59.93	19.59	136.18	240.25
8.	Himachal Pradesh	132.55	10.45	54.80	29.00	59.41
9.	Jharkhand	-	-	39.54	-	-
10.	Karnataka	664.37	670.38	967.18	674.36	-
11.	Kerala	98.90	135.16	361.81	-	473.11
12.	Madhya Pradesh	856.10	574.75	1107.11	1869.09	2886.35
13.	Maharashtra	397.31	274.97	1197.43	869.79	681.36
14.	Orissa	49.74	60.00	69.58	645.58	254.22
15.	Punjab	60.00	50.00	76.35	114.70	152.68
16.	Rajasthan	279.34	157.89	175.66	175.40	198.29
17.	Sikkim	1.90	5.95	8.18	6.40	-
18.	Tamil Nadu	35.00	235.14	612.15	176.77	494.67
19.	Tripura	-	00.50	0.6	-	0.75
19.	Uttar Pradesh	553.92	931.29	904.36	960.98	435.30
18.	Uttarakhand	04.53	5.76	-	-	-
19.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	5.49	-
20.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	96.04	2.66	59.23	60.00	56.52
21.	Daman & Diu	3.89	4.57	-	8.942	3.00
22.	Chandigarh	-	3.00	-	15.00	20.00
23.	Delhi	9.21	-	-	-	-
24.	Puducherry	40.78	50.00	50.00	87.08	80.50
	Total	3906.30	4306.45	6865.58	6982.91	7203.76