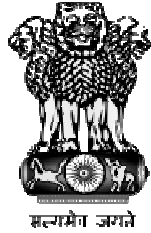


# **REPORT**

**U/s 21 (4)**

**OF**

**THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE  
SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION  
OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989,  
FOR THE YEAR 2014**



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

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

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

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

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (No.33 of 1989) (hereinafter referred as ' PoA ' Act) came into force with effect from 30.01.1990. This legislation aims at preventing commission of offences by persons other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The PoA Act extends to whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The PoA 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 PoA Act are as under: -

- (i) Defines offences of atrocities and prescribes punishment therefor, (Section 3).
- (ii) Punishment for wilful neglect of duties by non-SC/ST public servants (Section 4).
- (iii) 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)}.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 under the PoA Act were notified on 31.03.1995, which, among other things, prescribed minimum scale of relief and rehabilitation for the affected persons (between Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 200,000/-, depending upon the nature of offence). The prescribed minimum scale of relief and rehabilitation under the Rules has, however, been amended twice on 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 2011 (raising it to between Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 500,000/- depending upon the nature of the offence) and on 23<sup>rd</sup> June, 2014 (raising it further between Rs. 75,000/- to Rs. 7,50,000/- depending upon the nature of an offence). Rule 16 and 17 of the PoA Rules were further amended and notified in the Gazette of India on 08.11.2013, to provide for nomination of up to three social workers by the Central Government in the State and District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees and constitution of a Sub-Division Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees with a provision for nomination of up to three social workers by the Central Government. Rule 17 of the PoA Rules has been further amended and notified in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated 05.11.2014. The amended Rule provides for (i) inclusion of members of State Legislative Assembly and State Legislative Council from the Sub-Division, as members of the Sub Division Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee, (ii) dispensing with requirement of nomination of up to three social workers by the Central Government, as members of the District and Sub-Division Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees.

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

- (i) Precautionary and Preventive Measures to be taken by the State Governments regarding offences of atrocities (Rule 3).
- (ii) Investigation of offences under the Act to be done by not below the rank of a DSP level Officer {Rule 7 (1)}.
- (iii) 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).
- (ix) Sub-Divisional Level Vigilance and Monitoring under the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to meet at least once every quarter (Rule 17 A)

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

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

### **Ministry of Home Affairs**

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

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

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

### **Ministry of Tribal Affairs**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This Report for the calendar year 2014 is being placed on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament, in pursuance of sub-section (4) of the above Section 21.

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# CHAPTER 2

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

### **I. Special Courts**

In accordance with Section 14 of the PoA Act, 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 PoA Act.

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

For ensuring speedy trial of cases under the PoA Act, 193 Exclusive Special Courts, have also been set up by thirteen of the above States. The details are as under:-

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Total Number of Districts in the State</b>	<b>Number of Districts with Exclusive Special Courts</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	13
2.	Bihar	38	11
3.	Chhattisgarh	27	06
4.	Gujarat	33	26
5.	Karnataka	30	08
6.	Kerala	14	02
7.	Madhya Pradesh	52	43
8.	Maharashtra	36	03

9.	Rajasthan	33	25
10.	Tamil Nadu	32	04
11	Telangana	10	10
12.	Uttar Pradesh	75	40
13.	Uttrakhand	13	02
	<b>Total</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>193</b>

## **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 Special Public Prosecutors.

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

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

- (i) conducting survey of, maintaining public order and tranquility in, and recommending deployment of special police force in identified areas;
- (ii) investigating causes of offences under the Act, restoring feeling of security among SC/ST;
- (iii) liaising with nodal and special officers about law and order situation in identified areas;
- (iv) 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, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand,

Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry.

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

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Total Number of Districts</b>	<b>No. of Spl. Police Stations</b>	<b>Name of District where Special Police Station has been set up</b>
1.	Bihar	38	38	Patna, Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhabhua, Bhojpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jehanabad, Arwal, Nawada, Aurangabad, Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Sheohar, West Champaran, East Champaran, Vaishali, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Saharsa, Supal, Madhepura, Purnia, Araria, Kisanganj, Katihar, Bhagalpur, Banka, Munger, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura, Jamui, Khagaria and Begusarai.
2.	Chhattisgarh	27	13	Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgoan, Jagadalpur, Dantewada, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Surguja, Surajpur, Kabirdham, Mahasumud, Jajgir and Korba.
3.	Jharkhand	24	22	Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega, Lohardaga, Chaibasa, Saraikela, Jamshedpur, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Chaitra, Giridih, Palamu, Latehar, Garhwa, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Dumka, Godda, Jamtara, Deogarh, Sahebgang and Pakur.
4.	Madhya Pradesh	52	51	Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Ashok Nagar, Morena,

				Sheopur, Bhind, Datia, Ujjain, Mandasaur, Neemuch, Ratlam, Dewas, Shajapur, Jabalpur, Katni, Chhindwara, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Mandla, Dindori, Balaghat, Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Shahdole, Umaria, Anuppur, Hoshangabad, Harda, Raisen, Betul, Bhopal, Sehore, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Indore, Dhar, Jhabua, Khargone, Barwani, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Sagar, Damoh, Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Singruali, Alirajpur and Agar Malwa.
	<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>124</b>	

#### **IV Nodal Officers**

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

Such officers have been appointed in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttrakhand, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry.

#### **V. Delineation of "Identified Areas " or "atrociti prone areas" and undertaking of consequential steps.**

##### **(i) Identification of atrocity prone areas**

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

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan Tamil Nadu and Telangana have identified the atrocity prone/sensitive areas.

**(ii) Appointment of Special Officers**

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

Special Officers have been nominated by Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, West Bengal and UT Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Daman & Diu.

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

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

Such Committees have been set up in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, 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.

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# CHAPTER 3

## **ACTION BY THE POLICE AND THE COURTS IN CASES REGISTERED UNDER THE PoA ACT IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE IPC, DURING 2014**

### **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 at **Annexure-I**.

This chapter gives statistical data on offences registered under the PoA Act in 2014. Source of all data given herein is the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs(MHA).

### **3.2 All India figures of cases under PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC registered by the Police and their disposal by the Courts during the year 2012-2014.**

The following table indicates the comparative data in regard to registration of cases under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, their pendency in Courts and conviction rate for the three years 2012, 2013 and 2014.

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
1.	Number of cases registered with Police during the year	39512	46114	47124
2.	Percentage of cases pending in Court	83.1	84.1	85.3
3.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction	23.8	22.8	28.8

### **3.3 State wise registration of offences of atrocities in 2014**

State-wise details of cases registered during 2014 under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, are given in Table 3.1 below. In the table, States and UTs, have been arranged in descending order of the total number of atrocity cases registered in 2014.

**TABLE- 3.1**

#### **STATE-WISE CASES REGISTERED DURING 2014 UNDER THE PoA ACT, 1989 IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE IPC.**

S. No	State/Union Territory	Number of Cases registered during the year 2014			SC population as per 2011 Census and its % to total population (In lakhs)	ST population as per 2011 Census and its % to total population (In lakhs)	Number of Cases registered per lakh population as per 2011 Census	
		SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>States</b>							
1.	Rajasthan	6734	1681	8415	122.2 (17.8)	92.3 (13.5)	55.1	18.2
2.	Uttar Pradesh	8066	24	8090	413.5 (20.7)	11.3 (0.6)	19.5	2.1
3.	Bihar	7874	77	7951	165.6 (15.9)	13.3 (1.3)	47.5	5.9
4.	Madhya Pradesh	3294	1577	4871	113.4 (15.6)	153.2(21.1)	29.0	10.3
5.	Andhra Pradesh	2104	389	2493	84.5 (17.2)	26.3 (5.4)	24.9	14.8
6.	Karnataka	1865	397	2262	104.7 (17.1)	42.4 (7.0)	17.8	9.4
7.	Maharashtra	1763	443	2206	132.7 (11.8)	105.1 (9.4)	13.9	4.2
8.	Odisha	1657	533	2190	71.8 (17.1)	95.9 (22.8)	23.1	5.6
9.	Tamil Nadu	1486	18	1504	144.3 (20.0)	7.9 (1.1)	10.3	2.3
10.	Telangana	1427	333	1760	54.3 (15.4)	32.9 (9.3)	26.3	10.1
11.	Jharkhand	903	402	1305	39.8 (12.1)	86.4 (26.2)	22.7	4.6
12.	Gujarat	1075	223	1298	40.7 (6.7)	89.1 (14.8)	26.4	2.5
13.	Chhattisgarh	359	475	834	32.7 (12.8)	78.2 (30.6)	11.0	6.1
14.	Kerala	712	120	832	30.3 (9.1)	4.8 (1.5)	23.5	25.0
15.	Haryana	444	0	444	51.1(20.2)	Nil	8.7	Nil
16.	West Bengal	130	107	237	214.6(23.5)	52.9 (5.8)	0.6	2.0
17.	Himachal Pradesh	113	3	116	17.2 (25.2)	3.9 (5.7)	6.6	0.8
18.	Punjab	123	0	123	88.6 (31.9)	Nil	1.4	Nil
19.	Uttarakhand	60	1	61	18.9 (18.8)	2.9 (2.9)	3.2	0.3
20.	Goa	12	6	18	0.25 (1.7)	1.4 (10.2)	48.0	4.3
21.	Sikkim	3	1	4	0.28 (4.6)	2.0 (33.8)	10.7	0.5
22.	Assam	2	1	3	22.3 (7.2)	38.8 (12.4)	0.08	0.02
23.	Manipur	1	1	2	0.97 (3.8)	9.0 (35.1)	1.0	0.1
24.	Tripura	1	0	1	6.5 (17.8)	11.6 (31.8)	7.4	2.1
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	Nil	17.1(86.5)	Nil	Nil



26.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	Nil	9.5 (68.8)	Nil	Nil
27.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0.17 (0.6)	25.5 (86.1)	Nil	Nil
28.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0.1 (0.1)	10.3 (94.4)	Nil	Nil
29.	Jammu & Kashmir	<i>PoA Act, 1989 does not extend in the State</i>			9.2 (7.4)	14.9 (11.9)	Nil	Nil
<b>Union Territories</b>								
30.	Delhi	86	0	86	28.1 (16.8)	Nil	3.1	Nil
31.	Puducherry	5	1	6	1.9 (15.7)	Nil	2.6	1.0
32.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	6	6	Nil	0.28 (7.5)	Nil	21.4
33.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	3	3	0.06 (1.8)	1.7 (52.0)	Nil	1.8
34.	Chandigarh	1	0	1	1.9 (18.9)	Nil	0.5	Nil
35.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0.06 (2.5)	0.15 (6.3)	Nil	Nil
36.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	Nil	0.61 (94.8)	Nil	Nil
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40300</b>	<b>6824</b>	<b>47124</b>	-	-	-	-

### **Atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes (SCs)**

The following table shows the eleven States, cumulatively accounting for 92.7 % (37345) of the total cases (40300) relating to offences of atrocities against members of SCs, registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during the year 2014:

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Cases of offences of atrocities against members of SCs registered under the PoA Act in 2014</b>
1.	Uttar Pradesh	8066
2.	Bihar	7874
3.	Rajasthan	6734
4.	Madhya Pradesh	3294
5.	Andhra Pradesh	2104
6.	Karnataka	1865
7.	Maharashtra	1763
8.	Odisha	1657
9.	Tamil Nadu	1486
10.	Telangana	1427
11.	Gujarat	1075
	<b>Total</b>	<b>37345</b>

### **Atrocities against members of Scheduled Tribes (STs)**

The following table shows the eleven States, cumulatively accounting for 96.3% (6573) of the total cases (6824) relating to offences of atrocities

against members of STs registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during the year 2014:

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Cases of offences of atrocities against members of STs registered under the PoA Act in 2014</b>
1.	Rajasthan	1681
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1577
3.	Odisha	533
4.	Chhattisgarh	475
5.	Maharashtra	443
6.	Jharkhand	402
7.	Karnataka	397
8.	Andhra Pradesh	389
9.	Telangana	333
10.	Gujarat	223
11.	Kerala	120a
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6573</b>

### **3.4 State-wise Progress of Investigation of Cases by the Police in 2014**

Progress of investigation of cases by the police under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during the year 2014 is given in Table 3.2.

**TABLE – 3.2**

#### **Investigation done by Police during 2014 of Cases registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC.**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Number of Cases</b>			
		<b>Number</b>		<b>Percentage to total</b>	
		<b>SC</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>ST</b>
1.	<b>Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.</b>	<b>53,963</b>	<b>9,101</b>	-	-
2.	Number of cases in which chargesheet filed in courts	29,327	5,188	54.3	57.0
3.	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	3	2	0	0
4.	Number of cases closed after investigation	8,475	1,551	15.7	17.0
5.	Cases in which charge sheets were not laid but final report as true submitted during the year	2,644	170	4.9	1.9
6.	Number of cases pending with the police at the end of the year.	13,514	2,190	25.1	24.1

From the above, it is seen that 54.3% of the cases relating to Scheduled Castes were chargesheeted in courts during the year and 15.7% cases were closed after investigation. Likewise 57% of the cases related to Scheduled Tribes were chargesheeted during the year and 17% cases were closed after investigation.

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

### **3.5 State-wise Progress of Disposal of Cases by Courts in 2014**

The details in regard to disposal of cases by Courts under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during 2014, are given in table 3.3.

**TABLE-3.3**

#### **Disposal of Cases by Courts during 2014 under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC.**

S. No.	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	<b>Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.</b>	<b>1,19,526</b>	<b>20,549</b>	-	-
2.	Number of cases disposed of by Courts	16,627	3,220	13.9	15.7
(a)	Number of cases ending in conviction	4,716	994	28.4	30.9
(b)	Number of cases ending in acquittal	11,911	2,226	71.6	69.1
3.	Number of cases compounded or withdrawn	691	61	0.6	0.3
4.	Number of cases pending with Courts	1,02,208	17,268	85.5	84.0

From the above table, it is seen that 13.9% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Castes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 28.4% ended in conviction. Likewise 15.7% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Tribes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 30.9% ended in conviction.

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

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# CHAPTER 4

## **MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

### **4.1 MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT**

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

The 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 PCR 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) Incentive for Inter-Caste Marriages, where one of the spouses is a member of Scheduled Caste.
- (v) Awareness generation.

The funding pattern of the Scheme is such that, over and above the committed liability of respective State Governments, the expenditure is shared between Centre and States on 50:50 basis, and the UT Administrations receive 100% Central assistance. A total of Rs. 147.39 crore was given to 20 States and 4 UTs during 2014-15. State/UT wise details of which are given at **Annexure-IV.**

The Budget Estimate (BE), Revised Estimate (RE) and Expenditure under the Scheme during 2014-2015 were as under:-

<b><u>Item</u></b>	<b><u>Amount (Rs. In crores)</u></b>
1. BE	90.0
2. RE	150.29
3. Expenditure	147.3

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

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

1	<b>Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment</b>	<b>Chairperson</b>
2	Minister of Tribal Affairs	Co-Chairperson
3	Minister for State for Social Justice and Empowerment	Special Invitee
4.	Minister for State for Tribal affairs	Special Invitee
5.	Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Member
6.	Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs	Member
7.	Secretary, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice	Member
8.	Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Member
9.	Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Castes	Member
10.	Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes	Member

11.	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs (In charge of National Crime Records Bureau)	Member
12.	Two non-official representatives from amongst Scheduled Castes	Member
13.	One non-official representative from amongst Scheduled Tribes	Member
14.	Joint Secretary (SCD), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Member-Secretary

A copy of each of Office Memorandum No. 111012/1/2005-PCR (DESK), dated 29.03.2006, 11.4.2011 and 03.06.2011 are at **Annexure- V, VI & VII.**

The Committee has so far held twenty one meetings, of which one meeting was held during 2014. 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, Odisha, 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
Ninth	06.02.2010	Gandhinagar	Gujarat
Tenth	24.05.2010	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
Eleventh	31.01.2011	Mumbai	Maharashtra
Twelfth	07.02.2011	Bengaluru	Karnataka
Thirteenth	14.02.2011	Jaipur	Rajasthan
Fourteenth	08.04.2011	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
Fifteenth	29.04.2011	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab
Sixteenth	19.05.2011	Delhi	NCT of Delhi
Seventeenth	14.06.2011	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
Eighteenth	27.06.2012	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
Nineteenth	03.07.2012	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
Twentieth	26.09.2012	Patna	Bihar
Twenty first	10.01.2014	Bengaluru	Karnataka

#### **4.1.3 Meeting of Ministers of Social Welfare/ Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of States/UTs held on 22 August, 2014.**

In the meeting chaired by Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment on 22.08.2014, with the Ministers of Social Welfare/ Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of States/UTs, the subject matter of implementation of the PoA Act was also reviewed. It was, inter-alia, impressed upon that since continuance of offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and low conviction rate of cases under the PoA Act, in most of the States, is a matter of concern, cases ending in acquittal need to be reviewed and appeals files in superior courts, wherever required, besides taking stringent measures to effectively enforce provisions of the PoA Act and the Rule thereunder.

#### **4.1.4 Video Conference with the concerned State Ministers in charge of Scheduled Caste Development, held on 30.09.2014**

Hon'ble Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment chaired a video conference on 30.09.2014, with the State Ministers of Scheduled Caste Development, of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telengana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands , Chandigarh, Puducherry, NCT of Delhi and. In the conference, performance of the Scheme was, inter-alia, discussed with the representatives of the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

#### **4.1.5 AMENDMENTS IN THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES)ACT,1989**

Despite the deterrent provisions made in the PoA Act, continuing atrocities against the members of SCs and STs have been a cause of concern. High incidence of occurrences of offences against members of SCs and STs also indicates that the deterrent effect of the PoA Act is not adequately felt by the accused. It was, therefore, considered appropriate to

strengthen the Act and make the relevant provisions of the Act more effective

Based on the consultation process with all the stakeholders, various amendments in the PoA Act were proposed to cover broadly the following five areas:-

- I. Amendments to Chapter II (Offences of Atrocities) to include new definitions, to re -phrase existing sections and expand the scope of presumptions
- II. Institutional Strengthening
- III. Appeals
- IV. Establishing Rights of Victims and Witnesses
- V. Strengthening preventive measures

The objective of proposed amendments in the PoA Act is to deliver members of SCs and STs, greater justice as well as be an enhanced deterrent to the offenders.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2013, containing the aforesaid amendments in the PoA Act was introduced in the Lok Sabha during the Winter Session of Parliament, 2013, on 12.12.2013. The said Bill, however, did not get listed in the Business of the Lok Sabha during the winter session of Parliament, 2013, and, thus, was not taken up by the House for consideration and passing.

The President on recommendation of the Government and in exercise of powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution promulgated the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Ordinance, 2014 in the matter on 04.03.2014.

Since, an Ordinance is in the nature of interim or temporary legislation which remains valid for not more than six weeks from the date the commencement of Parliament session and that its continuance is subject to Parliamentary approval, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2014, to amend the PoA Act, was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 16.07.2014. The aforesaid Ordinance ceased to operate on 21.07.2014.

The Bill was, however, referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on 16.09.2014, by the directions of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, under Rule 331E (b) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, for examination and report. The Committee presented their report on the Bill, in the Lok



Sabha on 19.12.2014, and also laid the report in the Rajya Sabha, on the same date.

## **4.2 MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

The Ministry of Home Affairs has been advising the States/UTs, from time to time regarding steps that need to be taken to afford a greater measure of protection to SCs and STs. These advisories, inter-alia, include sensitization and training of the police personnel/ law enforcement agencies, minimizing delays in investigation of cases of atrocities against SCs/STs and improving the quality of investigation, recruitment of sufficient number of persons belonging to SCs/STs as police personnel, programmes for creating awareness among vulnerable sections of the society and legal recourse open to them, adopting appropriate measures for swift and strict punishment to public servants found guilty of neglect of duty and violence against SCs/STs, setting up of special courts and improving the effectiveness of schemes developed for the welfare and rehabilitation of SCs/STs, who are victims of crime. Through the advisories, the State Governments were also requested to undertake a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the issues of SCs/STs and to take appropriate measures aimed at increasing the responsiveness of the law enforcement/ law and order machinery. Ministry of Home Affairs vide their letter no. 15011/39/2011-SC/ST-W, dated 25.04.2011 conveyed to States that engaging or employing a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to clean, handle or carrying human excreta amounts to violating his or her dignity and therefore, may fall within the ambit of Clause (iii) of Sub Section (1) of Section 3 of the Act. Therefore, such cases of manual scavenging may be pursued under appropriate Sections of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

## **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'. During the year 2014, 137 such programmes have been broadcast by AIR Stations.

#### **4.3.2 SONG & DRAMA DIVISION**

The Song & Drama Division presented 4,476 IEC programmes during 2014 through out the country on the theme of removal of untouchability by way of folk and traditional art forms such as drama, ballets, operas, dance, drama, folk and traditional recitals, puppetry etc.

#### **4.3.3 PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU**

The Press Information Bureau (PIB) has issued press release on the subject of 'Untouchability in India & 'Eradication of Untouchability'.

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# CHAPTER 5

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

### **5.1 ANDHRA PRADESH**

#### **5.1.1 COMMITTEES**

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

The State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee functions 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 2014, 18 meetings were held in all 13 districts of the State.

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

A SC & ST Protection Cell at State Level is headed by an Inspector General of Police (CID) and functions under the control and supervision of Additional Director General of Police (CID), assisted by DSPs and other supporting staff. One Deputy Superintendent of Police is also appointed to each of seven regions exclusively to deal the offences of atrocities. Survey is conducted by Commissioners of Police/ Superintendents of Police, periodically

once in a month. Whenever serious atrocity cases are reported, senior officers make spot inspections.

### **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.

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

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

### **5.1.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

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

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Identified District</b>	<b>Specific areas within District, identified as atrocity prone areas</b>
1.	Kadapa District	44
2.	Srikakulam District	10
3.	Kurnool District	55
4.	Rajahmundry(U)	37
5.	Tirupati Urban District	4
6.	East Godavari(Kakinada) District	55
7.	Guntur District	5
8.	Ananthapur District	4
9.	Nellore District	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>217</b>

### **5.1.5 SPECIAL COURTS**

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has specified Session Courts in all Districts as Special Courts, besides 13 Exclusive Special Courts in the

districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasham, Nellore, Chittoor, Kadapa, Ananthapur, and Kurnool.

#### **5.1.6 PUBLICITY**

All the DSPs of PCR Cells, CID are sensitized in the in-House Training Programmes. Handbook of "Government Orders, Memo's and Circulars" on PCR and PoA Acts are also 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 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 2014, 683 persons were provided relief to victims of atrocities in all 13 districts.

#### **5.1.9 LEGAL AID**

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

## **5.2 ARUNACHAL PRADESH**

Arunachal Pradesh is a predominantly a Tribal State and all resources of the State are geared for protection and promotion of the members of Scheduled Tribes. However, the State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted and the Deputy Commissioners of every District of the State have been empowered to constitute the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee as per provision enshrined in the Act.

## **5.3 ASSAM**

### **5.3.1 COMMITTEES**

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

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

### **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. The Cell consists of Additional Director General of Police (CID), Inspector General of Police (A), Deputy Inspector General of Police (Range) and all Superintendent of Police.

### **5.3.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

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

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

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

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

### **5.3.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

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

### **5.3.5 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

### **5.3.6 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR**

Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed to conduct trial of the cases under the PoA Act.

### **5.3.7 LEGAL AID**

Free legal aid is given to deserving families belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through Sub-Division level legal aid committees with Deputy Commissioner of the district.

### **5.3.8 PUBLICITY**

For creating awareness amongst public, hoardings have been displayed.



## **5.4. BIHAR**

### **5.4.1 COMMITTEES**

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

State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee was reconstituted under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister to review implementation of the Act. During the year 2014, two meetings of the Committee were held on 07-02-2014 and 21-11-2014.

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

District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees function under the Chairpersonship of District Collector. During the year 2014, 116 meetings were held in 38 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 OFFICERS**

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

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

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

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

#### **5.4.4 SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS**

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

#### **5.4.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

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

#### **5.4.6 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

#### **5.4.7 PUBLICITY**

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

#### **5.4.8 SENSITISATION OF OFFICERS**

During the year 2014, 38 District Welfare Officers, 40 District Magistrates, 40 Superintendents of Police and 810 officer-in-charges of Thanas were sensitized.

#### **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 2014, 3202 atrocity victims were provided relief.

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

The State Government provides travelling and maintenance expenses to the witnesses and victims of atrocity during the investigation before the inquiry officer and to attend the trial in the court. During the year 2014, 446 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses.

#### **5.4.12 CONTIGENCY PLAN**

The State Government has prepared a contingency plan in accordance with the relevant provisions of the PoA Rules, 1995 it, inter-alia, provides compassionary pension and TA to dependent of death victims of atrocities and pension of Rs.4500/-per month as per Government's letter dated 10.7.2001 and 5.8.2014.

## **5.5. CHHATTISGARH**

### **5.5.1 COMMITTEES**

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

The State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee is headed 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 headed by the District Collectors. During the year, 78 meetings were held in 27 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 Deputy Inspector General of Police with supporting staff.

### **5.5.3 SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS**

Special Police Stations are functioning in 13 districts namely Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Kabirdham, Mahasumud, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Korba, Janjgir-Champa, Surguja, Surajpur, Jagadalpur and Dantewada.

### **5.5.4 SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICT HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

Although there is no atrocity prone area identified in the State, even then for taking precautionary measures, Deputy Superintendent of Police/SDOP have been designated as a Special Officers as per Rule 10 of the PoA Rules and for implementing the provisions of the PoA Act in the districts of Raipur, Durg, Kabirdham, Gariyaband, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Janjgir-champa, Jashpur, Kanker and Raipur (Rail).

### **5.5.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

No area has been identified as an atrocity prone area.

### **5.5.6 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

### **5.5.7 CONTINGENCY PLAN**

The State Government has prepared a contingency plan in accordance with the relevant provisions of the PoA Rules, 1995

### **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, six persons were given Shield and cash award of Rs.15,000/-along with an appreciation certificate.

### **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 2014, 625 such persons were provided legal aid in 13 districts.

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

The State Government provides travelling and maintenance expenses to the witnesses and victims of atrocity during the investigation before the inquiry officer and to attend the trial in the court. During the year 2014,

2922 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses in Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Dhamtari, Kabirdham and Dhatewada districts.

#### **5.5.11 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION**

During the year 2014, 322 atrocity victims were provided relief and rehabilitation in 16 districts.

#### **5.5.12 REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

During the year 2014, six Special Public Prosecutors were changed for not pleading the PoA Act related cases effectively.

## **5.6 GOA**

### **5.6.1 COMMITTEE**

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

The State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Chief Minister reviews implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2014, two meetings of the Committee were held.

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

The District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee is functioning under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate, North Goa and South Goa to review cases of atrocities under the PoA Act. During the year 2014, five meetings were held.

### **5.6.2 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

### **5.6.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

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

### **5.6.4 MODEL CONTINGENCY PLAN**

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

### **5.6.5 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 also held periodically at Sub-Divisional level wherein grievances were heard and resolved.

### **5.6.6 LEGAL AID**

The State Government has formulated a scheme to provide Free Legal Aid to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes without any economic criteria.

### **5.6.7 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 2014, three meetings of the State level Committee were held.

#### **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. During the year 2014, 119 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. During the year 2014, the Committee held 824 meetings.

## **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. During the year 2014, the Committee held 21 meetings.

### **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 the Directorate level, the Director looks after the work. A Special Cell called 'Nagrik Cell' is functioning in the Directorate and Dy. Director looks after the Cell. Three Regional Vigilance Officers are also working at Vadodara, Ahmedabad and Rajkot to look after incidents of atrocities within their jurisdiction. 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 Director General and Inspector of Police with supporting staff.

### **5.7.3 SPECIAL COURTS**

Session Courts in all Districts have been specified as Special Courts. Besides, 26 Exclusive Special Courts in the districts of Banaskantha (Palanpur), Ahmedabad (Rural), Kutch (Bhuj), Amreli, Vadodara, Junagadh, Panchmahal (Godhra), Rajkot, Surat, Surendranagar, Navsari, Vasal, Dahod, Narmda, Sabarkantha (Himmatnagar), Patan, Mehsana, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Kheda(Nadiyad), Gandhinagar, Porbandar, Anand, Bharuch and Ahmedabad (City) and Tapi are also functioning to exclusively deal with cases under the PoA Act.

### **5.7.4 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR**

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

### **5.7.5 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

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

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

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

Vigilance Officers at Ahmedabad, Vaodara and Rajkot have been nominated as Special Officers in accordance with Rule 10 of the PoA Rules, 1995 in the identified atrocity prone areas.

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

### **5.7.7 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 2014, five publicity/awareness programmes were held and 6926 police officials/officers were sensitized.

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

Non-Government Organization Voluntary Agencies and the prominent leaders in the field are invited for active participation in the District Shibir, State level Seminars and Workshops. Besides, the Government has set up Awareness Centres with help of Non-Government Organizations.

### **5.7.9 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, subject to the income limit of Rs. 12,000/- per annum.

### **5.7.10 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.

### **5.7.11 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION**

The State Government provides prescribed financial assistance to the atrocity victims. During the year 2014, relief amount of Rs. 312.18 lakhs was given to 1021 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes in 26 districts. In case of social boycott and migration of Scheduled Castes persons from their village due to atrocities, a cash dole of Rs. 15/- per day per person is paid for a period upto six months to each member of family whether earning or non-earning, as well as of Rs. 10/- per cattle per day is provided for their cattle for the same period in cases of migration and boycott due to atrocities.

### **5.7.12 CONTINGENCY PLAN**

The State Government has formulated a Contingency Plan as required as per 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 VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE**

At the District level, a District Level Vigilance Monitoring 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. During the year 2014, the Committees held 42 meetings in 21 districts.

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

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 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

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

The Additional Chief Secretary, Higher Education, Archeological Museum and Cultural Programmes Department is the Nodal Officer in accordance with Rule 9 of the PoA Rules.

## **B. SPECIAL OFFICER**

No area has been identified as atrocity prone area in the State. However, as required under Rule 10 of the PoA Rules, 1995, District Magistrate of all the districts in the State have been designated as a Special Officer.

### **5.8.4 SPECIAL COURTS**

All the Courts of District Session Judges and Addl. Session Judges in each district have been designated as a Special court to try offences under the PoA Act and a Public Prosecutor has also been appointed for taking up the cases.

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

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

### **5.8.6 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION**

For wide publicity of the provisions of the PoA Act, advertisements were pulished from time to time in daily newspapers. For awareness of the provisions of the PoA Act amongst genral public, several debates and seminars were organized in which Government Officers, Police Officers and Non-Government Organizations participated.

### **5.8.7 RELIEF MEASURES**

Financial assistance is provided to the victims of atrocities, as per the norms prescribed under the PoA Rules. During the year 2014, an amount of Rs. 283.32 lakh was sanctioned to 327 persons.

### **5.8.8 LEGAL AID**

Legal aid is provided to the Scheduled Caste persons in cases relating to practice of untouchability, denial of access to temples, wells and other public places, disputes relating to women and for ensuring reservation in services. Assistance is also provided for expenditure incurred on witnesses and payment of court fees. No income limit is fixed under the scheme. During the year, 2014, an amount of Rs.4.30 lakh was given to 111 beneficiaries towards legal aid.

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

During the year 2014, under the scheme, an amount of Rs. 10,000/- was incurred for providing travelling and maintenance expenses to 2 persons.

### **5.8.10 CONTINGENCY PLAN**

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

## **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. A meeting of the Committee was held on 16-10-2014.

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

The District Level Committees have also been functioning under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate in each District. During the year 2014, 40 meetings were held in 12 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 of Additional Director General of Police (CID), Inspector General of Police (Law & Order) and Superintendent of Police (CID/Crime).

### **5.9.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER**

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

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

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

No area has been identified as atrocity prone in the State. However, as required under Rule 10 of the PoA Rules, 1995, all the Additional District Magistrates of the concerned districts have been appointed as a Special Officer.



#### **5.9.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY 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**

All the Courts of District Session Judges and Additional Session Judges in every district in the State have been designated as special courts to try offence under the PoA Act.

#### **5.9.6 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

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

#### **5.9.7 PUBLICITY**

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

- (i) 150 Awareness Camps were organized at District level, Sub Division level, Tehsil level, Block level and Gram Panchayat level for general public,
- (ii) Special training on the provisions of PoA Act was imparted to police officers/officials at Police Training Centre, Daroh, District Kangra,
- (iii) 2 awareness programmes were conducted by the Police Department to sensitize the police officers.

#### **5.9.8 LEGAL AID**

Himachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority is providing legal aid services to SCs/STs, women and children.

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

The State Government provides travelling and maintenance expenses to the victims of atrocities and their dependents/witnesses for visiting

investigating officer or any other Executive Magistrate as per Notification dated 12.2.2014.

#### **5.9.10 RELIEF MEASURES**

Financial assistance was provided to the victims of atrocities as per the prescribed norms. During the year 2014, an amount of Rs. 14.70 lakh was provided to 57 atrocity victims.

#### **5.9.11 CONTINGENCY PLAN**

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

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

During the year 2014, 38 cases ended in acquittal and appeals were filed in six cases in superior courts against acquittals.

## **5.10. JHARKHAND**

### **5.10.1 COMMITTEES**

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

State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee was 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. During the year 2014, 25 meetings were held in 22 districts of the State.

### **5.10.2 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

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

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

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

The Additional Collector/Additonal District Magistrate of Ranchi, Simdega, Lohardaga, Chaibasa, Jamshedpur, Koderam, Chatra, Giridih, Palamu, Latehar, Dhanbad, Godda, Jamtara, Deogher, Sahebganj and Pakur have been appointed as Special Officers.

### **5.10.3. SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS**

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

#### **5.10.4. IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

In the State, no area has been identified as atrocity prone area.

#### **5.10.5. SPECIAL COURTS**

The Special Courts have been set up in 22 districts viz. Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega, Lohardaga, Chaibasa, Saraikela, Jamshedpur, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Chaitra, Giridih, Palamu, Latehar, Garhwa, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Dumka, Godda, Jamtara, Deogarh, Sahebgang and Pakur.

#### **5.10.6. PUBLICITY AND SENSITISATION OF OFFICERS**

For creating awareness amongst public, publicity/awareness programme were organized. During the year 2014, 24 Police officials and 24 other officials were also sensitized.

#### **5.10.7. RELIEF TO ATROCITY VICTIMS**

During the year 2014, 83 atrocity victims were provided relief.

#### **5.10.8. LEGAL AID**

During the year, legal aid and other facilities were provided to 26 persons subjected to atrocities to enable them to avail themselves of justice.

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

Traveling and maintenance expenses to victims of atrocities and witnesses were provided in accordance with the PoA Rules, 1995.

## **5.11 KARNATAKA**

### **5.11.1 COMMITTEE**

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

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

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

District Level Committees have also been functioning under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate in each District to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2014, 58 meetings were held in 30 districts.

### **5.11.2 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. Four district units at Kolar, Tumkur, Bagalkot and Bijapur districts are also functioning under the supervision of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

### **5.11.3 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 Belagavi, Mysuru, Vijapura, Kolar, Raichur, Kalaburagi, Tumkuru and Ramnagar districts.

#### **5.11.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

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

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Identified Districts</b>	<b>Specific areas within District identified as 'atrocity prone' areas</b>
1.	Dharwad	-
2.	Bijapur	-
3.	Gulbarga	-
4.	Bidar	-
5.	Chitradurga	-
6.	Chikbalklapur	-
7.	Chikkamagalore	-
8.	Chamaraja Nagar	-
9.	Bagalkot	-
10.	Bellary	-
11.	Bangalore (U)	-
12.	Bangalore (R)	-
13.	D.K.	-
14.	Davanagere	-
15.	Gadag	-
16.	Haveri	-
17.	Kolar	-
18.	Koppal	-
19.	Hassan	-
20.	Belgaum	-
21.	Kodagu	(1) Virajpet Taluka Srimangala
22.	Mandya	-
23.	Mysore	-
24.	Raichur	-
25.	Ramanagar	-
26.	Shimoga	-
27.	Tumkur	-
28.	Udupi	-
29.	Uttara Kannada	-
30.	Yadgir	-

#### **5.11.5. PUBLICITY AND SENSITISATION OF OFFICERS**

During the year 2014, 25 publicity and awareness programmes were conducted. 198 Police officials and 6103 other officials were also sensitized.

#### **5.11.6 CONTINGENCY PLAN**

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

#### **5.11.7 LEGAL AID**

The Karnataka Legal Services Authority extends free services to the members of 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 2014, 234 persons availed legal aid.

#### **5.11.8 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 2014, 509 persons were provided such expenses.

#### **5.11.9 ECONOMIC & SOCIAL REHABILITATION**

During the year 2014, 2112 atrocity victims were provided relief and rehabilitation.

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

During the year 2014, 284 cases ended in acquittal and appeals were filed in two cases in superior courts against acquittals.

## **5.12 KERALA**

### **5.12.1 COMMITTEES**

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

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee functions under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister, to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2014, one meeting was held.

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

Likewise, the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of District Collector also review implementation of the PoA Act. During 2014, 54 meetings of the Committees were held in 14 districts.

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

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

### **5.12.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER**

#### **NODAL OFFICER**

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

### **5.12.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

No specific area has been identified as atrocity prone.



#### **5.12.5 SPECIAL COURTS**

All Principal Sessions Courts in the State have been designated as Special Courts. Two exclusive Special Courts have been set up at Manjeri in Malappuram and at Mananthavady in Wayanadu district.

#### **5.12.6 SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS**

Three mobile units have been set up in Palakkad, Kasargod and Wayanad.

#### **5.12.7 PUBLICITY AND SENSITISATION OF OFFICERS**

During the year 2014, 227 publicity/awareness programmes were conducted and 1970 Police officers and 5386 other officers were sensitized.

#### **5.12.8 LEGAL AID**

During the year 2014, 211 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and 26 persons belonging to Scheduled Tribe availed of the legal aid.

#### **5.12.9 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 2014, 287 persons were provided such expenses which included 206 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and 81 persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

#### **5.12.10 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION**

During the year 2014, 305 atrocity victims were provided relief, which included 246 belonging to Scheduled Caste and 59 belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

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#### **5.12.11 PERODIC SURVEYS**

During the year 2014, 279 periodic surveys were conducted.

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

During the year 2014, 203 cases ended in acquittal and appeals were filed in 10 cases in superior courts against acquittals.

## **5.13 MADHYA PRADESH**

### **5.13.1 COMMITTEES**

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

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

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

At the district level, District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been functioning under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate in each District to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2014, 153 meetings were held in 51 districts.

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

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

### **5.13.3 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.

## **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 in nine districts.

### **5.13.4 SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS**

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

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

In the State, 9 districts have been identified, where members of SCs and STs are likely to be subjected to atrocities.

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Districts</b>	<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Police Stations</b>	<b>Number of Village/ Mohalla</b>
1.	Sagar	1	Rehali	01. Chiraree
		2	Surkhi	02. Bilhara
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>02</b>
2.	Sheopur	1	Karahal	01. Karahal
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>01</b>
3.	Morena	1	Kotwali	01. Gopalpura
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>01</b>
4.	Shivpuri	1	Kotwali	01. Lalmati Fatehpur (Ward 13)
		2	Narwar	02. Magrouni
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>02</b>
5.	Bhind	1	Dehat	01. Mahaveer Nagar BTI Road
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>01</b>
6.	Vidisha	1	Kotwali	01. Mohangiri (Ward 5)
		2	Kotwali	02. Lohangi (Ward 19)
			<b>2</b>	<b>02</b>
7.	Betul	1	Kotwali	01. Tikari
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>01</b>

8.	Raisen	1	Kotwali	01. Patel Nagar (Ward 12)
		2	Begumganj	02. Hardaipura (Ward 14)
		3.	Obedullahganj	03. Arjun Nagar (Ward 12)
		4.	Mandideep	04. Rahul Nagar (Ward 14)
	<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>04</b>
9.	Ashok Nagar	1	Dehat	01.Shankar Colony (Ward 8)
		2.	Shadhoura	02. Indra Colony (Ward 8)
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>02</b>
<b>Grand total 1 to 9</b>			<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>

### **5.13.6 SPECIAL COURTS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURTS**

Apart from six Special Courts at Anoopur, Ashok Nagar, Umaria, Dindorie, Burhanpur, Alirajpur, 43 Exclusive Special Courts are functioning at Dhar, Morena, Shahdol, Bhopal, Tikamgarh, Dewas, Hoshangabad, Panna, Guna, Narshinghpur, Damoh, Raisen, Sehore, Jhabua, Gwalior, Mandsore, Jabalpur, Chhatarpur, Satna, Sagar, Shajapur, Mandla, Bhind, Khargone, Indore, Videsha, Ujjain, Rewa, Rajgarh, Betul, Datia, Seoni, Ratlam, Barwani, Katni, Sheopur, Balaghat, Chindwara, Khandwa, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Harda and Neemach.

### **5.13.7 PUBLICITY**

Publicity/awareness like programmes of 47 Sadhbhavna Shivirs, 65 Janjagran Shivirs and 41 Adarsh Gram Panchayat Purashkar were organized. 2676 Police officials were sensitized about provisions of the PoA Act and the Rules thereunder.

### **5.13.8 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 2014, 6766 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were provided such expenses.

### **5.13.9 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION**

During the year 2014, 4423 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were provided relief and rehabilitation.

### **5.13.10 CONTIGENCY PLAN**

The State Government has formulated a Contingency Plan namely Aakashmikta Yojana, 1995 as required under Rule 15 of the PoA Rules.

## **5.14 MAHARASHTRA**

### **5.14.1 COMMITTEES**

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

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Chief Minister reviews implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2014, the Committee held one meeting.

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

The District Level Vigilance and 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 2014, 321 district level meetings were held in 36 Districts and 19 meetings were held at Divisional level.

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

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

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

### **5.14.3 NODAL OFFICER**

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

### **5.14.4 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

### **5.14.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

Nine districts namely Jalgaon, Amaravati, Akola, Washim, Yavatmal, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and Osmanabad have been identified as atrocity prone, with specific areas within the district.

### **5.14.6 PUBLICITY MEASURES**

During the year 2014, 204 publicity and awareness programmes were conducted. 1034 police officials and 106076 other officials were also sensitized.

### **5.14.7 LEGAL AID**

During the year 2014, 701 number of persons subjected to atrocities were provided Legal Aid.



#### **5.14.8 RELIEF MEASURES**

During the year 2014, 1118 atrocity victims received relief.

#### **5.14.9 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 2014, 3208 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were provided such expenses.

#### **5.14.10 PERIODIC SURVEYS**

During the year 2014, 60 periodic surveys were conducted in two districts viz. Gadchiroli and Osmanabad.

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

During the year 2014, 517 cases ended in acquittal and appeals against acquittals were filed in 30 cases in superior courts against acquittals.

#### **5.14.12 AWARDS FOR SPECIAL WORK**

During the year 2014, 2 individual Social Workers were awarded in recognition of exemplary work done by them.

## **5.15 MEGHALAYA**

### **5.15.1 COMMITTEES**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **5.15.3 SPECIAL COURTS**

The Courts of District and Sessions has been specified as a Special Courts in their respective Districts to try cases under the PoA Act.

## **5.16 ODISHA**

### **5.16.1 COMMITTEES**

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

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

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

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been functioning under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate in all the districts to review implementation of the PoA, Act. During the year 2014, 29 meetings were held in 30 districts.

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

All Collectors and Sub-Collectors have been requested to constitute Sub-Divisional Vigilance and Monitoring Committees vide Department's letter dated 4.1.2014 as required under Rule 17-A of the PoA Rules and at their level for holding of regular meetings as per codal provision.

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

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell have been set up at State level under the supervision of Inspector General of Police with supporting staff. The State Government has also constituted District Human Right Protection Cells to deal with atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

### **5.16.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

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

Secretary, ST & SC Development Department has been nominated as a Nodal Officer as per Rule 9 of the PoA Rules.

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

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

### **5.16.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

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

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Atrocity Prone Areas</b>
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, Baliana, Balugaon,

		Banapur, Jankia, Balipatna, Khandagiri Police Stations areas).
11.	Keonjhar	Keonjhar (Keonjhar Town, Sadar, Patna, Ghasipura, Ghatagaon, Anandapur, Champua, Joda, Barbil Police Stations. Areas).
12.	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj (Baripada Town, Bangripose, Khunta, Udala, Thakurmunda, Karanjia, 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)

#### **5.16.5 SPECIAL COURTS**

The existing District and Session Courts have been declared as Special Courts, for the trial of the offences under the PoA, Act

#### **5.16.6 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION**

For sensitization and publicity/public awareness programmes, the SCSTR&TI has conducted 14 awareness training programmes and 1105 persons including police personnel were sensitized regarding important provisions of the PoA Act. Inspector General of Police, SC and ST Protection Cell reported that training programmes have been conducted in atrocity prone districts. The Inspector General of Police has also conducted a Skill Enhancement and Capacity Building Training Programme for imparting skill enhancement of 2009 SC/ST student at Government High School at Kandhamali gaon in Rayagada, Jagatsinghpur, Bhadrak and Ganjam districts.

#### **5.16.7 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.

Besides this, the Government of Odisha ST & SC Development Department vide Resoulation dated 14.07.2011 have opened 390 Legal Aid Cells in 314 Block Headquarters, 46 Sub-Divisional Hqrss and 30 District Headquarters in the State. Out of 390 Legal Aid Cells, 697 retainers have been selected and engaged for 350 Legal aid Cells.

#### **5.16.8 RELIEF MEASURES**

During the year 2014, an amount of Rs.452.35 lakhs was released towards economic and social rehabilitation of 1486 victims of atrocities.

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

The Government of Odisha has revised maintenance expense to the witnesses and victims of offences of atrocities from Rs.20/- to 100/- for Diet expenses and from Rs.50/- to Rs. 200/- for maintenance expenses.

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

Action under Section 4 of the PoA Act has been initiated against one Deputy Superintendent of Police, Angul district for his negligence in duty.

#### **5.16.11 CONTIGENCY PLAN**

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

## **5.17 PUNJAB**

### **5.17.1 COMMITTEES**

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

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

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

Likewise the Districts level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees review the cases under the PoA, Act. During the year 2014, 37 meetings were held in 17 districts in the State.

### **5.17.2 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 the Additional Director General of Police (Crime) is functioning at the Police Headquarters and all police stations at the districts level under the control of Senior Superintendent of Police, review cases of offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes.

### **5.17.3 SPECIAL COURTS**

Special Courts are functioning under the senior most Additional Session Judge, to try the offences under the PoA Act. 17 Special courts are functioning in the districts of Amritsar, Bathinda, Ferozepur, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Mukatsar Sahib, Patiala, Ropa Nagar, Sangrur and Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar.

### **5.17.4 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.

#### **5.17.5 PUBLICITY**

During the year 2014, 733 seminars were organized. Boards have been installed at prominent public places, highlighting the provisions of the PoA Act. Copies of the PoA, Act have also been translated in regional language and distributed among the masses free of cost.

During the year, 3000 Police officials were sensitized in two sessions during the year.

#### **5.17.6 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 2014, legal aid was provided to total 851 persons, including 691 Scheduled Castes persons.

#### **5.17.7 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.

#### **5.17.8 RELIEF TO ATROCITY VICTIMS**

The State Government had been providing relief to the victims of atrocities as per the PoA Rules.

#### **5.17.9 CONTINGENCY 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 their requirements at initial stage as well as to rehabilitate them.



## **5.18 RAJASTHAN**

### **5.18.1 COMMITTEES**

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

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

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

The District Vigilance and Monitoring Committees also review implementation of the PoA, Act. During the year 2014, 92 meetings were held in 33 districts.

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

A Civil Rights Cell is functioning in the Police 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 36 SC/ST Cells have been set up, which are headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police and entrusted with the task to deal with offences of atrocities. Enquiries/investigation are also conducted by the District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police and Deputy Superintendent of Police.

### **5.18.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

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

A senior Officer has been nominated as a Nodal Officer as per Rule 9 of the PoA Rules.

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

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

### **5.18.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

18 districts have been identified as atrocity prone in the State namely Jaipur Rural, Alwar, Ganganagar, Bharatpur, Sikar, Bikaner, Barmer, Karouli, Dausa, Pali, Nagaur, Ajmer, Dholpur, Churu, Hanumangarh, Tonk, Bhilwara and Jhalawar.

### **5.18.5 SPECIAL COURTS**

Out of total 33 Districts of the State, Exclusive Special Courts have been set up in 25 districts viz. Jaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Pali, Merta (Nagaur), Alwar, Chittorgarh, Dausa, Ganganagar, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Baran, Tonk, Bhilwara, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Dholpur, Hanumangarh, Jhunjhunu, Karouli and Sirohi. In the remaining 8 districts, Courts of District and Session Judge have been specified as Special Courts to try offences under the Act.

### **5.18.6 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 Parishads and Gram Panchayats. Number of districts organized the seminars and workshops and had installed hoardings on features of the PoA Act. During the year 2014, 8861 police officials were also sensitized about the provisions of the PoA, Act and the PoA, Rules.

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

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

### **5.18.8 RELIEF MEASURES**

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) of the PoA, Rules, 1956 members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were provided relief. During the year 2014, 2530 were provided with relief.

### **5.18.9 LEGAL AID**

Free legal aid is provided to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the year 2014, legal aid was provided to 1406 persons.

## **5.19 SIKKIM**

### **5.19.1 COMMITTEES**

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

As per Rule 16 of the PoA Rules, State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been constituted to review the implmentation 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.

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

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

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

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

### **5.19.4 SPECIAL OFFICER**

There is no atrocity prone area in the State. Even then, the Additional District Magistrates of East, West, North and South districts have been appointed as Special officers under Rule 10 of the PoA Rules, 1995.

### **5.19.5 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

#### **5.19.6      PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION**

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

#### **5.19.7      PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

The State Government has appointed Special Public Prosecutors with adequate qualifications and experience for trial of cases under the PoA Act.

#### **5.19.8      LEGAL AID**

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

## **5.20 TAMIL NADU**

### **5.20.1 COMMITTEES**

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

The Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department's Order dated 16.12.2014, a State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister has been reconstituted, to review implementation of the PoA Act.

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

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of the District Collectors also review implementation of the PoA, Act, relief and rehabilitation facilities provided to the atrocity victims and discuss other matters concerned with prosecution of cases. During the year 2014, 69 meetings were held in 32 districts.

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

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

The PoA Act is enforced through 37 Social Justice and Human Rights Units located at each of 36 district headquarters. Further, there are mobile squads, which work for prevention and detection of cases of atrocity. For collection of statistical information under the Act, a Statistical Unit consisting of one Statistical Inspector is attached to each Unit. The Inspector (Statistics) is assisted by the Staff of Social Justice and Human Rights Units. The Inspector General of Police, Social Justice & Human Rights Chennai monitors implementation of the PoA Act also supervises the functioning of the Social Justice and Human Rights Units.

### **5.20.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

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

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

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

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

### **5.20.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

The Social Justice and Human Rights Wing in Tamil Nadu has identified 323 villages as 'Atrocity prone' and 148 villages as 'Dormant atrocity prone' for the year 2014.

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

### **5.20.5 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of the head quarters</b>	<b>Jurisdiction over the Districts</b>
1.	Trichy	Trichy Commissionerate, and Trichy district
2.	Thanjavur	Thanjavur, Nagapattinam and Thiruvarur.
3.	Madurai	Madurai Commissionerate and Madurai
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, to try the cases under PoA Act.

#### **5.20.6 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION**

Refresher training courses for investigating officers are conducted regularly by Police Training College and Tamil Nadu Police Academy and a separate capsule course has been designed for the purpose of creating awareness among officers with regard to the provisions of PoA Act. Inspector General of Police, Social Justice and Human Rights imparts training on provisions of the PoA Act to Deputy Superintendents of Police at Tamil Nadu Police Academy. 746 Police personnel were also provided training on PoA Act. During the campaign, awareness is created about the provisions of the PoA Act and the need for eradicating the evil of untouchability from the society.

“Manitha Neyya Vara Vizha” is celebrated in all the districts from 24<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> January every year for creating awareness. Publicity is given through Villupattu Artists. Community feasts are also arranged every year on 26<sup>th</sup> January, 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2<sup>nd</sup> October and on important local holiday. Further, two publicity wings, one at Tiruchirapalli and another one at Chennai are functioning to campaign for removal of untouchability. Under the select Village Scheme, one village in each district is selected for the assistance where untouchability is not practiced in any form and the people live in harmony. A sum of Rs.10,00,000/- is given to the selected village.

#### **5.20.7 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION**

In accordance with Rule 12 (4) of the PoA Rules, the admissible relief amount is provided to the victims of atrocities. During the year 2014, an amount of Rs.388.0 lakhs was incurred on 1488 atrocity victims belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.



#### **5.20.8 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES**

Travelling and maintenance allowance is provided to the victims, their dependents and witnesses in accordance with the PoA, Rules. During the year 2014, 458 persons have been provided TA/DA etc.

#### **5.20.9 LEGAL AID**

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

## **5.21 TELANGANA**

### **5.21.1 COMMITTEES**

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

State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee functions 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 2014, 8 meetings were held in 10 districts of the State.

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

A SC & ST Protection Cell at the State Level is headed by an Inspector General of Police (CID) and functions under the control and supervision of Additional Director General of Police (CID), assisted by DSPs and other supporting staff. Survey is conducted throughout the State through Jurisdictional Commissioners of Police/ Superintendents of Police and their staff. One Deputy Superintendent of Police is appointed to five regions exclusively to deal the atrocity cases. Whenever serious atrocity cases are reported, senior officers make spot inspections. The PCR Cell also enquires into the willful negligence by public servants. Monthly reviews are also conducted by Superintendents of Police, Deputy Inspector General of Police of the range.

### **5.21.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER**

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

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

## **B. SPECIAL OFFICER**

The Joint Collector of the seven atrocity prone districts have been appointed as Special Officers.

### **5.21.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

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

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Identified District</b>	<b>Specific areas within District, identified as atrocity prone areas</b>
1.	Karimnagar	46
2.	Warangal Rural	10
3.	Mahabubnagar	59
4	Nizamabad	68
5	Ranga Reddy	30
6.	Medak	09
7.	Cyberabad	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>

### **5.21.5 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

### **5.21.6 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

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

### **5.21.7 PUBLICITY**

All the DSPs of PCR Cells, CID are sensitized in the in-House Training Programmes. Handbook of "Government Orders, Memo's and Circulars" on PCR and PoA Acts are also 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 PoA Act. Boards are displayed on the provisions of PoA Act in Police and Mandal Revenue Officers. During the year 2014, 414 Police and Prosecuting Officers were sensitized.

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

Travelling and maintenance expenses are provided to the victims, their dependents and witnesses in accordance with the PoA Rules. During the year 2014, 54 persons were provided with travelling and maintenance expenses.

### **5.21.9 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 2014, 232 persons were provided relief to victims of atrocities in all 10 districts.

### **5.21.10 LEGAL AID**

Free legal Aid is given to deserving families belonging to Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes through Sub-Divisional Level Legal Aid Committee with the Deputy Commissioner of the District as Chairman. There is no income limit fixed for eligibility to provide legal aid to the victims of atrocities. During the year 2014, 104 persons were provided with free legal aid.

## **5.22 TRIPURA**

### **5.22.1 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.

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

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

### **5.22.3 SPECIAL COURTS**

The Court of District Session Judge, Agaratala, West Tripura District, Udaipur, Gomati District and North Tripura District, Dharmanagar has been designated as Special Courts for the trial of offences under the Act.

### **5.22.4 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION**

In accordance with PoA Rules, 1995, relief is provided to victims of atrocities. During the year, one such person was provided relief.

### **5.22.5 LEGAL AID**

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

### **5.22.6 PUBLICITY**

Publicity of the PoA Act is made through print and electronic media. The PoA Act and PoA Rules have also been uploaded on the web site of the Department for Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.

## **5.23. UTTARAKHAND**

### **5.23.1 COMMITTEES**

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

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

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

The District Level Committees have been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the concerned District Magistrate, to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2014, 5 meetings were held in 13 districts.

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

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

### **5.23.3 SPECIAL COURTS**

Exclusive Special Courts are functioning at Nainital and Haridwar district. In rest of the Districts, the District and Session Courts have been designated as Special Courts for trial of cases of offences under the PoA Act.

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

No atrocity prone areas have been identified in the State.

### **5.23.5 NODAL OFFICER**

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

### **5.23.6 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION**

For awareness of the provisions of the PoA Act, workshops are being organized. Police officers are also given training from time to time.

### **5.23.6 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 2014, 36 persons were provided assistance.

### **5.23.7 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES**

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

### **5.23.8 LEGAL AID**

The concerned District authorities provide free legal aid to members of SC/ST, in all Districts of the State. During the year 2014, 16 persons were provided such legal aid.

## **5.24. UTTAR PRADESH**

### **5.24.1 COMMITTEES**

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

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

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

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in every District under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate, to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2014, 123 meetings were held in 75 districts.

### **5.24.2 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. 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.



### **5.24.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER**

#### **NODAL OFFICER**

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

### **5.24.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

No atrocity prone areas have been identified in the State.

### **5.24.5 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. Apart from this, in the remaining districts, Additional District and Session Judge have been designated as a special Court, to try offences of atrocities under the PoA Act.

### **5.24.6 PUBLICITY**

Workshops were organized for bringing awareness about the PoA Act and the PoA Rules. Posters and booklets were also distributed and hoardings/banners were displayed in the districts. Police Officers/officials were also sensitized. Besides, training was also imparted to the police officials in refresher course at Moradabad Training College. The syllabus on the PoA Act has also been included in the training courses for police officials of various training institutes.

#### **5.24.7 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, 358 persons were provided assistance.

#### **5.24.8 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 2014, 7989 persons were provided relief.

#### **5.24.9 LEGAL AID**

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

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

During the year 2014, 1376 cases ended in acquittal and appeals against acquittals were filed in 114 cases in superior courts against acquittals

#### **5.24.11 NON-SC/ST OFFICERS PUNISHED FOR WILFUL NEGLIGENCE OF DUTIES**

Action under Section 4 of the PoA Act has been initiated in twenty eight cases against the Police officials/officers for negligence in duty.

#### **5.24.12 REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC PROSECUTORS**

During the year 2014, one Public Prosecutor and three Additional District Government Counsels were changed for not pleading the PoA Act related cases effectively.

## **5.25 WEST BENGAL**

### **5.25.1 COMMITTEES**

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

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee is functioning. During the year, the Committees held two meetings on 3.1.2014 and 16.7.2014 respectively.

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

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are also functioning. During the year 40 meetings were held in 21 districts.

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

The State Government has set up a SC & ST Protection Cell at the State level under the supervision of the Inspector General of Police. The functions of the Cell are to identify atrocity prone area and investigation of cases under the PoA Act.

### **5.25.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER**

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

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

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

No such districts of the State have been identified as atrocity prone area. However, in accordance with the provision of Rule 10 of the PoA, Rules 1995, the Additional District Magistrates, Howrah, Malda, Dakshin Dinajpur districts and the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nadia have been appointed as a Special Officers.

#### **5.25.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

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

#### **5.25.5 SPECIAL COURTS**

The Additional Session Courts have been designated as Special Courts in each district except Kolkata, for trial of offences under the PoA Act.

#### **5.24.6 PUBLICITY**

For spreading awareness, flex boards displaying the provisions of the PoA Act have been installed in Block Headquarters and conspicuous places. Printed handbills containing provisions of the PoA Act were printed and distributed to generate awareness. During the year 2014, 77 publicity and awareness programmes were conducted. 696 Police personnels and 1690 other officers were also sensitized.

#### **5.25.7 PERIODIC SURVEY**

Periodic survey was done in Dakshin Dinajpur and Paschim Medinipur districts.

#### **5.25.8 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION**

During the year 2014, eleven victims of atrocities were provided relief.

#### **5.25.9 LEGAL AID**

Legal Aid is provided to the people living below poverty line, and to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the year 2014, three persons were provided legal aid.

## **5.26 ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION**

### **5.26.1 COMMITTEES**

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

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

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

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are functioning to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2014, Committee held two meetings in North & Middle Andaman district.

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

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

### **5.26.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER**

#### **SPECIAL OFFICER**

No atrocity prone area has been identified in the UT. However, the Additional District Magistrate, Port Blair and the Project Officer, ITDP Car Nicobar have been designated as Special Officers in respect of Andaman and Nicobar District respectively.

### **5.26.4 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

### **5.26.4 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR**

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

## **5.27 CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION**

### **5.27.1 COMMITTEES**

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

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

### **5.27.2 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER**

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

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

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

There is no atrocity prone area in the UT, eventhough, in accordance with Rule 9 of the PoA, Rule, the Director, Social Welfare Department has been nominted as a Special Officer.

### **5.27.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

There is no atrocity prone area in the Union Territory.

### **5.27.4 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

### **5.27.5 PUBLIC PROSECUTOR**

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

### **5.27.6 PUBILCITY AND AWARENESS**

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

### **5.27.7 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.

## **5.28 DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI**

### **5.28.1 COMMITTEES**

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

A Vigilance & Monitoring Committee is functioning to review implementation of the Act.

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

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of District Collectors review implementation of the Act.

### **5.28.2 SC & ST PROTECTION CELL**

The SC & ST Protection Cell has been functioning in the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

### **5.28.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

There is no atrocity prone area in the Union Territory.

### **5.28.4 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

### **5.28.5 PUBLIC PROSECUTOR**

The Public Prosecutor of the District and Session Court has been appointed to deal with cases under the PoA Act.

### **5.28.6 PUBLICITY**

Banners and hoardings on the provisions of the PoA Act have been displayed at public places and Police personnel of all ranks were sensitized. A meeting with Public Prosecutor was also arranged, to sensitize the police officials.



## **5.29 DAMAN & DIU**

### **5.29.1 COMMITTEES**

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

A Vigilance & Monitoring Committee is functioning to review implementation of the Act.

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

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of District Collectors reviews implementation of the PoA Act.

### **5.29.2 SC & ST PROTECTION CELL**

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

### **5.29.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS**

The Sub-Divisional Police Officer is the Special Officer and Nodal Officer and the SDPO of Police is the Investigating Officer.

### **5.29.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS**

There is no atrocity prone area in the Union Territory.

### **5.29.5 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

### **5.29.6 CONTINGENCY PLAN**

Contingency Plan has been formulated as required as per Rule 15 (2) of the PoA Rules.

## **5.30 NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI**

### **5.30.1 COMMITTEE**

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

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister is functioning.

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

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

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

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

### **5.30.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER**

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

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

### **5.30.4 SPECIAL COURT**

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

### **5.30.5 PUBLICITY**

Publicity/Awareness programmes were conducted on rights of SCs and STs. During the year 2014, 3406 police official were sensitized.

### **5.30.6 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION**

During the year 2014, six victims of atrocities were provided relief.

## **5.31 PUDUCHERRY**

### **5.31.1 COMMITTEES**

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

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

### **5.31.2 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.

### **5.31.3 NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL**

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

### **5.31.4 SPECIAL COURTS**

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

### **5.31.5 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR**

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

### **5.31.6 LEGAL AID**

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

### **5.32 OTHER STATES/UTS**

In the States of Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and UT of Lakshadweep Scheduled Caste population is negligible and no cases have been reported in these States/UT.

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

**OFFENCES OF ATROCITIES**

Punishment for **3. (1)** Whoever, not being a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe offences of atrocities

*(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.

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**ANNEXURE II (A) (Para 3.4)**

**STATE-WISE NUMBER OF CASES OF OFFENCES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE IPC DURING THE YEAR 2014**

S. No.	State / UT	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2014	Number of cases with police during 2014 including B.F.	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	Number of cases closed by Police after investigation	Cases in which charge sheets were not laid but final report as true submitted during the year	Number of cases charge sheeted in courts	Number of cases pending with police at the end of 2014
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1658	2104	3762	1	855	38	972	1896
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	6	2	8	0	7	0	0	1
4.	Bihar	3033	7874	10907	0	754	787	6134	3232
5.	Chhattisgarh	73	359	432	0	1	8	346	77
6.	Goa	2	12	14	0	1	0	9	4
7.	Gujarat	86	1075	1161	2	36	21	991	111
8.	Haryana	38	444	482	0	118	2	312	50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	23	113	136	0	39	0	61	36
10.	Jharkhand	860	903	1763	0	241	181	482	859
11.	Karnataka	785	1865	2650	0	429	20	1609	592
12.	Kerala	382	712	1094	0	223	80	351	440
13.	Madhya Pradesh	349	3294	3643	0	50	4	3345	244
14.	Maharashtra	628	1763	2391	0	245	20	1455	671
15.	Manipur	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	1780	1657	3437	0	343	28	1924	1142
20.	Punjab	56	123	179	0	33	3	48	95
21.	Rajasthan	988	6734	7722	0	4017	23	2794	888
22.	Sikkim	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	862	1486	2348	0	296	109	1258	685
24.	Telangana	840	1427	2267	0	319	90	886	972
25.	Tripura	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1079	8066	9145	0	466	1197	6123	1359
27.	Uttarakhand	10	60	70	0	5	21	39	5
28.	West Bengal	92	130	222	0	2	5	106	109
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	0
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	30	86	116	0	1	0	74	41
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	1	5	6	0	0	0	4	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13663</b>	<b>40300</b>	<b>53963</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8475</b>	<b>2644</b>	<b>29327</b>	<b>13514</b>

**Note:-** The SCs and the STs (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 NUMBER OF CASES OF OFFENCES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES REGISTERED BY POLICE AND THEIR DISPOSAL UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE IPC DURING THE YEAR 2014**

S. No.	State / UT	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2014	Number of cases with police during 2014 including B.F.	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	Number of cases closed by Police after investigation	Cases in which charge sheets were not laid but final report as true submitted during the year	Number of cases charge sheeted in courts	Number of cases pending with police at the end of 2014
1.	Andhra Pradesh	206	389	595	0	104	0	190	301
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	3	1	4	0	0	4	0	0
4.	Bihar	38	77	115	0	16	13	48	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	81	475	556	0	2	3	490	61
6.	Goa	9	6	15	0	2	2	6	5
7.	Gujarat	24	223	247	2	8	6	203	28
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	3	3	0	0	0	2	1
10.	Jharkhand	367	402	769	0	70	89	277	333
11.	Karnataka	167	397	564	0	59	2	390	113
12.	Kerala	78	120	198	0	16	10	86	86
13.	Madhya Pradesh	143	1577	1720	0	14	3	1573	130
14.	Maharashtra	165	443	608	0	42	10	396	160
15.	Manipur	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	4
16.	Meghalaya	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
17.	Mizoram	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	368	533	901	0	98	5	511	287
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	272	1681	1953	0	1028	3	660	262
22.	Sikkim	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	17	18	35	0	4	1	20	10
24.	Telangana	219	333	552	0	81	12	216	243
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2	24	26	0	0	5	18	3
27.	Uttarakhand	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
28.	West Bengal	109	107	216	0	6	0	96	114
29.	A & N Islands	1	6	7	0	0	0	3	4
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	5	3	8	0	0	2	0	6
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2277</b>	<b>6824</b>	<b>9101</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1551</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>5188</b>	<b>2190</b>

**Note:-** The SCs and the STs (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 NUMBER OF CASES OF OFFENCES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES WITH THE COURTS UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE IPC AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING THE YEAR 2014**

S.No.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2014	Cases Compounded or withdrawn	Number of cases in which		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2014
				Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2967	102	41	756	2068
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0	0	0	1
4.	Bihar	20389	69	101	1412	18807
5.	Chhattisgarh	1303	0	52	144	1107
6.	Goa	32	0	1	0	31
7.	Gujarat	6660	3	26	706	5925
8.	Haryana	866	0	55	382	429
9.	Himachal Pradesh	294	9	9	35	241
10.	Jharkhand	1404	1	60	172	1171
11.	Karnataka	6178	21	39	908	5210
12.	Kerala	1702	0	25	130	1547
13.	Madhya Pradesh	13576	273	1492	1444	10367
14.	Maharashtra	7345	6	59	710	6570
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.	Odisha	7708	0	23	1158	6527
20.	Punjab	187	0	6	44	137
21.	Rajasthan	12799	99	750	941	11009
22.	Sikkim	4	0	2	0	2
23.	Tamil Nadu	5016	0	81	1027	3908
24.	Telangana	2142	82	37	376	1647
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	28323	26	1843	1461	24993
27.	Uttarakhand	124	0	8	20	96
28.	West Bengal	314	0	1	54	259
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	4	0	0	1	3
31.	D & N Haveli	4	0	0	0	4
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	176	0	5	30	141
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	8	0	0	0	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>119526</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>4716</b>	<b>11911</b>	<b>102208</b>

**Note:-** The SCs and the STs (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 NUMBER OF CASES OF OFFENCES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES WITH THE COURTS UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE IPC AND THEIR DISPOSAL DURING THE YEAR 2014**

S.No.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2014	Cases Compounded or withdrawn	Number of cases in which		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2014
				Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	501	2	6	81	412
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	0	0	0	12
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	291	4	4	35	248
5.	Chhattisgarh	1476	0	69	184	1223
6.	Goa	8	0	0	0	8
7.	Gujarat	1599	0	3	157	1439
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7	1	0	1	5
10.	Jharkhand	751	0	36	75	640
11.	Karnataka	1164	0	11	153	1000
12.	Kerala	424	0	6	30	388
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5117	41	607	568	3901
14.	Maharashtra	2191	2	12	188	1989
15.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	1
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	2657	0	18	241	2398
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	3186	10	209	298	2669
22.	Sikkim	9	1	0	8	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	106	0	0	14	92
24.	Telangana	583	0	5	167	411
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	119	0	6	7	106
27.	Uttarakhand	3	0	0	1	2
28.	West Bengal	295	0	2	17	276
29.	A & N Islands	25	0	0	0	25
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	16	0	0	1	15
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20542</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>2226</b>	<b>17261</b>

**Note:** The SCs and the STs (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-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 2014-15.**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Central assistance released (Rs. in lakhs)</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	425.19
2.	Bihar	415.995
3.	Chhattisgarh	246.38
4.	Goa	11.00
5.	Gujarat	727.255
6.	Haryana	178.62
7.	Himachal Pradesh	94.32
8.	Jharkhand	140.877
9.	Karnataka	1730.535
10.	Kerala	1359.9435
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2183.155
12.	Maharashtra	2049.805
13.	Odisha	802.335
14.	Rajasthan	658.77
15.	Tamil Nadu	720.295
16.	Telangana	1328.17
17.	Tripura	10.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1197.54
19.	Uttarakhand	58.19
20.	West Bengal	191.625
21.	Chandigarh	20.00
22.	Daman & Diu	* 9.35
23.	Delhi	29.50
24.	Puducherry	150.50
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14739.35</b>

**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.

**Annexure -VI**  
**(Para 4.1.2)**

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

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi,  
Dated: 11-04-2011

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject:- Committee constituted 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 Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989... regarding**

The undersigned is directed to refer to the subject noted above and to say that in supersession of all previous O.M.s of this Ministry, this O.M. shall come into force with immediate effect.

2. The composition of the Committee shall be as under:-

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

3. The Committee shall meet as often as necessary, but at least twice a year.

4. The appointment of non-official Members shall be for a period of three years, or till further orders, whichever is earlier. They would be paid Traveling Allowance and Daily Allowance as admissible to the Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

5. This has approval of Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment, and Chairperson of the Committee.

Sd/-

(Sanjeev Kumar)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

1. The Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
2. The Special Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
3. The Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, North Block, New Delhi.
4. The Secretary, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Jaisalmner House, Man Singh Road, New Delhi.
5. The Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
6. The Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, 5th Floor, Lok Nayak Bhawan, New Delhi.
7. The Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, 6th Floor, Lok Nayak Bhawan, New Delhi.
8. PS to Hon'ble Minister (SJ&E), Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
9. PS to Hon'ble Minister for Tribal Affairs, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
10. PS to Hon'ble MOS (SJ&E), Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
11. Joint Secretary (SCD), Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi
12. The Joint Secretary (In charge of NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, North Block, New Delhi.
13. Dr. Dinesh Parmar, 9-Vardhman Market, Summair Club Road, Jamnagar-361005, Gujarat.
14. Shri Radha Kishan Malviya, C/o Madhya Pradesh Harijan Sewak Sangh, 82/1, Moti Tabela (Behind Collectorate), Indore, Madhya Pradesh.
15. Shri Bhusara Sunil Chandrakant, Chakradhar Krupa, At-Pimpalpada, Post -Hirave, Tal -Mokhada, District - Thane 401 604, Maharashtra.

Copy to:-

1. PAO/DDO/Cashier/Dealing Hand dealing with TA/DA.
2. All Bureau Heads, all Divisional Heads, Under Secretaries, Sections/Cells/Desk etc in SCD Division.



**Annexure -VII**  
**(Para 4.1.2)**

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

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi,  
Dated: 03-06-2011

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject:- Committee constituted 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 Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989... regarding**

The undersigned is directed to refer to the subject noted above and to say that in supersession of this Ministry's Office Memorandum of even number dated 11.04.2011, the composition of the above mentioned Committee shall be as under: -

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

2. The Committee shall meet as often as necessary, but at least twice a year.

3. The appointment of non-official Members shall be for a period of three years, or till further orders, whichever is earlier. They would be paid Traveling Allowance and Daily Allowance as admissible to the Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

4. Details of Members presently nominated on the Committee with reference to Sr. No. 12 & 13 of the table in para 1 above, are as under:-

**(i) Representatives of SCs**

Sr. No.	Name	Date of Nomination
1	Shri Radha Kishan Malviya	27.01.2010
2	Dr. Dinesh Parmar	-do-

**(ii) Representatives of STs**

Sr. No.	Name	Date of Nomination
1	Shri Bhusara Sunil Chandrakant	04.01.2011

5. This has approval of Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment, and Chairperson of the Committee.

Sd/-  
(Sanjeev Kumar)  
Joint Secretary to the Government of India

1. The Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
2. The Special Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
3. The Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, North Block, New Delhi.
4. The Secretary, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Jaisalmer House, Man Singh Road, New Delhi.
5. The Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
6. The Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, 5th Floor, Lok Nayak Bhawan, New Delhi.
7. The Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, 6th Floor, Lok Nayak Bhawan, New Delhi.
8. PS to Hon'ble Minister (SJ&E), Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
9. PS to Hon'ble Minister of Tribal Affairs, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
10. PS to Hon'ble MOS (SJ&E), Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
11. PS to Hon'ble MOS (Tribal Affairs), Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
12. Joint Secretary (SCD), Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.

13. The Joint Secretary (In charge of NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, North Block, New Delhi.
14. Dr. Dinesh Parmar, 9-Vardhman Market, Summair Club Road, Jamnagar-361005, Gujarat.
15. Shri Radha Kishan Malviya, C/o Madhya Pradesh Harijan Sewak Sangh, 82/1, Moti Tabela (Behind Collectorate), Indore, Madhya Pradesh.
16. Shri Bhusara Sunil Chandrakant, Chakradhar Krupa, At-Pimpalpada Post –Hirave, Tal –Mokhada, District – Thane 401 604, Maharashtra.

Copy to:-

1. PAO/DDO/Cashier/Dealing Hand dealing with TA/DA.
2. All Bureau Heads, all Divisional Heads, Under Secretaries, Sections/Cells/Desk etc in SCD Division.