

REPORT
U/s 21 (4)
OF
THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE
SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION
OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989,
FOR THE YEAR 2015



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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

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CHAPTER

1

INTRODUCTION

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

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (No.33 of 1989) (hereinafter referred as ' PoA ' Act) came into force with effect from 30.01.1990. This legislation aims at preventing commission of offences by persons other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against members of Scheduled Castes 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 23rd December, 2011 (raising it to between Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 500,000/- depending upon the nature of the offence) and on 23rd June, 2014 (raising it further between Rs. 75,000/- to Rs. 7,50,000/- depending upon the nature of an offence).

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 subordinate authorities (police and executive magistrates). At the Central level, as per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, the responsibility in regard to implementation of the PoA Act is allocated as under: -

Ministry of Home Affairs

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

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

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

Ministry of Tribal Affairs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This Report for the calendar year 2015 is being placed on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament, in pursuance of sub-section (4) of the above Section 21.

CHAPTER 2

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

I. Special Courts

In accordance with Section 14 of the PoA Act, 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, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, NCT of Delhi, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have designated District Session Courts as Special Courts.

For ensuring speedy trial of cases under the PoA Act, 194 Exclusive Special Courts, have also been set up by fourteen of the above States. The details are as under:-

S.No.	State	Total Number of Districts in the State	Number of Districts with Exclusive Special Courts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	14
2.	Bihar	38	05

3	Chhattisgarh	27	06
4.	Gujarat	33	26
5.	Karnataka	30	08
6	Kerala	14	03
7.	Madhya Pradesh	52	43
8.	Maharashtra	36	03
9.	Odisha	30	03
10.	Rajasthan	33	25
11.	Tamil Nadu	32	06
12.	Telangana	10	10
13.	Uttar Pradesh	75	40
14.	Uttarakhand	13	02
	Total	436	194

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, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, NCT of Delhi, Lakshadweep 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:-

S. No.	State	Total Number of Districts	Number of Special Police Stations	Name of District where Special Police Station has been set up
1.	Bihar	38	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, Jagadapur, Dantewada, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Surguja, Surajpur, Kabirdham, Mahasumud, Jajgir and Korba.
3.	Jharkhand	24	24	Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega, Lohardaga, Chaibasa, Saraikela, Jamshedpur, Hazaribagh Koderma, Chaitra, Giridih, Palamu, Latehar, Garhwa, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Dumka, Godda, Jamtara, Deogarh, Sahebgang Pakur, Ramgarh and Khunti.
4.	Madhya Pradesh	52	51	Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Ashok Nagar, Morena, Sheopur, Bhind, Datia, Ujjain, Mandsaur, 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.
	Total	141	126	

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, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, NCT of Delhi, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.

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

(i) Identification of atrocities prone areas

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

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

(ii) Appointment of Special Officers

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

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

Islands Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, NCT of Delhi, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.

VI. State and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees

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

Such Committees have been set up in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, 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.

CHAPTER 3

ACTION BY THE POLICE AND THE COURTS IN CASES REGISTERED UNDER THE PoA ACT IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE IPC, DURING 2015

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 2015. 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 2013-2015.

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 2013, 2014 and 2015.

S.No.	Item	2013	2014	2015
1.	Number of cases registered with Police during the year	46114	47124	44839
2.	Percentage of cases pending in Court	84.1	85.3	87.3
3.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction	22.8	28.8	25.8

3.3 State wise registration of offences of atrocities in 2015

State-wise details of cases registered during 2015 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 2015.

TABLE- 3.1

STATE-WISE CASES REGISTERED DURING 2015 UNDER THE PoA ACT, 1989 IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE IPC.

S. No	State/Union Territory	Number of Cases registered during the year 2015			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
	States							
1.	Uttar Pradesh	8357	6	8363	413.5 (20.7)	11.3 (0.6)	20.2	0.5
2.	Rajasthan	5911	1409	7320	122.2 (17.8)	92.3(13.5)	38.0	15.3
3.	Bihar	6293	5	6298	165.6 (15.9)	13.3 (1.3)	38.0	0.3
4.	Madhya Pradesh	3546	1358	4904	113.4 (15.6)	153.2(21.1)	31.3	8.9
5.	Andhra Pradesh	2263	362	2625	84.5 (17.2)	26.3 (5.4)	26.8	13.8
6.	Odisha	1821	691	2512	71.8 (17.1)	95.9 (22.8)	25.4	7.2
7.	Karnataka	1841	386	2227	104.7 (17.1)	42.4 (7.0)	17.6	9.1
8.	Maharashtra	1795	481	2276	132.7 (11.8)	105.1 (9.4)	13.5	4.6
9.	Tamil Nadu	1735	25	1760	144.3 (20.0)	7.9 (1.1)	12.0	3.2
10.	Telangana	1292	386	1678	54.3 (15.4)	32.9 (9.3)	23.8	11.7
11.	Gujarat	1009	248	1257	40.7 (6.7)	89.1 (14.8)	24.8	2.8
12.	Jharkhand	736	266	1002	39.8 (12.1)	86.4 (26.2)	18.5	3.1
13.	Kerala	695	165	860	30.3 (9.1)	4.8 (1.5)	22.9	34.4
14.	Chhattisgarh	216	373	589	32.7 (12.8)	78.2 (30.6)	6.6	4.8
15.	Haryana	510	0	510	51.1(20.2)	Nil	10.0	Nil
16.	West Bengal	150	84	234	214.6(23.5)	52.9 (5.8)	0.7	1.6
17.	Punjab	147	0	147	88.6 (31.9)	Nil	1.7	Nil
18.	Himachal Pradesh	91	6	97	17.2 (25.2)	3.9 (5.7)	5.3	1.5
19.	Uttarakhand	80	6	86	18.9 (18.8)	2.9 (2.9)	4.2	2.1
20.	Goa	13	8	21	0.25 (1.7)	1.4 (10.2)	52.0	5.7
21.	Assam	5	0	5	22.3 (7.2)	38.8 (12.4)	0.2	Nil
22.	Tripura	1	3	4	6.5 (17.8)	11.6 (31.8)	0.1	0.2
23.	Sikkim	3	0	3	0.28 (4.6)	2.0 (33.8)	10.7	Nil
24.	Manipur	0	0	0	0.97 (3.8)	9.0 (35.1)	Nil	Nil
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	Nil	17.1(86.5)	Nil	Nil
26.	Arunachal	0	1	1	Nil	9.5 (68.8)	Nil	0.1

	Pradesh							
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
Union Territories								
30.	Delhi	49	0	49	28.1 (16.8)	Nil	1.7	Nil
31.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	3	3	Nil	0.28 (7.5)	Nil	10.7
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	3	3	0.06 (1.8)	1.7 (52.0)	Nil	1.8
33.	Puducherry	2	0	2	1.9 (15.7)	Nil	1.1	Nil
34.	Chandigarh	1	0	1	1.9 (18.9)	Nil	0.5	Nil
35.	Daman & Diu	2	0	2	0.06 (2.5)	0.15 (6.3)	33.3	Nil
36.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	Nil	0.61 (94.8)	Nil	Nil
	Total	38564	6275	44839	-	-	-	-

Atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes

The following table shows the eleven States, cumulatively accounting for 93 % (35863) of the total cases (38564) relating to offences of atrocities against members of SCs, registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during the year 2015:

S.No.	State	Cases of offences of atrocities against members of SCs registered under the PoA Act in 2015
1.	Uttar Pradesh	8357
2.	Bihar	6293
3.	Rajasthan	5911
4.	Madhya Pradesh	3546
5.	Andhra Pradesh	2263
6.	Karnataka	1841
7.	Odisha	1821
8.	Maharashtra	1795
9.	Tamil Nadu	1735
10.	Telangana	1292
11.	Gujarat	1009
	Total	35863

Atrocities against members of Scheduled Tribes

The following table shows the eleven States, cumulatively accounting for 97.6% (6125) of the total cases (6275) relating to offences of

atrocities against members of STs registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during the year 2015:

S.No.	State	Cases of offences of atrocities against members of STs registered under the PoA Act in 2015
1.	Rajasthan	1409
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1358
3.	Odisha	691
4.	Maharashtra	481
5.	Karnataka	386
6.	Telangana	386
7.	Chhattisgarh	373
8.	Andhra Pradesh	362
9.	Jharkhand	266
10.	Gujarat	248
11.	Kerala	165
	Total	6125

3.4 State-wise progress of investigation of cases by the Police in 2015

Progress of investigation of cases by the police under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during the year 2015 is given in Table 3.2.

TABLE - 3.2

Investigation done by Police during 2015 of Cases registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC.

S. No.	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.	52,023	8,463	-	-
2.	Number of cases in which chargesheet filed in courts	26,958	4,407	51.8	52.1
3.	Number of cases withdrawn by the Government during investigation	22	4	0.1	0.1

4.	Number of cases closed after investigation	7,719	1,407	14.8	16.6
5.	Cases in which charge sheets were not laid but final report as true submitted during the year	1,868	118	3.6	1.4
6.	Number of cases pending with the police at the end of the year.	15,456	2,527	29.7	29.8

From the above, it is seen that 51.8% of the cases relating to Scheduled Castes were charge sheeted in courts during the year and 14.8 % cases were closed after investigation. Likewise 52.1% of the cases related to Scheduled Tribes were charge sheeted during the year and 16.6 % 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 2015

The details in regard to disposal of cases by Courts under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during 2015, are given in table 3.3.

TABLE-3.3

Disposal of Cases by Courts during 2015 under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC.

S. No.	Item	Number of Cases			
		Number		Percentage to total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Total number of cases, including brought forward cases.	1,29,031	21,656	-	-
2.	Number of cases disposed of by Courts	15,143	3,443	11.7	15.9
(a)	Number of cases ending in conviction	4,119	683	27.2	19.8
(b)	Number of cases ending in acquittal	11,024	2,760	72.8	80.2
3.	Number of cases compounded or withdrawn	495	89	0.4	0.4
4.	Number of cases pending with Courts	1,13,393	18,124	87.9	83.7

From the above table, it is seen that 11.7% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Castes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 27.2% ended in conviction. Likewise 15.9% of the total cases relating to Scheduled Tribes were disposed of by courts during the year out of which 19.7% ended in conviction.

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

CHAPTER

4

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

4.1 MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

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

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

- (i) Strengthening of enforcement and judicial machinery.
- (ii) Relief and Rehabilitation of atrocity victims.
- (iii) Incentive for Inter-Caste Marriages, where one of the spouses is a member of Scheduled Caste.
- (iv) 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. Central assistance of

Rs. 119.07 crore was granted to 22 States and 4 UTs during 2015-16, State/UT wise details of which are given at **Annexure-IV.**

The Budget Estimate (BE), Revised Estimate (RE) and Expenditure under the Scheme during 2015-2016 were as under:-

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount (Rs. In crores)</u>
1. BE	90.0
2. RE	120.75
3. Expenditure	119.07

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	Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment	Chairperson
2	Minister of Tribal Affairs	Co-Chairperson
3	Minister for State for Social Justice and Empowerment	Special Invitee
4.	Minister for State for Tribal affairs	Special Invitee
5.	Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and	Member

	Empowerment	
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 upto the end of the year 2015, has held twenty one meetings. 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

Important points which emerged from these meetings relate to:-

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

4.1.3 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 had been a cause of concern. High incidence of occurrences of offences against members of SCs and STs also indicated that the deterrent effect of the PoA Act was 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 was to deliver members of SCs and STs, greater justice as well as an enhanced deterrent to the offenders.

Accordingly, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2014 which was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 16.07.2014 was passed by the House on 04.08.2015 and was also passed by the Rajya Sabha on 21.12.2015. The assent of the President was received on 31.12.2015.

4.1.4 ADVISORY TO THE STATE GOVERNMENTS / UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been addressing the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to implement the provisions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in letter and spirit. The Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment vide d.o. letters dated 05.06.2015 and 09.06.2015 addressed to the Chief Secretaries of concerned States/UTs, stressed the specific points for appropriate action on:-

- (i) timely registration of the FIR and filing of charge sheet in the Court,
- (ii) minimizing pendency and improving conviction,
- (iii) sensitization of officers, awareness generation,
- (iv) mass awareness programmes,
- (v) training and sensitization of police officers,
- (vi) action against negligent officers,
- (vii) publicity of provisions of the PoA Act,
- (viii) setting up of exclusive special courts for speedy trial of cases,
- (ix) regular conduct of meetings of State and District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees,
- (x) constitution of Sub-Divisional level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees,
- (xi) timely disbursement of relief etc,
- (xii) and identification of atrocity prone areas.

4.2 MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

The Ministry of Home Affairs has also been advising the States/UTs, from time to time regarding steps that need to be taken to afford a greater measure of protection to members of 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.

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 SONG & DRAMA DIVISION

The Song & Drama Division presented 9,576 IEC programmes during 2015 throughout 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'.

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 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 2015, 23 meetings were held in 13 districts of the State.

5.1.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A SC & ST Protection Cell at State Level is headed by an Inspector General of Police (CID) and functions under the control and supervision of Additional Director General of Police (CID), assisted by DSPs and other

supporting staff. A Deputy Superintendent of Police has also been appointed in each of seven regions exclusively to deal the offences of atrocities. Monthly Survey is conducted by senior Police Officers. Whenever serious atrocity cases are reported, they make to spot inspections.

5.1.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER

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

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

The Joint Collectors of the 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: -

S.No.	Identified District	Specific areas within District, identified as atrocity prone areas
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	3
9.	Nellore District	4
	Total	217

5.1.5 SPECIAL COURTS

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has set up 14 Exclusive Special Courts in the districts of Chittoor, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Prakasham at Ongole, Kadapa, Krishna, East Godavari, Ananthapur, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari and Lakshmiapeta of Srikakulam district.

5.1.6 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

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

5.1.7 PUBLICITY

Sensitization and Training programmes were conducted on a regular scale in the Andhra Pradesh Police Academy for various levels of staff from DSP level to Constable. The MCR, HRD Institute, Jubilee Hills is the premier training institute for all levels of officers in the State. A capsule on provisions of the PoA Act is included in the training programme imparted by the Institute. Sensitization workshops were held for field functionaries of Social Welfare, Police and Revenue Departments. Boards depicting provisions of the PoA Act are displayed in Police Stations and Mandal Revenue Officers Offices. Media campaign against evil practice of untouchability is conducted through All India Radio, Press, and Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation buses. 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 for the investigating officers, in the investigation of cases under the PoA Act. A State level workshop on implementation of the PoA Act was conducted with participation of Additional Joint Collectors, DSPs, Public Prosecutors, High Court Justice and Officers of Social Welfare Department. During the year 2015, 841 Police official and 105 other official were sensitized.

5.1.8 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 2015, 118 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses.

5.1.9 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 2015, 733 persons were provided relief in all 13 districts.

5.1.10 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 2015, 19 persons were provided legal aid.

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 has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister to review implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrates have been constituted to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2015, 3 meetings of these Committees were held.

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 Superintendents 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 district has been appointed as a Special Officer.

5.3.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the State.

5.3.5 SPECIAL COURTS

18 Special Courts have been declared as Special Courts for trial of offences of atrocities.

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 members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through Sub-Division Level Legal Aid Committees under the Chairpersonship of the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

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.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees function under the Chairpersonship of District Collector. During the year 2015, 115 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, 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, five Exclusive Special Courts also function at Patna, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur and Begusarai 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 2015, 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 and Exclusive Special Courts.

5.4.10 RELIEF TO ATROCITY VICTIMS

During the year 2015, 3763 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 2015, 457 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses.

5.4.12 CONTINGENCY PLAN

The State Government has prepared a contingency plan in accordance with the relevant provisions of the PoA Rules, 1995 which, inter-alia, provides compassionate pension and TA to dependent of death victims of atrocities. Land and Reform Department of Government's letter dated 09.02.2015 also provides 5 decimal land to eligible SC/ST families.

5.5. CHHATTISGARH

5.5.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are headed by the District Collectors. During the year 2015, 92 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 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER

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

B. 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 Superintendents of Police/SDOPs have been designated as Special Officers as per Rule 10 of the PoA Rules and for implementing the provisions of the PoA Act in the districts of Durg, Rajnandgaon, Raigarh, Sarguja, Surajpur and Kanker.

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, Sarguja and Jagdalpur, for trial of cases of offences of atrocities under the PoA Act.

5.5.7 CONTIGENCY 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, five 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, offences of atrocities and where trial is pending in the Session Courts. During the year 2015, 576 such persons were provided legal aid in 12 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 2015, 2757 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses in Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Dhamtari, Balod, Sarguja, Koriya and Dhatwada districts.

5.5.11 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

During the year 2015, 371 atrocity victims were provided relief and rehabilitation in 15 districts.

5.5.12 REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

During the year 2015, five Special Public Prosecutors were changed for not pleading the PoA Act related cases effectively.

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

During the year 2015, of 109 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in seven cases in superior courts.

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 2015, 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 2015, six meetings were held.

5.6.2 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

NODAL OFFICER

The Additional Secretary, Department of Personnel is the Nodal Officer, coordinates the functioning of the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police and other officers, responsible for implementing provisions of the PoA Act.

5.6.3 SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.6.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

5.6.5 MODEL CONTINGENCY PLAN

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

5.6.6 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.

5.6.7 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.

5.6.8 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.

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

During the year 2015, of 19 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in two cases in superior courts.

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 2015, 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 2015, 138 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 2015, the Committee held 710 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 2015, the Committee held 20 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 members of 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 PROSECUTORS

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 2015, five publicity/awareness programmes were held and 2423 police officials/officers were sensitized.

5.7.8 EFFORTS FOR INVOLVING NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

5.7.9 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.200/- per day as maintenance expenses.

5.7.10 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

The State Government provides prescribed financial assistance to the atrocity victims. During the year 2015, relief amount of Rs. 446.15 lakhs was given to 1281 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 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.

5.7.11 CONTIGENCY 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 held one meeting during the year 2015 to reviews implementation status of the PoA Act in the State.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

At the District level, a District Level Vigilance Monitoring Committees functions under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrates. During the year 2015, the Committees held 58 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

An Additional Chief Secretary in Government of Haryana has been appointed as 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 per Rule 10 of the PoA Rules, 1995, the District Magistrates of all the districts in the State have been designated as a Special Officer.

5.8.4 SPECIAL COURTS

The Courts of District Session Judge and Additional Session Judge in each district have been designated as Special Courts to try offences under the PoA Act and Special Public Prosecutors have 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 published from time to time in daily newspapers. For awareness of the provisions of the PoA Act amongst general public, several debates and seminars were organized in which Government Officers, Police Officers and Non-Governmental Organizations participated. Police Officers were also sensitized about provisions of the PoA Act. Special courses were regularly organized in the Haryana Police Academy to further equip police officers with better understanding about provisions of the PoA Act. Provisions of the PoA Act as amended have been included in the syllabi of all basic and promotional courses for the trainees in Haryana Police Academy. One day workshop was also conducted during 2015 to generate awareness amongst officials about provisions of the PoA Act. The workshop was attended by 1433 police officers of various levels.

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 2015, an amount of Rs. 264.50 lakh was sanctioned to 342 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. During the year, 2015, an amount of Rs.2.70 lakh was given to 49 beneficiaries towards legal aid.

5.8.9 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

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

5.8.10 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. During the year 2015, one meeting of the Committee was held.

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 2015, 37 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 and 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 Special Officers.

5.9.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATORCITIY PRONE AREAS

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

5.9.5 SPECIAL COURTS

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) 30 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) One awareness programme was conducted by the Police Department to sensitize the police officers.
- (iv) 21 Police Officers were sensitized.

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 2015, an amount of Rs. 15.64 lakh was provided to 47 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 2015, of 48 cases which ended in acquittal, appeals against acquittals were filed in sixteen cases in superior courts.

5.10. JHARKHAND

5.10.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

State Level Vigilance and 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 2015, 23 meetings were held in 24 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/Additional District Magistrate of all twenty four districts have been appointed as Special Officers.

5.10.3. SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS

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

5.10.4. 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 24 districts viz. Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega, Lohardaga, Chaibasa, Saraikela, Jamshedpur, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Chatra, Giridih, Palamu, Latehar, Garhwa, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Dumka, Godda, Jamtara, Deogarh, Sahebgang, Pakur, Ramgarh and Khunti.

5.10.6 PERODIC SURVEY

Periodic survey was conducted in 15 districts of the State.

5.10.7. PUBLICITY AND SENSITISATION OF OFFICERS

For creating awareness amongst public, publicity/awareness programme were organized. During the year 2015, 24 Police officials and 24 other officials were also sensitized.

5.10.8. RELIEF TO ATROCITY VICTIMS

During the year 2015, 132 atrocity victims were provided relief and rehabilitation.

5.10.9. LEGAL AID

During the year 2015, legal aid and other facilities were provided to 136 persons subjected to atrocities to enable them to avail themselves of justice.

5.10.10 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. During the year 2015, 10 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses.

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. During the year 2015, one meeting was held on 26.05.2015.

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 2015, 71 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: -

S. No.	Identified Districts	Specific areas within District identified as 'atrocity prone' areas
1.	Dharwad	-
2.	Vijayapura	-
3.	Gulbarga	-
4.	Bidar	-
5.	Chitradurga	-
6.	Chikbalapur	-
7.	Chikkamagaluru	-
8.	Chamaraja Nagar	-
9.	Bagalkot	-
10.	Ballari	-
11.	Bangalore (U)	-
12.	Bangalore (R)	-
13.	D.K.	-
14.	Davanagere	-
15.	Gadag	-
16.	Haveri	-
17.	Kolar	-
18.	Koppal	-
19.	Hassan	-
20.	Belagavi	-
21.	Kodagu	(1) Virajpet Taluka Srimangala (2) Somwarpeth Taluka, Hebbale
22.	Mandya	-
23.	Mysuru	Nanjanagudu Taluka, Kudlapura village, Hunsur Taluka, Thipalapura and Hosurugate village Piriyapattana Taluka, Rajanbeligali Mysurue Taluka, Madagalli village
24.	Raichur	-
25.	Ramanagar	-
26.	Shimoga	-
27.	Tumkur	-
28.	Udupi	-
29.	Uttara Kannada	-
30.	Yadgir	Gajarkot Taluka, Yadgiri

5.11.5. PUBLICITY AND SENSITISATION OF OFFICERS

During the year 2015, 55 publicity and awareness programmes were conducted. 106 Police officials and 7661 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 member of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes whose annual income is below Rs. 25,000/-. The main objective is to provide free legal aid and advice to the eligible persons through State Legal Services Authority, High Court Legal Services Committee, District Legal Services Authority and Taluk Legal Services Committee. During the year 2015, 497 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 2015, 555 persons were provided such expenses.

5.11.9 ECONOMIC & SOCIAL REHABILITATION

During the year 2015, 2228 atrocity victims were provided relief and rehabilitation.

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

During the year 2015, 817 cases ended in acquittal and appeals were filed in forty six cases in superior courts against acquittals.

5.11.11 REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

During the year 2015, two Public Prosecutors were changed for not pleading the PoA Act related cases effectively.

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.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of District Collectors review implementation of the PoA Act. During 2015, 55 meetings of these 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 Additional Chief Secretary, Scheduled Tribes 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. Three exclusive Special Courts have been set up at Kottarakkara in Kollam, Manjeri in Malappuram and at Mananthavadi in Wayanadu district.

5.12.6 SPECIAL MOBILE SQUADS

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

5.12.7 PUBLICITY AND SENSITISATION OF OFFICERS

During the year 2015, 285 publicity/awareness programmes were conducted and 2247 Police officers and 11862 other officers were sensitized.

5.12.8 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 2015, 335 persons were provided such expenses which included 130 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and 205 persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

5.12.9 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

During the year 2015, 312 atrocity victims were provided relief, which included 312 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste.

5.12.10 PERIODIC SURVEYS

During the year 2015, 266 periodic surveys were conducted in Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Thrissur and Wayanadu districts.

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

During the year 2015, of 161 cases which ended in acquittal, appeal against acquittal was filed in one case in superior court.

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 2015, 154 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 namely Dewas, Shyopur, Raisen, Betul, Vidisha, Shivpuri, Murena, Harda, and Gwalior.

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, Singru, 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.

S. No.	Districts	S. No.	Police Stations	Number of Village/ Mohalla
1.	Dewas	1	Pipalranwa	01. Meharkhedhi Mundla
		2	Begli	02. Begli
		3	Kannoud	03. Bavdhikheda
		4	Kannoud	04. Piplani
		5	Satwas	05. Jinwani
	Total		5	05
2.	Shyopur	1	Karahal	01. Karahal
	Total		1	01
3.	Raisen	1	Obedullah ganj	01. Arjun Nagar (Ward 12)
	Total		1	01
4.	Betul	1	Betul Kotwali	01. Hamalpur
		2	Betul Kotwali	02. Sadar
		3	Betul Kotwali	03. Ganj
		4	Betul Kotwali	04. Tikari

		5	Sarni	05.Pathakheda
	Total		5	05
5.	Vidisha	1	Kotwali	01. Mohangiri (Ward 3, 5)
		2	Kotwali	02. Lohangi Mohalla (Ward 19)
	Total		2	02
6.	Shivpuri	1	Kotwali	01.Lalmati Fatehpur (Ward 13)
			1	01
7.	Morena	1	Station	01. Tussipura (Ward 12)
			Station	02.Subhash Nagar (Ward 14)
			Kotwali	03.Gopalpura (Ward 45)
			Ambah	04.Pootha Vadafara
	Total		1	04
8..	Harda	1	Sirali	01. Makdhai Road
	Total		1	01
9.	Gwalior	1	Harira	01.Hariza Chauraha
	Total		1	01
Grand total 1 to 9			21	21

5.13.6 SPECIAL COURTS AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.13.7 AWARENESS GENERATION

During the year 2015, awareness generation, 47 Sadhbhavna Shivirs, 65 Janjagran Shivirs and 41 Adarsh Gram Panchayat Purashkars were organized and 6387 Police officials were also sensitized.

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 2015, an expenditure of Rs. 27.18 lakh was incurred to provide such allowance to 7000 SC/ST persons.

5.13.9 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

During the year 2015, an expenditure of Rs. 3701.20 lakh was incurred to provide relief and rehabilitation to 5002 SC/ST victims.

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.

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 2015, 368 district level meetings were held in 36 Districts and 21 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 of atrocities as per provisions of the PoA Act and the PoA Rules.

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

Five districts namely Amaravati, Akola, Yavatmal, Bhandara and Gadchiroli have been identified as atrocity prone, with specific areas within the district.

5.14.6 PUBLICITY MEASURES

During the year 2015, 175 publicity and awareness programmes were conducted. 825 police officials and 29617 other officials were also sensitized.

5.14.7 LEGAL AID

During the year 2015, 1120 number of persons subjected to atrocities were provided Legal Aid.

5.14.8 RELIEF MEASURES

During the year 2015, 1013 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 2015, 117 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were provided such expenses.

5.14.10 PERIODIC SURVEYS

During the year 2015, 26 periodic surveys were conducted in Gadchiroli district.

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

During the year 2015, 1283 cases ended in acquittal and appeals against acquittals were filed in 25 cases in superior courts against acquittals.

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 to review implementation of the PoA Act.

SUB-DIVISIONAL LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEES

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

5.15.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

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

5.15.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

5.15.4 SPECIAL COURTS

The Courts of District and Sessions in Shillong, Jowai, Tura, Nongpoh, Nongstoin and Willimnagar have been specified as Special Courts to try cases under the PoA Act

5.15.5 APPOINTMENT OF PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

Public Prosecutors have been appointed, to try cases under the PoA act in Special Courts.

5.16 ODISHA

5.16.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

A State Level High Power Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister reviews implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2015, one meeting of the Committee was held on 05.06.2015.

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 2015, 60 meetings were held in 30 districts.

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

B. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

5.16.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

S.No.	District	Atrocity Prone Areas
1.	Angul	Angul (Pallahara, Chhendipada, Jarapada Police Stations areas).
2.	Bhadrak	Bhadrak (Bhadrak town, Rural (Sadar), Naikanidihi, Dhusuri, Bansada Police Station areas).
3.	Boudh	Boudh (Boudh, Baunsuni, Manamudna, Kantamal, Purunakatak, Harbhanga, Police Stations areas).
4.	Balasore	Balasore (Balasore Town, Khantapara, Industrial Areas, Oupada, Singla, Sadar Police stations areas).
5.	Cuttack	Cuttack (Baramba, Niali, Govindpur Police Stations areas).
6.	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal (Sadar, Gondia Police Stations areas).
7.	Deogarh	Deogarh (Entire Deogarh District in all the 4 Police Stations areas)
8.	Kandhamal	Kandhamal (Entire Kandhamal District is the atrocity prone area as intimated by the S.P.Kandhamal).
9.	Kalahandi	Kalahandi (Dharmagarh, Junagarh, Jaipatna, Koksara, Sadar, Kegaon and Bhawanipatna Town Police Stations areas).
10.	Khurda	Khurda (badagada, Lingaraj, 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. Besides three exclusive Special Courts at Cuttack, Bolangir and Balasore have been set up.

5.16.6 PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Law Department vide notification dated 28.02.2000 have specified the Public Prosecutors to conduct the cases of offence of atrocities under the PoA Act.

5.16.7 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS GENERATION

For sensitization and publicity/public awareness programmes, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Research and Training

Institute (SCSTR&TI) conducted awareness training programmes benefitting 290 participants. The 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 1109 SC/ST student, 360 Self Help Group of Deogarh and Boudh districts and Police personnels. Advertisements have been published in both English and Odiya newspapers widely circulated for implementation of Sanjog Helpline 155335 launched in Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Department, for awareness of general public. District Collectors and District Welfare Officers of all districts have been instructed.

5.16.8 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.

In order to provide legal aid to SC and ST litigants 390 Legal Aid Cells have been opened in 314 Block Headquarters, 46 Sub-Divisional Headquarters and 30 District Headquarters in the State.

5.16.9 RELIEF MEASURES

During the year 2015, an amount of Rs.417.82 lakhs was released towards economic and social rehabilitation of 1188 victims of atrocities.

5.16.10 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

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

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

For willful neglect of duties for implementing provisions of the PoA Act, one IIC, Pipli Police Station has been dismissed from service.

5.16.11 CONTINGENCY PLAN

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

5.16.12 REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

As per the notification dated 07.04.2000 of Home Department, Director Public Prosecution, along with District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police have conducted review of the performance of the Special Public Prosecutors of districts like Keonjhar, Jagatsinghpur, Khandhmal, Ganjam and Dhenkanal during the year 2015.

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 2015, 36 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, reviews 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 2015, seminars and mass lunch at Block/District/State level 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.

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

5.17.6 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 2015, legal aid was provided to 14 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 has 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 required relief and rehabilitation to the victims of atrocities.

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 2015, 110 meetings were held in 33 districts.

5.18.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Civil Rights Cell is functioning in the Police Headquarters. This Cell has been entrusted, inter-alia, with the task of prevention of offences of atrocities. The Cell is headed by Superintendent of Police and works under the supervision of 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 have been appointed as the Special Officers under Rule 10 of the PoA, Rules.

5.18.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

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 generation and sensitization of officers, instructions were issued to Collectors to organize awareness workshops and seminars. Social Justice and Empowerment Department has sent pamphlets and posters regarding mass awareness to all Zilla Parishads and Gram Panachyats. Number of districts organized the seminars and workshops and also installed hoardings on features of the PoA Act. During the year 2015, 3389 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 were 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, 1995 members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are provided relief. During the year 2015, 1887 persons 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 2015, legal aid was provided to 1597 persons.

5.18.10 REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Special Public Prosecutors, have been posted in Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Baran and Jodhpur courts.

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 implementation of the PoA Act.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

5.19.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

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

5.19.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

5.19.4 SPECIAL 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 (North/East) at Gangtok and (South/West) at Namchi 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 were translated into Lingua Franca and widely circulated among the Panchayats, Collectorate Offices, NGOs and members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Besides, provisions of the PoA Act were also displayed by a way of hoardings at public places like Courts, Police Stations, District and Sub-Divisional Headquarters etc. During the year 2015, 20 number of Publicity/Awareness programmes were conducted and 20 police officials and 90 other officials were sensitized.

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

5.19.9 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

In accordance with Rule 11 of the PoA Rules, travelling allowances, daily allowances, and maintenance expenses have been provided to the victims of atrocities, their dependents and witnesses. During the year 2015, 2 persons in two districts were provided such facilities.

5.20 TAMIL NADU

5.20.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGLIANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees constituted under the Chairpersonship of the District Collectors 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 2015, 80 meetings of these committees 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 of the concerned district have been appointed as Special Officers.

5.20.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The Social Justice and Human Rights Wing in Tamil Nadu has identified 286 villages as 'Atrocity prone'. In 6 Commissionerates, 20 villages were identified as 'atrocity prone' for the year 2015.

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

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

S. No.	Name of the head quarters	Jurisdiction over the Districts
1.	Trichy	Trichy Commissionerate, and Trichy district
2.	Thanjavur	Thanjavur, Nagapattinam and Thiruvarur.
3.	Madurai	Madurai Commissionerate and Madurai
4.	Thirunelveli	Thirunelveli Commissionerate, Thirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Kanniyakumari.
5.	Villupuram	-
6.	Sivagangai	-

These six 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 the 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. During the year 2015, around 1200 Police Officers were imparted training on the salient features of the PoA Act. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Social Justice and Human Rights imparts training on provisions of the PoA Act. 746 Police personnel were also provided training on PoA Act. During the campaign, awareness was created about the provisions of the PoA Act and the need for eradicating the evil of untouchability from the society. To create awareness among the public, short films are screened in the villages by the Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department.

“Manitha Neya Vara Vizha” (huminity Week Celebration) is celebrated in all the districts from 24th to 30th January every year for creating awareness. Publicity is given through Villupattu Artists. Besides, Community feasts are also arranged every year on 26th January, 15th August, 2nd October and on important local holidays. Further, two publicity wings, one at Tirichirapalli 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 2015, 1329 atrocity victims belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were provided relief.

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 2015, 30 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses.

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.

5.20.10 ACTION TAKEN TO RECOGNISE?REWARD PERSONS

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

5.21 TELANGANA

5.21.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are functioning in all Districts under the Chairpersonship of the District Collectors. During the year 2015, 14 meetings were held in 10 districts of the State.

5.21.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A SC and ST Protection Cell at the State Level is headed by Director General of Police/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 has been appointed in five regions to exclusively deal with 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 and Superintendents of Police.

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

The Joint Collector of the eight 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: -

S.No.	Identified District	Specific areas within District, identified as atrocity prone areas
1.	Warangal City	12
2.	Adilabad	04
3.	Karimnagar	50
4.	Mahabubnagar	08
5.	Medak	06
6.	Nizamabad	30
7.	Ranga Reddy	02
8.	Warangal Rural	25
	Total	137

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, Mahabubnagar, Medak at Sanga Reddy, Karim Nagar, Nizamabad, Khammam, Warangal, Nalgonda Ranga Reddy and Adilabad.

5.21.6 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

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

5.21.7 PUBLICITY

Sensitization and Training programmes were conducted on a regular scale in the Police Academy for all levels from DSP level to Constables. The Human Development Resource Institute, Jubilee Hills is the premier training institute for all levels officers in the State. A capsule on provisions of the PoA Act is included in the training programme imparted by the Institute. Sensitization workshops were held for field functionaries of Social Welfare, Police and Revenue Departments. Boards are displayed on the provisions of the PoA Act in Police Stations and Tehsildar Offices. 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. During the year 2015, 19 training programmes were organized to Police and Prosecuting Officers.

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 2015, 207 persons were provided travelling and maintenance expenses.

5.21.9 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

The State Government provides relief and rehabilitation to the victims of offences of atrocities in accordance with Rule 12 (4) of the PoA Rules. During the year 2015, 844 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.

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.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

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, West Tripura District, Agaratala, South Tripura District, Udaipur, North Tripura District, Kailashahar and Sepahijala District has been designated as a Special Court for the trial of offences under the PoA Act.

5.22.4 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

In accordance with PoA Rules, 1995, relief is provided to victims of atrocities.

5.22.5 LEGAL AID

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

5.23. UTTAR PRADESH

5.23.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in every District under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate, to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2015, 108 meetings were held in 75 districts.

5.23.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

A Special Investigation Cell has been functioning at the State level. This Cell comprises of 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.

5.23.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

NODAL OFFICER

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

5.23.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

No atrocity prone areas have been identified in the State.

5.23.5 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 35 districts, Additional District and Session Judge Courts have been designated as a Special Courts, to try offences of atrocities under the PoA Act.

5.23.6 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. During the year 2015, 6164 Police Officials were sensitized.

5.23.7 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES TO WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

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

5.23.8 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 2015, 10135 persons were provided relief.

5.23.9 LEGAL AID

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

5.23.10 NON-SC/ST OFFICERS PUNISHED FOR WILFUL NEGLECT OF DUTIES

For willful neglect of duties to implement provisions of the PoA Act, in different districts of the State, action against 36 officials was initiated.

5.24. UTTARAKHAND

5.24.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Committees have been constituted under the Chairpersonship of the concerned District Magistrate, to review implementation of the PoA Act. During the year 2015, 16 meetings were held in 13 districts.

5.24.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

Special Inquiry Cell has been set up in each district under the supervision of Superintendent of Police for prompt action. The cases of offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are regularly reviewed and whenever any case is reported, the same is immediately registered under the PoA Act. These cases are investigated by the Deputy Superintendent of Police. The matter in regard to, negligence of the duties by the police officials, necessary disciplinary action is taken against them.

5.24.3 SPECIAL COURTS

Exclusive Special Courts are functioning at Nainital and Haridwar districts. 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.

5.24.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

No atrocity prone areas have been identified in the State.

5.24.5 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.

5.24.6 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.

5.24.7 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 2015, 57 persons were provided assistance.

5.24.8 TRAVELLING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

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

5.24.9 LEGAL AID

The concerned District authorities provide free legal aid to members of SC/ST, in all Districts of the State. During the year 2015, 25 persons were provided such legal aid.

5.25 WEST BENGAL

5.25.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee is functioning. During the year 2015, the Committees held two meetings on 25.3.2015 and 15.10.2015 respectively.

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are also functioning. During the year 2015, 51 meetings were held in 20 districts.

5.25.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The State Government has set up a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell at the State level under the supervision of the Inspector General of Police. The functions of the Cell are to identify atrocity prone area and to conduct 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 district in the State has been identified as an atrocity prone area. However, in accordance with the provision of Rule 10 of the PoA, Rules 1995, the Additional District Magistrates of all districts, except Howrah district have been appointed as 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 2015, 70 publicity and awareness programmes were conducted. 1419 Police personnels and 3355 other officers were also sensitized.

5.25.7 PERIODIC SURVEY

Periodic survey was done in eight districts.

5.25.8 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

During the year 2015, 58 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 2015, 61 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 2015, these Committees held three meetings.

5.26.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

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

5.26.3 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 has been designated as Special Officer in respect of Andaman and Nicobar District respectively.

5.26.4 SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.26.4 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. Last meeting of the Committee was held on 11.8.2015.

5.27.2 SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

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

5.27.3 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, even though, in accordance with Rule 10 of the PoA, Rule, the Director, Social Welfare Department has been nominated as a Special Officer.

5.27.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the Union Territory.

5.27.5 SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.27.6 PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

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

5.27.7 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS

Awareness camps are organized by the Social Welfare Department for publicity and awareness among masses about various provisions of the Act. A workshop on the PoA Act was conducted in Institute of Correctional Administration (ICA) to sensitize police officers to deal with the PoA Act which was attended by 30 police officials.

5.27.8 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 was received during the year 2015.

5.28 DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

5.28.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

5.28.2 SC & ST PROTECTION CELL

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

5.28.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER

A. NODAL OFFICER AT STATE LEVEL

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

B. SPECIAL OFFICER

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

5.28.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the Union Territory.

5.28.5 SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.27.6 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 review implementation of the PoA Act.

5.29.2 SC & ST PROTECTION CELL

The SC and 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 CONTIGENCY 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

A. NODAL OFFICER AT THE STATE LEVEL

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

B. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICTS HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

Although there is no atrocity prone area identified in the UT, even then eleven Additional Districts Magistrates have been appointed as Special Officers.

5.30.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the Union Territory.

5.30.5 SPECIAL COURT

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

5.30.6 PUBLICITY

Publicity/Awareness programmes were conducted on rights of member of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The provisions of the PoA Act and PoA Rules were displayed in every Police Stations for the general public. During the year 2015, 3767 police official were sensitized.

5.30.7 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

During the year 2015, twenty victims of atrocities were provided relief.

5.31 LAKSHAWDEEP

5.31.1 SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

The PCR Cell is functioning under the control of the Superintendent of Police in Police Headquarters of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep consisting of Deputy Superintendent of Police and Inspector of Police.

5.31.2 NODAL OFFICER

The Secretary, Social Welfare and Tribal Affairs Department has been nominated as a Nodal Officer.

5.31.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

There is no atrocity prone area in the Union Territory.

5.31.4 SPECIAL OFFICER

There is no atrocity prone area in the Union Territory, even then the Director Social Welfare and Tribal Affairs Department has been appointed as Special Officer under Rule 10 of the PoA, Rule, 1995.

5.31.5 SPECIAL COURTS

The Hon'ble District Session Court, Kavaratti has been designated as a Special Court for the Union Territory, to try offences under the PoA Act.

5.32 PUDUCHERRY

5.32.1 COMMITTEES

STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE

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

5.32.2 STATE LEVEL SC AND ST PROTECTION CELL

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

5.32.3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

A. NODAL OFFICER

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

B. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR DISTRICT HAVING ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

Although there is no atrocity prone area identified in the UT, yet the Director, Adi-Dravidar Department, Puducherry, Sub-Collector, Karaikal and Regional Administrator, Mahe and Yaam have been appointed as Special Officers.

5.32.4 SPECIAL COURTS

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

5.32.5 DIRECTORATE OF PROSECUTION

The Directorate of Prosecution functioning under the control of Law Department is guiding the Prosecutor of the cases registered by the PCR Cell.

5.32.6 SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

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

5.32.7 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.

5.33 OTHER STATES/UTS

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

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.

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 2015

S. No.	State / UT	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2015	Number of cases with police during 2015 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 2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1842	2263	4105	5	987	3	963	2147
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	5	6	0	0	3	0	3
4.	Bihar	3232	6293	9525	0	688	175	4575	4087
5.	Chhattisgarh	77	216	293	0	1	3	231	58
6.	Goa	4	13	17	0	0	3	9	5
7.	Gujarat	111	1009	1120	12	33	14	949	112
8.	Haryana	48	510	558	0	117	3	351	87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	36	91	127	0	36	0	64	27
10.	Jharkhand	859	736	1595	0	135	130	409	921
11.	Karnataka	592	1841	2433	0	245	20	1340	828
12.	Kerala	440	695	1135	0	194	29	376	536
13.	Madhya Pradesh	244	3546	3790	1	38	4	3503	244
14.	Maharashtra	671	1795	2466	4	233	37	1376	816
15.	Manipur	2	0	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	1142	1821	2963	0	224	23	1424	1292
20.	Punjab	95	147	242	0	39	2	64	137
21.	Rajasthan	888	5911	6799	0	3612	35	2420	732
22.	Sikkim	1	3	4	0	0	1	3	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	685	1735	2420	0	369	105	1334	612
24.	Telangana	972	1292	2264	0	366	49	893	956
25.	Tripura	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1359	8357	9716	0	400	1215	6526	1575
27.	Uttarakhand	5	80	85	0	0	10	51	24
28.	West Bengal	109	150	259	0	0	1	61	197
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
33.	Delhi	41	49	90	0	1	2	34	53
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	2
	Total	13459	38564	52023	22	7719	1868	26958	15456

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 2015

S. No.	State / UT	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases registered during 2015	Number of cases with police during 2015 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 2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	298	362	660	0	128	0	159	373
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	38	5	43	0	5	0	21	17
5.	Chhattisgarh	61	373	434	0	1	2	376	55
6.	Goa	5	8	13	0	1	1	6	5
7.	Gujarat	28	248	276	2	5	4	226	39
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	6	7	0	0	0	4	3
10.	Jharkhand	333	266	599	0	27	65	176	331
11.	Karnataka	113	386	499	0	43	4	282	170
12.	Kerala	86	165	251	0	12	2	96	141
13.	Madhya Pradesh	130	1358	1488	0	8	0	1363	117
14.	Maharashtra	160	481	641	2	45	8	350	236
15.	Manipur	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
16.	Meghalaya	1	0	1	0	1	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	287	691	978	0	80	3	506	389
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	262	1409	1671	0	937	8	525	201
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	10	25	35	0	1	1	25	8
24.	Telangana	243	386	629	0	113	10	246	260
25.	Tripura	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	1
126.	Uttar Pradesh	3	6	9	0	0	0	8	1
27.	Uttarakhand	0	6	6	0	0	1	2	3
28.	West Bengal	114	84	198	0	0	7	28	163
29.	A & N Islands	4	3	7	0	0	1	5	1
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	6	3	9	0	0	0	1	8
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2188	6275	8463	4	1407	118	4407	2527

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 2015

S.No.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2015	Cases Compounded or withdrawn	Number of cases in which		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2015
				Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3005	33	32	553	2387
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0	0	0	1
4.	Bihar	23382	135	118	607	22522
5.	Chhattisgarh	1338	9	62	163	1104
6.	Goa	40	0	1	9	30
7.	Gujarat	6872	0	11	318	6543
8.	Haryana	767	0	35	209	523
9.	Himachal Pradesh	305	4	2	59	240
10.	Jharkhand	1568	19	40	224	1285
11.	Karnataka	6550	1	23	791	5735
12.	Kerala	1923	2	11	110	1800
13.	Madhya Pradesh	13870	116	721	1419	11614
14.	Maharashtra	7945	10	64	708	7163
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	7951	0	55	1358	6538
20.	Punjab	201	0	11	20	170
21.	Rajasthan	13358	72	755	1111	11420
22.	Sikkim	4	0	1	1	2
23.	Tamil Nadu	5242	0	53	1130	4059
24.	Telangana	2540	17	71	717	1735
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	31518	77	2033	1480	27928
27.	Uttarakhand	147	0	19	14	114
28.	West Bengal	320	0	0	12	308
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	3	0	0	1	2
31.	D & N Haveli	4	0	0	0	4
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	175	0	1	10	164
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	2	0	0	0	2
	Total	129031	495	4119	11024	113393

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

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 2015

S.No.	State/UT	Number of cases in Courts including B.F. in 2015	Cases Compounded or withdrawn	Number of cases in which		Number of cases pending with Courts at the end of 2015
				Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	576	21	3	107	445
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	0	0	0	12
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	269	2	2	18	247
5.	Chhattisgarh	1599	20	120	285	1174
6.	Goa	14	0	0	2	12
7.	Gujarat	1665	0	3	59	1603
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	0	0	0	9
10.	Jharkhand	816	2	25	111	678
11.	Karnataka	1282	4	5	140	1133
12.	Kerala	484	0	2	54	428
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5264	23	281	911	4049
14.	Maharashtra	2339	2	25	188	2124
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	2904	0	32	385	2487
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	3171	6	161	300	2704
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	117	0	0	60	57
24.	Telangana	657	9	16	132	500
25.	Tripura	1	0	0	0	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	114	0	7	4	103
27.	Uttarakhand	4	0	1	0	3
28.	West Bengal	304	0	0	3	301
29.	A & N Islands	30	0	0	0	30
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	16	0	0	0	16
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	8	0	0	1	7
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	21656	89	683	2760	18124

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 2015-16.

S. No.	State/UT	Central assistance released (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	405.00
2.	Bihar	950.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	100.00
4.	Goa	7.00
5.	Gujarat	450.00
6.	Haryana	160.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00
8.	Jharkhand	50.00
9.	Karnataka	495.00
10.	Kerala	494.12
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2250.00
12.	Maharashtra	1260.00
13.	Odisha	524.00
14.	Punjab	153.65
15.	Rajasthan	1775.00
16.	Sikkim	10.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	470.00
18.	Telangana	448.76
19.	Tripura	2.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1470.00
21.	Uttarakhand	35.47
22.	West Bengal	126.00
23.	Chandigarh	1.00
24.	Daman & Diu	10.00
25.	Delhi	35.00
26.	Puducherry	165.00
	TOTAL	11907.00

No. 11012/11/2005-PCR (DESK)
Government of India
Ministry of Social Justice and 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 and 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 and Empowerment, New Delhi.
9. PS to Minister, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi.
10. PS to Joint Secretary (SCD), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, New Delhi.

No. 11012/11/2005-PCR (DESK)
Government of India
Ministry of Social Justice and 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.	Chairperson
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 and Empowerment, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
2. The Special Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and 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.

No. 11012/11/2005-PCR (DESK)
Government of India
Ministry of Social Justice and 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.	Chairperson
2.	Minister of Tribal Affairs.	Co-Chairperson
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 and Empowerment, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
2. The Special Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and 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 and 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.