

## CHAPTER VIII

### CRIMES AND ATROCITIES ON SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES

From ancient times the Hindu society has been divided into several castes and more than four hundred castes are today listed as Scheduled Castes and are treated as untouchables. It is believed that the caste system was originally evolved to meet the needs of the society and was based not on birth but on work. But in course of time, this spirit was forgotten and the caste system degenerated and a large segment of population came to be treated as outcastes and untouchables on consideration of their birth. A person born to the outcasts has to suffer all kinds of indignities, deprivations and precautions and indignities in silence, accepting it as their fate.

8.2 As a result of sustained efforts of several social reformers and increased awareness about the lack of any rational basis for discrimination on caste consideration, the leaders of outcastes started asserting for getting a just and rightful place for these communities in the society. This assertion and the realisation of unjust social order among some of the enlightened leaders of caste Hindus led to signing of Poona Pact in 1932, whereby it was agreed to give equitable representation to the depressed classes in the governance and to take other measures for ameliorating their socio-economic condition. The Poona Pact, thus became the basis for subsequent legislation and other measures for initiating social integration and other measures for initiating social integration of the Depressed Classes.

#### **Constitutional and Legislative Framework**

8.3 The Constitution seeks to secure for all its citizen, among other things, social justice, equality of status and opportunity and assure dignity of the individual. With a view to achieve these objectives, certain specific provisions have been made in the Constitution.

8.4 Article 15(2) guarantees that no citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subjected to disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to:

- access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment, or
- the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partially out of State funds or dedicated to the use of general public.

8.5 Article 17 says that “Untouchability” is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of “Untouchability” shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

8.6 Article 25(2)(b) provides that Hindu religious institutions of a public character shall be thrown open to all classes and sections of Hindus. This provision is relevant as some sects of Hindus claim that only members of the concerned sects have a right to enter their temples. This is used as an excuse to deny access to Scheduled Castes to their temples. For the purpose of this provision, the term Hindu includes, Sikhs, Jains and Budhists.

8.7 With a view to give statutory basis to the social safeguards provided in the Constitution, Special Laws have been enacted for giving protection to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the practice of Untouchability and atrocities, indignities and persecution they were traditionally subjected to.

### **The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955**

8.8 The Untouchability (offences) Act was passed in 1955. This Act was comprehensively revised in 1976 and renamed as Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. Under the revised Act, the practice of Untouchability in various overt and covert forms was made a cognisable and non-compoundable offence and stricter punishments were provided for offences committed under the Act.

8.9 Section 15 (1) of PCR Act, 1955 casts responsibility on the State Government to take such measures as may be necessary for ensuring that the rights arising from abolition of “Untouchability” are made available to, and are availed of by, the persons subjected to any disability arising out of “Untouchability”. The Act provide for setting up of special courts, legal aid, appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecutors and setting up of committees at appropriate levels to assist the State Governments in formulating suitable measures and in their effective implementation.

### **The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989**

8.10 Despite enactment of PCR Act, 1955, which primarily dealt with offences relating to practice of Untouchability, the atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes continued. They continued to be subjected to most inhuman prosecutions, such as forcing persons of these communities to drink or eat human excreta, parading them naked in public places, dumping carcasses or other obnoxious matters in their premises, polluting their drinking water sources, subjecting their woman to various sorts of indignities, implicating them in false cases, etc. It was, therefore, considered necessary to enact a more comprehensive law providing for stricter punishments. To meet this requirement, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, was enacted in 1989. In this Act, for the first time, atrocity on SCs/STs was defined and it specifies the atrocities which are liable for punishment under the Act. The offences under the SCs & STs (POA) Act., 1989 carry higher punishments as compared to corresponding provision under the Indian Penal Code.

8.11 Rules under SCs and STs (POA) Act. were notified in 1995. These Rules lay down detailed procedure and other measures to be taken by the State Government for effective implementation of the provision of the Act. Rules also provide for different scales of compensation and rehabilitation package to the victims of atrocities.

### **Role of the Central Government**

8.12 Under both these Acts, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is required to take necessary steps to co-ordinate measures by the State Government and to place on the Table of both the Houses of the Parliament, each year, a report on the measures taken by itself and by the State/UT Government in pursuance of the provisions of these Acts.

8.13 The Ministry operates Centrally Sponsored Scheme, under which financial assistance is provided to the State/UT Governments in the ratio of 50:50 (100% to UTs), over and above the committed liability to be born by the State/UT Governments, for various measures taken for effective implementation of the Acts and the Rules. Such measures may include strengthening of the administration, enforcement and Judicial machinery, publicity and relief and rehabilitation. **The year wise position of sanction of Central Assistance is as follows:**

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Amount of Central Assistance
1995-96	15.37
1996-97	12.50
1997-98	16.47
1998-99	15.50

8.14 The State/UT-wise details of Central Assistance released by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment under the scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 during 1998-99 is given below.

**Table 8.1**

**STATE/UT-WISE DETAILS OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED UNDER THE CENTRALLY SOPONSORED 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 1998-99.**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	294.68
2.	Bihar	50.00
3.	Goa	0.57
4.	Gujarat	50.00
5.	Haryana	21.70
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.81
7.	Karnataka	136.68
8.	Kerala	2.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	682.06
10.	Maharashtra	50.00
11.	Orissa	3.60
12.	Punjab	20.64
13.	Rajasthan	50.00
14.	Sikkam	0.25
15.	Tamil Nadu	100.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	50.00
17.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.09
18.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15.90
19.	Delhi	1.40
20.	Pondicherry	18.60
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1550.00</b>

Source: Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

8.15 The amount of Central Assistance has been more or less stagnant in the last 4 years. This gives an indication that due care is not being taken by the State Government in improving the criminal justice system relating to implementation of these Acts. From the reviews undertaken by the Commission and reports received from the Commission's State Offices, the Commission is of the view that there is considerable scope for improving infrastructure and other facilities at various levels as well as for payment of timely and adequate economic relief to the victims of atrocities.

8.16 The Central Government is required to place a report, every year, in both the house of the Parliament on the measures taken for implementation of these Acts. So far only 14 reports have been submitted covering the period up to 1993. No report has been placed in the Parliament thereafter. It is the most important instrument in the scheme of dispensing Justice to the victims of the atrocities. **The Central Government should therefore ensure that reports are obtained from the State/UT's in time to place the consolidated Annual Report in the Parliament.**

### **Review of cases under IPC, PCR Act and SCs & STs (POA) Act, 1989.**

8.17 The State/UT-wise and Category wise number of crimes committed on members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from 1994 to 1998 are given at **ANNEXURE 8.I TO 8.X**. An abstract data relating to the number of cases (category wise) of atrocities on SCs & STs registered during 1994 to 1998 is given below in **TABLE 8.2 AND 8.3** respectively. This data include all cases of atrocities on SCs and STs registered under various sections of IPC, PCR Act, 1955, SC & ST (POA) Act, 1989 and any other relevant Act.

**Table 8.2**  
**Atrocities committed on Scheduled Castes**

S.No.	Nature of crimes	No. of cases of crimes during				
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1.	Murder	546 (1.61%)	571 (1.73%)	543 (1.73%)	513 (1.84%)	517 (2.01%)
2.	Grievous hurt	4542 (13.40%)	4544 (13.77%)	4585 (14.58%)	3860 (13.81%)	3898 (15.12%)
3.	Rape	992 (2.93%)	873 (2.64%)	949 (3.02%)	1037 (3.71%)	931 (3.61%)
4.	Arson	533 (1.57%)	500 (1.52%)	464 (1.48%)	389 (1.39%)	346 (1.34%)
5.	Other Offences	27295 (80.50%)	26509 (80.34%)	24899 (79.20%)	22145 (79.25%)	20085 (77.92%)
<b>Total</b>		<b>33908</b> <b>(100%)</b>	<b>32997</b> <b>(100%)</b>	<b>31440</b> <b>(100%)</b>	<b>27944</b> <b>(100%)</b>	<b>25777</b> <b>(100%)</b>

**Table 8.3**  
**Atrocities committed on Scheduled Tribes**

S.No.	Nature of crimes	No. of cases of crimes during				
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1.	Murder	105 (2.09%)	75 (1.36%)	94 (1.89%)	95 (2.05%)	66 (1.49%)
2.	Grievous hurt	699 (13.93%)	688 (12.51%)	694 (13.95%)	706 (15.20%)	654 (14.72%)
3.	Rape	385 (7.67%)	369 (6.71%)	314 (6.31%)	315 (6.78%)	353 (7.95%)
4.	Arson	36 (0.72%)	40 (0.73%)	51 (1.03%)	29 (0.62%)	38 (0.86%)
5.	Other Offences	3794 (75.59%)	4326 (78.68%)	3820 (76.81%)	3499 (75.34%)	3332 (74.99%)
<b>Total</b>		<b>5019</b> <b>(100%)</b>	<b>5498</b> <b>(100%)</b>	<b>4973</b> <b>(100%)</b>	<b>4644</b> <b>(100%)</b>	<b>4443</b> <b>(100%)</b>

8.18 It may be noticed from the above table that the incidents of crimes against SCs and STs in the country are continuously decreasing from 1994 to 1998. The total number of crimes committed against SCs was 33908 during 1994 whereas, it was 25777 during 1998. Similarly, the total no of crimes committed against STs was 5019 during 1994, whereas, it was 4443 during 1998. The table also shows that the extent of crimes and atrocities on Scheduled Castes persons is much higher than those on Scheduled Tribes persons. The cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes is about 6 to 7 times more than STs, though the population of Scheduled Castes in the country is only twice that of Scheduled Tribes. The criteria for identifying a community as a Scheduled Caste is their social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of practice of Untouchability. This clearly shows that the practice of Untouchability and caste hatred is still prevalent in our society.

8.19 It is also observed from the above tables that the cases of atrocities on SC and ST under other offences, which also include offences under PCR Act 1955 and SC & ST (POA) Act. 1989 constitutes about 79-80% of the total number of cases of atrocities against SCs and 74% - 78% against STs from 1994 to 1998, whereas heinous crimes like rape and murder accounted for 3.61% and 2.01%, respectively, against SCs during 1998, and 7.95% and 1.49% against STs during the same period. A significant phenomenon noticed about crimes against STs is that the Scheduled Tribes women are more vulnerable as the rape cases are more as compared to other offences like murder, arson, grievous hurt, etc.

8.20 The State/UT-wise total number of cases of atrocities on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes during 1994 to 1998 is given in ANNEXURE 8.XI. The statements reveals that Uttar Pradesh (6511), Rajasthan (5586) and Madhya Pradesh (4051) have highest incidence of crimes against Scheduled Castes. These three States constitute 62.64% of the total cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes in the country during 1998. These three States had highest number of cases against SCs in the previous years also. The other States which have more than 500 cases of atrocities on SCs are Andhra Pradesh

(1813), Bihar (785), Gujarat (1884), Karnataka (1148), Kerala (768), Maharashtra (683), Orissa (703), Tamil Nadu (1562) and Haryana(159) . The remaining States and UTs have no case or very negligible incidence of atrocities on SCs.

8.21 Similarly, incidence of atrocities on STs were highest in Madhya Pradesh (1547) followed by Rajasthan (1132) during 1998. States like Andhra Pradesh (359), Bihar (144), Gujarat (406) Kerela (138), Maharashtra (153), Orissa (282) and Uttar Pradesh (110) Karnataka (71), Sikkim (33) and Tamil Nadu (31) have also reported the incidence of atrocities against STs. Other States/UTs have either no or negligible cases of atrocities against STs. It may also be observed that the incidence of crimes against Scheduled Tribes are increasing in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, and Orissa. **The Govt. of these States may take effective steps to check and control atrocities on members of STs by non-STs people.**

8.22 For better analysis, the overall situation relating to atrocities on SCs and STs prevailing in each State/UT has been examined on a common scale viz. population of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in respective State/UT. Information relating to total number of cases and cases per lakh of SCs and STs population in different States/UTs during 1998 is given in **TABLE 8.4 AND TABLE 8.5** respectively.

**TABLE 8.4**

S.No.	State/UT	SC Population (Census 1991)	Cases of atrocities 1998	Cases per lakh of SC Popn. per year	Rank
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105.92	1813	17.12	VI
2.	Bihar	125.72	785	6.24	XII
3.	Gujarat	30.6	1884	61.57	II
4.	Haryana	32.51	159	4.9	XIII
5.	Himachal Pradesh	13.50	59	4.4	XIV
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.41	17	2.65	XVII
7.	Karnataka	73.69	1148	15.58	VII
8.	Kerala	28.86	786	27.23	IV
9.	Madhya Pradesh	96.27	4051	42.08	III
10.	Maharashtra	87.58	683	7.8	X
11.	Orissa	51.29	703	13.71	IX
12.	Punjab	57.43	23	0.4	XVII
13.	Rajasthan	76.08	5585	73.41	I
14.	Sikkim	0.24	2	8.3	IX
15.	Tamil Nadu	107.35	1562	14.58	VIII
16.	Uttar Pradesh	292.76	6511	22.24	V
17.	Delhi	17.95	11	0.61	XIV
18.	Pondicherry	1.37	10	7.30	XI

**TABLE 8.5**

S.No.	State/UT	ST Population (Census 1991)	Cases of atrocities 1998	Cases per lakh of ST Popn. per year	Rank
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.99	359	8.55	VI
2.	Bihar	66.17	144	2.17	XI
3.	Gujarat	61.22	406	6.63	VII
4.	Karnataka	19.16	71	3.71	X
5.	Kerala	3.21	138	43	I
6.	Madhya Pradesh	153.99	1547	10.05	V
7.	Maharashtra	73.18	153	2.09	XII
8.	Orissa	70.32	282	4.01	IX
9.	Rajasthan	54.75	1132	20.68	IV
10.	Sikkim	0.91	33	36.26	III
11.	Tamil Nadu	5.74	31	5.4	VIII
12.	Uttar Pradesh	2.88	110	38.19	II

8.23 While correlating the crimes on SCs with the population of SCs in different States/UTs, Rajasthan ranks on the top with 73 cases per lakh of SC population during 1998, Gujarat ranks II with 62 cases per lakh and Madhya Pradesh ranks III with 42 cases followed by Kerala (27), Uttar Pradesh (22 cases), Andhra Pradesh (17) cases per lakh of SC population.

8.24 Similarly in correlation of crimes against STs with the population of STs in different States during 1998, Kerala ranks on the top with 43 cases per lakh of ST population, Uttar Pradesh ranks II with 38 cases and Sikkim ranks III with 36 cases, followed by Rajasthan with 21 cases, Madhya Pradesh with 10 cases per lakh of ST population per year.

### **Investigation, Prosecution and Monitoring Machinery and the Special Courts set up in the States under the Act.**

8.25 In order to ensure speedy trial of atrocity cases registered under the PCR Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. There is a provision for setting up of Special Courts for trial of offences under these Acts. The offences covered under the SC & ST (POA) Act, 1989 are more serious than those covered under PCR Act and the punishment under SCs & STs (POA) Act, 1989 are also higher than punishments for offences under the PCR Act. Section 14 and 15 of SCs & STs (POA) Act provide for setting up of Special Courts and appointment of Public Prosecutor.

**Section 14** *“For the purpose of providing for speedy trial, the State Government shall, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify for each district a court of Sessions to be a special court to try offences under this Act”.*

**Section 15** *“For every Special Court, the State Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette specify a public Prosecutor or appoint an advocate who has been in practice as an advocate for not less than seven years, as a Special Public Prosecutor for the purpose of conducting cases in that court”.*

8.26 As per information available to the Commission the position of State-wise setting up of exclusive Special Courts, specified Special Courts is given below.

### **Andhra Pradesh**

8.27 The implementation of provisions of SC/ST (POA) Act is looked after by PCR cell. The relief and rehabilitation is looked after by the Department of Social Welfare, nodal officer being Commissioner Social Welfare. The norms of relief and rehabilitation as prescribed under the Govt. of India Rules are being followed. Though the cases are being monitored at higher level but there is need to monitor the maintenance of data, creation of awareness and taking prompt action. There is an urgent need for a time bound Plan of action on identification of atrocity prone areas and intensive monitoring. Every quarter State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee, under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister should meet and review the cases.

8.28 There are three exclusive Special Sessions Courts at Chittoor, Guntur and Hyderabad and specified Special Court in all other districts. Twentythree Special Mobile Courts have also been sanctioned by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

### **Assam**

8.29 All the Session Courts of plains Districts and all the Courts of Deputy Commissioners of Hill Districts have been notified as Special Courts under SCs & STs (POA) Act, 1989.

### **Bihar**

8.30 In spite of various legislative and executive measures taken by the central and State Govt. the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are increasingly being subjected to atrocities/harassment. The reasons for atrocity against these vulnerable Castes/Communities are mainly land disputes and feudal bent of mind of landlord communities/castes. A large proportion of SC/ST population are agricultural labourers, who work in the fields of landlords. Demand by the SCs and STs that they be paid the minimum wages prescribed by the Govt. often result in atrocities against SC/ST workers by the landlords by way of dispossession of their lands, homesteads, burning of their houses and in some physical assault and murder. Home Deptt. has set up a cell at the Police Headquarter. Such cells have been established at Divisional, District, Sub-Divisional and Block levels, but are ineffective as these are not adequately staffed and equipped. The enquires have revealed that political situation is responsible for creating “Senas” and these “Senas” owe allegiance to higher as well as lower castes. These Senas are involved in killing en-masse, the people belonging to warring castes/communities. The State police has proved ineffective to control these crimes. The Commission is of the view that the State Govt. of Bihar should take immediate and effective steps/measures for holding regular meeting of the POA Implementation Committee and other Committees,

strengthening and operationalising the SC/ST Police Stations; cells and special courts in sensitive areas. There is need for removal of shortcomings and impediments coming in the way of disposal of atrocity cases. Though designated special courts are functioning in all the districts but the same is tardy and ineffective.

## **Goa**

8.31 Two designated Special Courts at Panaji and Margo for North Goa and South Goa, respectively, are functioning.

## **Gujarat**

8.32 The review and monitoring of atrocities and PCR cases is being done by the vigilance committees at district level and Secretary, Social Welfare Deptt. at the State level. There is a High power Committee headed by the Chief Minister of the State to review the cases.

8.33 Three exclusive Special Courts at Ahmedabad(Rural), Palanpur and Kutch District has been set up. In other districts, Sessions Courts have been specified as Special Courts. The proposal to establish seven more exclusive Special Courts are under active consideration.

## **Haryana**

8.34 All the District Courts have been designated as Special Courts. No exclusive Special Courts has been set-up in view of very low pendency of cases under PCR and SC & ST (POA) Act.

## **Himachal Pradesh**

8.35 District and Sessions Courts in 9 Districts - Shimla, Mandi, Sirmour, Solan, Hamirpur, Kangra, Una, Chamba and Bilaspur have been designated as Special Courts.

## **Jammu & Kashmir**

8.36 Since SCs & STs (POA) Act is not applicable in the State, no Special Court has been established.

## **Karnataka**

8.37 Besides six exclusive Special Courts at Bijapur, Kolar, Raichur, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulberga, District and Sessions Courts in all other districts have been specified as Special Courts. The pendency is large which needs additional strengthening to improve the disposal of atrocity cases both under the POA Act, 1989 and PCR Act, 1955. There is a separate CRE cell headed by Additional DG and supported by I.G. and other Officers.

## **Kerala**

8.38 Specified Special Courts in 14 districts of the State viz., Trivandrum, Quilon, Pathanamthitta, Alleppey, Kottayam, Thodypuzha, Ernakulam, Trichur, Palghat, Kozhikhode, Telhchery, Manjeri Kapetta and Kasargode are functioning.

## **Madhya Pradesh**

8.39 So far 25 exclusive Special Courts have been set up. The District and Sessions Courts have been designated as specified Special Courts in the remaining 20 districts. The provision for setting up of Special Courts in 10 District have been done in the budget for the year 1999-2000.

## **Maharashtra**

8.40 The civil rights enforcement machinery in the State is headed by the IGP, PCR at Mumbai State Police Headquarters.

8.41 Courts of District and Sessions Judge in each district have been notified as Special Court. The Mumbai City Civil Court and the Court of Sessions for Greater Mumbai have been notified as Special Court for the district of Greater Mumbai.

## **Manipur**

8.42 District and Sessions Courts of East and West Manipur Districts have been designated as Special Courts. The State is free from incidence of Untouchability or crimes relating to practice of Untouchability.

## **Meghalaya**

8.43 Special Courts have been specified in all the Districts for trying offences under the SC & ST (POA) Act, 1989.

## **Mizoram**

8.44 One Special Court has been established under the Act for the entire State.

## **Orissa**

8.45 The courts of 13 District and Sessions Judges and ten Additional Sessions Judges have been designated as Special Courts.

## **Punjab**

8.46 In each district the Court of senior-most Additional Sessions Judge has been designated as Special Court.

## **Rajasthan**

8.47 The Home Deptt. Govt. of Rajasthan has Constituted a High level Committee under clauses 16 and 17 of the SCs & STs (POA) Rules, 1995. The State Govt. is providing monetary relief to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe victims under the

SCs & STs (POA) Act, 1989 as per rate fixed by the Social Welfare Department, on the recommendations of the Vigilance Committee, but all the victims are not being given monetary relief in the State.

8.48 Special Courts have been set up for speedy trial of cases under the SCs/STs (POA) Act in the Districts of Jaipur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Bikaner, Pali, Alwar, Dausa, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Baran, Tonk, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer (Jodhpur ), Nagaur and Sri Ganganagar.

### **Sikkim**

8.49 Cases of atrocities are negligible in the State, District Collectors/Police Officers have been directed to look into complaints of harassment and atrocities on priority basis.

8.50 The District & Sessions Court (E&N) has been designated as the Special Court.

### **Tamil Nadu**

8.51 The awareness of POA Act, 1989 among public as well as the implementing machinery is very poor, particularly in the rural areas. The conviction rate both under POA Act and PCR Act ranges merely between 5 to 10 percent. The State Govt. should take corrective measures.

8.52 Four Special Courts at Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Madurai, Tirunelveli for 16 District have been set up and in 10 Districts Principal Sessions Courts have been designated as Special Courts.

### **Tripura**

8.53 Courts of Sessions Judge have been designated as Special Court in three districts of West Tripura, North Tripura and South Tripura.

### **Uttar Pradesh**

8.54 The Commission has observed that disposal of cases by the police and Courts is very slow. The State Govt. is providing monetary relief to the atrocity victims as per the scales prescribed by the Central Govt. and have issued guidelines to the implementing authorities under the Social Welfare Department.

8.55 All District and Sessions Courts have been designated as Special Courts for speedy disposal of cases.

### **West Bengal**

8.56 The atrocity cases on SCs and STs are negligible, however, all District and Sessions Courts have been designated as Special Courts.

## **Andaman & Nicobar Islands**

8.57 The District and Sessions Judge, Andaman & Nicobar Island Port Blair is designated as Special Court.

## **Chandigarh**

8.58 The Sessions Court has been designated as the Special Court.

## **Dadra & Nagar Haveli**

8.59 The Session Court at Silvassa has been designated as the Special Court.

## **Daman & Diu**

8.60 The Sessions Court has been designated as the Special Court.

## **Delhi**

8.61 For trial of cases under PCR Act, 1955 and SC & ST (POA) Act, 1989, Delhi Govt. have designated two Courts of Addl. Sessions Judges as the Special Courts. The Court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Appellate Court of Metropolitan Magistrates and 12 Courts of Metropolitan Magistrate are functioning as Special Courts under PCR Act, 1955.

## **Lakshadweep and Minicoy**

8.62 The Sessions Courts, Kozhikhode in Kerela State has been designated as the Special Court.

## **Pondicherry**

8.63 The Chief Judicial Magistrate, Pondicherry, SDJM, Karaikal and the First Class Judicial Magistrate, Yanam have been designated as the Special Courts.

8.64 No information is available about setting-up of Special Courts from Arunachal Pradesh, and Nagaland, which being tribal States with a very small SC population have practically no incidents of atrocities.

## **Selected Cases of Atrocities brought to the notice and follow up action taken**

8.65 During the year 1997 and 1998 the Commission investigated a number of atrocities cases. The Commission also gave recommendations in the cases where mass killing took place. Some of the cases investigated and recommendation given are as follows:

**I Complaint of forcible land grabbing of Sh. Jayapal Singh S/o Sh. Bhagwat (SC) resident of Village Rasoolpur Garhi, P.O. Mirapur, District Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh**

8.66 Shri Jayapal Singh (SC) R/o Village - Rasoolpur Garhi, P.O. Meerapur, District - Muzaffarnagar filed a complaint before the Commission that his land which he got under the Govt. land Distribution Scheme in 1972 was grabbed forcibly by the Village - Pradhan Sh. Rajman and his brother alongwith standing wheat crop. The accused threatened to kill the complainant.

8.67 The Commission immediately took up the matter with the Superintendent of Police, Muzaffarnagar for action and to send a report to the Commission as the complainant belonged to S.C. community Jatav.

8.68 The Superintendent of Police, Muzaffarnagar investigated the matter and reported back that though the complaint was made by Sh. Jaya Pal Singh about the land grabbing but the complainant and the accused had settled the dispute amicably. The accused returned the land and had also settled the issue of harvesting of the crop between them. The issue was resolved and the complainant was informed.

**II Physical assault etc. on Sh. Ram Kumar (SC), R/o Village Jalim Kheda, P.S. Achalgarh, District Unnao by non-SC persons.**

8.69 Shri Ram Kumar (SC) R/o Village Jalim Kheda, P.S. Achalganj, District - Unnao vide his complaint dated 29.1.98 stated that Ram Babu, Ram Bharose and others beat him mercilessly when he intervened to protect a mentally retarded person who was being thrashed by the said persons. The Complainant also stated that the police did not register the case.

8.70 The Commission took up the case with the S.P., Unnao to send a report on the incident. In compliance the matter was pursued by the police. As per report, a FIR was registered at the P.S. Achalganj vide no. 191/98 u/s 323/504 IPC and 3(1) (x) of the SC & ST (POA) Act, 1989 against the accused Ram Babu and others. All the accused were arrested and sent to Jail. The case was referred to court of law for further action.

**III Physical assault and teasing of a S.C. lady under P.S. Sohna of District Gurgaon, Haryana**

8.71 Shri Kani Ram, Village - Gangoli, Tehsil - Nuh, District Gurgaon (Haryana) complained to the Commission that Atri s/o Om Prakash and Kalu s/o Toti tried to molest and beat the daughter of the complainant Rekha on 11.6.98. The Commission, taking a serious view of the case referred the matter to S.P, Gurgaon. The case was registered at P.S. Sohna under IPC 323, 506, 34 and accused were arrested who later on released on bail. The accused belonged to Gadariya caste. The report of S.P., Gurgaon was scrutinised by the Commission and found out that the version of S.P. was incorrect. Gadariya caste is specified in backward class list of Haryana and not Scheduled Caste list as reported by S.P., Gurgaon. This fact was confirmed by S.C. and B.C. Welfare Department. Keeping in view, the non-seriousness and ineffective action on the fact of the police and non-invocation of the provisions of the SC & ST (POA) Act, 1989, the S.P., Gurgaon was summoned to appear personally before the Commission. The S.P. concerned appeared before the Commission on 26.8.98 and again verbally stated that this is a minor case and

Gadariya caste is also more or less on the same level as that of SCs. The Statement of the S.P. appeared to be biased. The complainant had further represented that he and his family members are being falsely implicated to force them to withdraw the case. The case was referred to the D.I.G. Police, Gurgaon Range, Haryana bringing to his notice the carelessness shown by police and the fact of misinforming a constitutional body, the SC/ST Commission. The loopholes found in the case handled by police have been pointed out i.e. non-invocation of the relevant section of the SC & ST (POA) Act, 1989, mis-reporting the backward caste as Scheduled Caste and implication of victims by registering false case against them in league with the offending party. The case is being still pursued.

#### **IV Abduction case of a SC girl of Faridabad District, Haryana**

8.72 Sh. Itwari S/o Sh. Mangat Singh R/o Kaboolpur Bangar, Ballabgarh vide his complaint dated 28.5.98 complained to the National Commission for SC/ST that his daughter Saroj was allegedly kidnapped by non-SC person of the village named Rampal (Gujar). The matter was taken up with the S.P., Faridabad and pursued vigorously. The police was activated by registering a case at Ballabgarh u/s 362, 366, 506 and 376 of I.P.C. The abducted girl was traced and handed over to the parents. The accused was arrested and sent to jail. The police authorities were further asked to follow-up the case of compensation in accordance with the SC & ST (POA) Act, 1989 and Rules thereto. The District welfare Officer, Faridabad has recommended the case of compensation as per the SC & ST (POA) Act, 1989 and arrangements are being made to provide compensation to the tune of Rs. 50,000/- to the victim.

#### **V Murder case of a Scheduled Caste youth of Village Depal, P.S. Hansi, District Hissar (Haryana)**

8.73 The case was taken up on the basis of a News-item "Parivar Main Mattam aur Gaon Main Khamoshi" in the "Navbharat Times" dated 2.5.1998. It was published in the said daily on 28.4.98 that a Scheduled Caste youth named Anil s/o Sh. Mahabir Singh Balmiki, aged 21 years, resident of Village - Depal, P.S. Hansi, District - Hissar was allegedly murdered by Dhoop Singh, Satyavan and Kapoor Singh and Dalbir Singh. The culprits used conventional weapons to kill. like gandasa, kulhadi etc. The Commission immediately took up the case with the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police, Hissar to take action as per IPC and relevant sections of SC & ST (POA) Act, 1989. The relevant copies of records were called for from the police like FIR, caste status of the victim and the accused, post-mortem report of deceased etc. The case was pursued effectively. All the culprits behind the murder were arrested and sent to jail. The Deputy Commissioner, Hissar has directed the concerned authorities to arrange compensation to the dependants of the deceased in accordance with SC & ST (POA) Rules, 1995, at the earliest.

#### **VI Assault case of Sh. Ramesh Singh Sehrawat S/o Sh. Raghubir Singh, R/o Islampur, District Gurgaon, Haryana Complaint made by Mrs. Beena Sehrawat W/o the victim**

8.74 Smt. Beena Rani W/o Sh. Ramesh Singh, resident of Islampur, District - Gurgaon, Haryana, vide her complaint dated 19.3.98, complained to the Commission that her husband was kidnapped, grievously beaten by Sarpanch Sh. Rohtash Singh of the same village, who belongs to Jat community. The incident of beating took place on 10.3.98 near

Gurgaon. The Victim Sh. Ramesh Singh is a Development officer in State Bank of India, Kapashera, Delhi. The arms of the victim were fractured due to beating. The victim was found in unconscious state and treated at a Hospital in Gurgaon and they reported the matter to police. FIR was lodged on 10.3.98 u/s 394/364/325 IPC by P.S. Sadar Gurgaon. The complainant alleged that the culprits were being favoured by the concerned police officials and have not taken required action.

8.75 The matter was taken up with the Deputy Commissioner and Supdt. of Police, Gurgaon to take action as per provisions of SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989. The complainant and the victim visited the Commission twice and explained the severity of the offence and threat to their lives. They pleaded for security as the opponents were threatening them with dire consequences even threats to kill.

8.76 The complainant again gave petitions on 21.4.98 and 19.5.98 alleging that the culprit Sarpanch Rohtash Singh embezzled panchayat funds. The police is protecting the accused and has been let out bail. The other accused Anoop Singh has not been arrested. The Inspector is in league with the accused and has soft corner and is putting pressure for a compromise.

8.77 The D.C. Gurgaon was issued summons to appear before the Commission on 12.5.98 to clarify the position. The Deputy Commissioner came to the Commission and submitted his reply vide letter dated 15.5.98. He pointed out that there was old rivalry between both the parties and they have been making complaints against each other from time to time. The complainant's wife is the chairperson of Block Samiti.

8.78 The Finance Commissioner & Secretary, Home Deptt. Govt. of Haryana furnished a report in which he informed that both the parties are political rivals and involved in show-down to each other. Sh. Rohtash Singh's allegation of divesting of Rs. 8000/- , Watch, Gold ring was registered in case no. 307 dated 10.3.98 u/s 364/325 IPC in P.S. Sadar, Gurgaon and the accused was arrested. The orders have been issued to arrest the remaining accused. The provisions of the SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989 which were not invoked earlier has been emphasised and the matter is still being pursued with the Haryana Police.

## **VII Harassment of SC person at Village Gulkani, District Jind (Haryana)**

8.79 Shri Hawa Singh and other villagers of Village - Gulkani, District - Jind (Haryana) represented to this Commission that he and his brother Balbir were illegally confined in the House of Sarpanch and mercilessly beaten by Sarpanch and other six persons on 14.9.97. Besides, Hawa Singh was also implicated in a false case of liquor with the help of local police. Commission summoned Deputy Commissioner and Supdt. of Police, Jind to enquire into the same. It was proved that Sh. Hawa Singh was kept illegally confined by the Sarpanch and his party on the night of 14.9.97 and the complainant was implicated in a false case and was also beaten up by the Sarpanch and his henchmen. As per the medical report of the doctor, injuries were inflicted to Hawa Singh, while he was kept in the residence of the Sarpanch. The victim was forced to wear 'Ghaghari' and paraded in the village with garland of shoes by the police. A case u/s 323/324/325/190/342/347/364/452/500/506/511 of IPC and u/s 7 of PCR Act was registered against accused persons and the policemen.

8.80 The Commission recommended to the District Admn. that monetary relief should be provided to the victim and disciplinary action should be taken against the policemen.

**VIII Dalit Boy resident of Dhanada Village, Taluka Dhandhuka, District Ahmedabad, Gujarat, blinded.**

8.81 The incident of the blinding of a Dalit boy appeared in the News-item published in "The Times of India" dated 18.6.98. The National Commission for SC & ST immediately took up the case with the District Collector, Ahmedabad and also pursued the issue through State Office of the Commission at Ahmedabad. The incident occurred at Dhandhuka Village. The victim was watching T.V. alongwith other children of the village at a shop of a Panwala named Sh. Bhikhabhai Chikabhai Koli Patel. The victim Sanjay, a Scheduled Caste, got injured when the shop-owner (Panwala) threw lime-paste on the children in a fit of anger who were creating disturbance. The boy went to his house weeping and narrated the whole incident. The victim was taken to Viranagar Missionary Eye Hospital the next day by the victim's grandfather. The treatment did not prove helpful and the victim was taken to Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad and ultimately to another private Hospital for special treatment. Unfortunately due to severity of the injury the victim lost sight-in one eye. Grandfather of the victim took up the case by lodging a complaint at Barwala Police Station in Ahmedabad. A case was registered by the police under IPC and SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989. The accused was arrested. The District Welfare officer while pursuing the case sanctioned an amount of Rs. 50,000/- as compensation to the victim, out of which Rs.20,000/- as an first instalment has been paid.

**XI Complaint of Shri Devmuni Baitha R/o Village Mudilla, District West Champaran, Bihar.**

8.82 Shri Devanand Baitha @ Devmuni Baitha R/o Mudila, P.S. Choutrava, District - West Champaran complained to the Commission that he was not allowed to complete the construction of his house by Sh. Bhushan Chaubey, his son and other non-Scheduled Castes. The complainant was harassed, terrorised and made to flee from the native village. The complainant was asked to part with 8-10 ft. of his land for public passage.

8.83 As per directions of the Chairman, the matter was taken up with the District Magistrate, West Champaran for a detailed report. As there was no response from the concerned authority, the D.M. was summoned to appear before the Commission in Delhi alongwith relevant documents concerning the case on 15.7.98. The D.M. did not appear on the stipulated date and another summon was issued for his appearance on 1.9.98. Though the D.M. did not appear but talked on phone and sent a report of investigation into the alleged complaint conducted through the Superintendent of Police and Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

8.84 It was found that the Baitha family (complainant) had no legal right on the disputed land. However, it came to light that the complainants were tenants of Bhupendra Choube and others. The tenants were living in a thatched hut on Govt. land and these complainants also occupied the land belonging to Chaube family. Sh. Bhushan Chaube filed a case in the court. In the meanwhile, the complainant approached the National Commission for SC/ST. The complaint was found baseless on the basis of report received from the D.M. The District Administration, however, ordered the police to take care of the situation so that the concerned parties desist from further clash.

## **X Murder case of Smt. Shakino Devi W/o Sh. Ramesh Chand, Village Kathiyara, P.S. Jawalamukhi, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh**

8.85 The case was taken up on the basis of a news-report published in "The Daily Tribune", Chandigarh dated 14.9.98 and the request of Shri Balak Ram, Ex-MP from H.P. about the murder of a Scheduled Caste lady, Smt. Shakino Devi W/o Sh. Ramesh Chand, resident of Kathiyala Village, P.S. Jawalamukhi, District - Kangra, Himachal Pradesh. The issue was taken up with the Superintendent of Police, District - Kangra for immediate follow-up action with the instructions that relevant sections of IPC and the SC & ST (POA) Act, 1989 and Rules 1995 thereto may be invoked.

8.86 The Superintendent of Police, District Kangra in compliance to the instructions pursued the case and an FIR No. 103/98 dated 1.7.98 u/s 302/147/149 of IPC and sections 3 (2) (5) of the SC and ST (POA) Act, 1989 was registered under P.S. Jawalamukhi. The deceased Shakino Devi W/o Shri Ramesh Chand was an Anganwari helper at a village school. There was a land dispute between the victim and Rajputs of the Village. The women of both the parties used to quarrel frequently. The incident of murder occurred on 30.6.98 when the victim returned from the Anganwari school to her village. The dead body was found with burnt clothes etc. The complainant i.e. husband of the victim had alleged that Om Raj S/o Harbans Singh, Kaka Ram S/o Mansha Ram, Jeevna Devi W/o Om Raj, Ranjit Singh S/o Harbans Singh and Kamla Devi W/o Ranjit Singh were involved in the murder case who were non-SCs. The police acted in accordance with the Act/Rules and got the Post-mortum and forensic tests etc. done. As per investigations seven persons were arrested, the case was referred to the Court. Action was taken as per SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989 and 1995 Rules thereto. A compensation of Rs. 1,50,000/- was paid to the family members of the deceased.

## **XI Beating and harassment of SC youth at Village Naksoda, District Dholpur (Rajasthan)**

8.87 A News item published in 'The Hindustan Times' dated 28.4.98 with a caption "When cruelty showed its ugliest face in Rajasthan man reined like wild animal". A Scheduled Caste grocer was paraded with his nose pierced and a cord put through as a sort of reins in Naksoda village of Dholpur for refusing to sell bidis on credit to Gujjar boys. The matter was taken up with Superintendent of Police, Dholpur for detailed report. The State Office, Jaipur of the Commission made a spot enquiry in the case and it was reported that some Gujjar boys visited Shri Rameshwar (victim) in his shop and his refusal to sell certain items to them on loan till the old loan in repaid, resulted in altercations. On 25.4.98, five non-SC persons caught hold of Shri Rameshwar and assaulted him and put a rope in his nostril. They confined him in a house.

8.88 A case No. 123/98 u/s 365,147,323,326 of IPC and 3 (1) (3), 3 (2) (5) of SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989 was registered. On the basis of medical report it is proved that the nose of the victim was pierced and a cord put through it. All accused were arrested and case was filed in the Court. Further the Commission have also written to the concerned authorities to provide relief/ Rehabilitation to the victim under SC/ST (POA) Rules, 1995.

## **XII Sexual molestation/assault of Tribal Girls in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh**

8.89 The Dailies "The Tribune" and "Navbharat Times" carried a news-item in their 8.10.98 publications that 4 tribal girls were raped in Madhya Pradesh. The Commission took up the case suo-moto with the Collector, Bastar, Madhya Pradesh- keeping in view the gravity of the incident. The State office of the National Commission for SC/ST at Bhopal was also activated to pursue the case effectively. The incident occurred on 1.10.98 when a number of village girls belonging to various castes/communities were returning to their native village Chapka from another village fair. The culprits belonged to different castes/communities i.e. SC/ST/OBC. The victims were also from STs and OBCs. It was revealed through the police report that out of 4 victimised girls, 3 belonged to STs and one to OBCs. After registering a FIR No130/98 u/s 376 (4) 34 IPC at P.S. Bhanpuri, medical examination was got done. In addition the relevant sections of SC & ST (POA) Act, 1989 were invoked and action taken under POA Rules 1995. The culprits were arrested and sent to jail.

8.90 The victims i.e. three ST girls were sanctioned compensation of Rs. 50,000/- each by the State Govt., out of which an amount of Rs. 25,000/- each has already been released. The case was further referred to Court of Law for decision.

## **XIII Massacre of Tribals in Purnea District of Bihar**

8.91 The national dailies 'The Hindu', 'Nav Bharat Times' 'Hindustan', 'Jansatta' dated the 15<sup>th</sup> December, 1998 published the news of burning alive of seven Santhal Tribals, and torching their houses by non-tribal land lords in the villages Nikhrel, Chandabari Tola and Koyla Tola under Police Station Dagarua in District Purnea, Bihar. The Commission immediately flashed wireless message to the Home Secretary, Director General of Police, Govt. of Bihar, District Collector and Superintendent of Police, Purnea calling for action taken report for nabbing the culprits and providing financial assistance to the survivors of the massacre.

8.92 The incident was so shocking that the Chairman of the National Commission for SCs & STs, Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria and Shri Kameshwar Paswan, Vice Chairman of the Commission visited Bihar from 20<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> December 1998, immediately after their taking charge, to make a first hand assessment of the case and related problems. They visited the spot of the tragedy and met the officers of the District Administration. The incident was discussed with the Governor, Chief Minister, concerned Ministers, and concerned senior officers of the State Government. The cause of this inhuman carnage was a dispute pertaining to land title. The tribals, who had been cultivating the land as Shikmi Bathaidars, regarded it as their own land. On the other hand claims to ownership of the land were being made by landlords who perhaps had their names recorded in the land record but had not actually been cultivating the land. As a consequence, many of the actual tillers, who belonged to poor tribal communities, had not got ownership titles to the land. The basic policy of land reforms aims to give land to the tiller. In this case, perhaps more than in any other case, amendments were warranted in land related laws so that the tenancy rights accrued to the tillers without their having to go through a complex process of filing claims and fighting court disputes for which they lacked the capacity and wherewithal. The officers from the Head Quarter at New Delhi and State office of the

Commission at Patna also visited the spot and prepared a report. In addition the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police Purnea were activated to take the case vigorously and submit a report to the Commission which was also received. The findings of the enquiry report of the Commission revealed some lacunae while dealing WITH the case by the State Administration such as not strict adherence to the provisions of the SC & ST (POA) Act, 1989 and SC & ST (POA) Rules, 1995 in respect of providing relief to the tribal victims. It was also pointed out that all the culprits should have been apprehended as only 8 accused were arrested out of 14 named. The administration was asked to provide educational facilities to the affected school going children. A need to open a primary school in the tribal village was stressed.

8.93 The Commission strongly recommended to the State Government to look into the legal position and take up necessary amendments to land related laws urgently so that the tiller and the Shikmi Bathaidars get their due rights. This is absolutely essential and urgent if such incidents of inhuman carnage are to be avoided in future. The need was highlighted for setting up special/exclusive courts so that cases pertaining to SCs & STs covered by the SCs & STs (POA) Act, 1989 be dealt with and disposed off expeditiously. It was stressed that not only the criminals are booked under Law, but the affected persons are also quickly provided adequate relief and rehabilitation as provided under the SC & ST (POA) Rules 1995.

8.94 The Commission studied in depth land related dispute in Bihar. The Commission is of the view that the long term solution lies in speeding up the development process as. On investigation of cause of incident in Purnea it has been found that in Purnea and similar other areas in Bihar, the process of development has by-passed the rural poor, especially SCs & STs. The facilities of roads, housing, drinking water, medical care, education are quite inadequate. There is a need to prepare long term development plans which are implemented effectively with the co-operation and participation of the tribals themselves. The Commission decided to study tenancy system in Bihar and submit Special report to the President containing measures for avoiding recurrence of such incidents in future.

#### **XIV Killings of Scheduled Castes in Village Narainpur,P.S. Shakurabad, District Jehanabad, Bihar**

8.95 The National dailies dated the 12<sup>th</sup> February, 1999 published the news of killings of twelve Scheduled Castes in village Narainpur under P.S. Shakurabad, District Jehanabad, Bihar. The news report attributed the cause of massacre to caste based clashes between upper caste landlords and landless scheduled castes. The killers considered the SC villagers as supporters of leftist militant groups. The National Commission for SCs & STs flashed wireless messages to the Chief Secretary, Home Secretary, Principal Secretary, Social Welfare, Director General of Police, Bihar and the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, Jehanabad, requesting the authorities to furnish a factual report on the incident. A high level team comprising of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and senior officers of the Commission visited the site of carnage where 11 Scheduled Caste persons were done to death by non-tribal attackers belonging to land lord communities.

8.96 This carnage took place during the night of 10 - 11 February, 1999 in Narainpur village, P.S. Shakurabad, District Jehanabad. In this gruesome murderous attack 11 scheduled castes persons were mercilessly killed, out of which 6 were males and 5

females. Seven persons were injured. The place of occurrence of the incident was 12 kilometres away from the district Head quarter of Jehanabad. The high level team visited the site of the crime on 17/18-2-99 and met the relatives of the deceased and injured people. Senior State Government officers namely Chief Secretary, D.G(P) and others were asked to keep a vigil on such heinous acts so that such incidents do not recur.

8.97 During the course of the visit, it was found that the violence affected place lacked proper approach roads which caused delay in approaching the victims by the police and other officials. There was lack of drinking water, basic educational facilities and sources of income amongst rural poor. It was also noted that the police was ignorant about the provisions of the SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989 and they failed to apply relevant sections of IPC even. The application of Section 3(2) (V) of SC & ST (POA) Act, 1989, which is mandatory, were not applied.

8.98 After on the spot visit and meeting with higher authorities of the State Government, the Commission suggested certain measures for development of SC people of the area to avoid repetition of such incidents in future.

### **Suggestions**

8.99 During the course of talks with the affected families it was noticed that they do not have sufficient land to sustain them and as such they work as labourers with the land lords and in turn get 2 kg rice as wage or some land lords give 5-10 katta of land for wages. The State Government should ensure minimum wages for agriculture sector.

8.100 The landless poor SCs and STs should be provided land by making purchases through the State Finance & Development Corporation from the land owners who wish to sell the land voluntarily. The land provided should be atleast 2 Bighas and pattas and ownership rights should be provided.

8.101 The tillers especially SCs and STs under the Bataidar System should be given ownership rights under Bihar Tenancy Act. It should also be ensured that they are not troubled in future.

8.102 The Development works, such as provision of schools, roads, electricity drinking water construction of houses etc. should be undertaken.

8.103 The atrocity affected families/persons should be provided financial assistance in accordance with the SC & ST (POA) Rules, 1995 and ration for 3 months.

8.104 Residential Schools should be opened in the SC and ST population dominated villages for the Children of these target groups. These Schools should be maintained in a befitting manner.

8.105 At least one member from the family who lost the earning member should be given a govt. job/work.

8.106 The family member(s) should be provided Govt. Job/work who lost their earning member or victims who lost their limbs.

8.107 Out of the 13 named culprits only 3 were arrested. All should be arrested soon and case proceeded with in a court of law.

8.108 The enquiry should be conducted by an officer, at least, of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

8.109 Violence/Terrorist prone district should be identified and Special Courts set up under the provisions of the SCs & STs (POA) Act, 1989 and all atrocity cases pertaining to SCs and STs should be disposed of expeditiously.

8.110 Since 1978 elections to the local bodies like village Panchayat, Municipalities have not been conducted in the State of Bihar and as such there is lack of proper representation/leadership. The development activity has stopped and it is the need of the hour that elections are held as per law and representation accorded to all the classes of people to inculcate leadership spirit at village level.

8.111 State level and District level Intelligence Collection Centres should be set up so that information is available for taking necessary avert such carnages.

8.112 During the course of the visit the State run Rajkiya Kalyan Chhatravas Mahendroo, Patna was also inspected and found that the building housing the same was in a dilapidated condition. Toilets and bathrooms were in bad shape. Drinking water facility was erratic. Post Matric Scholarships were not paid for the past two years. No newspapers/journals are provided. For the last so many months no warden was posted which was a serious lapse. It was suggested that all the facilities should be provided in all the residential schools.

8.113 Chairman of the Commission vide his letter dated 24.2.99 informed the Prime Minister about the incidents which took place in Shankarbigha and Narainpur in the District of Jehanabad, Bihar. The measures to be adopted were also highlighted, which included undertaking land reforms and provision of basic needs like drinking water, minimum wages, restoration of democratic grass root level bodies without further delay, provision of security to the hapless poor Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

## **XV Atrocity on Scheduled Castes Students in the University College of Medical Sciences, Delhi.**

8.114 Based on Press Reports which appeared in the News paper and also on receiving representation from SC students in University College of Medical Sciences, Delhi about the incidents of atrocities on them in the college/Hostels campus of UCMS and G.T.B. Hospital, Delhi on the night of February, 22/23, 1999, the Chairman of the Commission ordered on-the-spot enquiry of the incident where 12 SC students were beaten by non-SC students and insulted publicly. A resident doctor of GTB hospital was also beaten and insulted who was on emergency duty.

8.115 The Vice-Chairman Shri Kameswar Paswan and Shri Ajit Singh, Assistant Director visited the spot of the incident at G.T.B. Hospital premises of University College of Medical Sciences at Dilshad Garden and hostels. They met victim SC/ST students and the Principal of U.C.M.S, other Professors and related persons. The team also held a meeting with Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, North-East, A.C.P. & S.H.O. of concerned Police Station, Dilshad Garden and called for a detailed report of the incident.

8.116 On hearing the views of above persons the Commission suggested the concerned police officials and Principal of the college to take action against accused and give relief/protection to SC/ST students. The police registered the case after lapse of ten days of incident when the Commission's team visited and only PCR Act 1955 was included. The Vice-Chairman asked police officials to include the relevant sections of the SCs/STs (POA) Act 1989 and take immediate action against accused and rehabilitation of SC victims. On the intervention of the Commission the police has registered five cases against the general category students.

8.117 The Commission has sent on-the-Spot Enquiry Report to the Vice Chancellor and Chairman of Governing Body of University College of Medical Sciences. In the meanwhile the Governing Body of the University Collage of Medical Sciences has set up one man Enquiry Committee headed by a former Delhi High Court Judge. The Commission's Recommendations have not been carried out so far and the case is held up due to procedural formalities. The victim SC students have failed to get the justice due to delaying tactics of the Governing Body of University College of Medical Sciences. At last a compromise between SC students and non-SC students was said to have been arrived at. The cases are stated to be pending for consideration in the Court. The Commission is pursuing the case with Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University and Chairman Governing body of the college.

## **Recommendations**

8.118 On the basis of analysis of data at the micro level and the issues dealt within the Commission general observations and recommendations apart from case/cases specific recommendations are as under:

- i Training programme may be conducted by every State Government for police personnel to sensitise them regarding implementation of the provisions of SCs & STs (POA) Act, 1989 and the PCR Act 1955 either through its Police Training Institutions or otherwise.**
- ii The Central Government should ensure that report on the measures taken for implementation of the SCs & STs (POA) Act, 1989 and PCR Act 1955 are obtained from the States/UTs in time to place the consolidated annual report in the Parliament every year as per provisions contained in these Acts. The State Government, where atrocities on SCs & STs are rampant may take effective steps to check and control atrocities on members of SCs & STs by non-SC/ST people.**
- iii A person who has been convicted under the provisions of SCs & STs (POA) Act, 1989 should not be permitted to seek election at any level.**
- iv An Awareness Programme should be conducted through Non-governmental Organisations about the provisions of SCs & STs (POA) Act, 1989, PCR Act 1955 and the economic relief to be provided to the victims of atrocities as per scale laid down in the SCs & STs (POA) Rules, 1995. The Government should consider organising Seminars of the NGOs for eliciting their help in Awareness Programme.**

- v The provisions of SCs & STs (POA) Act, 1989 relating to punitive and protective measures and the economic relief to be provided to the victims of atrocities should be given wide publicity.
- vi Various studies conducted so far by Institutions on implementation of provisions of the SCs & STs (POA) Act, 1989 and Rules 1995 therefrom has revealed that FIR are not registered in time, the investigations are not completed within 30 days by the competent police authorities and the challans are not filed in the Special Courts within the stipulated time. The Commission recommends that the time schedule should be adhered.

### **The special studies conducted by the National Commission for SCs & STs on the implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989**

8.119 In the Fortieth Year of the Republic of India on 16<sup>th</sup> August, 1989 the Parliament passed, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 to prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, to provide for Special Courts for the trial of such offences and for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Under the provisions of the Act the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 was notified on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1995.

8.120 The effectiveness of the Act, specially a social legislation, depends upon the continuous study and monitoring of its implementation. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes set up for monitoring the implementation of constitutional safeguards for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, has decided to undertake a study on the status of implementation of this Act and Rules thereto in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

8.121 The objective of this study was to find out the nature of atrocities committed on the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes; the status of cognizance taken by police administration; punitive and preventive measures taken as per the Act and the Rules; the process of setting up the Special Courts; working procedure evolved by these courts; causative factors responsible for high rate of acquittal and the status of implementation of mandatory provisions of the Act and the Rules at the State and district level.

8.122 The status of implementation of the provisions of the Act was studied in eight districts of Uttar Pradesh and in three districts of Madhya Pradesh. Registration, investigation and rehabilitation part of the act was covered under the study in Uttar Pradesh and the prosecution part of the Act, i.e., functioning of the Special Court was covered in the study in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

8.123 The Commission has decided to submit Special Report to the President of India based on these studies. However, the observations, findings and recommendations in brief are as follows:

## Uttar Pradesh

8.124 As per 1991 census the total population of Uttar Pradesh was 1391 lakhs. The population of SCs in the State was 293 lakhs and that of ST's was 3.00 lakhs. The percentage of literacy among SCs was 26.85% and among ST.35.7%

8.125 The State of Uttar Pradesh comprises of 83 Revenue Districts and 6 Railway Sections for the purpose of criminal justice administration. Keeping in view, the resources available and time constraint with the Commission, it was decided to select 10% of the total number of districts for in depth study. The stratified random sampling methodology was adopted for selection of 10% districts. All the districts have been stratified into 5 strata taking into account the number of atrocity cases registered in the districts. The districts of Azamgarh, Rai Bareilly, Jalaun, Etah, Aligarh, Unnao, Kanpur Nagar and Udham Singh Nagar have been selected for detailed study. These districts also represent east, west, north and south and central parts of the State.

8.126 An analysis of 1311 cases of atrocities reveals following nature of atrocities committed on members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

- i. 1023 (78.03%) cases are related to intentional insult or intimidation with intent to publically humiliate the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- ii. 140 (10.68%) cases are related to offences against the persons or property punishable with imprisonment for a term of 10 years or more under the Indian Penal Code. These offences are committed on caste grounds.
- iii. 69(5.26%) cases are related to assaults or use of force to women belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe with intent to dishonor or outrage their modesty.
- iv. 42(3.20%) cases are related to the sexual exploitation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women.
- v. 7 (0.53%) cases are related to wrongful occupation or cultivation of the land belonging to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- vi. 7(0.53%) atrocity cases are related to mischief by fire with the intention to damage the property belonging to the members of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.
- vii. 7(0.53%) cases are related to mischief by any explosive substance intending to cause destruction of the place of worship or place of human dwelling belonging to the members of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.
- viii. 4 (0.31%) of the atrocity cases are related to dumping excreta, waste matter, obnoxious substance, etc. in the premises of the members of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.
- ix. 4(0.31%) cases are related to force the members of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes to do 'begar' or other similar forms of forced or bonded labour.

- x. 3(0.23%) atrocity cases are related to wrongful dispossession of a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe from his land or premises.
- xi. 3(0.23%) cases are related to force a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to leave his house, village or other place of residence.
- xii. 1(0.08%) atrocity case is related to parade a Scheduled Caste person with painted face.
- xiii. 1(0.08%) atrocity case is related to removal of evidence, which was in favour of a member of a Scheduled Caste.

8.127 Registration of a criminal case starts with the writing of First Information Report (FIR) at the police station. The time factor has a vital role in the context of lodging of an FIR. Inordinate delay may prove detrimental for investigation and prosecution. 61.15% atrocity cases were registered within 24 hours, 14.29% within two days, 9.52% within five days, 7.52% within 15 days, 2.76% within 30 days and 4.76% after lapse of a period of 30 days of occurrence of the incident of atrocity. The reason for late registration of FIR stated to be refusal by the officer in charge of the police station in lodging the FIR. As a result the victim has to approach the appropriate higher authority for necessary orders under Rules.

8.128 The moment an FIR is registered, the process of investigation starts. The data collected from 399 atrocity cases reveals that in 78.95% cases the investigating officer reached the spot of incident within 24 hours. In 11.78% cases the investigating officer reached within 48 hours whereas in 4.26%, 2.01%, 1.75% and 1.25% atrocity cases the investigating officers reached the spot of incident within five days, 15 days, 30 days and more than 30 days, respectively. The reason for delay in the visit of the investigating officer is stated to be delay in registration and also due to the administrative reasons and law and order problem in the circle, which often comprises of more than one police station.

8.129 Arrest of the accused is one of the basic ingredients of the investigation. An analysis of 772 accused involve in 399 cases reveals that only 26.43% of accused were arrested whereas 72.15% of accused surrendered in the court. 1.42% of the accused remained absconding.

8.130 Out of 399 cases of atrocity, the chargesheet was submitted in 312 cases and in 87 cases final report has been submitted before the court. In 62.18% cases the chargesheets have been submitted within 30 days whereas in 19.56% cases it has been submitted within two months. In 14.74% cases chargesheets have been submitted within six months and in 2.24% cases the investigating officers have taken one year in submission of chargesheets.

8.131 Compensation to the victims, as a matter of right, has been incorporated as a mandatory provision in the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Rules 1995. The time factor is very important in payment of compensation. Out of 399 cases, compensation has not been paid to the victims of atrocities in as many as 247 (61.90%) cases. In 1.01% case it was paid within one month whereas in 1.25% cases within two months. In 14.04% cases compensation was paid within six months and in 21.80% cases within one year. It shows that only in 1.01% of the

cases of the mandatory provision of payment of compensation was complied with by the State authorities.

8.132 It is mandatory for the State Government to provide legal aid, travelling and maintenance expenses to witnesses including the victims of atrocities during investigation and trial of offences, economic and social rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities, appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecution, setting up of committees at appropriate levels, to make periodic survey of the working of the provisions of this Act, identification of atrocities prone areas for taking preventive measures. Except half-hearted implementation of economic and social rehabilitation, the State has not implemented any of the mandatory provisions so far.

8.133 Keeping in view above status of implementation of Act 1989 & Rules 1995 the Commission makes the following recommendations:

- i In case the office-incharge of concerned police station does not register FIR on the basis of complaint but the FIR is registered at the instance of Superintendent of Police or Special Enquiry Cell or Hon'ble Court and the chargesheet is submitted before the court, appropriate action under the Act or departmental action as the case may be, should be taken against the officer incharge of police station for not registering the case in time.**
- ii The case of atrocity should be investigated by an experienced Dy. Superintendent of Police, even if, he is not having territorial jurisdiction for normal day-to-day work.**
- iii The Dy. Superintendent of Police (Investigating Officer) should complete the investigation and submit chargesheet/final report within 30 days to Court under intimation to District Superintendent of Police.**
- iv The Special Public Prosecutors should be paid the fee on a high scale than the panel advocates as provided in the Rules 1995.**
- v Necessary arrangements for providing travelling and maintenance expenses, reimbursement of the payment of medicines, special medical consultation fee, blood transfusion, etc. should immediately be made to the victims of atrocity.**
- vi In all cases of atrocities, immediate relief, rehabilitation and compensation should be provided keeping in view the mandate of the Parliament.**
- vii The State Government should implement the mandatory provisions relating to exercising supervision over prosecution, setting up of committees, periodic survey for better implementation of the provisions of act, identification of atrocity prone areas, precautionary and preventive measures, setting up of awareness centres and organisation of workshop, involvement of non-governmental organizations, etc.**
- viii The Special Enquiry Cell set up under the provision of Rule 8 of the Rules 1995 should be given special powers to register the FIR,**

investigate and submit chargesheet/final report before the Special Court. The cell should be provided atleast primary requirements like sufficient stationery, typewriter, telephone and vehicles, etc.

- ix The State Government should prepare contingency plan as required under Rule 15 to check atrocity on the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- x State Government should invariably provide regular and effective training to the Police Officers, Special Public Prosecutors and the District Administration.

## Madhya Pradesh

8.134 The State of Madhya Pradesh comprises 45 districts with total population of 662 lakhs as per 1991 census. The population of SCs was 96 lakhs and that of STs-154 lakhs. The percentage of literacy among SCs was 35.08% and among STs 21.54%, as compared to total literacy of 44.20% in the State. The State Government have set up exclusive Special Courts in 25 districts. Rest of the districts have specified Special Courts.

8.135 The analysis of the Sample of 82 judgements delivered by judges of Special Courts has shown that in 13.41% cases the Courts have taken more than two years to deliver the judgements. In 60% cases the courts have delivered judgement within one year. But the position of pendency of cases differ from one court to another. The disposal of cases by Dhar Special Court has been more than satisfactory. During the year 1996, the Court disposed off 56.14% cases but in 1997, the rate of disposal rose to 83.33%. In 1998 this percentage declined to 55.49% and upto June, 1999 the Court has disposed off about 55% cases. Overall on an average the Dhar Special Court disposed off 32 cases per month during 1996 and 30 cases per month in 1997. But this average reduced to 9 cases per month in 1998 and in the first six months of the 1999, disposal rate was 12 cases per month. The rate of disposal of atrocity cases by Sehore Special Court has been quite low. During 1997, only 20.54% cases could be disposed off. During 1998 and first six months of 1999, 34.64% and 12.78% cases respectively could be disposed off. In Bhopal specified Special Court, the atrocity cases have been less in number. The rate of disposal in the year 1997 was 38.70% and in 1998, it was 45.11%. During the first six months of 1999, the rate of disposal has been 42.55%.

8.136 The overall **reasons for high pendency** of the cases have been as under:

- i. Absence of investigating police officers almost in 60% cases.
- ii. In 70% cases the witnesses did not appear in the court on scheduled day and time, forcing the court to issue summons several times.
- iii. In 30% to 40% cases the accused and victims did not appear.
- iv. In 10% cases the arguments took substantial length of time; and
- v. Frequent dates given by the Courts in about 2% cases.

8.137 The percentage of acquittal of accused have been 95.12%. The Court-wise information collected during the study reveals that:

- i. The rate of acquittal of the accused during the years 1996, 1997, 1998 and upto 30<sup>th</sup> June, 1999 in respect of Dhar Special Court have been 61.21%, 97.84%, 89.62% and 65.27% respectively.
- ii. In respect of Sehore Special Court acquittal during the period 1997, 1998 and upto 30<sup>th</sup> June, 1999 was 95.41%, 96.08% and 95.84% respectively.
- iii. In respect of Specified Court at Bhopal, the rate of acquittal for the year 1997 has been 91.67% and for the Calendar years 1998 and upto June, 1999, it has been 90% and 2.5% respectively.
- iv. The data compiled for 33 Special Courts (22 exclusive Special Courts and 11 Specified Courts) of the State with a view to ascertaining the overall rate of acquittal of accused in SC/ST atrocity cases shows that the rate of acquittal has been 67%, the rate of conviction has been 20%, about 11% cases have been filed, 0.69% have been discharged. In 2.26% cases the accused have appealed in the higher Court and in 0.25% cases a revision has been sought by the accused.

8.138 **The reasons for acquittal** in the opinion of the learned judges and the factors mainly responsible for the acquittal of the accused have been as follows:

- i. Delay in lodging FIR;
- ii. Lodging False FIR due to enmity;
- iii. False reports, contradictions in the statements of the complainants and the witnesses, no proper scrutiny of the cases done by the Prosecution before putting the Challan in the Court;
- iv. Witnesses and complainants become hostile;
- v. The accused and the victims compromise sometimes outside the Court and sometimes inside the court; and
- vi. Prosecution unable to prove the charges.

8.139 It has been found during the Study that the Advocates who have been enlisted in the panel constituted by the District Magistrates to work as Special Public Prosecutor in the Special Courts are mostly those pleaders/advocates who have no practice and are of low repute. The reason is the meager amount of remuneration of Rs.150/- paid for rendering the service for a day. Besides, the Special Public Prosecutors have not been provided any facility, like a place to sit, furniture, etc. The Deputy Directors, Prosecution do not call the Special Public Prosecutor in the scheduled meetings and listen to their problems. Even the learned Judges have opined that these Special Public Prosecutors are low paid and are frustrated due to lack of facilities. They find themselves unable to devote much time to prepare the cases. It is surprising that even a copy of the judgements in the cases in which the accused are acquitted is not made available to the Special Public Prosecutors in time to review the judgements. The office of the Director, Prosecution and the Collector of the District also do not have clear understanding with regard to the appointment of the Special Public Prosecutor. It has also been observed that the appointment of the Special Public Prosecutor is influenced on political consideration.

8.140 The Public Prosecutor responsible for presenting and pleading the atrocity cases in the Special Courts is to be chosen from the panel of experienced and knowledgeable lawyers, having good understanding of human behaviour and capacity to prosecute the cases sincerely and effectively. But these factors are not being taken into account. Besides, the Challans before filing in the Court are not properly scrutinized. Generally the police Officers of the rank of Dy. Superintendent of Police (DSP) do not investigate or inspect the spot of incident themselves in each and every case.

8.141 The Monitoring at the State level by the State Vigilance & Monitoring Committee and at the district level by the District Vigilance & Monitoring Committees have not been effective. As the State level meetings of the State Vigilance & Monitoring Committee has not been conducted for the last two years, no pressure could be exerted by the nodal department on the District Vigilance and Monitoring Committees to make them effective and action oriented. Though the meetings of the District Vigilance & Monitoring Committee of Dhar, Sehore and Bhopal have been conducted periodically, but it has been found that:

- i. The meetings have not been attended regularly by the District Superintendent of Police and non-official members;
- ii. The negligence/ignorance and delays in performing the assigned duties by the Police/Revenue Officials have been the reasons for not providing timely relief & benefits to SC/ST victims.
- iii. The copy of the Minutes of the District Vigilance & Monitoring Committee has not been directly sent to the Special judges of the respective courts as per Rules.
- iv. The instructions given in the District Vigilance & Monitoring committee have not been followed up effectively, with the result the desired improvement in the performance of investigation and prosecution could not be achieved.

8.142 The following recommendations are made for implementation by the State Government.

- i **For better performance of the Special Courts, and to improve the rate of conviction, as per the Rule, the Chief Justice of M.P. High Court should depute a Justice of the High Court to review the working of the Special Courts and Judgements delivered by these Courts, atleast once in a year. The judicial review would ultimately highlight all those legal and administrative aspects/facts responsible for acquittal of accused, weak prosecution and the quality of judgements.**
- ii **The Special Courts should issue timely summons taking the assistance of the police administration to ensure that parties attend the court in time.**
- iii **The Office of the Director, Prosecution should be strengthened for effective supervision of prosecution in accordance with Rule 4 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995.**

- iv     **The institution of Special Public Prosecutor should be strengthened. The problems and constraints of Special Public Prosecutors should be redressed. The remuneration/fees of the Special prosecutors should be suitably enhanced to attract experienced, disciplined, committed and knowledgeable advocates. The panel of advocates should be prepared as per the rules and communicated to the Special Judge. Another step to strengthen and make the prosecution capable of discharging the job will be to appoint Asstt Public Prosecutors(APP) as the Special Public Prosecutor to deal with the atrocity cases in the Special Courts.**
- v     **Responsibility should be fixed on District Superintendent of Police and Director Prosecution if the accused is acquitted on the ground that relevant section of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and that of IPC have not been included in Challan filed in the court.**
- vi    **The State level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee should hold the meetings of the committee atleast twice in a year and give strict guidelines to the District Vigilance & Monitoring Committee to galvanise the machinery responsible for the implementation of the Act and the Rules.**
- vii   **The FIR lodged in the Police Station under the Act should be recorded with due care. Because when FIR is put up in the Court giving all necessary details, so as to expedite the process of prosecution and improve the rate of convictions.**

## State/UT And Category-Wise Incidence Of Crimes Committed Against Scheduled Castes During 1994

S.No.	State/UT	Murder	Hurt	Rape	Kidnap- ping & Abduction	Dacoity	Robbery	Arson	PCR Act Cases	SC & ST (POA) Act Cases	Other Offences	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	307	36	10	0	1	5	238	307	282	1202
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	21	224	48	8	3	5	40	7	104	329	789
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
6.	Gujarat	15	255	29	14	5	22	19	58	694	825	1936
7.	Haryana	7	22	10	9	0	0	1	1	0	16	66
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	12	2	2	0	0	0	21	12	32	82
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	14
10.	Karnataka	7	6	8	0	0	0	2	483	78	373	957
11.	Kerala	7	186	30	2	0	5	3	15	284	125	657
12.	Madhya Pradesh	84	696	254	28	4	19	48	62	341	2209	3745
13.	Maharashtra	20	161	67	11	7	11	24	398	275	501	1475
14.	Manipur	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
18.	Orissa	14	100	27	9	0	4	10	12	161	160	497
19.	Punjab	2	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
20.	Rajasthan	25	333	100	13	1	7	32	49	2486	1751	4797
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21
22.	Tamil Nadu	8	990	5	6	0	0	2	232	117	89	1449
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	319	1229	370	136	58	185	346	137	10076	3310	16166
25.	West Bengal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	<b>Total ( States)</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>4527</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>1714</b>	<b>14936</b>	<b>10034</b>	<b>33868</b>



# ANNEXURE-8.II

## State/UT And Category-Wise Incidence Of Crimes Committed Against Scheduled Tribes During 1994

S.No.	State/UT	Murder	Hurt	Rape	Kidnap- ping & Abduction	Dacoity	Robbery	Arson	PCR Act Cases	SC & ST (POA) Act Cases	Other Offences	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	33	22	4	0	0	0	10	42	79	193
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	2	41	11	1	3	2	1	1	6	35	103
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	35	88	29	6	0	1	3	4	67	197	430
7.	Haryana	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	5	9	2	0	1	0	0	14	16	20	67
11.	Kerala	1	40	12	0	0	0	1	2	55	37	148
12.	Madhya Pradesh	25	212	221	38	0	1	17	1	237	1022	1774
13.	Maharashtra	12	67	39	12	2	0	1	14	105	194	446
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	2	15	9	1	1	2	2	4	93	54	183
19.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
20.	Rajasthan	16	51	36	2	0	2	10	0	625	654	1396
21.	Sikkim	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	22
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	13	6	5	144
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2	18	1	0	1	0	1	0	58	16	97
25.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total ( States)</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1310</b>	<b>2333</b>	<b>5009</b>

[illegible]

*Source: National Crime Record Bureau, New Delhi*

## State/UT And Category-Wise Incidence Of Crimes Committed Against Scheduled Castes During 1995

S.No.	State/UT	Murder	Hurt	Rape	Kidnap- ping & Abduction	Dacoity	Robbery	Arson	PCR Act Cases	SC & ST (POA) Act Cases	Other Offences	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	516	64	22	0	3	12	265	519	338	1764
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	18	226	13	21	17	17	16	4	170	245	747
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
6.	Gujarat	27	216	15	8	1	13	20	97	680	647	1724
7.	Haryana	8	24	10	2	0	0	1	1	4	32	82
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	6	8	1	0	0	0	11	23	33	82
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	24	25
10.	Karnataka	13	34	13	1	0	2	0	342	478	288	1171
11.	Kerala	5	232	32	2	0	0	5	10	312	98	696
12.	Madhya Pradesh	86	681	224	37	0	11	35	68	460	2377	3979
13.	Maharashtra	18	292	62	18	5	5	22	359	343	498	1622
14.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
15.	Meghalaya	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	8	78	8	1	0	4	0	7	136	87	329
19.	Punjab	1	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
20.	Rajasthan	35	303	94	6	0	15	44	6	2568	2126	5197
21.	Sikkim	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	25	33
22.	Tamil Nadu	29	858	6	5	3	1	6	211	108	66	1293
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	296	1067	321	149	44	147	339	121	8117	3604	14205
25.	West Bengal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	<b>Total ( States)</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>4544</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1503</b>	<b>13922</b>	<b>10488</b>	<b>32964</b>



## State/UT And Category-Wise Incidence Of Crimes Committed Against Scheduled Tribes During 1995

S.No.	State/UT	Murder	Hurt	Rape	Kidnap- ping & Abduction	Dacoity	Robbery	Arson	PCR Act Cases	SC & ST (POA) Act Cases	Other Offences	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	42	14	3	0	0	0	7	42	53	165
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	5	45	14	13	15	14	3	3	15	105	232
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	14	94	26	13	1	1	4	0	77	256	486
7.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
10.	Karnataka	3	25	3	0	0	0	0	14	22	29	96
11.	Kerala	0	50	13	0	0	1	1	2	80	38	185
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18	203	211	25	0	4	11	5	139	1074	1690
13.	Maharashtra	16	88	34	10	2	2	4	23	109	217	505
14.	Manipur	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
15.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	1	39	7	4	0	3	2	0	63	24	143
19.	Punjab	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
20.	Rajasthan	10	71	43	3	0	1	8	4	848	796	1784
21.	Sikkim	1	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	30	40
22.	Tamil Nadu	1	21	0	0	0	0	0	11	3	4	40
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	2	79	16	105
25.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total ( States)</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1478</b>	<b>2655</b>	<b>5494</b>



## State/UT And Category-Wise Incidence Of Crimes Committed Against Scheduled Castes During 1996

S.No.	State/UT	Murder	Hurt	Rape	Kidnap- ping & Abduction	Dacoity	Robbery	Arson	PCR Act Cases	SC & ST (POA) Act Cases	Other Offences	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21	318	50	10	1	1	6	279	504	439	1629
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	19	276	27	26	35	14	23	0	137	253	810
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
6.	Gujarat	22	206	15	15	5	10	14	129	573	775	1764
7.	Haryana	5	8	11	7	0	2	0	3	2	25	63
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	3	11	0	0	0	0	8	24	20	66
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	17
10.	Karnataka	8	35	6	0	0	0	4	211	811	14	1089
11.	Kerala	6	186	29	2	0	1	3	10	298	105	640
12.	Madhya Pradesh	50	687	271	20	0	10	33	65	430	2509	4075
13.	Maharashtra	12	145	48	12	3	7	5	345	365	410	1352
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	4	106	8	2	3	8	1	0	153	201	486
19.	Punjab	2	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	12
20.	Rajasthan	47	184	127	11	0	7	62	7	951	5227	6623
21.	Sikkim	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	14
22.	Tamil Nadu	15	1361	19	7	0	5	21	227	110	47	1812
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	330	1060	324	166	43	147	292	120	5252	3229	10963
25.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total ( States)</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>4585</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>1404</b>	<b>9611</b>	<b>13276</b>	<b>31416</b>



# ANNEXURE-8.VI

## State/UT And Category-Wise Incidence Of Crimes Committed Against Scheduled Tribes During 1996

S.No.	State/UT	Murder	Hurt	Rape	Kidnap- ping & Abduction	Dacoity	Robbery	Arson	PCR Act Cases	SC & ST (POA) Act Cases	Other Offences	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	51	13	1	0	0	1	5	76	100	252
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	12	21	12	17	25	7	6	0	36	54	190
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	12	59	15	1	4	2	1	1	44	230	369
7.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	6
10.	Karnataka	6	89	4	2	0	0	3	17	30	29	180
11.	Kerala	3	25	11	0	0	0	1	1	74	7	122
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20	169	166	15	1	4	10	8	103	970	1466
13.	Maharashtra	7	61	34	6	0	1	0	14	61	153	337
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	1	62	7	2	1	3	0	1	56	46	179
19.	Punjab	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20.	Rajasthan	19	60	41	1	0	1	8	0	176	1087	1393
21.	Sikkim	0	8	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	36	46
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	21	6	4	85
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7	33	8	3	1	2	19	3	91	169	336
25.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total ( States)</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>2891</b>	<b>4972</b>



# ANNEXURE-8.VII

## State/UT And Category-Wise Incidence Of Crimes Committed Against Scheduled Castes During 1997

S.No.	State/UT	Murder	Hurt	Rape	Kidnap- ping & Abduction	Dacoity	Robbery	Arson	PCR Act Cases	SC & ST (POA) Act Cases	Other Offences	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	51	13	1	0	0	1	5	76	100	252
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	12	21	12	17	25	7	6	0	36	54	190
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	12	59	15	1	4	2	1	1	44	230	369
7.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	6
10.	Karnataka	6	89	4	2	0	0	3	17	30	29	180
11.	Kerala	3	25	11	0	0	0	1	1	74	7	122
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20	169	166	15	1	4	10	8	103	970	1466
13.	Maharashtra	7	61	34	6	0	1	0	14	61	153	337
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	1	62	7	2	1	3	0	1	56	46	179
19.	Punjab	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20.	Rajasthan	19	60	41	1	0	1	8	0	176	1087	1393
21.	Sikkim	0	8	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	36	46
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	21	6	4	85
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7	33	8	3	1	2	19	3	91	169	336
25.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total ( States)</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>2891</b>	<b>4972</b>



## State/UT And Category-Wise Incidence Of Crimes Committed Against Scheduled Tribes During 1997

S.No.	State/UT	Murder	Hurt	Rape	Kidnap- ping & Abduction	Dacoity	Robbery	Arson	PCR Act Cases	SC & ST (POA) Act Cases	Other Offences	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	99	15	4	0	0	0	6	58	43	236
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	6	21	4	4	0	0	1	0	98	24	158
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	9	57	19	9	0	2	1	0	49	238	384
7.	Haryana	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11
10.	Karnataka	5	34	1	0	0	0	0	3	11	24	78
11.	Kerala	6	34	22	1	0	1	2	3	46	24	139
12.	Madhya Pradesh	27	161	180	11	0	1	15	5	64	936	1400
13.	Maharashtra	3	13	16	5	1	0	0	11	44	96	189
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	13
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	4	64	10	3	0	2	1	6	76	72	238
19.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	9	55	41	1	0	1	7	0	146	1185	1445
21.	Sikkim	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	23	31
22.	Tamil Nadu	8	134	2	3	0	0	0	54	18	8	227
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6	17	1	0	0	1	1	0	31	29	86
25.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total (States)</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>2716</b>	<b>4641</b>



## State/UT And Category-Wise Incidence Of Crimes Committed Against Scheduled Castes During 1998

S.No.	State/UT	Murder	Hurt	Rape	Kidnap- ping & Abduction	Dacoity	Robbery	Arson	PCR Act Cases	SC & ST (POA) Act Cases	Other Offences	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37	463	55	8	0	0	5	172	565	508	1813
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	12	253	23	3	3	1	12	12	269	197	785
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
6.	Gujarat	21	243	20	18	4	32	11	27	595	913	1884
7.	Haryana	6	51	24	12	2	13	0	0	18	33	159
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3	7	1	0	0	0	2	19	26	59
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	17
10.	Karnataka	11	31	10	1	1	0	24	128	902	40	1148
11.	Kerala	4	248	80	3	0	1	11	2	297	122	768
12.	Madhya Pradesh	67	680	269	41	1	25	32	15	401	2520	4051
13.	Maharashtra	7	86	37	7	6	5	11	191	141	192	683
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	6	181	21	4	2	5	4	5	227	248	703
19.	Punjab	7	1	4	2	0	0	0	1	6	2	23
20.	Rajasthan	49	218	138	9	0	2	63	0	958	4149	5586
21.	Sikkim	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
22.	Tamil Nadu	30	650	4	5	0	0	23	165	300	385	1562
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	259	782	238	139	30	66	150	6	2737	2104	6511
25.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total ( States)</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>3898</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>7437</b>	<b>11449</b>	<b>25756</b>



## State/UT And Category-Wise Incidence Of Crimes Committed Against Scheduled Tribes During 1998

S.No.	State/UT	Murder	Hurt	Rape	Kidnap- ping & Abduction	Dacoity	Robbery	Arson	PCR Act Cases	SC & ST (POA) Act Cases	Other Offences	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	172	34	9	3	6	3	9	64	58	359
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	2	21	4	1	0	0	1	0	73	42	144
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
6.	Gujarat	9	54	28	7	1	0	0	0	55	252	406
7.	Haryana	0	16	0	2	0	5	0	0	2	3	28
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	4	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	35	22	71
11.	Kerala	1	52	21	1	0	0	1	0	25	37	138
12.	Madhya Pradesh	23	144	215	31	1	2	13	5	85	1028	1547
13.	Maharashtra	4	12	11	3	0	0	1	17	31	74	153
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	1	83	6	2	0	1	0	2	91	96	282
19.	Punjab	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
20.	Rajasthan	15	53	28	2	0	1	12	0	213	808	1132
21.	Sikkim	2	10	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	17	33
22.	Tamil Nadu	2	7	1	0	0	0	0	14	7	0	31
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2	20	4	1	0	0	5	0	40	38	110
25.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total ( States)</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>2476</b>	<b>4438</b>



# ANNEXURE-8.XI

State/UT And Category-Wise Incidence Of Crimes Committed Against Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes During 1994 To 1998

		S C H E D U L E D C A S T E S					S C H E D U L E D T R I B E S				
S.No.	State/UT	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1202	1764	1629	1880	1813	193	165	252	236	359
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	789	747	810	710	785	103	232	190	158	144
5.	Goa	2	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1
6.	Gujarat	1936	1724	1764	1831	1884	430	486	369	384	406
7.	Haryana	66	82	63	93	159	1	0	1	5	28
8.	Himachal Pradesh	82	82	66	61	59	1	5	3	1	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	25	17	8	17	0	8	6	11	0
10.	Karnataka	957	1171	1089	1227	1148	67	96	180	78	71
11.	Kerala	657	696	640	755	768	148	185	122	139	138
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3745	3979	4075	4269	4051	1774	1690	1466	1400	1547
13.	Maharashtra	1475	1622	1352	831	683	446	505	337	189	153
14.	Manipur	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	13	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	497	329	486	678	703	183	143	179	238	282
19.	Punjab	9	8	12	11	23	1	4	1	0	2
20.	Rajasthan	4797	5197	6623	5624	5586	1396	1784	1393	1445	1132
21.	Sikkim	21	33	14	18	2	22	40	46	31	33
22.	Tamil Nadu	1449	1293	1812	1403	1562	144	40	85	227	31
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	16166	14205	10963	8500	6511	97	105	336	86	110
25.	West Bengal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total ( States)	33868	32964	31416	27901	25756	5009	5494	4972	4641	4438

[illegible]