

No. & R. No.	Recommendation	Comments
1 (3)	<p>Training of Officials – A 3 tier training programme for police and civil functionaries engaged in the implementation of laws and regulatory measures, which have a bearing on atrocities committed on SCs, may be implemented. The first tier of training may be imparted by National Police Academy and Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration to cover only trainers from each State. The second tier training may be organized by a State Training Institution identified for this purpose by each State Government to cover officers of level of DSPs SDMs, ADMs etc. The third tier of training would deal with other civil and police officers at the lower level. This training may be organized by the DMs and SPs of the concerned Districts. The design and syllabi of training for the three training courses may be approved by the National Human Rights Commission.</p>	<p>Sh. K.B. Saxena has recommended that a 3 tier training programme "Prevention of atrocities against Scheduled Castes". The 2nd Tier training concerns State Training Institutions such as Police Training College. At Police Training College, training on PCR and SC/ST (PoA) Acts are imparted to the trainees of basic and promotional training of DANIPS (Prob.) PSIs, Recruited Constables, Upper School, Intermediate School Course and Lower Courses.</p> <p>Apart from it, 01 day capsule course on implementation of SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989 is conducted regularly for police personnel who are already functioning in the Police Stations and Specialized Units.</p>
2 (3.1)	<p>An Annual Workshop of DMs and SPs on implementation of these laws may be organized in the State's Administrative Training Institute where the State-Home and Social Welfare Secretaries and DGPs may interact with participants on the whole range of issues concerning the subject and specifically to identify problems experienced by them in investigation and trial of cases of atrocities, those experienced by victims and impact of measures undertaken to prevent recurrence of such incidents. Presiding officers of courts dealing with atrocities cases may be invited to these workshops to lecture on the shortcomings in investigation leading to acquittal. Bases on this feedback, State Governments may take necessary corrective steps expeditiously to improve the administration of these laws.</p>	<p>Annual Workshop : Annual training of DMs and SPs may be organized at State Administrative Training Institute/Police Training Institute where administration & police officials may interact with the participants and redress the grievances raised by them. The Union Territory of Civil Services is committed to conduct the 2nd Tier training as proposed in the recommendation.</p>
3 (4)	<p>States need to constitute exclusive special courts for dealing with atrocity cases in districts where volume of such cases is large. Special public prosecutors for this work may be</p>	<p>Special courts (Police District wise) have already been set up for dealing with atrocity cases in National Capital Territory of Delhi and The Law</p>

	<p>courts for dealing with atrocity cases in districts where volume of such cases is large. Special public prosecutors for this work may be selected on the basis of their competence and commitment and their level of remuneration should be adequate to sustain their interest in work. National Human Rights Commission may lay down norms for such selection to improve the level of motivation and performance.</p>	<p>have already been set up for dealing with atrocity cases in National Capital Territory of Delhi and The Law Department has been requested to take up the issue of exclusive special court with the Registrar, Hon'ble High Court for making necessary arrangement. However, report of Law Department is still awaited.</p>
4.(5)	<p>State level and district level vigilance and monitoring committees may meet regularly as per prescribed provisions. Human rights organizations and activists working for and with Scheduled Castes may be involved in their deliberations as members/invitees. Their proceedings may be adequately publicized and also placed on the website of the State Governments. National Human Rights Commission may suggest that State Home Minister and SC Welfare Minister may jointly hold an Annual meeting of heads of District Vigilance Committees. This would activate their functioning and provide them necessary guidance.</p>	<p>As per rule 16 (2), High Power Vigilance & Monitoring Committee, Chaired by Hon'ble Chief Minister, is to meet twice a year, in January & July, to review the implementation of provisions of the ACT, relief and rehabilitation provided to the victims and status of prosecutions. The last meeting was held on 15.02.2011.</p> <p>The reply/comments of Revenue Department is awaited on the functioning of District Level vigilance and Monitoring Committee.</p>
5(7)	<p>State Governments should expeditiously identify atrocities prone arrears and untouchability prone areas as per provisions contained in the respective laws and thereafter prepare Plan of Action for eliminating unsociability practices and reducing incidence of violence against SCs through various regulatory and development measures. The norms for identification of such areas and framework of the Action Plan may be prescribed by the National Human Rights Commission in consultation with Human Rights organizations and NGOs/activists working for the SCs. These norms may also be incorporated in the manual.</p>	<p>The areas significantly inhabited by members of Schedule Caste communities have been identified and police officers have been directed to maintain extra vigil in these areas</p>
6(8)	<p>State Governments may institute an Annual Award for the police station which emerges as the most responsive to the complaints of Scheduled Castes and has achieved significant success in taking preventive measures timely, registering all cases of violence and expeditious follow-up action on them.</p>	<p>Reply/Comments of Home Department is still awaited.</p>

7 (10.3)	States may be directed by National Human Rights Commission to make the District Magistrate solely responsible for ensuring that the compensation money given to the victims is effectively utilized to provide sustainable rehabilitation. The parameters of such rehabilitation may be laid down in the Manual. State and District level Monitoring and Vigilance Committees may monitor the status of rehabilitation.	The Government of NCT of Delhi is peacefully committed to ensure the payment of compensation money to the victims of atrocity effectively and reviewed it during the meeting of state & district level vigilance and monitoring committees. However, the reply/comments of Revenue Department is still awaited.
8 (10.4)	Appropriate instructions may be issued by National Human Rights Commission that value of property destroyed in the course of atrocities committed against Scheduled castes is included in the compensation package provided to them.	Instructions issued by National Human Rights Commission are being complied.
9 (15)	At least one women police functionary may be posted in each police station located in atrocities prone areas in the State. It should be endeavored that, as far as possible, investigation into serious complaints of violence against SC women be carried out by the woman police officer and where this is not feasible, a woman police of civil functionary may accompany male police officer/officers during investigation.	Each police station has been provided with adequate number of women police personnel in various ranks to attend to the issues of women, children and other weaker sections of society including members of SC/ST and disabled persons. In addition, a women help desk has been provided at the Reception of each police station to sort out their grievances at the root level.
10 (16)	At the district level, women police station may be set up exclusively manned by women functionaries so that complaints of Scheduled Caste women, if not entertained elsewhere in the district, can be registered there. Where an exclusive police station for SCs has been set up at the District Headquarters, it could have a Women's Wing manned by women police functionaries to serve this purpose.	One important police station predominantly manned by women police officers and some other police stations headed by women Inspector are functioning.
11 (17)	State Governments may notify a lady officer from among the staff posted in each block, such as the Social Welfare Officer or Women and Child Development Officer to entertain complaints regarding the ill treatment of and violence committed against SC women not registered by the competent authority and officially pass it on to the concerned authority with a copy to the District Magistrate for taking up necessary investigation. This arrangement	The report of Social Welfare Department is awaited.

	may be adequately publicized in SC habitations of the block.	
12. (18)	Self-help groups of SC women should be formed in each village with sizeable SC population, in atrocities prone areas to start with and to other areas subsequently. These groups, apart from being mobilized for activities relating to thrift, credit and development may also be given elementary legal training along with sessions on confidence building which equips them with knowledge and strength to take up cases of violence and discriminations against SC women with Police/Civil functionaries and provide emotional support to the victims in situations of crisis. At least one or two women in each group may be specifically trained to draft complaints on behalf of the victims and dispatch them to competent authorities and Human Rights organizations/activists, if any. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment may include this measure as a part of activities for administration of SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.	Anti Human Trafficking Units have been created in each district under the supervision of ACP/District Investigation Unit for preventing trafficking of women and girl children. In addition, a women held desk has been provided at the reception of the each police station to sort out the grievances at village/root level.
13 (20)	National Human Rights Commission with the help of State Governments and Human Rights organizations should identify at the level of each district, where atrocities against SC women occur, a women's organization or its branch, a lawyer/lawyers, human rights activist/activists or welfare agency/agencies, social worker, who can be contacted by victims or members or her family in cases of complaints regarding gender related violence where the competent authorities do not respond or have shown obvious bias in dealing with it. The identified agency may take up the matter with the competent authority if the complaint has not been registered or is not being investigated properly. It may also, where necessary, take up the matter with an appropriate State or a National Commission (Human Rights/SC&ST Women).	Reply/Comments of Divisional Commissioner's Office is still awaited.
14 (23)	National Human Rights commission with the help of State Governments and human rights organizations may identify at the level of each	The SPUW&C of Delhi Police and the CAW Cell functional in every district provides counseling and mediation

	district, a NGO, human rights activist or an organization with empathy for SCs which can be approached in case of custodial violence or any other atrocity by the victim's family or well wisher for help in taking up the matter with the competent authority and informing the National/State Human Rights Commission so that process of enquiry is initiated expeditiously.	assistance to women in distress including those belonging to SC category, All such matters are also closely monitored by Vigilance Branch.
15 (24)	State Governments reporting a large number of cases of violence in judicial custody may constitute an ombudsman (Committee) headed by a retired judicial officer, with an eminent lawyer, NGO representative/social activist working for Dalits, public-spirited citizen and retired civil/police officer with high reputation which may be utilized by National Human Rights Commission to look into cases of custodial atrocities where prima facie State's version does not satisfy.	Reply/Comments of Law Department is still awaited.
16 (24.1)	The visitors Committee constituted for each jail and Special Rapporteurs visiting jails for inspection may specifically make discreet enquiries into conditions of SC Under Trials in jail, untouchability related practices and treatment meted out of them.	Reply/Comments of Central Jail is still awaited.
17. (25)	In respect of Districts which have sizeable SC population, District Magistrate shall create a Cell in his office headed by the District Social Welfare Officer looking after the interests of SCs. The information about SCs in police and judicial custody should be maintained there. On demand made by human rights organizations/social activists/SC organizations, information in respect of SCs in custody may be provided to enable them to take up the matter in appropriate for a for seeking relief admissible under the law.	Reply/Comments of Divisional Commissioner's Office is still awaited.
18 (30)	All relevant information on SCs relating to atrocities, reservation, development, including findings of Enquiry Reports, if any, should be placed on the website of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for greater transparency and wide accessibility. The material to be placed on the website of the State should include, in addition to the above,	The information/sponsored schemes of Scheduled Caste are already available on the website of the department for welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities.

	findings of inquiry ordered in respect of specific incidents, proceedings of state level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees, etc. A non-official group of persons interests in problems of SCs may be constituted at the State and Central level to regularly report on the material placed on the website, its shortcomings, what additional material can be brought on it, etc. it would be desirable for National Human Rights Commission to institutionalize this arrangement for ensuring greater transparency of information relating to SCs.	
19 (35)	It is extremely necessary to have a strong investigation and law wing in the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Considering the level at which the Commission would be required to interact with the State Governments the existing arrangement for investigation headed by a DIG rank officer needs to be upgraded and supporting staff and facilities should be provided. Also a Law officer with appropriate staff should be available to the Commission for advice on legal matters. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment should take expeditious action in the matter.	Replies/Comments of Law Department and National Commission for SC/STs are still awaited.
20. (57)	Until such time a Central Law is in position, National Human Rights Commission may direct that the concerned State Governments of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka may amend their existing law, remove loopholes, make it more stringent and activate the enforcement machinery to implement it effectively.	Matter does not relate to Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
21 (58)	The concerned State Governments may, through the coordinated efforts of their Departments of Scheduled Castes Welfare, Woman & Child Development, Rural Development, etc. launch a massive awareness programme, particularly directed at the vulnerable communities regarding the abolition of divine prostitution system and availability of programmes for rehabilitation of liberated Devdasis. The programme should provide information on whom the women	Noted for the compliance, however, no case of Devdasi reported in the state.

	<p>affected by the system, potential victims and their guardians should approach for seeking intervention of the Government. The temple priests should be targeted in this campaign for conveying the message that they incur criminal liability in encouraging or conniving at this practice, NGOs and social activists should be actively involved in this campaign.</p>	
<p>22. (59)</p>	<p>Intensive survey should be carried out by the concerned State Governments in their respective areas to identify 'Devdasis' who have not yet been liberated from the practice as also those who have abandoned this practice but have not yet been brought within the ambit of rehabilitation. This task may be accomplished with the help of NGOs, Village Panchayats, women activists and social workers. The rehabilitation of such Devdasis may be taken up most expeditiously and completed within a specified time frame. The National Commission of Women may monitor this.</p>	<p>Reply/Comments of Revenue Department is still awaited.</p>
<p>23 (60)</p>	<p>The pattern and contents of the rehabilitation programme for Devdasis may be completely overhauled so as to incorporate the following :</p> <p>An integrated package which includes inputs of poverty alleviation, housing, health, nutrition for children, drinking water, education, PDS social security, etc., through appropriate convergence of existing programmes.</p> <p>Confidence building measures</p> <p>Special efforts aimed at saving the girl child of Devdasis from falling into this practice and removal of stigma from their children in schools.</p> <p>The liberated Devdasis should not be subjected to loan burden in the patter of rehabilitation worked out for them.</p> <p>There should be a single window delivery of various admissible benefits to remove bureaucratic red tape and other hassles.</p> <p>The entire programme implementation should be entrusted to a single organization with a full time functionary at the State Level executing it.</p>	<p>Reply/Comments of Social Welfare Department is still awaited.</p>
<p>24 (61)</p>	<p>The liberated Devdasis may be organized into</p>	<p>Reply/Comments of Social Welfare</p>

	<p>a Society at the District level. The society may be associated with the entire programme concerning Devdasis and some components of programmes may be entrusted to it for implementation as well. An apex level organization at the State level headed by Secretary, woman and Child Development may coordinate the work of District level societies.</p> <p>This society should also liaise with Government agencies to sort out problems of the 8ir members and also ensure that ineligible persons do not corner benefits meant for genuine Devdasis.</p>	<p>Department is still awaited.</p>
25 (62)	<p>A Police Task Force should be set up in each concerned State government to investigate complaints of trafficking in women and children. This Task Force should thoroughly investigate cases where Devdasis and/or their daughters have been pushed into brothels. It should build up information on agents, middlemen, religious priests and powerful local people who are still promoting this practice with a view to pursuing effective legal action against them. The inputs received from this investigation may be utilized for the Awareness Campaign suggested earlier. There should be regular consultation among the members of the Task Force in different States. Department of Women & Child Development should coordinate and monitor this work with the help of Ministry of Home Affairs, where necessary.</p>	<p>In order to prevent trafficking of woman and children (girls), Anti Human Trafficking Units have been created in each district under the supervision of ACP/District Investigation etc.</p>
26 (63)	<p>Enforcement of various labour laws, such as those relating to bonded labour system, minimum wages, equal remuneration, child labour inter-state migrant labour, which have a bearing on the violence committed against the Scheduled Castes needs to be assigned high priority. The performance should also be intensively monitored at the Central, State and District levels. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment should associate itself with such monitoring at the central level, if it is already being done by Ministry of Labour, particularly in respect of atrocities prone States. State Secretaries in charge of SC welfare should do</p>	<p>Reply/Comments of Labour Department is still awaited.</p>

	likewise in respect of atrocities prone districts/areas in their States.	
27 (65)	The machinery for enforcement of above labour laws needs to be strengthened for intensive coverage and activated through training and appropriate capacity building, particularly in respect of atrocities prone districts. Trade Unions, NGO's social activists should be involved for organizing labour and helping them avails of benefits of these laws. Legal aid should be mobilized in needy cases for this purpose. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment should take initiative to push up these measures with State Governments/Ministry of Labour.	Reply/Comments of Labour Department is still awaited.
28 (67)	The occupations which employ large number of SC labour, but have not yet been brought within the ambit of Minimum Wages Acts may be included in the Schedule to provide protection to them with regard to wages and working conditions Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment may pursue this matter with Ministry of Labour and State Governments. Necessary survey of such occupations may be carried out for this purpose if no information exists on the strength of such labour.	Reply/Comments of Labour Department is still awaited.
29 (77)	National Human Rights Commission may direct Ministry of Labour to sponsor a comprehensive survey of child labour in the country. Meanwhile, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment may identify areas where SC child labour is employed in hazardous occupations and assist National Human Rights Commission in vigorous enforcement of the Act to get labour released and rehabilitation projects started by the concerned State Governments/Ministry of Labour in line with SC guidelines. It should also seek, if necessary higher allocation under Special Component Plan of the Ministry of Labour for taking up sufficient number of such projects. It could also seek augmentation of its own resources to share the responsibility of Ministry of Labour	Reply/Comments of Labour Department is still awaited.
30 (86)	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in cooperation with Ministry of Labour may identify occupations where SC migrant	Reply/Comments of Labour Department is still awaited.

	labourers are employed as bonded Labour or child labour and assist National Human Rights Commission in their intensive inspection for their identification, release and rehabilitation by the State Governments.	
31 (88)	A labour catchments area development programme may be initiated to target those areas which pus a large number of labourers to other States in search of work. Appropriate package of development measures may be implemented to remove conditions which force labourers from these areas to migrate. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment with the help of Ministry of Labour may identify such areas from where SC labour migrates, get projects prepared and pro-actively work to get them included in the Special Component Plan of the concerned State Government and sectoral programmes of concerned Ministries for implementation.	Reply/Comments of Labour Department is still awaited.
32 (96)	Where SC beneficiaries have been distributed land under any programme but they have not been given formal possession of it, possession may be delivered to them in respect of such land and entry to this effect may be made in relevant revenue records. Contentious cases should be sorted out within a time frame and those which are pending in courts should be expeditiously fought out at the State's cost;	Reply/Comments of Revenue Department is still awaited.
33. (97)	Where SCs are cultivating land which belongs to the government/Gram Sabha/Panchayat, etc., for which they have not got ownership rights, such ownership may be conferred on them in accordance with the provisions of law, rules or the Government instructions pertaining to such lands in the concerned State.	Reply/Comments of Revenue Department is still awaited.
34. (98)	Where SCs are working as insecure tenants or shcar croppers their status may be entered in the revenue records to facilitate security of tenure and protection against arbitrary eviction in accordance with provisions contained in the relevant Land Reform laws of the State.	Reply/Comments of Revenue Department is still awaited.
35. (99)	Government land, Bhoodan land and surplus ceiling land available for distribution but not yet allotted may be distributed to eligible SCs (also STs as per priorities laid down in respective	Reply/Comments of Revenue Department is still awaited.

	States) so that they are helped to disengage themselves from their traditional degrading occupations.	
36. (100)	Top priority should be given to get expeditious court decision on huge area of surplus ceiling land which is locked in litigation so that it is available for distribution to SCs and other poor.	Reply/Comments of Revenue Department is still awaited.
37 (101)	In cases where non-Scheduled Caste persons have encroached upon the land which are owned/cultivated by members of SCs, action may be taken to restore these lands to them. In case of litigation, either the State Government should fight out the case or provide legal aid to the affected SCs	Reply/Comments of Revenue Department is still awaited.
38. (102)	States may also make provisions in their Land Reforms Laws which prohibits alienation of land owned by SCs to Non-SCs for this purpose.	Reply/Comments of Revenue Department is still awaited.
39 (103)	States may take adequate steps to ensure that SCs are enabled to enjoy equal rights on community land and other common property resources and that their rights of grazing or rights of way, etc. are not restricted.	Reply/Comments of Revenue Department is still awaited.
40 (104)	Where SCs are residing in houses constructed on the land of other persons or on government land in rural areas, they may be provided ownership rights in respect of those lands as per provisions existing for this purpose in the laws/instructions/guidelines of concerned State.	Reply/Comments of Revenue Department is still awaited.
41 (105)	In case of SCs who have no land for residential houses in rural areas, if no vacant Government land in the areas is available for allotment to them, land may be acquired for this purpose and minimum land for construction of a house may be allotted to them in order to provide security of a habitat to such persons. Benefit of House Construction Schemes may be made available to such allottees.	Reply/Comments of Revenue Department is still awaited.
42. (107)	District Magistrates may a carry out investigation into complaints relating to v payment of bank loan to SCs under various Development/Poverty Alleviation programmes, such as under payment, nonpayment and fraudulent drawal of loan amount in their name by others, etc. While appropriate punitive action may be taken for proceeding against the guilty	Reply/Comments of Revenue Department is still awaited.

	officials intermediaries and perpetrators of fraud, protection may be given to affected victims of these malpractices against harassment.	
43 (111)	Social Welfare Departments of State Governments may make institutional arrangements within their organization to look after the needs and problems of DNTs, the way Government of Maharashtra has done. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment may pursue the matter with concerned State Governments. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment like-wise should create a cell to coordinate this work as a nodal agency at the central level.	Pertains to Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India
44. (112)	At least one NGO in each major State may be funded by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment [in case of DNTs notified as SCs/OBCs]/Ministry of Tribal Affairs [in case of DNTs notified as STs] for liaising with State agencies, providing necessary support to members of DNTs and acting as an umbrella organization for social workers from villages of DNTs and mobilize necessary legal assistance for DNTs in distress. DNTs and mobilize necessary legal assistance for DNTs in distress. DNTs in the State may be encouraged to organized themselves as a society to take up their common problems with the various government agencies.	Matter does not pertain to Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.
45 (113)	Local panchayats, in whose jurisdiction DNTs reside, may be sensitized about the need for their development and rehabilitation needs and, in particular, about changing peoples attitude towards them. Training programmes contemplated in National Human Rights Commission recommendations may cover this aspect also. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment may pursue the matter with the State Governments.	Reply/Comments of Revenue Department is still awaited.
46 (114)	Ministries of Social Justice and Empowerment/Tribal Affairs may sponsor research studies on various problems relating to DNTs (of specific tribes/communities, where necessary) to obtain valuable insights and necessary inputs concerning them for	It pertains to Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment/Tribal Affairs, Government of India.

	undertaking policy interventions on their upliftment, destigmatization and mainstreaming.	
47 (121)	Similar exercise should be carried out by the State Governments in respect of the reserved posts under them and their PSUs, etc where reservation is applicable.	There is no relationship between both points i.e., 46 & 47 is not clear. Further that no action can be taken at this stage by the State Government. Moreover, in this regard it would be relevant to point out that in the matter of reservation in civil post this government follows the rules/instructions/policies/guidelines etc. as issued by the Government of India from time to time.
48 (130)	Under-utilization, diversion and misutilization of funds allocated for SC development under SCP and Sectoral Schemes in various States is emerging as a matter of serious concern. Planning Commission should collect details of these features state-wise and arrange discussion with defaulting States and work out strong measures to stop diversion and misutilization of funds and promote their full and proper utilization. It should devise effective mechanisms such as punitive financial consequences which create adequate pressure on State Governments against repetition of these practices. National Commission for SCs and STs may visit defaulting States for discussion to accelerate the pressure. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment may monitor the impact of these measures with the help of competent research organizations.	Funds under divisible category involve improvement of SC Basties, Vocational and Educational Scholarships, Vocational Training, Constructions of Hostels for SC Students and these funds are non divertible and non lapsable. Under individual category the amount could be spent for welfare of SCs and infrastructure projects viz. hospitals, schools, widening of roads, drainage improvement, bridges etc. However, matter of preparation and implementation of SCSP strategy have been forwarded to taskforce constituted by planning commission under the chairmanship of Dr. Narendra Jhadav.