

126

For Official use only



**Government of Maharashtra
Tribal Development Department**

**AN EVALUATION STUDY OF THE ATROCITIES
ON THE SCHEDULED TRIBES IN
MAHARASHTRA**



TRIBAL RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE

28, Queen's Garden, Pune - 411 001.

Maharashtra State

1995

P R E F A C E

The Scheduled Tribes are handicapped by poverty, illiteracy, economic dependence and ignorance of the law. The majority of tribals live in forest and inaccessible hilly area. After various developmental measures to improve the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes, they remained vulnerable. Not only this but serious offences too are committed against them. Under these circumstances the existing laws like P.C.R. Act 1955 and the normal provisions of the I.P.C. proved to be inadequate to check the atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

On this background, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 came into force on 30-1-1990 with the object of preventing the occurrence of offences of atrocities against Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe.

With view to study the position of atrocities, identification of the causes of atrocities, to asses the impact of the existing Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989 on the Scheduled Tribes, and to suggest the remedies over occurrence of atrocities this evaluation study was undertaken.

The evaluation study report was completed by P.R.Tikone, Research Officer under the supervision of Shri D.M.Raskar, Deputy Director (I.A.D.P.) under my guidelines.

Members of the Computer Section have spared no efforts in bringing out this reports.

It is hoped that the observations drawn and suggestions made in this study report will be useful to the legislative machinery, research scholars, the planners and the social workers who are interested in Tribal Development.

(Dr.Navinchandra Jain)

Director,

Tribal Research & Training Institute,
Maharashtra State, Pune-1.

INDEX

Sr.No.	Particulars	Page No.	
		From	To
Chapter-1	The Scheduled Tribes and Maharashtra Government	3	10
Chapter-2	Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989	11	26
Chapter-3	Objectives, methodology and coverage of study	27	28
Chapter-4	Analysis of Atrocity data	29	49
Chapter-5	Observations and Suggestions	50	55
Appendix	A - Districtwise total and tribal population alongwith villages	56	57
Appendix	B - Districtwise Scheduled Tribes and population	58	58
Appendix	C - Organisational set-up Tribal Development Department	59	59
Appendix	D - Sectorwise expenditure of Tribal Sub Plan	60	61

CHAPTER 1

SCHEDULED TRIBES AND MAHARASHTRA GOVERNMENT

1.1 The caste system in India, according to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, arose out of conflict between the Arya and Dravidians. It was an attempt of the social organisation of different races, a rationalization of facts as they existed at the time. The caste divisions originally intended to separate the Aryas from the non-Aryas, reacted on the Aryas themselves and as division of functions and specialization, the new classes took the form of castes as Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudras.. The Brahmins were priests and thinkers, who were supposed to guide policy and preserve and maintain the ideals of nation. The Kshatriyas were rulers and warriors and Vaishya as were involved in agriculture sector as farmer, artisans and merchants. Below these, there were the "Shudras", who were working as a labourers and unskilled workers. The study of cultural and social life of the tribals will indicate that the above mentioned four varnas (chaturvarna) system was applicable to both the general as well as tribal communities at that time. The Shudras were exploited by Brahmin, Kshatriya and Vaishya.

1.2 In Bhagwadgita, Bhagwan Shri Krishna pointed out that "Four varnas viz. Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudras were created by him on the basis of inherent qualities and advocations of a particular individual" (Bhagwadgita chapter 4 shloka-13).

1.3 Most of the tribals live in Mountainous terrains and forest area. The Hilly and forest areas are generally unconnected by roads. The tribals remained aloof from main stream of the general population and socio-economical conditions for years together. They depended upon cultivation of land, land labour, selling of minor forest produce like mahua, lac, gum etc. and hunting of animals. They were afraid of civilised people. The moneylenders and traders exploited them and behaved with them unhumanly. Tribals major problems are the exploitation by general communities, lack of primary infrastructural facilities, their unstable life, lack of self-confidence and economically backwardness etc.

1.4 Taking into consideration the socio-economic backwardness of the tribal communities after independence in pursuance of the provision of sub-para (I) of para (6) of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India, the President has declared certain areas in the State as Scheduled Area vide (1). The Scheduled Area (PART 'A' STATES) order, 1950 and (2). The Scheduled Area (PART 'B' STATES) order 1950.

1.5 According to these two orders, the following areas were declared as Scheduled Area in Maharashtra State.

Table No. 1.1
Scheduled Areas in Maharashtra State

Sr.No	District	Tahsils
1.	Thane	Talasari, Dahanu, Jawhar, Shahapur, Mokhada
2.	Nashik	Kalwan, Surgana, Peint
3.	Dhule	Nawapur, Akkalkuwa, Akrani
4.	Jalgaon	Specified portion of Chopda, Yawal and Raver tahsils
5.	Nanded	Specified portion of Kinwat tahsils
6.	Amravati	Melghat
7.	Chandrapur	Specified portion of Gadchiroli, Sironcha and Rajura tahsils

1.6 Later on Government of India, Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) vide its notification GSR-876 (E), dated 2nd December 1985 notified the modified Scheduled Area in Maharashtra State. The previous Scheduled Areas have been merged into modified Scheduled Areas. In Maharashtra State, the Scheduled Area is spread over 14, districts covering 111 tahsils. It comprises of 8041 villages and 12 towns. Districtwise break up of total and tribal population according 1991 census has been depicted in the Appendix "A".

1.7 In Maharashtra State the tribals live in hilly, inaccessible and forest areas. The tribal areas in Maharashtra can be divided into two categories, viz. (1) interior tribal area and (2) peripheral tribal area. The interior tribal area is backward area as compared with peripheral tribal area which is situated near the border of non tribal/O.T.S.P. areas. Tribals in interior areas mostly depend on cultivation of land, cattle rearing, hunting of animals, selling of minor forest products, cutting of wood and labour work etc.

1.8 Scheduled Tribe list of Maharashtra State comprises of 47 tribes. The Bhil, Mahadeo Koli, Gond, Warli, Kokna, Thakar, Thakur, Katkari, Gamit, Kolam are having large share in population. The districts of their concentration with their population is given in Appendix 'B'.

1.9 In Maharashtra Katkari, Kolam, Madia Gond have been declared as 'Primitive Tribes' by the Government of India and area of their concentration is in Thane, Yavatmal and Gadchiroli respectively.

1.10 According to 1991 census, 88% of the tribal population is located in Rural areas, where as 12 % tribal population resides in Urban areas. Decadal growth of the Scheduled Tribe population since 1961 is shown in the following table No.1.2.

Table No. 1.2

(figures in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Year	Total population	Tribal population	Percentage
1.	1961	395.54	23.07	5.83
2.	1971	504.12	38.41	7.62
3.	1981	627.84	57.72	9.19
4.	1991	789.37	73.18	9.27

1.11 The literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes is very low, when it is compared with general literacy rate. This can be seen from the table No.1.3

Table No. 1.3

The literacy percentage in Maharashtra State.

Sr. No.	Year	General literacy percentage	Tribal literacy percentage
1.	1961	29.82	7.21
2.	1971	39.13	11.74
3.	1981	34.63	22.29
4.	1991	52.30	36.77

1.12 Government has taken various steps to improve the socio-economic conditions of tribal community by providing reservation for them in educational institutions as well as Government employment and passed various Acts for protection of tribals and for their upliftment in socio-economic conditions, Government is spending huge amount of money through Tribal Sub Plan every year. Size of Annual Action Plan of 1995-96 is nearby Rs.400/- crores.

1.13 Many development schemes both infrastructural and individually oriented are taken up under Tribal Sub Plan. Most of these schemes are implemented by concerned administrative departments. For example, the road construction work is carried out by P.W.Department, while agricultural schemes are implemented through Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Co-operative etc. Departments.

1.14 The role of the Tribal Development Department has changed since 1992, now the work of preparation of Tribal Sub Plan is performed by Tribal Development Department. This department is now playing very vital role in the implementation and overall co-ordination of Tribal Sub Plan in Maharashtra. The administrative set up of this department is depicted in the Appendix 'C'.

1.15 The main functions of the Project Officers include co-ordination and monitoring of the schemes implemented by other departments. He is also responsible for implementation and evaluation of the schemes of tribals. The sectorwise expenditure under Tribal Sub Plan is shown in Appendix 'D' for the year 1985 to 1994 in Maharashtra State.

Legislative Measures

1.16 The framers of the Constitution have taken great care to ensure that sufficient provision is made for ameliorating the conditions of certain backward classes found in India, who suffer from social and economic disabilities.

a) Article 46 - of the constitution of India provides special care for the educational and economic upliftment of weaker sections of the society in general, and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in particular and protects them from social injustice.

b) Article 15 - It provides that there should be no discrimination between persons only on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any one of them.

c) Article 16 - It provides guaranties and equalities of opportunity to all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State. Clause (4) of Article 16

lays down that nothing will prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointment or posts in favour of any B.C.

d) Article 17 - Abolishes "Untouchability".

e) Article 29 (1) - Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part, thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve same.

29 (2) No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of state funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

f) Article 330 - Provides for the reservation of seats in the house of the people for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

g) Article 332 - Makes similar provision for the reservation of seats for them in the State Legislative Assemblies.

1.17 In addition to above mentioned Constitutional safeguards, the State Government has also passed the various Acts to protect tribal communities and avoid their exploitation.

These legislative measures are as under :-

i) The Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 :-

According to this Act Restrictions were imposed on transfer of land belonging to backward communities including tribals viz. under section 73-A, 79-A.

ii) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 :-

Provides for penalties for refusing admission to hospitals educational institutions and virtuous places etc.

iii) Maharashtra Sale of Trees by occupants belonging to Scheduled Tribes (Regulation) Act, 1969 :-

Government thought that it is necessary to regulate the disposal of trees standing in the holdings of Scheduled Tribe community. This legislation is made for the benefit of tribals and also safeguarding them against the exploitative practices of private contractors dealing in the forest produce.

iv) Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 :-

This unified Code was brought into force with effect from 15th August 1967. Accordingly, restrictions were imposed under section 36 of the said code on alienation of land belonging to tribals.

v) The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code and Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Act, 1974 :-

It provides that non-tribal can not acquire tribals land by way of sale. This Act deals with restoration of tribals land illegally transferred to non-tribals.

vi) The Maharashtra Restoration of Lands to Scheduled Tribes Act, 1974 :-

The Act provides for restoration of such tribal lands, which involved in legal and valid transfers including exchanges, affected between 1st April 1957 and 7th July, 1974. The Act has been brought into force with effect from 1st November, 1975.

vii) Debt Relief Act, 1975 :-

Under this Act relief was given by liquidating the outstanding loans and interest payable by the small farmers marginal farmers, rural artisans, rural labourers, industrial workers etc.

viii) The Maharashtra Tribals Economic Condition (Improvement) Act, 1976 :-

The Act prohibits marketing of certain agricultural and minor forest produce in specified tribal areas by private agencies. This Act protects tribals from exploitation by certain unscrupulous elements.

ix) The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 :-

The Government of India has passed a legislation, which came into force with effect from 25th October 1975 (initially through an ordinance). The Act provides to abolish Bonded labour system and rehabilitate them.

x) The Maharashtra Resettlement of Project Affected persons Act 1976 :-

The Act provides for granting of alternative wet lands to the project affected persons, whose lands have been acquired for the projects. No discrimination is made between tribals and non-tribals as far as the grant of relief is concerned. The Act came into force from March, 1977.

xi) Excise Policy :-

An order under section 139 (1) (c) of the Bombay Police Act, 1949 has been issued under No.BPA-0876/836/PRO-3, dated 25th April, 1980, allowing the tribals in the selected tribal areas to prepare their own traditional drinks for personal and social purpose.

xii) Minimum Wages Act, 1948 :-

Provides for fixation of minimum rates of wages for employment in which labour is vulnerable to exploitation. The Act provides machinery for made fixation of work hours, overtime payment and rest day etc.

EGS : In Maharashtra, so far as the occupational structure of tribals is concerned, it is seen that considerable tribal population is engaged in Agriculture and forestry sector. In addition to these, tribal population is also employed in various developmental sectors like road works, irrigation works etc. The Government has introduced the Employment Guaranty Scheme and gave guarantee of employment to expulsion of poverty.

xiii) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 :-

The Act specifies the atrocities which are liable to penalties under the Act. These are forcing the eating of noxious substances, dumping wastes matter on land, denotation, wrongful occupation of land, dispossession, bonded labour, intimidation during the voting, mischievous litigation, false information, public humiliation,

outrage of modesty, sexual exploitation, fouling of water source, obstruction of entry to place of public resort, eviction from habitation, mischief with explosives, destruction of buildings and suppression of evidence. These offences under the prevention of Atrocities Act carry heavier penalties than similar offences under the Indian Penal Code. The offences of custodial rape, highway robbery and house breaking by night which carry a minimum punishment of 10 years under I.P.C. are punishable with imprisonment for life and with fine under this Act. The Act also provides for forfeiture of property, externment and collective fine. The details of prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 explained in chapter-2.

CHAPTER - 2

THE PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES ACT, 1989 - OFFENCES AND PUNISHMENTS.

2.1 In spite of the various measures taken by the Government to improve the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, they remained vulnerable. They are denied number of civil rights. They are beared to various offences, indignities, humiliations and harrasment. Serious crimes are being committed against them when they try to preserve their self respect and honour of their women. They are exploited by the advance communities. Various types of offences are increasing day by day at all India level. The rate of increase in crime against Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities, is much faster than what it is for the general masses. The Statistical Data of Crimes at all India level against the Scheduled Tribes is presented in the following table.

Table No. 2.1

Statement showing typewise number of crimes against the Scheduled Tribes in India during 1981-86.

Sr. No.	Type of crime	Year					
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Murder	110	133	161	171	148	160
2.	Grievous hurt	260	320	310	348	323	311
3.	Rape	259	256	262	312	243	285
4.	Arson	146	132	238	132	198	232
5.	Other offences	2657	3761	3163	3327	3143	2957
	Total	3432	4102	4134	4290	4055	3945

Source : Report of National Commission for S.Cs. and S.Ts. 1990

2.2 From the above table it can be seen that crimes against the Scheduled Tribes has increased during the span of six years viz. 1981 to 1986.

2.3 Under these circumstances, the existing laws like the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the normal provisions of the Indian Penal Code proved inadequate to check these crimes and protect the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

2.4 Therefore special legislation to check the crime against them was felt necessary. Taking into consideration the above fact, Government of India has passed the Prevention of Atrocity Act, 1989 (No. 33 of 1989), to prevent the occurrence of offences, of atrocities against the member of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. As stated in the first chapter the offences under the Prevention of Atrocity Act carry heavier penalties than similar offences under the Indian Penal Code.

2.5 The Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 may be called as the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (prevention of atrocities) Act, 1989. The Act received the assent of the President on September 11, 1989 and published in the Gazette of India, Extra, Part II, Section 1, dated 12th September, 1989, Sr.No. 39.

2.6 The illustrative details of Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 is presented below in Chapter I to V.

CHAPTER-I Preliminary

Section-1 - Short title, extent and commencement :-

- 1) This Act may be called the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
- 2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- 3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette appoint.

Section-2 - Definitions :-

- 1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires -
 - a) "atrocities" means an offence punishable under Section 3;
 - b) "Code" means the Code of Criminal procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974);

c) "Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes" shall have the meanings assigned to them respectively under clause (24) and clause (25) of Article 366 of the Constitution;

d) "Special Court" means a court of Session specified as a Special Court in Section 14;

e) "Special Public Prosecutor" means a Public Prosecutor specified as a special public prosecutor or an advocate referred to in Section 15;

f) Words and expressions used but not defined in this Act and defined in the Code or the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) shall have the meanings assigned to them respectively in the Code, or as the case may be, in the Indian Penal Code.

2) Any reference in this Act to any enactment or any provision thereof shall, in relation to an area in which such enactment or such provision is not in force, be construed as a reference to the corresponding law, if any, in force in that area.

CHAPTER-II

The Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 Section-3 provides punishment for offences of atrocities-

Section-3 (1) : Who ever not being a member of a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :-

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

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

iii) forcibly removes clothes from the person of member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe or parades him naked or with

painted face or body or commits any similar act which is derogatory to human dignity;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to five years and with fine.

Section 3 (2) provides whoever, not being a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe -

i) gives or fabricates false evidence intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, any member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to be convicted of an offence which is capital by the law for the time being in force shall be punished with imprisonment for life and with fine; and if an innocent member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe be convicted and executed in consequence of such false or fabricated evidence, the person who gives or fabricates such false evidence, shall be punished with death;

ii) gives or fabricates false evidence intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, any member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to be convicted of an offence which is not capital but punishable with imprisonment for a term of seven years or upwards, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to seven years or upwards and with fine;

iii) commits mischief by fire or any explosive substance intending to cause or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause damage to any property belonging to a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to seven years and with fine;

iv) commits mischief by fire or any explosive substance intending to cause or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause destruction of any building which is ordinarily used as a place of worship or as a place for human dwelling or as a place for custody of the property by a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, shall be punishable with imprisonment for life and with fine;

v) commits any offence under the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) punishable with imprisonment for a term of ten years or more against a person or property on the ground that such person is a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or such property belongs to such member, shall be punishable with imprisonment for life and with fine;

vi) knowingly or having reason to believe that an offence has been committed under this chapter, causes any evidence of the commission of that offence to disappear with the intention of screening the offender from legal punishment, or with that intention gives any information respecting the offence which he knows or believes to be false, shall be punishable with the punishment provided for that offence, or

vii) being a public servant, commits any offence under this section, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to the punishment provided for that offence.

Section-4 - Punishment for neglect of duties :

Whoever, being a public servant but not being a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, willfully neglects his duties required to be performed by him under this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to one year.

Section-5 - Enhanced punishment for subsequent conviction :

Whoever having already been convicted of an offence under this Chapter is convicted for the second offence or any offence subsequent to the second offence, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to the punishment provided for that offence.

Section-6 - Application of certain provisions of the Indian Penal Code :-

Subject to the other provisions of this Act, the provisions of Section 34, Chapter III, Chapter IV, Chapter V, Chapter V-A, Section 149 and Chapter XXIII of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), shall so far as may be, apply for the purposes of this Act as they apply for the purposes of the Indian Penal Code.

Section-7 - Forfeiture of property of certain persons :-

1) Where a person has been convicted of any offence punishable under this Chapter, the Special Court may, in addition to awarding any punishment, by order in writing, declare that any property, movable or immovable or both, belonging to the person, which has been used for the commission of that offence shall stand forfeited to Government.

2) Where any person is accused of any offence under this Chapter, it shall be open to the Special Court trying him to pass an order that all or any of the properties, movable or immovable or both, belonging to him, shall during the period of such trial, be attached, and where such trial ends in conviction, the property so attached shall be liable to forfeiture to the extent it is required for the purpose of realisation of any fine imposed under this Chapter.

Section-8 - Presumption as to offences :-

In a prosecution for an offence under this Chapter, if it is proved that -

a) the accused rendered any financial assistance to a person accused of, or reasonably suspected of committing an offence under

this Chapter, the Special Court shall presume, unless the contrary is proved, that such person had abetted the offence;

b) a group of persons committed an offence under this Chapter and if it is proved that the offence committed was a sequel to any existing dispute regarding land or any other matter, it shall be presumed that the offence was committed in furtherance of the common intention or in prosecution of the common object.

Section-9 - Conferment of powers :-

1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code or any other provision of this Act, the State Government may, if it considers it necessary or expedient so to do,-

a) for the prevention of and for copying with any offence under this Act, or

b) for any case or class or group of cases under this Act, in any district or part thereof, confer by notification in the official Gazette, on any officer of the State Government the powers exercisable by a Police Officer under the Code in such a district or part thereof or, as the case may be, for such case or class or group of cases, and in particular the powers of arrest, investigation and prosecution of persons before any Special Court.

2) All Officers of Police and all other Officers of Government shall assist the officer referred to in sub section (1) in the execution of the provisions of this Act or any rule, scheme or order made thereunder.

3) The provisions of the Code shall, so far as may be, apply to the exercise of the powers by an officer under sub-section (1).

CHAPTER- III

Section-10 - Removal of person likely to commit offence :-

1) Where the Special Court is satisfied, upon a complaint or a police report that a person is likely to commit an offence under Chapter II of this Act in any area included in "Scheduled Areas" or "Tribal Areas" as referred to in Article 244 of the Constitution, it

may by order in writing, direct such person to remove himself beyond the limits of such area by such route and within such time as may be specified in the order, and not to return to that area from which he was directed to remove himself for such period, not exceeding two years, as may be specified in the order.

2) The Special Court shall, alongwith the order under sub-section (1), communicate to the person directed under that sub-section the grounds on which such order has been made.

3) The Special Court may revoke or modify the order made under sub-section (1), for the reasons to be recorded in writing, on the representation made by the person against whom such order has been made or by any other person on his behalf within thirty days from the date of the order.

Section-11 - Procedure on failure of person to remove himself from area enter thereon after removal :-

1) If a person to whom a direction has been issued under Section 10 to remove himself from any area -

a) fails to remove himself as directed, or

b) having so removed himself enters such area within the period specified in the order, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Special Court under sub-section (2), the Special Court may cause him to be arrested and removed in police custody to such place outside such area as the Special Court may specify.

2) The Special Court may, by order in writing, permit any person in respect of whom an order under Section 10 has been made, to return to the area from which he was directed to remove himself for such temporary period and subject to such conditions as may be specified in such order and may require him to execute a bond with or without surety for the due observation of the conditions imposed.

3) The Special Court may at any time revoke any such permission.

4) Any person who, such permission, returns to the area from which he was directed to remove himself shall observe the conditions imposed and at the expiry of the temporary period for which he was permitted to return or on the revocation of such permission before the expiry of such temporary period, shall remove himself outside such area and shall not return thereto within the unexpired portion specified under Section 10 without a fresh permission.

5) If a person fails to observe any of the conditions imposed or to remove himself accordingly or having so removed himself enters or returns to such area without fresh permission the Special Court may cause him to be arrested and removed in police custody to such place outside such area as the Special Court may specify.

Section-12 - Taking measurements and photographs etc. of persons against whom order under Section 10 is made -

1) Every person against whom an order has been made under Section 10 shall, if so required by the Special Court, allow his measurements and photographs to be taken by a Police Officer.

2) If any person referred to in sub-section (1), when required to allow his measurements or photographs to be taken resists or refuses to allow his taking of such measurements or photographs, it shall be lawful to use all necessary means to secure the taking thereof.

3) Resistance to or refusal to allow the taking of measurements or photographs under sub-section (2) shall be deemed to be an offence under Section 186 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

4) Where an order under Section 10 is revoked, all measurements and photographs (including negatives) taken under sub-section (2) shall be destroyed or made over to the person against whom such order is made.

Section-13 - Penalty for non-compliance with order under Section-10 :

Any person contravening an order of the Special Court made under Section 10 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and with fine.

CHAPTER-IV : Special Courts

Section-14 - Special Court :-

For the purpose of providing for speedy trial, the State Government shall, with the concurrent of the Chief Justice of the High Court, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify for each district a Court of session to be a Special Court to try the offences under this Act.

Section-15 - Special Public Prosecutor :-

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 Special Public Prosecutor for the purpose of conducting cases in that Court.

CHAPTER-V : (Miscellaneous)

Section-16 - Power of State Government to impose collective fine :-

The provision of Section 10-A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (22 of 1955) shall, so far as may be, apply for the purposes of imposition and realisation of collective fine and for all other matters connected therewith under this Act.

Section-17 - Preventive action to be taken by the law and order machinery :-

1) A District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate or any other Executive Magistrate or any Police Officer not below the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police may on receiving information and after such inquiry as he may think necessary has reason to believe that a person or a group of persons not belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, residing in or frequenting any place within the local limits of his jurisdiction is likely to commit an offence or has threatened to commit any offence under this Act and is of the opinion that there is sufficient ground for proceeding,

declare such an area to be an area prone to atrocities and take necessary action for keeping the peace and good behaviour and maintenance of public order and tranquility and may take preventive action.

2) The provisions of Chapter VIII, X and XI of the code shall, so far as may be apply for the purposes of sub-section (1).

3) The State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make one or more schemes specifying the manner in which the officers referred to in sub-section (1) shall take appropriate action specified in such scheme or schemes to prevent atrocities and to restore the feeling of security amongst the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Section-18 - Section 438 of the Code not to apply to persons committing an offence under the Act :-

Nothing in section 438 of the code shall apply in relation to any case involving the arrest of any person on an accusation of having committed an offence under this Act.

Section-19 - Section 360 of the code or the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act not to apply to persons guilty for an offence under the Act :-

The provisions of Section 360 of the code and the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (20 of 1958) shall not apply to any person above the age of eighteen years who is found guilty of having committed an offence under this Act.

Section-20 - Act to override other laws :-

Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or any custom or usage or any instrument having effect by virtue of any such law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section-22 - Protection of action taken in good faith :-

No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Central Government or against the State Government or any officer or authority of Government or any other person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Section-23 - Power to make rules :-

1) The Central Government may by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

2) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

2.7 In brief, Central Government has passed protection of civil rights, Act in 1955. (Act No.22 of 1955) Under Article 17 of the Constitution, untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The above mentioned Act helps to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe to safeguard their rights received by them under Article 17th of the Constitution. The punishment provided under this Act includes imprisonment for a term of not less than one month and

not more than six months and also with fine which shall be not less than one hundred rupees and not more than five hundred rupees.

2.8 When Central Government noticed the considerable increase in the number of offences despite the existence of protection of Civil rights Act, the Act viz. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (No. 33 of 1989) has enacted in the year 1990. This act contains five chapters which includes twenty three sections. A brief summary of these chapters is given below :

2.8.1 Chapter one includes two sections. Short title, extent and commencement has been described in first section. Second section contains various important definitions e.g. Atrocity, Code, S.C. S.T., Special Court etc.

2.8.2 Chapter second of this Act describes about section 3 to 9 and is very important. Section 3 of the Act deals with punishments for offences of Atrocities. Section 4 of the Act deals with punishments for neglect of duties by a public servant not being a member of SC/ST. Section 5 of the Act deals with the aspect of enhanced punishment for subsequent conviction. Section 6 of the Act deals with application of certain provisions of Indian Penal Code and says that subject to the other provisions of this Act, the provisions of section thirty four, Chapter III dealing with punishments, Chapter IV dealing with general exceptions, Chapter V dealing with abetment, Chapter V-A dealing with criminal conspiracy, Section 149 and Chapter XXIII deals with attempts to commit offences of the I.P.C. shall so far as may be, apply for the purposes of this Act as they apply for the purposes of the I.P.C. Section 7 of the Act deals with forfeiture of property of certain persons specified in the section. Section 8 of the Act deals with the aspect of presumption as to offences. Section 9 of the act deals with conferment of powers.

2.8.3 Chapter three of the Act contains four sections which describe procedure for removal of person likely to commit offence, the procedure to be followed on failure of person to remove himself from area and enter thereon after removal, the aspect of taking measurements and photographs etc. of persons against whom order is made under section 10 of the act penalty for non compliance of order under section 10 of the Act.

2.8.4 Chapter four comprises of two sections which describe provisions of special court and special public prosecutor for speedy trials.

2.8.5 Chapter five includes eight sections. The sections of the Act deals with power of State Government to impose collective fine, the preventive action to be taken by the law and order machinery, the aspect of the non applicability of section 360 Cr. P.C. and the provisions of the probation of offenders Act 1958 to persons guilty of an offence under this Act, overriding effect of the act on the other laws, the aspect of duty of Government to ensure effective implementation of the Act, protection of action taken in good faith and the power to make rules.

2.9 It can be seen from the above discription that, this Act is enacted with the object of preventing the commission of offences of atrocities against the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the Act also provides for Special Courts for the trial of such offences and for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences.

CHAPTER-3

OBJECTIVES,* METHODOLOGY AND COVERAGE OF THE STUDY

INTRODUCTION :-

3.1 The prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 is enacted with object of preventing the occurrence of offences of atrocities against the member of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

3.2 The evaluation study was undertaken with view to asses the position of atrocities and identification of the causes of atrocities over Scheduled Tribes after legal and constitutional safeguards and implementation of various socio-economic programmes for them.

Objectives of the study :-

3.3 Main objectives of the evaluation study are listed below :-

- a) To make an appraisal of the current over all situation with regard to commission of offences against persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes by non tribals;
- b) to understand the various causes of atrocities;
- c) to asses the impact of the existing prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 and to know the trend of atrocities over the Scheduled Tribes;
- d) to asses the Governmental measures taken for the prevention of the atrocities and to suggest the remedial measures over it.

Methodology and coverage :-

3.4 After fixing the objectives of the study, it was decided to collect the data on atrocities. Accordingly concerned departments/offices of Government of Maharashtra viz. Police Department, Law and Judiciary Department, Tribal Development

Department, Collectorate etc. dealing with atrocity cases over the Scheduled Tribes were asked to send the requisite data of atrocities over a span period of four years viz. 1991 to 1994.

3.5 All the districts of Maharashtra have been taken in account at the time of appraisal of the atrocities against the Scheduled Tribes. The data on atrocities received from the District Superintendents of Police as well as Commissioner of Police, Bombay has been incorporated in this report.

3.6 Taking into consideration the above mentioned objectives, various tables are prepared. The names of these tables are as below. These tables are based on the data on atrocities received from Police Department.

- i) Year and Districtwise number of atrocity cases.
- ii) Section of Prevention of Atrocities Actwise number of atrocity cases.
- iii) Year and Districtwise atrocity cases against tribal women.
- iv) Tribewise no. of atrocity cases.
- v) Classification of causes and no., of cases of atrocities.
- vi) Period required by the Police for investigation.
- vii) Existing position of atrocity cases with their numbers.
- viii) Results of decided atrocity cases etc.

3.7 The above mentioned various tables are presented alongwith the analyses in Chapter-4.

3.8 The findings in the report are mainly based on the analysis of available data presented in the above various tables.

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS OF ATROCITY DATA

4.1 The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is enacted from 1990. As stated in Chapter 2 various serious punishments are provided for atrocity offences under Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989.

4.2 In order to understand the position of atrocities over the Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra, the data on atrocity cases, registered in various police stations all over Maharashtra are collected from District Superintendent of Police as well as the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

4.3 There are total 31 districts in Maharashtra State. Out of these districts, 'Tribal Area' is spread over 14 districts covering 8041 villages under 111 tahsils. Tribal people are mainly find in Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Bhandara and Nagpur districts of Nagpur region ; Yavatmal, Amravati and Akola districts of Amravati region; Dhule, Nashik, Jalgaon and Ahmednagar districts of Nashik region; Thane and Raigad districts of Kokkan region and Pune district of Pune region.

4.4 Year and districtwise data on atrocities for the year 1991 to 1994 is presented in Table No. 4.1

Table 4.1
Statement showing Yearwise and Districtwise No.of atrocity cases registered against Scheduled Tribe in Maharashtra State under prevention of Atrocities Act 1989

Sr. No.	Name of District/Region	Year (Nos.)				Total
		1991	1992	1993	1994	
1.	Bombay	-	1	1	7	9
2.	Thane	5	21	50	29	105
3.	Raigad	-	2	6	19	27
4.	Ratnagiri	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Sindhudurg	-	-	-	-	-
Total for Kokan Region		5	24	57	55	141 (13%)
6.	Pune	-	-	-	1	1
7.	Satara	-	-	-	1	1
8.	Sangli	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9.	Kolhapur	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Solapur	-	-	-	-	-
Total for Pune Region		-	-	-	2	2

Sr. No.	Name of District/Region	Year (Nos.)				
		1991	1992	1993	1994	Total
11.	Nashik	-	1	4	5	10
12.	Dkhule	5	42	93	132	272
13.	Jalgaon	-	3	1	12	16
14.	Ahmednagar	N.A.	N.A.	6	17	23
Total for Nashik Region		5	46	104	166	321 (29%)
15.	Aurangabad	-	1	-	4	5
16.	Jalna	N.A.	N.A.	-	1	1
17.	Parbhani	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	13	13
18.	Beed	5	8	13	4	30
19.	Nanded	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Osmanabad	1	8	7	10	26
21.	Latur	-	-	-	-	-
Total for Aurangabad Region		6	17	20	32	75 (7%)
22.	Buldhana	-	2	4	6	12
23.	Akola	-	2	4	5	11
24.	Amravati	25	15	13	16	69
25.	Yavatmal	8	28	38	36	110
Total for Amravati Region		33	47	59	63	202 (18%)
26.	Wardha	17	11	22	35	85
27.	Nagpur	15	14	14	19	62
28.	Bhandara	3	12	17	14	46
29.	Chandrapur	9	28	34	23	94
30.	Gadchiroli	-	11	27	27	65
Total for Nagpur Region		44	76	114	118	352 (32%)
Total for Maharashtra State		93 (9%)	210 (19%)	354 (32%)	436 (40%)	1093 (100%)

Source : 1) Information collected from all D.S.P. officess in Maharashtra State.
2) Out of 1093, 79 cases are under Police investigation out of which 77 cases are registered during 1994.

4.5 Table No. 4.1 reveals that the information of Sangli district totally not available, while information of Parbhani, Jalna and Ahmednagar districts was partly available.

4.6 In all 1093 atrocity cases were registered from 1991 to 1994. The yearwise break up of the cases are 93, 210, 354 and 436 for the year 1991, 1992, 1993 and 1994 respectively.

4.7 The table indicates that, there is an increasing trend of atrocity cases for the year 1991 to 1994.

4.8 Maximum atrocity offences have been registered mainly in Dhule (272 cases), Yavatmal (110 cases), Thane (105 cases), Chandrapur (94 cases), Gadchiroli (65 cases), Nagpur (62 cases) and Wardha (85 cases) districts. The registration of atrocity offences in remaining districts is very low as compared to above districts.

4.9 Prevention of Atrocities Act Sectionwise classification of atrocity cases shown in Table No. 4.2

TABLE NO.4.2
Table showing sectionwise Number of atrocity cases registered against Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra State under the prevention of atrocities Act 1989 during 1991 - 1994

Sr. No.	Name of District/Region	Section of atrocities and nature of offences											I.P.C. 34, 302, 306, 382, 506, 146, 147 etc	Grand Total
		3 (1) (iv)	3 (1) (v)	3 (1) (vi)	3 (1) (x)	3 (1) (xi)	3 (1) (xii)	3 (1) (xiv)	3 (1) (xv)	3 (2) (iii)	3 (2) (vi) & (vii)	I.P.C.		
		I.P.C. 447, 323 504	I.P.C. 447, 406, 450, 451, 188	I.P.C. 171-c, 503, 506	I.P.C. 298, 294, 353, 506, 509, 324, 146, 147	I.P.C. 349, 351, 366, 356, 34, 307, 294, 354	I.P.C. 376, 375, 34, 363 (a), 420, 324, 366	I.P.C.-	I.P.C. 447, 450, 451	I.P.C. 425, 435	I.P.C.			
		Wrongfully occupies or cultivate any land owned by or allotted to or notified etc.	Wrongfully disposes land, premises or interferes etc.	Forces or intimidates a member of S.T. not to vote or to participate in candidate etc.	Intentionally insults or intimidates to humiliate S.T. in any place	Assaults or uses force to any woman belonging to S.T. with intent to dishonour or outrage her modesty etc.	to dominate the will of a woman belonging to S.T. and exploit her sexually without her agreed etc.	Denies a member of S.T. any customary passage to a public place or obstructs him using public place etc.	Forces of causes a member of a S.T. to leave his house, village or other place of residence etc.	Commits mischief by fire or any explosive substance intending to cause or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause damage to any property etc.	Causes any evidence of the commission of offence. the offender from legal punishment or being a public servant commits any offence etc.	Murder, suicide etc.		
1.	Bombay	-	4	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
2.	Thane	-	6	-	71	18	7	-	1	1	-	-	1	105
3.	Raigad	-	-	-	17	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	27
4.	Ratnagiri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Sindhudurg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total for Kokan Region		-	10 (31%)	-	91 (15%)	28 (11%)	8 (6%)	-	1 (100%)	1 (4%)	-	-	2 (7%)	141

Sr. No.	Name of District/Region	Section of atrocities and nature of offences										I.P.C. 34, 302, 306, 382, 506, 146, 147 etc	Grand Total
		3(1) (iv)	3(1) (v)	3(1) (vi)	3(1) (x)	3(1) (xi)	3(1) (xii)	3(1) (xiv)	3(1) (xv)	3(2) (iii)	3(2) (vi) & (vii)		
		I.P.C. 447, 323 504	I.P.C. 447, 406, 450, 451, 188	I.P.C. 171-c, 503, 506	I.P.C. 298, 294, 353, 506, 509, 324, 146, 147	I.P.C. 349, 351, 366, 356, 34, 307, 294, 354	I.P.C. 376, 375, 34, 363 (a), 420, 324, 366	I.P.C.-	I.P.C. 447, 450, 451	I.P.C. 425, 435	I.P.C. Causes any evidence of the commission of offence. the offender from legal punishment or being a public servant commits any offence etc.	Murder, suicide etc.	
		Wrongfully occupies or cultivate any land owned by or allotted to or notified etc.	Wrongfully disposes land, premises or interferes etc.	Forces or intimidates a member of S.T. not to vote or to participate etc.	Intentionally insults or intimidates with intent to humiliate S.T. in any place	Assaults or uses force to any woman belonging to S.T. with intent to dishonour or outrage her modesty etc.	to dominate the will of a woman belonging to S.T. and exploit her sexually without her agreed etc.	Denies a member of S.T. any customary passage to a public place or obstructs him using public place etc.	Forces of causes a member of a S.T. to leave his house, village or other place of residence etc.	Commits mischief by fire or any explosive substance intending to cause or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause damage to any property etc.			
6.	Pune	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
7.	Satara	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8.	Sangli	N.A.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9.	Kolhapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Solapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total for Pune Region		-	-	-	-	1(3%)	1(1%)	-	-	-	-	-	2

Sr. No.	Name of District/Region	Section of atrocities and nature of offences											I.P.C. 34, 302, . 306, 382, 506, 146, 147 etc	Grand Total
		3(1) (iv)	3(1) (v)	3(1) (vi)	3(1) (x)	3(1) (xi)	3(1) (xii)	3(1) (xiv)	3(1) (xv)	3(2) (iii)	3(2) (vi) & (vii)	I.P.C.		
		I.P.C. 447, 323 504	I.P.C. 447, 406, 450, 451, 188	I.P.C. 171-c, 503, 506	I.P.C. 298, 294, 353, 506, 509, 324, 146, 147	I.P.C. 349, 351, 366, 356, 34, 307, 294, 354	I.P.C. 376, 375, 34, 363 (a), 420, 324, 366	I.P.C.-	I.P.C. 447, 450, 451	I.P.C. 425, 435	I.P.C.			
		Wrongfully occupies or cultivate any land owned by or allotted to or notified etc.	Wrongfully disposes land, premises or interferes etc.	Forces or intimidates a member of S.T. not to vote or to vote a particular candidate etc.	Intentionally insults or intimidates with intent to humiliate S.T. in any place	Assaults or uses force to S.T. belonging with intent to dishonour or outrage her modesty etc.	to dominate the will of a woman belonging to S.T. and exploit her sexually without her agreed etc.	Denies a member of S.T. any customary passage to a public place or obstructs him using public place etc.	Forces a member of S.T. to leave his house, village or other place of residence etc.	Commits mischief by fire or any explosive substance offence. the offender from legal punishment or being a public servant that he will thereby cause damage to any property etc.	Causes any evidence of the commission of that offence. the offender from legal punishment or being a public servant that he commits any offence etc.	Murder, suicide etc.		
11	Nashik	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	10	
12	Dhule	-	2	-	232	18	11	-	-	1	1	7	272	
13	Jalgaon	-	1	-	5	8	1	-	-	1	-	-	16	
14	Ahmednagar	1	1	-	8	8	4	-	-	-	-	1	23	
Total for Nashik Region		1 + 4 (18%)	-	-	248 (39%)	37 (15%)	19 (15%)	-	-	3 (13%)	1 (100%)	8 (30%)	321	

Sr. No.	Name of District/Region	Section of atrocities and nature of offences											I.P.C. 34, 302, 306, 382, 506, 146, 147 etc	Grand Total	
		3(1) (iv)	3(1) (v)	3(1) (vi)	3(1) (x)	3(1) (xi)	3(1) (xii)	3(1) (xiv)	3(1) (xv)	3(2) (iii)	3(2) (vi) & (vii)	3(2) (vii)			
		I.P.C. 447, 323 504	I.P.C. 447, 406, 450, 451, 188	I.P.C. 171-c, 503, 506	I.P.C. 298, 294, 353, 506, 509, 324, 146, 147	I.P.C. 349, 351, 366, 356, 34, 307, 294, 354	I.P.C. 376, 375, 34, 363 (a), 420, 324, 366	I.P.C.-	I.P.C. 447, 450, 451	I.P.C. 425, 435	I.P.C.				
		Wrongfully occupies or cultivate any land owned by or allotted to or notified etc.	Wrongfully disposes land, premises or interferes etc.	Forces or intimidates a member of S.T. not to vote or to participate in candidate etc.	Intentionally insults or intimidates with intent to humiliate S.T. in any place	Assaults or uses force to any woman belonging to S.T. with intent to dishonour or outrage her modesty etc.	to dominate the will of a woman belonging to S.T. and exploit her sexually without her agreed etc.	Denies a member of S.T. any customary passage to a public place or obstructs him using public place etc.	Forces of causes a member of a S.T. to leave his house, village or other place of residence etc.	Commits mischief by fire or any explosive substance. The offender intending to cause or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause damage to any property etc.	Causes any evidence of the commission of offence. The offender from legal punishment or being a public servant commits any offence etc.				
15	Aurangabad	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	5		
16	Jalna	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
17	Parbhani	-	-	-	7	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	13		
18	Beed	-	-	-	16	7	2	-	-	5	-	-	30		
19	Nanded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-		
20	Osmanabad	-	-	-	9	4	4	-	-	6	-	3	26		
21	Latur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total for Aurangabad Region		-	-	-	34 (58%)	17 (78%)	7 (58%)	-	-	13 (54%)	-	4 (15%)	75		

Sr. No.	Name of District/Region	Section of atrocities and nature of offences											I.P.C. 34, 302, 306, 382, 506, 146, 147 etc	Grand Total
		3(1) (iv)	3(1) (v)	3(1) (vi)	3(1) (x)	3(1) (xi)	3(1) (xii)	3(1) (xiv)	3(1) (xv)	3(2) (iii)	3(2) (vi) & (vii)	I.P.C.		
		I.P.C. 447, 323 504	I.P.C. 447, 406, 450, 451, 188	I.P.C. 171-c, 503, 506	I.P.C. 298, 294, 353, 506, 509, 324, 146, 147	I.P.C. 349, 351, 366, 356, 34, 307, 294, 354	I.P.C. 376, 375, 34, 363 (a), 420, 324, 366	I.P.C.-	I.P.C. 447, 450, 451	I.P.C. 425, 435	I.P.C.			
		Wrongfully occupies or cultivate any land owned by or allotted to or notified etc.	Wrongfully disposes land, premises or interferes etc.	Forces or intimidates a member of S.T. not to vote or to participate candidate etc.	Intentionally insults or intimi- dates with intent to humiliate S.T. in any place	Assaults or uses force to any woman belonging to S.T. with intent to dishonour or outrage her modesty etc.	to dominate the will of a woman belonging to S.T. and exploit her sexually without her agreed etc.	Denies a member of S.T. any customary passage to a public place or obstructs him using public place etc.	Forces of causes a member of S.T. to leave his house, village or other place of resi- dence etc.	Commits mis- chief by fire or any explo- sive sub- stance inten- ding to cause or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause damage to any proper- ty etc.	Causes any evidence of the commi- sion of that offence. the offender from legal punish- ment or being a public servant that he commits any offence etc.	Murder, suicide etc.		
22	Buldhana	-	--	-	8	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	
23	Akola	-	-	-	4	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	
24	Amravati	1	-	-	21	28	17	-	-	-	-	2	69	
25	Yavatmal	2	-	-	51	29	22	-	-	-	-	4	110	
Total for Amravati Region		5 (16%)		-	84 (13%)	66 (27%)	40 (31%)	-	-	1(4%)	-	6 (22%)	202	

Sr. No.	Name of District/Region	Section of atrocities and nature of offences											I.P.C.	Grand Total		
		3(1) (iv)	3(1) (v)	3(1) (vi)	3(1) (x)	3(1) (xi)	3(1) (xii)	3(1) (xiv)	3(1) (xv)	3(2) (iii)	3(2) (vi) & (vii)	Causes				
		I.P.C. 447,323 504	I.P.C. 447,406, 450,451, 188	I.P.C. 171-c, 503,506	I.P.C. 298,294, 353,506, 509,324, 146,147	I.P.C. 349,351, 366,356, 34,307, 294,354	I.P.C. 376,375, 34,363 (a),420, 324,366	I.P.C.-	I.P.C. 447,450, 451	I.P.C. 425,435	I.P.C.					
		Wrongfully occupies or cultivate any land owned by or allotted to or notified etc.	Wrongfully disposes land, premises or interferes etc.	Forces or intimidates a member of S.T. not to vote or vote a particular candidate etc.	Intentionally insults or intimidates with intent to humiliate S.T. in any place	Assaults or uses force to any woman belonging with intent to dishonour or outrage her modesty etc.	to dominate the will of a woman belonging to S.T. and exploit her sexually without her agreed etc.	Denies a member of S.T. any customary passage to a public place or obstructs him using public place etc.	Forces of causes a member of a S.T. to leave his house, village or other place of residence etc.	Commits mischief by fire or any explosive substance intending to cause or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause damage to any property etc.	Causes any evidence of the commission of that offence. the offender from legal punishment or being a public servant commits any offence etc.					
26	Wardha	-	1	1	39	23	12	2	-	3	-	4	85			
27	Nagpur	-	1	-	27	21	12	-	-	1	-	-	62			
28	Bhandara	-	1	-	29	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	46			
29	Chandrapur	-	7	-	39	31	14	-	-	2	-	1	94			
30	Gadchiroli	-	2	-	37	13	11	-	-	-	-	2	65			
Total for Nagpur Region		-	12 (38%)	1 (100%)	171 (27%)	99 (40%)	54 (42%)	2 (100%)	-	6 (25%)	-	7 (26%)	352			
Total for Maharashtra State		32 (3%)	1	628 (57%)	248 (23%)	129 (12%)	2	24 (2%)	1	27 (2%)	1	1093 (100%)				

4.10 It was learnt from the police authorities that, while registering the cases of atrocities, the sections of Indian Penal Code as well as Prevention of Atrocities Act are taken into account. Some of the sections of Indian Penal Code are shown in the above table alongwith the section of Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989. Section 3(1) and 3(2) of P.A. Act, 1989 have been classified in table No. 4.2 giving brief discription of the same as below -

4.11 The land disputed cases classified in section 3(1)(iv) and (v) obstruction in voting is classified in section 3(1)(vii). Intentionally insults, humiliation, injury, assaults, hurt, theft, abusing on casteling etc. offences of atrocities are included in Section 3(1)(x). Cases of assaults or uses of force to any woman, intent to dishonourably outrage the modesty and abduction of any woman are grouped in Section 3(1)(xi). Cases of rape or sexually harrasment etc. are classified in Section 3(1)(xii). Damages to property of any member of Scheduled Tribe from non-tribal member classified in Section 3(2)(iii). In the evidence of causes is purposely damaged by any public servants, then these offences are included in Section 3(2)(vi)(vii).

4.12 The table also indicates that, when sections of Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 is not applicable for any particular offence, then the section 3(1)(x) is used for registration of cases by the concerned authority.

4.13 The offence of "Murder" is not included under Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989. The cases of murder are registered under Indian Penal Code only.

4.14 It is revealed from above table that out of total 1093 atrocity cases, 628 cases i.e. 57 percent registered under Section 3(1)(x). Out of 628 cases, 248 cases registered in Nashik region only and 171 cases registered in Nagpur region. While 91 and 84 cases are registered in Konkan and Amravati regions respectively.

4.15 In all 248 cases registered under Section 3(1)(xi). Out of these cases, 99 cases registered in Nagpur, 66 cases registered in Amravati, 37 in Nashik and 28 cases registered in Konkan regions.

Cases of outrage the modesty of women are considerably registered in Chandrapur, Yawatmal, Amravati, Dhule, Thane and Wardha districts.

4.16 Out of total 129 rape cases, which registered under section 3(1)(xii), 54 cases registered in Nagpur, 40 cases in Amravati, 19 cases in Nashik, 8 cases in Konkan and 7 cases registered in Aurangabad regions.

4.17 Total 32 cases of Land disputed were registered under Section 3(1)(iv) and (v). Out of these, 12 cases from Nagpur, 10 cases from Konkan and 5 cases each in Nashik and Amravati regions were registered.

4.18 Only one case of obstruction in voting was registered under Section 3(1)(vii) in Wardha district, 2 cases of prevent to enter in holy place was registered under Section 3(1)(xiv). These type of cases occurred in Wardha district only.

4.19 24 cases are registered under Section 3(2)(iii) of damage to the property of any member of Scheduled Tribe by fire or explosive substance from any non-tribal member. Out of these 24 cases, 5 cases from Beed, 6 cases from Osmanabad, 2 cases from Aurangabad, 3 cases from Wardha and 2 cases from Chandrapur district are registered. Thus, more than 50 percent cases are registered in O.T.S.P. area.

4.20 Only one case has been registered under Section 3(2)(v) and (vi). It is occurred in Dhule district.

4.21 In all 27 cases of murder are registered under Indian Penal Code, Maximum number of murder cases are registered in Dhule, Yawatmal, Wardha and Osmanabad districts.

4.22 Out of total 1093 atrocity cases 538 cases i.e. 49 percent are regarding offences against tribal women. Districtwise number of cases have been shown in Table No. 4.3.

Table 4.3
Statement showing Yearwise and Districtwise No. of atrocity cases registered against Scheduled Tribe women in Maharashtra State under prevention of Atrocities Act 1989

Sr No	Name of District/ Region	No. of total cases registered	Yearwise cases registered against Scheduled Tribe women (Nos.)					Total	Percentage with total
			1991	1992	1993	1994			
1.	Bombay	9	-	-	-	3	3	33	
2.	Thane	105	2	7	14	13	36	34	
3.	Raigad	27	-	1	3	8	12	44	
4.	Ratnagiri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5.	Sindhudurg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total for Kokan Region		141	2	8	17	24	51 (9%)	36	
6.	Pune	1	-	-	-	1	1	100	
7.	Satara	1	-	-	-	1	1	100	
8.	Sangli	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-	
9.	Kolhapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10.	Solapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total for Pune Region		2	-	-	-	2	2	100	
11.	Nashik	10	-	1	3	3	7	70	
12.	Dkhule	272	1	13	34	32	80	29	
13.	Jalgaon	16	-	1	1	9	11	69	
14.	Ahmednagar	23	-	-	4	10	14	61	
Total for Nashik Region		321	1	15	42	54	112 (21%)	35	
15.	Aurangabad	5	-	-	-	2	2	40	
16.	Jalna	1	-	-	-	1	1	100	
17.	Parbhani	13	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7	7	54	
18.	Beed	30	2	3	9	11	25	83	
19.	Nanded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20.	Osmanabad	26	1	5	1	5	12	46	
21.	Latur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total for Aurangabad Region		75	3	8	10	26	47 (9%)	63	
22.	Buldhana	12	-	-	3	1	4	33	
23.	Akola	11	-	2	4	3	9	82	
24.	Amravati	69	16	14	8	12	50	72	
25.	Yavatmal	110	6	17	27	19	69	63	
Total for Amravati Region		202	22	33	42	55	132 (25%)	65	
26.	Wardha	85	8	8	14	14	44	52	
27.	Nagpur	62	8	8	10	8	34	55	
28.	Bhandara	46	3	3	7	6	19	41	
29.	Chandrapur	94	7	18	21	14	7	64	
30.	Gadchiroli	65	-	8	13	16	37	57	
Total for Nagpur Region		352	26	45	65	58	194 (36%)	55	
Total for Maharashtra State		1093	54	109	176	199	538 (100%)	49	

Note : Cases under Police investigation are also included in Col.8.

4.23 During the period 1991 to 1994, percentage of atrocity cases in connection with tribal women in Maharashtra State was 49. The

offences covered under the atrocity cases against tribal women are rape, abduction, outrage the modesty, intentionally insults, hurt, assaults, murder, abusing on casteline etc.

4.24 Out of total 538 cases, 194 cases are registered in Nagpur region (i.e. 36%). Percentage of atrocities against tribal women in Amravati region is 25. Percentage of crime against Scheduled Tribe women in Nashik

region was 21 while it was 9 percent each in Aurangabad and Konkan region. From Dhule, Chandrapur, Yawatmal, Amravati and Wardha districts maximum number of cases registered during the above period.

4.25 It is seen from table No. 4.3 that the atrocity cases against tribal women during 1991 to 1994 are on increasing side.

4.26 Women of Gond, Pardhan, Korku, Bhil and Katkari tribes were the victims.

4.27 In order to know the affected tribes under atrocity Regionwise and tribewise number of atrocity cases are given in Table No. 4.4

Table 4.4
Region and Tribewise number of atrocity cases registered in Maharashtra during 1991-94.

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribes	Region						Total for Maharashtra
		Kokan	Pune	Nashik	Aurangabad	Amravati	Nagpur	
1.	Katkakri	29	1	-	-	-	-	30 (3%)
2.	Kathodi	9	-	-	-	-	-	9 (1%)
3.	Malhar Koli	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
4.	Mahadeo Koli	4	-	9	5	1	-	19 (2%)
5.	Warli	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
6.	Dhodia	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
7.	Thakar/Thakur	14	1	3	-	-	-	18 (2%)
8.	Pardhi	2	-	17	53	26	1	99 (9%)
9.	Bhil	-	-	276	9	-	2	287 (26%)
10.	Kokni	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
11.	Andh	-	-	-	8	26	-	34 (3%)
12.	Korku	-	-	-	-	32	-	32 (3%)
13.	Gond	-	-	-	-	70	282	352 (32%)
14.	Pardhan	-	-	-	-	29	35	64 (6%)
15.	Kolam	-	-	-	-	16	5	21 (2%)
16.	Halba	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
17.	Mana	-	-	-	-	-	7	7 (1%)
18.	Not specified particular tribe	72	-	11	-	1	15	99 (9%)
Total		141	2	321	75	202	352	1093 (100%)

4.28 There are 47 tribes in Maharashtra State. The statement of 47 tribes alongwith their subsisted district is enclosed herewith in Appendix 'B'.

4.29 Gond tribe exists in Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts of Nagpur region ; Amravati and Yawatmal districts of Amravati region. It is revealed from the above table No. 4.4 that out of total 1093 atrocity cases, 352 cases (i.e. 32%) occurred against Gond tribe only. Maximum atrocity cases registered in Nagpur and Amravati regions against Gond tribe during 1991 to 1994.

4.30 Second victim tribe is Bhil. Bhil tribe resides in Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon and Ahmednagar districts of Nashik region, Aurangabad, Jalna and Beed districts of Aurangabad region; 287 atrocity cases (i.e. 26%) occurred on Bhil tribe. Out of these 287 cases against Bhil tribe, 276 cases are registered in Nashik region only.

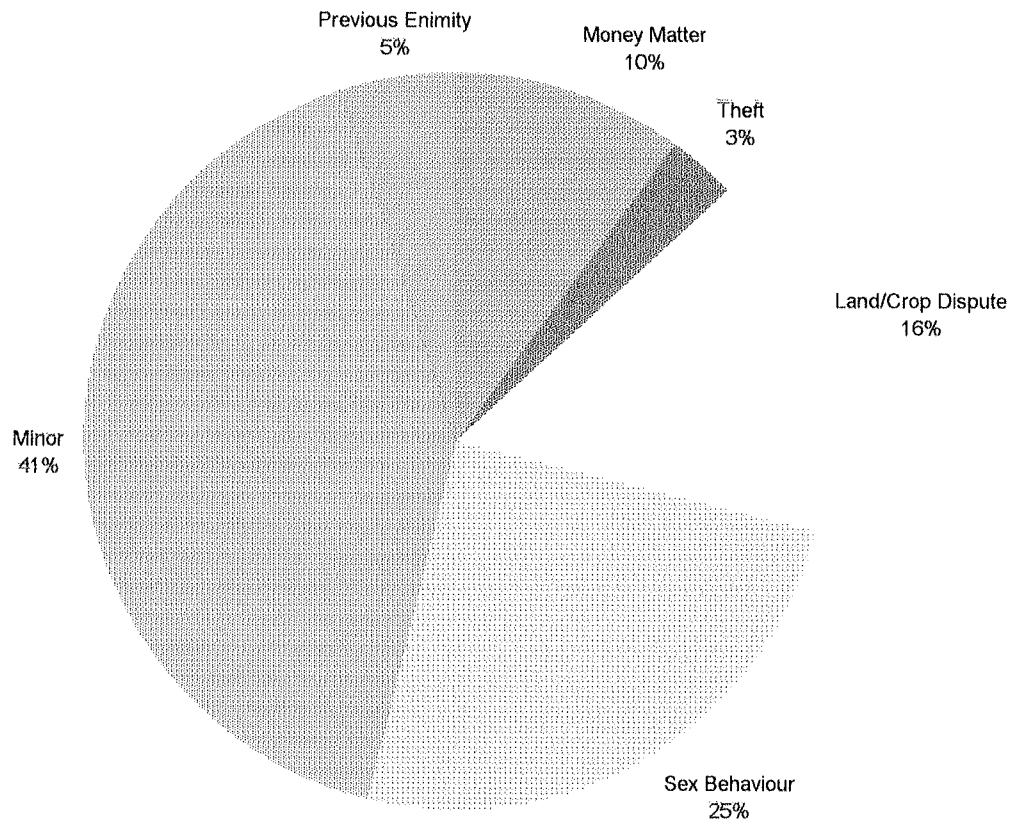
4.31 Similarly, it is seen that cases of atrocities were registered against Pardhi, Paradhan, Andh, Korku, Katkari, Kolam, Mahadeo Koli, Thakur etc. tribe.

4.32 It is tried to identify the causes of atrocities in this report. The classification of cases according to causes in selected districts only is given in table No. 4.5.

TABLE NO. 4.5
Statement showing the classification of cases according to causes in selected district of Maharashtra during 1991-1994.

Sr No	Region	District	No. of atrocity cases registered	Classification of causes and No. of cases					
				Economic group			Social group		
				Money matter	Theft	Land/ Crop water etc. disputes	Sex behaviour	Minor causes	Pre-vious enemity
1.	Kokan	Thane	105	14	-	18	25	38	10
2.	Pune	Pune	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
3.	Nashik	Dhule	272	27	8	46	34	144	13
4.	Aurangabad	Beed	30	4	6	9	8	1	2
5.	Amravati	Yavatmal	110	8	1	13	51	34	3
6.	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	65	5	3	8	25	22	2
				58 (34%)	18 (11%)	94 (55%)	144 (35%)	239 (58%)	30 (60%)
a) Total & percentage as per groupwise			583	Total group of economics = 170 (29%)			Total group of Social = 413 (71%)		
b) Total and percentage as per causewise			583	58 (10%)	18 (3%)	94 (16%)	144 (25%)	239 (41%)	30 (5%)

**Causewise Classification Of Atrocity Cases Against Scheduled Tribe People
During 1991-94**



4.33 In order to find out the causes only one district was selected from each region. While analysing the data by this method care was taken to see that atleast 50 percent of total cases (i.e. 583 cases) may be covered. The cases were classified into two groups according to the nature of their causes viz. (1) Economic and (2) Social. Under Economic group, money matter, theft, disputes on lands, allowing cattles to enter in the crop fields, dispute on water, etc. causes are included. While under the category of "social" minor causes on disputes, previous enmity and sex behaviour etc causes are included.

4.34 It is seen from the data in the above table that, as many as 71 percent cases fall under the category "social" and 29 percent cases fall under the group of "Economic"

Out of total 413 cases clubbed under "social" group 58 percent cases are caused due to minor causes. Percentage of sex behaviour cases is 35, while percentage of previous enmity comes 7.

4.35 So far as "Economic" group percentage of cases regarding disputes on money matter is 34, percentage of cases on land disputes, crop distruction, cattles enter in the crop fields etc. is 55, while 11 percent cases of theft is reported.

4.36 Under "Money matter" causes like cheating, demanding borrowed money, froud of money etc. are the major causes.

4.37 Under "Land disputes, crop...." causes like to occupy the land, crop thefts, distruction of crops, allowing animals in the fields etc. are the major causes.

4.38 Under the group of "social" cases of hurt, injury, assults, intentionally humiliation, abuse on casteline etc. are clubbed under "Minor causes".

4.39 To assess the period required by police personel to enrolled the various types of atrocity cases in the court, data of Dhule district for the year 1991 to 1994 was collected and is presented in Table No. 4.6

Table 4.6
Statement showing the period required by Police for investigation of
atrocities cases according their type in Dhule district for the year
1991 to 1994.

Year	Police investi-gation period	Type of Atrocities							Total
		Beating & abusing on caste- line	outrage the modesty of woman	Rape	Mur- der	Wrong- fully disposes land 3 (1)(v)	Damages property 3(1)(iii)	Crime	
1991	Below 30 days	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Upto 60 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Upto 90 days	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Above 91 days	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Information not available	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Total	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
1992	Below 30 days	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	10
	Upto 60 days	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	9
	Upto 90 days	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	6
	Above 91 days	8	-	3	3	1	-	-	15
	N.A.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Total	27	4	6	3	1	-	1	42
1993	Below 30 days	37	5	-	1	-	-	-	43
	Upto 60 days	20	1	1	-	1	-	-	23
	Upto 90 days	6	1	2	1	-	-	-	10
	Above 91 days	13	1	-	1	-	-	-	15
	N.A.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Total	78	8	3	3	1	-	-	93
1994	Below 30 days	52	2	1	-	-	-	-	55
	Upto 60 days	38	3	-	-	-	-	-	41
	Upto 90 days	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	14
	Above 91 days	17	1	1	-	-	1	-	20
	N.A.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Total	122	6	2	1	-	1	-	132
To- tal for 1991 to 1994	Below 30 days	98 42%	8 44%	2 18%	1 14%	-	-	-	109 40%
	Upto 60 days	65 28%	5 28%	2 18%	-	1 50%	-	-	73 27%
	Upto 90 days	23 10%	2 11%	3 27%	2 29%	-	-	1 100%	31 11%
	Above 91 days	40 17%	2 11%	4 31%	4 57%	1 50%	1 100%	-	52 19%
	N.A.	6 3%	1 6%	-	-	-	-	-	7 3%
	Total	232	18	11	7	2	1	1	272

4.40 From the above table it is revealed that, out of total 272 cases registered in Dhule district during the period 1991 to 1994, 109 cases (i.e. 40 percent) are enrolled in the court within 30 days; 73 cases (i.e. 27 percent) within 60 days ; 31 cases (i.e. 11 percent) enrolled in the court within 90 days ; while regarding 52

cases (i.e. 19 percent) police took the period for investigation above 91 days.

4.41 The above table also released that maximum atrocity cases of rape and murder require a lot of time (i.e. above 91 days)

4.42 The existing position of atrocity cases registered during 1991 to 1994 in various police stations in Maharashtra State is shown in Table No. 4.7

Table 4.7
Statement showing existing position of atrocity cases registered against Scheduled Tribe under prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 in Maharashtra.

Sr. No.	Name of District/ Region	Total No. of atrocities cases registered	No. of cases pending in Court	No. of cases under police investigation	No. of cases decided	No. of cases A, B, C final
1.	Bombay	9	2	5	1	1 case 'c' final
2.	Thane	105	37	18	-	-
3.	Raigad	27	20	6	1	-
4.	Ratnagiri	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Sindhudurg	-	-	-	-	-
Total for Kokan Region		141	109	29	2	1
6.	Pune	1	1	-	-	-
7.	Satara	1	1	-	-	-
8.	Sangli	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
9.	Kolhapur	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Solapur	-	-	-	-	-
Total for Pune Region		2	2	-	-	-
11.	Nashik	10	8	1	1	-
12.	Dhule	272	233	21	4	14 cases 'A' 'B' final
13.	Jalgaon	16	10	2	1	3 cases 'B' final
14.	Ahmednagar	23	19	4	-	-
Total for Nashik Region		321	270	28	6	17
15.	Aurangabad	5	5	-	-	-
16.	Jalna	1	-	-	-	1 "C" final
17.	Parbhani	13	12	1	-	-
18.	Beed	30	20	-	6	4 cases "AB" final
19.	Nanded	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Osmanabad	26	16	3	2	5 cases 'AB' final
21.	Latur	-	-	-	-	-
Total for Aurangabad Region		75	53	4	8	10

Sr. No.	Name of District/ Region	Total No. of atrocities cases registered	No. of cases pending in Court	No. of cases under police investigation	No. of cases decided	No. of cases A, B, C final
22.	Buldhana	12	8	1	-	3 cases "AB" final
23.	Akola	11	11	-	-	-
24.	Amravati	69	65	2	-	2 cases 'AB' final
25.	Yavatmal	110	110	-	-	-
Total for Amravati Region		202	194	3	-	5
26.	Wardha	85	75	6	4	-
27.	Nagpur	62	58	-	2	2 cases 'AB' final
28.	Bhandara	46	45	1	-	-
29.	Chandrapur	94	78	7	5	4 cases 'ABC' final
30.	Gadchiroli	65	63	1	1	-
Total for Nagpur Region		352	319	15	12	6
Total for Maharashtra State		1093	947 (87%)	79 (7%)	28 (3%)	39 cases "ABC" final

Note :- i) 'A' Final = In case, there is lack of evidence and offender is untressed, the charge sheet is not submitted in Court but only 'A' Final report is submitted.

ii) "B" Final = After investigation if it is found that the complaint is false, then 'B' final report is submitted.

iii) 'C' Final = In case the Police Department feels that the complaint is registered under misunderstanding, then, 'C' Final report is submitted through the higher authority.

4.43 Out of total 1093 cases of atrocities 975 cases were submitted in the Session Courts, out of which only 28 cases have been decided, while 947 cases are still pending under trial. It means percentage of court pending cases is much more as compared to the decided cases. 79 cases (i.e.7 percent) are under police investigation while 39 cases are finalized by 'A', 'B' 'C' remarks.

4.44 Out of 947 court pending cases, 319, 270, 194 and 109 cases are pending with Session Court of concerned districts of Nagpur, Nashik, Amravati and Konkan regions respectively.

4.45 The 28 court decided cases are classified according to the decision in Table No. 4.8

Table No.4.8
Information of decided Atrocities Cases in Maharashtra for the Year 1991 to 1994 according to their results

Sr. No.	Region	District	Year of the complaint	Nature of offence (Atrocity)	Whether accused convicted	Whether accused acquitted	Period required by the Court	If accused punished, details of punishment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Kokan	1. Bombay	1993	1. abuses on casteline	-	Yes	7 months	-
		2. Raigad	1993	2. abuses on casteline	-	Yes	10 months	-
2	Nashik	3. Nashik	1993	3. damage to property 3(2)(iii)	-	Yes	N.A.	-
		4. Dhule	1991	4. abuses on casteline	-	Yes	N.A.	-
			1992	5. abuses on casteline	-	Yes	10 months	-
				6. Rape	-	Yes	N.A.	-
				7. Rape	-	Yes	11 months	-
		5. Jalgaon	1994	8. Outrage the modesty woman	Yes	-	9 months	Offender punished under IPC 354, 3 months imprisonment and 500/- rupees fine and under Atrocities Act 1 year rigorous imprisonment and 500/- rupees fine if fine not paid 10 months rigorous imprisonment.
3	Aurangabad	6. Beed	1991	9. Outrage the modesty of woman	-	Yes	18 months	-
				10. Injured by sticks over field grass accused	-	Yes	8 months	compunded
				11. Outrage the modesty of woman	-	Yes	26 months	-
			1993	12. abuses over theft	-	Yes	23 months	-
				13. Outrage the modesty of woman	-	Yes	12 months	-
				14. abuses over land	-	Yes	N.A.	-
		7. Osmanabad	1992	15. Rape	-	Yes	5 months	-
			1993	16. beating and abusing over theft	-	Yes	14 months	-

Sr. No.	Region	District	Year of the complaint	Nature of offence (Atrocity)	Whether accused convicted	Whether accused acquitted	Period required in Court case to final	If accused punished, details of punishment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	Nagpur	8. Wardha	1991	17. Injures and abuses	-	-	9 months	Compromise in Lok Nyayalaya
				18. Murder	Yes	-	29 months	accused punished 10 years imprisonment and Rs.2000/- fine not paid six months imprisonment
			1992	19. Injures and abusing over previous enmity	-	Yes	12 months	-
				20. Rape	Yes	-	N.A.	Accused punished 7 years imprisonment and Rs.2000/- fine or if fine not paid 6 months imprisonment
		9. Nagpur	1991	21. Outrage her modesty	-	-	24 months	Due to accused died case has been closed
				22. Outrage her modesty	-	-	35 months	Due to accused died case has been closed
		10. Chandrapur	1991	23. Molestation	-	Yes	24 months	-
			1992	24. Molestation	-	Yes	30 months	-
				25. Simple hurt	-	Yes	27 months	-
			1993	26. Molestation	-	Yes	27 months	-
			1993	27. Molestation	-	Yes	7 months	-
		11. Gadchiroli	1993	28. Molestation	Yes	-	27 months	Accused punished 6 months rigorous imprisonment and 200/- rupees fine or, if fine not paid 1 month rigorous imprisonment

ABSTRACT OF DECIDED CASES

Year	No. of cases in accused convicted	No. of cases accused acquitted	No. of compromised cases	No. of cases closed due to death of accuse	Total
1991	1	6	2	2	11 (39%)
1992	1	7	-	-	8 (29%)
1993	1	7	-	-	8 (29%)
1994	1	-	-	-	1 (3%)
Total	4	20	2	2	28
	(14%)	(72%)	(7%)	(7%)	(100%)

4.46 The above table revealed that out of total 28 decided cases, 11 cases were registered during 1991, 8 cases were registered during 1992, 8 cases were registered during 1993 and only one was registered in 1994.

4.47 In all 93 atrocity cases registered during the year 1991, however, only 11 cases are decided. Out of these decided cases, nature of offences of 5 cases were outrage the modesty of women, 5 cases for abusing on casteline basis and only one case was for murder.

4.48 In the above mentioned 11 cases the accused involved in 6 cases were acquitted. 2 cases were closed due to the death of accused. In 2 cases compromise took the place while one case of murder the accused has been convicted.

4.49 During the year 1992, total 210 atrocity cases were registered out of which only 8 cases has been decided. These 8 cases includes 4 cases of rape, 2 cases of outrage the modesty of women and 2 cases of assaults and injury. Out of these 8 cases in 7 cases the accused were acquitted while under only one case the accused was convicted as per prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989.

4.50 During the year 1993, total 354 cases were registered. Out of which only 8 cases has been decided by Courts. These 8 cases include

4 cases of beating and abusing on casteline, 3 cases of outrage the modesty of women and one case of destruction of property. Out of these 8 cases in 7 cases the accused are acquitted while in remaining one case the accused was convicted under section 3(1)(xi) of P.A. Act 1989.

4.51 During the year 1994, total 436 cases were registered. Out of which 77 cases are under police investigation and remaining 359 cases are under trial. Out of these 359 cases only one case has been decided. The case was registered for outrage the modesty of woman. The Hon. Court convicted the accused by Indian Penal Code as well as by P.A.A.

4.52 It is observed from the above table that, in order to decide cases the Courts took time between 7 to 35 months.

.....

CHAPTER-5

OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

OBSERVATIONS :

5.1.1 Analysis of the data of atrocity cases during 1991 to 1994, shows that there is an increasing trend of atrocity cases in Maharashtra.

5.1.2 It is observed that maximum number of atrocity cases have been occurred in Dhule, Yawatmal, Chandrapur, Wardha and Thane districts. These districts are located in tribal area.

5.1.3 Percentage of atrocity cases in O.T.S.P. area is found very low as compared to Tribal Sub Plan Area.

5.1.4 It is observed from the classification of atrocity, cases that as many as 57% atrocity cases are registered under Section 3 (1) (x) of P.A.A. 1989. The cases of intentionally insults, intimidation or humiliation of the Scheduled Tribes, hurt beating, assaults and abusing on casteline to Scheduled Tribe are included under the Section 3 (1) (x).

5.1.5 23% cases are registered under the Section 3 (1) (xi) of P.A.A. 1989. Cases of outrage the modesty of women, abduction of women, abusing on casteline to women etc. are included under the above quoted section. Maximum cases of atrocities registered under this section are due to outrage the modesty of tribal women.

5.1.6 12% cases of atrocities are registered under the Section 3 (1) (xii) of P.A.A. 1989. This section is pertains to women only. Rape cases are included under this section.

5.1.7 It is observed from the data that only 3% cases of atrocities are registered due to land disputes.

5.1.8 Percentage of atrocity cases of force to vote a particular candidate and prevent a person to enter in a holy place,- These cases are observed to be very negligible (i.e. below 1 percent).

5.1.9 It is observed that 2% cases of atrocity are registered under murder during 1991 to 1994.

5.1.10 As many as 49% atrocity cases are registered against tribal women during 1991 to 1994. There is an increasing trend of atrocities against tribal women. Nagpur and Amravati regions are on the top level to register the offences of atrocities against tribal women. (i.e. 36 & 25% respectively).

5.1.11 From the analysis of tribewise atrocity cases, it is observed that Gond and Bhil tribes are mostly affected tribes as compared to other tribes.

5.1.12 Analysis of the data also reveals that 41% cases of atrocities are registered due to Minor causes while, 25% cases of atrocities are registered due to sex behaviour.

5.1.13 Causes of atrocities are classified mainly in two groups i.e. 1) Economic and 2) Social. Under the economic group 29% cases of atrocities are registered while 71% cases of atrocities are registered under the group 'Social'.

5.1.14 Under the economic group, 55% cases are registered under land/crop/water disputes and 34% cases are registered under money matters. Under the 'Social group' 58% and 35% cases of atrocities registered due to minor causes and sex behaviour respectively.

5.1.15 It is observed from the analysis of data on period required by police personnel to investigate atrocity cases and submit the report in the court, that police department could submit only 67% cases of atrocities in the court within the 60 days.

5.1.16 It was observed that out of total 975 court submitted atrocity cases, as many as 97% cases are pending with the court and only 3% cases are decided. It means that the clearance of the cases by the court is very slow.

5.1.17 It is further observed that out of total 28 decided cases, 72% cases the accused are acquitted and only in 14% cases the accused are convicted.

5.1.18 Out of the decided 28 cases, 39% cases of atrocities are registered during 1991, 29% cases are registered during 1992 and 1993 each while only 3% in 1994.

5.1.19 It's observed that, in order to decide the atrocity cases the courts took time in between 7 to 35 months depending upon the nature of atrocity offence.

5.1.20 It is observed from the data that in the decided cases, the accused are punished under the sections of Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 as well as the sections of Indian Penal Code.

5.1.21 In order to speed up the decision of atrocity cases the Law and Judiciary Department has constituted District Session Court as a "Special Court" for the trial of atrocity cases vide it's resolution dated 10-6-1992.

5.1.22 It is observed that the atrocity cases are not dealt by the Procecutor specially appointed for the purpose. The usual Public Prosecutors deal with the atrocity cases.

5.1.23 It is learnt that at the time of deciding the atrocity cases, travelling allowances, legal advice, maintenance allowance etc. is paid to the witness and plaintiff by Hon. Court.

5.1.24 It was noticed at the time of scrutiny of the data on atrocities that while registering the offence the Sections of Criminal Procedure Code. 1973 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act of 1955, are not taken into account alongwith sections of P.A.A. 1989.

5.1.25 In case of atrocity offences like attempt to commit suicide, attempt to murder, murder, hurt, kidnapping, abduction, theft, criminal breach of trust by public servant, cheating etc. only the sections of Indian Penal Code are applied. The provision of

punishment or otherwise for this offences is not made in the prevention of Atrocities Act 1989.

5.2 Suggestions : In connection with the above mentioned observations/findings, following suggestions are made in order to check the atrocities.

5.2.1 It is suggested that there should be wide propaganda of the Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 alongwith the serious punishments for the non observance of these rules through various mass media like T.V., Radio, Newspapers etc. to prevent the atrocities.

5.2.2 There should be special machinery for the welfare of Scheduled Tribe women for example appointment of more C.I.D. ladies Constables etc. in tribal area. Strong legislative Acts may be passed to prevent the atrocities against the Scheduled Tribes women.

5.2.3 It is suggested that more and more literacy programmes through tribal social workers may be implemented in tribal areas to literate the tribal people. If the tribals become literate, they will understand the present laws and will act accordingly.

5.2.4 In order to have quick disposal of the atrocity cases, there should be establishment of Special Courts in the State. These Courts at least be established at the region level. This will facilitate easy and quick decision of atrocity offences against tribals. Moreover, it is suggested that there should be mobile Special Courts to decide the atrocity cases. So that the affected tribal people will not have to travel long distance and their time in attending the Courts will also be saved.

5.2.5 In order to have speedy disposal of the atrocity cases Government should appoint Special Public Prosecutors.

5.2.6 It is noticed that, in general offences the responsibility to prove the offences lies with police department or on complainant and not on the accused. However, it is suggested that the amendment in the Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989, should be made in such way that in atrocity cases against Scheduled Tribe community, the burden of proving that he is ;not guilty, should lie on the accused himself and not on the Police or Police Procsecutor. This will create fear in

the minds of the bad elements in the society which ultimately result into the less occurrence of atrocities on the Scheduled Tribes.

5.2.7 The offences of attempt to commit suicide, hurt, abduction cheating, beating etc. which at present are not covered under P.A.A. 2989 may be covered under the same Act.

5.2.8 It is felt that, in order to prevent the occurrence of atrocity offences and maintain healthy atmosphere between the Scheduled Tribes and Other advanced communities, there should be a balanced implementation of various development schemes. By doing the so called jealousy in the minds of non-tribal people may be vanished.

5.2.9 The Government should declare some awards to the areas/villages where cases of atrocities do not take place. For non occurrence of atrocities the village leaders are supposed to play vital role. These leaders may call meetings of members of various communities and request them to maintain communal harmony in the vilalage. Naturally, atrocities will be checked.

5.2.10 In order to have communal harmony in the society, it is suggested that the teachings of the late father of the nation - Mahatma Gandhi may be popularised in the masses. This will facilitate healthy atmosphere in the community.

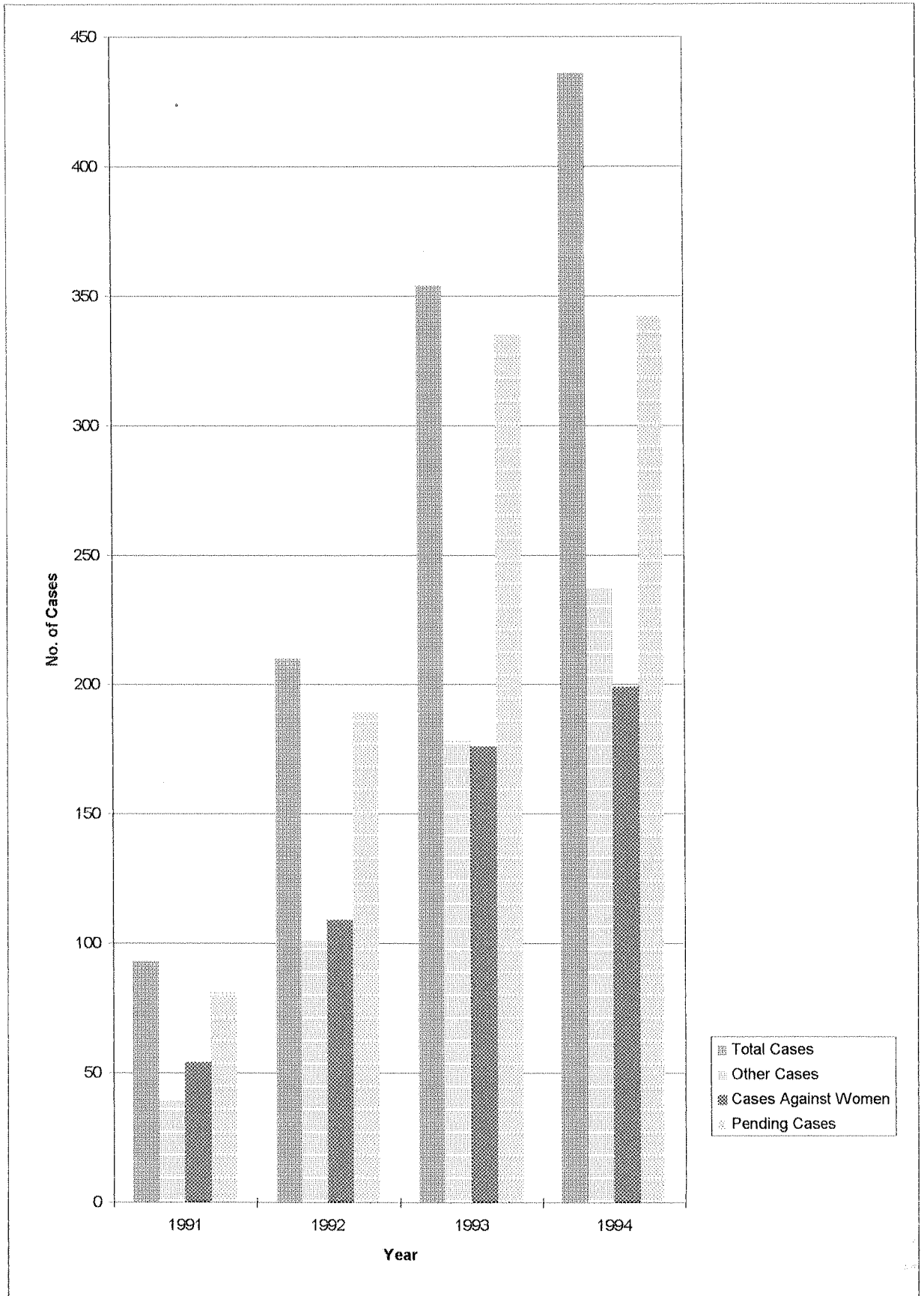
5.2.11 It is also suggested that, there should be a change in ideology of people. Though this task is very difficult, efforts with the help of social workers, voluntary organisations, religious people etc. will have to be made so that. There will be communal harmony and less atrocities.

5.2.12 National Seminar on "Scheduled Tribes and Social Justice" was organised by the Andhra Pradesh Judicial Academy. The recommendations in connection with atrocities which are suggested as follows are also applicable to Maharashtra State.

i) A special cell may be created by the police in every district to monitor the preventive and protective measures for the tribals.

ii) New Criminal Procedure Code of 1973, shall be made applicable in those tribal areas where it is not applied so far.

Yearwise Atrocity Cases Against Scheduled Tribe People.



iii) Exercise of the judicial functions in the Scheduled Area shall be entrusted to the judiciary, and if necessary by creating separate cadre of Judicial Officers.

iv) The Sessions Courts of the concerned Districts may be designated to deal with the offences arising under Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989.

v) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 may be amended to include the offence of murder as the said courts are manned by Sessions Judges. The said Act may also be amended to cast burden of proving his innocence on the accused. The cases arising under this Act shall be disposed of within one year.

vi) There should be a comprehensive Code which should include Civil, Criminal, Revenue and Personal Laws including measures in respect of women relating to tribal areas.

.....

APPENDIX-A

Statement showing Districtwise total and tribal population alongwith villages in Maharashtra State.

Sr. No.	District/Region	TSP./ATSP/MADA/Mini MADA Area Population as per 1991 census			O.T.S.P. Area Population as per 1991 census			Total Population as per 1991 census		
		No. of Villages	Total	Tribal	No. of Villages	Total	Tribal	No. of Villages	Total	Tribal
1.	Bombay	-	-	-	-	9925891	103775	-	9925891	103775
2.	Thane	1199 (4)	1290194	770991	498 (19)	3958932	180214	1697 (23)	5249126	951205
3.	Raigad	135	94631	51234	1773 (19)	1730185	182719	1908 (19)	1824816	233953
4.	Ratnagiri	-	-	-	1519 (8)	1544057	14847	1519 (8)	1544057	14847
5.	Sindhudurg	-	-	-	736 (4)	832152	3893	736 (4)	832152	3893
	Kokan Region	1334 (4)	1384825	822225	4526 (50)	17991217	485448	5860 (54)	19376042	1307673
6.	Pune	166	129034	85254	1696(34)	5403498	131082	1862(34)	5532532	216336
7.	Satara	-	-	-	1573 (11)	2451372	18342	1573(11)	2451372	18342
8.	Sangli	-	-	-	727 (8)	2209488	10784	727 (8)	2209488	10784
9.	Solapur	-	-	-	1142 (10)	3231057	48352	1142 (10)	3231057	48352
10.	Kolhapur	-	-	-	1203 (12)	2989507	14789	1203 (12)	2989507	14789
	Pune Region	166	129034	85254	6341 (75)	16284922	223349	6507 (75)	16413956	308603
11.	Nashik	891 (2)	934311	602762	927 (15)	1917041	328307	1818(17)	3851352	931069
12.	Dhule	1022 (3)	1145565	791647	581 (5)	1390150	244844	1603 (8)	2535715	1036491
13.	Jalgaon	63	46816	32851	1447 (17)	3140818	280700	1510 (17)	3187634	313551
14.	Ahmednagar	125	131393	86255	1431 (13)	3241542	153886	1556 (13)	3372935	240141
	Nashik Region	2101 (5)	2258085	1513515	4386 (50)	10689551	1007737	6487 (55)	12947636	2521252
15.	Aurangabad	-	-	-	1344 (6)	2213779	83502	1344 (6)	2213779	83502
16.	Jalna	-	-	-	967 (4)	1364425	28300	967 (4)	1364425	28300
17.	Parbhani	67	56466	34684	1447 (12)	2060569	76786	1514 (12)	2117035	111470
18.	Beed	-	-	-	1280 (7)	1822072	20515	1280 (7)	1822072	20515
19.	Nanded	220 (1)	212318	77113	1360 (10)	2118056	198859	1580 (11)	2330374	275972
20.	Osmanabad	-	-	-	722 (10)	1276327	22463	722 (10)	1276327	22463
21.	Latur	-	-	-	936 (3)	1676641	37527	936 (3)	1676641	37527
	Aurangabad Reg.	287 (1)	268784	111797	8056 (52)	12531869	467952	8343 (53)	12800653	579749
22.	Buldhana	69	23566	17256	1230 (11)	1862733	78133	1299(11)	1886299	95369
23.	Akola	87	52246	30411	1689 (10)	2162025	125284	1776 (10)	2214271	155695
24.	Amravati	451 (1)	219177	161502	1545 (10)	1980880	154946	1996 (11)	2200057	316448
25.	Yavatmal	638 (1)	443498	196734	1470 (9)	1633646	249106	2108 (10)	2077144	445840
	Amravati region	1245 (2)	738487	405903	5934 (40)	7639284	607469	7179 (42)	8377771	1013372

Sr. No.	District/Region	TSP./ATSP/MADA/Mini MADA Area Population as per 1991 census		O.T.S.P. Area Population as per 1991 census		Total Population as per 1991 census	
		No. of Villages	Total	No. of Villages	Total	No. of Villages	Total
26.	Wardha	104	30412	1275 (6)	1036945	1379 (6)	1067357
27.	Nagpaur	205	96536	1673 (23)	3190603	1878 (23)	3287139
28.	Bhandara	396	238213	1407 (8)	1869416	1803 (8)	2107629
29.	Chandrapur	754	424215	1038 (12)	1347779	1792 (12)	1771994
30.	Gadchiroli	1449	535789	222 (4)	251221	1671 (4)	787010
	Nagpur Region	2908	1325165	5615 (53)	7695964	8523 (53)	9021129
	Total for Maharashtra	8041(12)	6104380	34858(320)	72832807	42899(332)	78937187

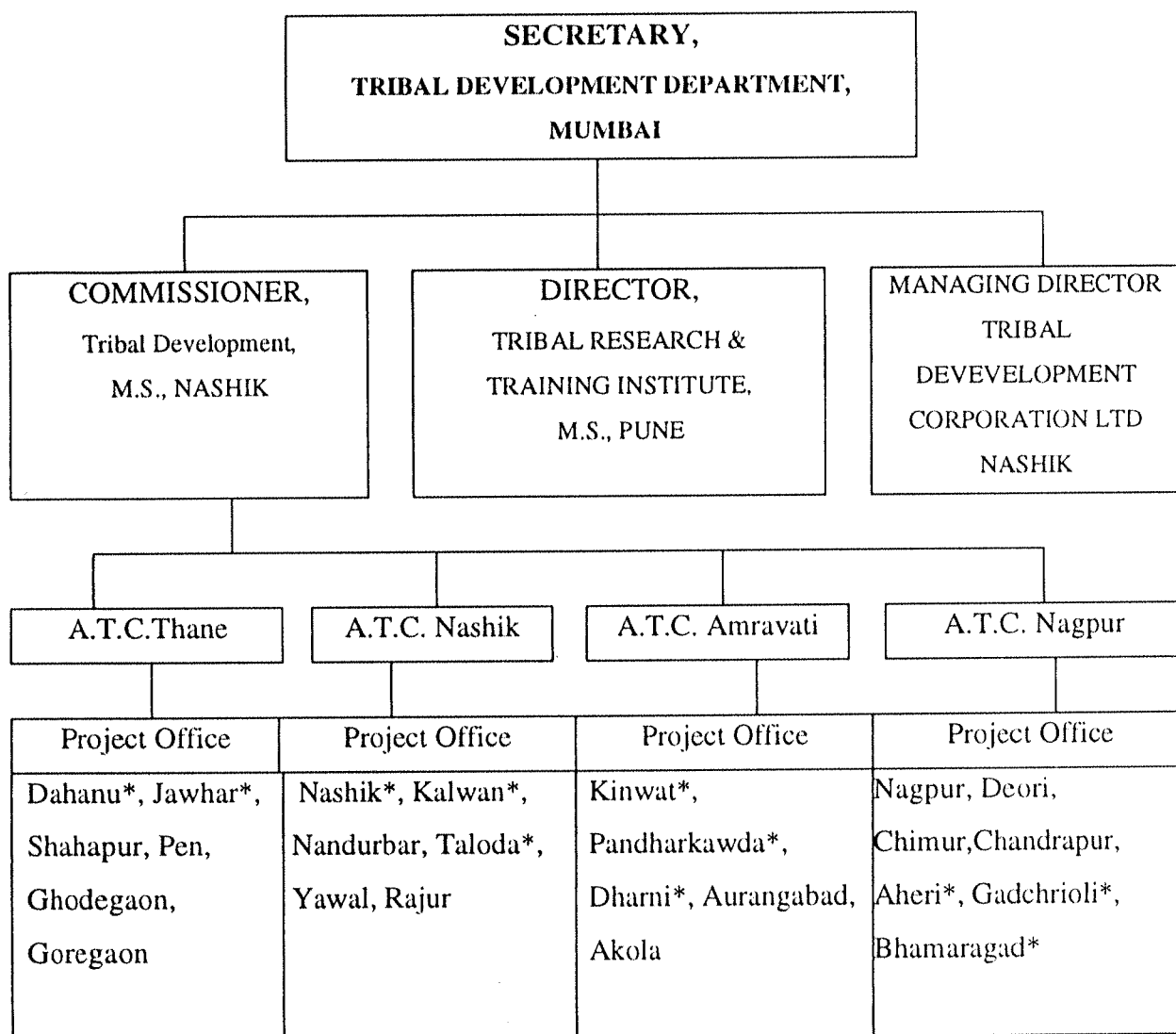
Source : Statistical Series No. 38 & 39 of T.R.T.I., Pune.

APPENDIX-B
Districtwise Scheduled Tribes population in Maharashtra State

Sr. No.	District	Name of the major tribes observed in the district	Tribal population as per 1991 census	Percentage against total population
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bombay	Varli, Thakar, Dubla, Dhodia, Gond, Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli	103775	1.05
2.	Thane	Kathodi, Katkari, Kokna, Kokani, Koli Mahadeo, Koli Malhar, Warli, Thakar, Dubla, Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli	951205	18.12
3.	Raigad	Kathodi, Katkari, Koli Mahadeo, Thakar	233953	12.82
4.	Ratnagiri	Kathodi, Katkari, Koli Mahadeo, Dongar Koli	14847	0.97
5.	Sindhudurg	Kathodi, Katkari, Koli Mahadeo, Dongar Koli	3893	0.48
6.	Nashik	Bhil, Kokna, Koli Mahadeo, Thakar, Warli, Kathodi, Katkari, Koli Dhor, Tokare Koli, Pardhi	931069	24.18
7.	Dhule	Bhil, Gamit, Kokna, Koli Dhor, Dhanka, Kokna, Tokare Koli, Naikda, Pardhi, Vitolia	1036491	40.85
8.	Jalgaon	Bhil, Koli Dhor, Dhanka, Pardhi, Tokre Koli	313551	9.85
9.	Ahmednagar	Bhil, Koli Mahadeo, Thakar, Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Pardhi	240141	7.12
10.	Pune	Koli Mahadeo, Thakar, Kathodi, Katkari, Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli	216336	3.90
11.	Satara	Koli Mahadeo, Kathodi, Katkari	18342	0.73
12.	Sangli	Koli Mahadeo	10784	0.50
13.	Solapur	Koli Mahadeo, Pardhi	48352	1.49
14.	Kolhapur	Koli Mahadeo	14789	0.50
15.	Aurangabad	Bhil, Koli Mahadeo, Koli Malhar, Pardhi, Thakar	83502	3.77
16.	Jalna	Bhil, Koli Mahadeo, Koli Malhar, Pardhi	28300	2.07
17.	Parbhani	Andh, Koli Mahadeo, Pardhi	111470	5.27
18.	Beed	Bhil, Koli Mahadeo, Pardhi	20515	1.13
19.	Nanded	Andh, Gond, Kolam, Koli Mahadeo, Oraon, Dhangad, Pardhan	275972	11.84
20.	Osmanabad	Koli Mahadeo, Oraon, Dhangad, Pardhi	22463	1.76
21.	Latur	Koli Mahadeo, Oraon, Dhangad, Pardhi	37527	2.81
22.	Buldhana	Andh, Dhanwar, Koli Mahadeo, Pardhi	95389	5.06
23.	Akola	Andh, Dhanwar, Koli Mahadeo, Pardhi	155695	7.03
24.	Amravati	Dhanwar, Gond, Korku, Pardhi, Nihal	316448	14.38
25.	Yeotmal	Andh, Dhanwar, Gond, Kolam, Pardhan, Halba, Halbi, Kharia, Pardhi	445840	21.46
26.	Wardha	Gond, Pardhan	166391	15.59
27.	Nagpur	Gond, Halba	457715	13.92
28.	Bhandara	Gond, Halba	309822	14.70
29.	Chandrapur	Gond, Halba, Pardhan, Halbi, Kawar, Kolam	349169	19.70
30.	Gadchiroli	Gond, Halba, Pardhan, Halbi, Kawar, Kolam	304535	38.70

Source : Statistical series No. 39 of Tribal Research & Training Institute, Pune.

APPENDIX 'C'



**Project Offices having I.A.S./I.F.S. Project Officers.*

Appendix-D

Statement showing Sectorwise expenditure of Tribal Sub-Plan from 1985 to 1994 in Maharashtra State

Sr No	Development/ Sector/ Subsector	Expenditure under Tribal Sub Plan				Remarks	
		VII th Five Year Plan (1985- 90)	Annual Plan 1990-91)	Annual Plan (1991- 92)	VIII th Five Year Plan (1992-97) Annual Plan (1993-94)		
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services	4544.93	981.02	1999.78	1979.18	2998.38	Crop Husbandary, Animal Husbandary, Dairy Development, Fisheries, Co-operation, Horticulture, Forestry etc. Sub sectors are included
2.	Rural Development	22229.57	3448.75	3870.09	4484.93	4676.72	I.R.D.P., D.P.A..P., J. R.Y., E.G.S., Land Reforms etc, Sub sector are included.
3.	Special Area Programme	467.48	1136.76	2044.50	2146.78	4016.00	-
4.	Irrigation & flood control	11779.64	2561.26	2662.86	2635.94	4951.36	Major, Medium and minor irrigation projects
5.	Power Development	4231.45	1709.00	2611.00	2145.50	1704.38	Rural electrification is also included.
6.	Industry & Mineral	307.05	150.00	164.32	26.23	44.49	Village and small scale industries & Large & Medium industries are included.
7.	Transport & communication	6364.75	2445.87	2220.65	3274.70	3026.41	Road & Bridge works only
8.	Genral Economic Services	3255.00	373.28	421.00	826.70	897.50	Local Development Programme included
9.	General Education, Tech. Education, Sports & Youth	2089.18	296.07	764.73	1393.88	1343.91	-

Sr No	Development/ Sector/ Subsector	Expenditure under Tribal Sub Plan					Remarks
		VII th Five Year Plan (1985- 90)	Annual Plan 1990-91)	Annual Plan (1991- 92)	VIII th Five Year Plan (1992-97)		
					Annual Plan (1992- 93)	Annual Plan (1993-94)	
10	Health Services	3253.41	668.32	839.94	1042.48	1130.12	Medical Education included
11	Water Supply and Housing	4937.34	1788.89	965.43	889.63	1049.37	Urban Development included
12	Information & Publicity	77.50	15.47	27.00	17.90	36.68	-
13	Welfare of Backward classes & social welfare	5319.73	1203.84	1756.82	2668.48	2015.05	Tribal Development Department included
14	Labour & Labour welfare	571.87	168.59	262.57	184.44	241.18	-
15	Nutrition	321.88	66.65	75.41	501.43	374.82	-

Source :- Annual Plan of Government of Maharashtra

