

NHRC – NCDHR

NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON ENHANCING CIVIL SOCIETY INITIATIVES FOR UPHOLDING DALIT RIGHTS

New Delhi – 3rd and 4th December 2007

Recommendations

To National Human Rights Commission

1. Filing counter affidavit in support of the Petitioners for the PIL filed in the Supreme Court, based on the recommendations of the Saxena Report.
2. Direction / Recommendations be issued to Central Government and State Governments directing them to initiate necessary steps to effectively implement the SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Rules, 1995 along with a copy of the Manual approved by the National Human Rights Commission.
3. States may be directed by National Human Rights Commission to make the District Magistrate solely responsible for ensuring that the compensation is given to the victims as per the SC/ST (POA) Rules 1995.
4. States may be directed to make the DM solely responsible for ensuring proper and unbiased enumeration of the damage caused to the properties of Dalits at times of Atrocities and provide Rehabilitation package as laid down in the Rules 1995 . State and District level Monitoring and Vigilance Committees

may be authorized to monitor the status of rehabilitation.

5. Commission should organize Training Programs for the Judicial officers at all levels to sensitize them with the SC/ST (POA) Act 1989 and Rules 1995 and to motivate them to implement these legal standards to Protect the Lives and Livelihood of Dalits.
6. To issue a direction to the Central and State Governments to declare that organizing Caste Panchayats in the name of Peace Building is illegal and against to the rule of Law and also against to the Judgment of the Supreme court.

I. Strengthen the Dalit Cell

1. The Dalit Cell created by the Commission must meet periodically and actively to ensure that all cases brought either by Dalit Victims or by the Dalit Human Rights Defenders are dealt with speedily and effectively. At present the pendency period for such cases is the longest and the number of final directions passed is the lowest, despite the special need for swift investigation of such cases.
2. Avail the services of the Dalit Human Rights Defenders Network to support NHRC for ensuring vulnerable communities access to speedy justice and that victims and witnesses are sufficiently protected from both the perpetrators and corrupt/caste minded officials.

3. Sensitize all staff members of the Commission and ensure that they receive training in all aspects of Dalit human rights on their induction into the Commission.
4. Create a simple, non-technical pamphlet providing basic info on the complaints handling process of the Commission, the rights which fall into the Commission's mandate & example of complaints that cannot be entertained.

II. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

1. The complaints and their status should be uploaded in the web site enabling all to get access to the action initiated by the Commission.
2. Provide detailed information on how the complaints are processed by the Commission, in the Website so that victims will get to know exactly what they could expect and how their complaints will be processed.
3. Limit the initial response time.
4. Provide simple but clear statistics which allow easy comparisons between the numbers of complaints received, rejected, outstanding, disposed, etc. The commission must also distinguish between cases pending due to lack of responses from the concerned authorities or due to commissions own inability to take up the matter effectively.

III. INVESTIGATION

1. Inform the complainant whenever a response is received from the opposite party and make every

response as well as all other relevant documents pertaining to a case available to the complainant for his or her comments. The Commission must give the complainant the opportunity to give his / her response on the alleged perpetrator's response. This is particularly important in light of the frequently biased and incorrect reports submitted by the authorities.

2. Stop the abhorrent practice of closing a case merely on grounds of receiving the concerned authorities' reports, which are known to be frequently biased.
3. Carry out proper investigations by inviting and examining the complainant's comments on the authorities response as well as the out come of the on-the spot visits and interviews and wherever necessary summoning of the concerned officers is very much important. The current practice allows the accused to be a judge of his own conduct by violating the fundamental principles of natural justice.
4. Ensure that a complainant is immediately informed if his or her case has been closed off.
5. Stop declaring all cases prima facie in limini which have exceeded the one-year time limit as such cases might relate to very serious violations and there may be good reasons for the delay in filing the complaint before the Commission.
6. Make greater use of powers bestowed upon the Commission if authorities do not cooperate. As directed in Practice Direction No. 7, if a report from a concerned authority is not received in time, the Head of the Law Division may issue summons to the defaulting authority/officer for his/her personal

- appearance before the Commission. These directions should be complied with rigorously.
7. Make greater use of investigative powers under section 14 of the Protection of Human Rights Act including summoning any person for interrogation (at present these powers are rarely used).
 8. Make greater use of power under section 17 of the Act to inquire into a complaint if no report from the authority is received or if such report is unsatisfactory
 9. Involve NGOs in the investigation process of complaints where ever appropriate.
 10. Establish a fast-track procedure for all cases of custodial violence, not only custodial deaths, particularly where victims are still at risk of further abuse.
 11. Take all possible measures to press the Government for implementation through pressure by the media, parliament, international pressure of opinion and through bringing specific cases to the attention of the international human rights bodies.

IV. State Human Rights Commissions

1. Involve State Human Rights Commissions in monitoring the NHRC's guidelines, for example on custodial death/rape or encounter killings.
2. Establish common guidelines and formats with the State Human Rights Commissions to ensure uniformity in handling complaints, avoid inconsistencies and make it easier to monitor pending cases and create comparable statistics.

V. NGOS AND OTHER DALIT ORGANISATIONS

3. Increase cooperation with civil society and encourage the efforts of NGOs as stipulated in section 12(i) of the Protection of Human Rights Act.
4. Forge close working relationships with NGOs including regular networking and information exchange.

VI. Other Recommendations

1. Training of Officials - A 3-tier training programme for police and civil functionaries engaged in the implementation of laws and regulatory measures, which have a bearing on atrocities committed on SCs, may be implemented. The first tier of training may be imparted by National Police Academy and Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration to cover only trainers from each State. The second tier training may be organized by a State Training Institution identified for this purpose by each State Government to cover officers at the rank of DSPs, SDMs, ADMs, etc. The third tier of training would deal with other civil and police officers at the lower level. This training may be organized by the DMs and SPs of the concerned Districts.
2. An Annual Workshop of DMs and SPs on implementation of these laws may be organized in the State's Administrative Training Institute where the

State Home and Social Welfare Secretaries and DGPs may interact with participants on the whole range of issues concerning the subject and specifically to identify problems experienced by them in investigation and trial of cases of atrocities, those experienced by victims and impact of measures undertaken to prevent recurrence of such incidents. Presiding officers of courts dealing with atrocities cases may be invited to these workshops to lecture on the shortcomings and gaps in investigation leading to acquittal. Based on this feedback, State Governments may take necessary corrective steps expeditiously to improve the administration of these laws.

3. National Human Rights Commission may recommend to High Courts to organize Seminars for Presiding Officers of Special Courts as in-house training on the subject. Observations on infrastructural problems, conduct of cases, quality of investigation, etc. emerging from such training may be conveyed to the State Governments for effecting improvement
4. States need to constitute exclusive special courts for dealing with atrocity cases in districts where volume of such cases is large. Special public prosecutors for this work may be selected on the basis of their competence and commitment.
5. State level and district level vigilance and monitoring committees may meet regularly as per prescribed provisions. Human rights organizations and activists

working for and with Scheduled Castes may be involved in their deliberations as members/ invitees. Their proceedings may be adequately publicized and also placed on the website of the State Governments.

6. National Human Rights Commission may hold a biennial (once in two years) meeting of Chiefs of State level vigilance and monitoring committees to raise the level of discourse in their deliberations and build up adequate pressure on the State Governments to take these committees seriously.
7. Ministry of Home Affairs should set up a cell to monitor implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment should be associated in the process of monitoring. National Human Rights Commission may prescribe parameters for annual monitoring of the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and SCs/ STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, including the format for submission of the report by the nodal Ministry to the Parliament.
8. State Governments should expeditiously identify atrocities prone areas and untouchability prone areas as per provisions contained in the respective laws and thereafter prepare Plan of Action for eliminating untouchability practices and reducing incidence of violence against SCs through various regulatory and development measures.

9. On the basis of information available with the National Commission for SCs and STs, some atrocities prone areas and untouchability prone areas have already been identified and until such time as fresh surveys are made on the basis of norms laid down by National Human Rights Commission, the presently identified areas may be taken up for preparing Plan of Action and seeking its approval from National Human Rights Commission.
10. Rehabilitation - National Human Rights Commission may monitor provisions regarding payment of compensation to victims of atrocities and their rehabilitation
11. Appropriate instructions may be issued by National Human Rights Commission that value of property destroyed in the course of atrocities committed against Scheduled Castes is included in the compensation package provided to them.
12. Special rapporteurs may report to the National Human Rights Commission about the status of rehabilitation and morale of victims of atrocities in important cases.
13. Chairperson of National Commission for SCs and STs is an ex-officio member of the National Human Rights Commission. In view of the deliberate policy of some State Governments and the pronounced bias

of some enforcement agencies not to apply provisions of SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 to atrocities cases, with a view to dilute the offence of the accused persons and deprive the victims of compensation, National Human Rights Commission and NCSS may decide how the victims of atrocities can be provided compensation in such circumstances.

14. The amendment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 with a view to undoing the effect of the judgement of the Supreme Court in Ganguli Ashok and others V/s State of Andhra Pradesh may be taken up immediately for empowering special courts to take cognizance of offences under the Act as a court of original jurisdiction. National Human Rights Commission may direct Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to initiate action in this regard without further delay.

15. Involvement of competent Dalit NGOs with good track record and known commitment to the welfare of Scheduled Castes is necessary to counteract official apathy and bias in dealing with cases of atrocities, provide necessary feedback to the implementing agencies and extend support to the victims in registration of cases, pursuing prosecution at various stages and rehabilitation after the incident, besides intervening in time to prevent such violence. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment may identify such Dalit NGOs, one in each atrocities prone district, to start with, and provide necessary financial

assistance under their existing schemes to discharge the responsibility envisaged for them.

16. National Human Rights Commission with the help of State Governments and Human Rights organizations should identify at the level of each district, where atrocities against SC women occur, a women's organization or its branch, a lawyer/ lawyers, human rights activist/ activists or welfare agency/ agencies, social worker, who can be contacted by victims or members of her family in cases of complaints regarding gender related violence where the competent authorities do not respond or have shown obvious bias in dealing with it. The identified agency may take up the matter with the competent authority if the complaint has not been registered or is not being investigated properly. It may also, where necessary, take up the matter with an appropriate State or a National Commission (Human Rights/ SC&ST/Women).
17. National Human Rights Commission has issued instructions that it should be informed within 24 hours of occurrence of any custodial death or custodial rape. Therefore, these two atrocities in respect of SCs also would be getting monitored. It would be desirable to also have a mechanism for obtaining such information from non-official sources such as a Dalit human rights organization, PUCL or any other such agency in order that possible attempts to disclaim or camouflage a case of custodial violence do not succeed. Special

Rapporteurs for the State may evolve a suitable arrangement with such organizations at the State level and pass on the information to National Human Rights Commission.

18. National Human Rights Commission may rigorously enforce its directions to States on 'encounter killings'. Where complaint is received regarding non-adherence of these directions, National Human Rights Commission may take up investigation, at least in a sample of cases. It may also organize open hearing in areas from where large encounter killings have been reported to sustain / restore people's faith in rule of law.
19. National Human Rights Commission with the help of State Governments and human rights organizations may identify at the level of each district, a NGO, human rights activist or an organization with empathy for SCs which can be approached in case of custodial violence or any other atrocity by the victim's family or well wisher for help in taking up the matter with the competent authority and informing the National/State Human Rights Commission so that process of enquiry is initiated expeditiously.
20. State Governments reporting a large number of cases of violence in judicial custody may constitute an ombudsman (Committee) headed by a retired judicial officer, with an eminent lawyer, Dalit NGO representative/social activist working for Dalits,

public-spirited citizen and retired civil/police officer with high reputation which may be utilized by National Human Rights Commission to look into cases of custodial atrocities where prima facie State's version does not satisfy.

21. The Visitors Committee constituted for each jail and Special Rapporteurs visiting jails for inspection may specifically make discreet enquiries into conditions of SC Under Trials in jail, untouchability related practices and treatment meted out to them.

22. In respect of Districts which have sizeable SC population, District Magistrate shall create a Cell in his office headed by the District Social Welfare Officer looking after the interests of SCs. The information about SCs in police and judicial custody should be maintained there. On demand made by human rights organizations/ social activists/ SC organizations, information in respect of SCs in custody may be provided to enable them to take up the matter in appropriate fora for seeking relief admissible under the law.

23. CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES

Since National Human Rights Commission does not have adequate staff strength to take up this responsibility on the scale expected of it by the victims, it may maintain a panel of persons who may

include Dalit lawyers, Dalit human rights activists, retired civil/ police/ judicial officers, academics, social welfare professionals, eminent persons with high reputation and, subject to their willingness, utilize them for carrying out enquiries/investigations and getting reports in respect of serious complaints of atrocities on SCs where, prima facie, State Govt's version does not satisfy.

24. National Human Rights Commission may undertake a visit to at least one major atrocities prone State in a year for a comprehensive review of implementation of the laws and programmes for prevention of atrocities against SCs and STs. This visit may be preceded by a thorough scrutiny of the performance of the State to be carried out by the officials of the Commission and its special Rapporteur stationed there. During this visit, opportunity may be provided to NGOs, activists, social workers, lawyers, etc. to relate their experiences in this regard. The Commission may convey its observations and suggestions to the Chief Minister after the meeting. Action taken on the suggestions by the State Government may be monitored.

25. National Human Rights Commission may organize open hearing on violence against SCs, two in a year, if feasible, or at least one in a year, where the victims of major atrocities can present their experiences and grievances in seeking justice from Government agencies and Human Rights bodies/Non-

governmental organizations/ social workers and activists may apprise the Commission of difficulties encountered by them in taking up their complaints. In the interaction with the State Government subsequent to the hearing, the Commission may convey its observations and advice on various actions to be taken for effective enforcement of law, sustaining confidence of victims and, where required, looking into the conduct of officials coming in for adverse reference during the hearing. The follow up action on the hearings may be monitored.

26. Annual interactive sessions may be organized by National Human Rights Commission with representatives of Media, both electronic and print which may cover, among others, the following aspects:

- a) Highlighting important cases of violence and discrimination against SCs (also STs) where the enforcement machinery has failed to act as per provisions of law.
- b) Status of prosecution and rehabilitation of victims in major cases of atrocities,
- c) Apathy/ bias of public functionaries in delivery of entitled benefits to SCs/STs under regulatory and development programmes,
- d) Publicizing positive steps taken by the Government/ Local officials which helped in reducing violence, and delivering entitled benefits to SCs/STs.

- e) Profile of untouchability related practices and changes occurring in respect of them,
- f) Feedback in respect of elimination of manual scavenging,
- g) Inaction in respect of complaints relating to land rights, bonded labour/ child labour system, etc.
- h) Social and customary practices which deeply hurt the human dignity but do not attract legal action.

This would help the Commission in focusing its interventions in problem areas.

27. All relevant information on SCs relating to atrocities, reservation, development, including findings of Enquiry Reports, if any, should be placed on the website of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for greater transparency and wide accessibility. The material to be placed on the website of the State should include, in addition to the above, findings of inquiry ordered in respect of specific incidents, proceedings of State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees, etc. A non-official group of persons interested in problems of SCs may be constituted at the State and Central level to regularly report on the material placed on the website, its shortcomings, what additional material can be brought on it, etc. It would be desirable for National Human Rights Commission to institutionalize this arrangement for ensuring greater transparency of information relating to SCs.

28. National Commission for SCs/STs does not get cooperation of State Governments in proceeding against its officials found guilty of omissions and commissions. National Human Rights Commission, NCM and NCW may also have experienced similar handicap. The four Commissions should come to an understanding on how pressure could be exerted in such cases where serious human rights violations are involved. As Chairpersons of NCSS, NCM and NCW are ex-officio members of National Human Rights Commission, National Human Rights Commission may take initiative in evolving such an understanding and method of pursuing it.
29. National Human Rights Commission is tied down by limitation imposed by Clause 36(2) and regulations framed by it. National Commission for SCs and STs not constrained by such limitation, may take note of all such cases which no other Commission is looking into and process them for further action with a view to fixing responsibility of officials found guilty and proceeding against them and lightening the prosecution of offenders by removing lacunae observed therein. It may also ask its field units to prepare a status report on the current condition of the victims of these atrocities. Non-cooperation from the concerned State Governments may also be highlighted. These cases should form part of special report. These cases may be raised in the meeting with SC/ ST MPs which the Commission has been advised to organize as well as in the interface with SC/ST

MLAs of the concerned States which the Commission has been advised to undertake. National Human Rights Commission may network with Human Rights/Dalit organizations in order that such serious cases are taken cognizance of by it within the period of limitation.

30. Special Rapporteurs located in each State, in addition to the existing work entrusted to them may be utilized for gathering feedback on the current state of social relations and its impact on victim community in villages/nearby areas where major incidents of atrocities have occurred, progress made in preparation of action plan in relation to atrocities prone areas and its subsequent execution, rehabilitation of victims of atrocities, and the overall profile of implementation of SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in the State and such other relevant information which may enable the Commission to measure improvement registered in reducing the level of atrocities and discrimination.
31. National Human Rights Commission may direct Ministry of Urban Development to ensure that Municipal bodies provide protective equipment and devices to those handling filth, garbage, solid waste, medical waste and dead animals and cleaning dry latrines, open drains, cesspools, septic tanks, etc. It may also introduce mechanical devices for such operations as unclogging sewers, etc., where such technology is available.

32. National Human Rights Commission may collect information through the large number of human rights organizations, Dalit NGOs/social activists it is in touch with about pockets / occupations where bonded labour system prevails so that it could pressure State agencies to launch an intensive campaign for identification of bonded labourers. It has already made a beginning with some pockets in UP, Karnataka and Gujarat. Similar pockets may be identified in other States for exerting pressure on concerned State Governments and District Magistrates to release and rehabilitate bonded labourers trapped in these areas.

Recommendations to the other agencies – State Governments, Ministry of Social Justice Empowerment, Social welfare Ministries in States, Home Ministry and Planning Commission etc

Registration of FIRs:

1. “In case the registration of FIR is denied by the Police officer on duty without any valid reason, such an officer, if not being a member of a SC or ST should be prosecuted under Section 4 of the SC/ST (POA) Act 1989”
2. It may be ensured that while registering FIR, the concerned Police Officer should not insist for production of the caste certificate by the Dalit victim of an offence of atrocity”
3. “Ensuring that FIR is invariably registered by the Police Station wherever and whenever a complaint

of atrocity is received by it. Further, the FIR should be meticulously documented.”

4. In view of the decreasing registration of cases under PCR Act 1955, the staff in police and other organization in states funded by the Central Government, should now be transferred and utilized exclusively for administering the POA Act 1989 and activities.
5. Each State should have a toll-free telephone number in the department administering Scheduled Caste affairs for registering of complaints of victims of atrocities and crime should be forwarded by this department to police for registration of FIRs.

Investigation of atrocity cases

6. Soon after the investigation of a case has been completed, the concerned police officer should meticulously draw up the charge sheet and file the same in the court in time (within 30 days) so that process of judicial action starts quickly.
7. Ensure Sensitization of investigating agencies through regular training programs
8. Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Victims are usually not able to demand action against the perpetrators of these criminal acts, the onus, thus, greatly rests on the police officers who should be proactive, considerate and compassionate towards such persons and be their guide in initiating timely action.”

9. Investigation officer should complete the investigation on top priority within thirty days and submit the report to the superintendent of police who in turn should immediately forward the report to the director general of Police of the State Government.

Improvements to be made to the police force

10. Displaying the salient features of the Acts on the billboards/hoardings in all the police stations, especially in the rural areas and at other places frequently visited by the public
11. Sensitizing police officers in regard to the implementation of the Acts and to impart regular and effective training to the police officers, special Public Prosecutors and the concerned District administration officers
12. The Special Police Stations can be at least set up in the identified atrocity prone areas in a State administered by the Dalit Police officials.
13. It would be in the interest of work that the officers committed to the cause are not frequently transferred and be permitted to work in the Civil Rights Enforcement Cells for at least a period of three years
14. The additional duties should not be generally assigned to the PCR Cell except for the special assignment like election duty requirements.

Improvements to be made to the courts

15. Prosecution Department or Department entrusted with prosecution work should be made nodal agency for collection, compilation, authentication and supply of statistical data relating to cases challenged in Courts, speed of trial, verdicts & appeals etc.
16. Ensure review on the factors responsible for high level of acquittals under the PCR Act 1955 and SC/ST PoA Act 1989
17. In view of delays in disposal of cases in Special Courts and increasing pendency of trial cases across the country there is urgent need for dedicated, exclusive Courts to be set up; to begin with in each administrative division or group of districts be provided with dedicated courts, who may also conduct circuit Court hearings.
18. Legislation for fixing maximum time for trial and disposal of cases in judicial courts is urgently needed.
19. No case should be withdrawn from court nor section of SC/ST (PoA) Act 1989 dropped after charge-sheeted.

Legal aid

20. It should be ensured that the legal aid is provided to the affected Dalits. And the Lawyer of their choice should be allowed to assist them in the trials.

Compensation and relief:

21. Revision of compensation under the SC/ST (PoA) Act 1989 should be automatic on annual basis by linking it to inflationary index.
22. A revolving fund should be placed with District administration for immediate relief and rehabilitation of victims of atrocity.
23. Ensure prompt payment of relief to the victims of offences of atrocities
24. “The disbursement of relief and rehabilitation as prescribed under the Rules should be provided to the victims without any delay.

Persuasion to compromise:

25. Compromise having the effect of defeating the objectives of the said Act or against the scheme to prevent atrocities and to restore the feeling of security among the members of SC and STs should not be allowed.

Vigilance and Monitoring Committees:

26. All Committees and institutional infrastructure mandated under the POA Act and Rules should be put in place by all State Governments in a period of two months. Functioning of all such arrangements as prescribed frequency should be closely monitored.
27. It may be ensured that the state as well as district level vigilance and monitoring committees are

constituted and that they conduct meetings regularly in accordance with the provision of the rules.

28. Ensuring holding of periodic meetings of the High Power state level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of Chief Minister and likewise such District level committees under the Chairpersonship of the DM/DC with adequate representation of NGOs working for the cause of SCs and STs

Atrocity Prone Area:

29. The conducting of survey to identify untouchability as well as atrocity prone areas should be made an ongoing process and the existing list of such areas be updated from time to time depending upon the propensity of offences of untouchability and atrocity.

Preventative measures:

30. Gathering and evaluating intelligence to prevent atrocities and crime against SCs should be made the responsibility of the Police Officer heading the SC/ST Cell in the State. This organization should be accordingly structured and equipped.
31. Laws governing the preventive action required to be taken by various authorities to check atrocities and crimes against SC need to be invoked and enforced across the country forthwith. Such action

should be regularly reviewed by the state and district level Committees on regular basis.

32. The special legislation for protection and welfare of weaker sections with special reference to the Scheduled castes should be part of training curriculum at all levels for police, revenue officials, judiciary, public prosecutors and other officers involved in governance and passing in this subject should be mandatory.
33. Population not belonging to Scheduled caste should be made aware through a national campaign of the special protective legislation and measures for Scheduled Castes to deter them from acting in undesirable manner.
34. Scheduled Castes not being aware of Special protective provisions in existence should be sensitized on these provisions and empowered to demand their implementation through a national campaign.
35. It may be ensured that prominent features of the Act are displayed by installing hoardings at such places which are frequently visited by the citizens, like post offices, banks, railway stations, bust stops, public health centers, dispensaries, hospitals, fair price shops, police stations, offices of Tehsildar, district collector/district magistrate, etc
36. Launching awareness generation campaign and organizing seminars on the provisions of the PCR Act 1955 and SC/ST PoA Act 1989 with participation of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and NGOs

37. Use of electronic, print and other media outfits to publicize provisions of the act for creating awareness amongst target groups and ensuring participating of Panchayati Raj Institution and civil society and large.-
38. All crime against Scheduled Caste whether under IPC or special acts viz., POA/PCR or any other legislations, where even a single SC is a victim, should be classified and reported under crime against SC.
39. In view of multiplicity of agencies involved, resulting in variation of data emanating from the states, there is need for one designated agency to collect, compile, authenticate and supply data to all users. State Governments to designate nodal agency and nodal officer in a period of 3 months.
40. State Governments should train social workers, one male and one female, from the Scheduled Castes in each village of the atrocities prone areas to help victims of atrocities in taking up their complaints and in helping them to seek their rights and entitlements.