

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2436**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 22ND MARCH, 2023/ CHAITRA 1, 1945 (SAKA)

CRIMES AGAINST SCs/STs

2436 DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether crime against Scheduled Castes(SCs) and Scheduled Tribes(STs) has been on the rise in the country in recent years and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether Government is aware that at several places across the country, people are facing discrimination in accessing public services on account of their caste and if so, the action taken thereon;**
- (c) the details of crimes against SCs/STs in the country during each of the last four years and the current year, State-wise and UT-wise; and**
- (d) whether Government proposes to re-visit the existing provisions of law to protect the interests of the SCs/STs and if not, the reasons therefor?**

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI AJAY KUMAR MISHRA)

(a)to (c) : National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes statistical data on crimes in its publication “Crime in India”. The published reports are available until year 2021. The details of number of Cases Registered, under Crime/Atrocities against Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs)during years 2018-2021, State/UT-wise are at Annexure.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility of maintaining law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens including SCs/STs rest with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. However, the Government of India is committed to ensure protection of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) conducts training, courses and webinars from time to time for police personnel sensitizing them for effective implementation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes(Prevention of Atrocities) (POA) Act, 1989. In addition, Government of India has issued advisories from time to time to implement the provisions of the POA Act and Rules in letter and spirit.

(d): To make the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 more effective and to provide greater justice and enhanced redressal to injustice suffered by the atrocity victims, this Act has been amended in 2015. The amendment includes new offences, expanded scope of presumptions, institutional strengthening, which inter-alia includes establishment of Exclusive Special Courts and specification of Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors to exclusively try offences under the POA Act to enable expeditious disposal of cases, power of Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts to take direct cognizance of offences and as

far as possible, completion of trial within two months from the date of filing of the charge sheet, establishing rights of victims and witnesses, and strengthening preventive measures. Further, Section 18 of the POA Act was amended through the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2018 and enforced on 20.08.2018. Now conduct of a preliminary enquiry before registration of an FIR or to seek approval of any authority prior to arrest of an accused is no longer required.

ANNEXURE MENTIONED IN THE REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO 2436 FOR REPLY ON 22nd MARCH 2023
State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), under Crime against Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Schedule Tribes (STs) during
2018 to 2021

SL	State/UT	Scheduled Castes (SCs)				Schedule Tribes (STs)			
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Andhra Pradesh	1836	2071	1950	2014	330	330	320	361
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	Assam	8	21	28	15	6	4	10	16
4	Bihar	7061	6544	7368	5842	64	97	94	103
5	Chhattisgarh	264	341	316	330	388	427	502	506
6	Goa	5	3	2	4	5	2	2	5
7	Gujarat	1426	1416	1326	1201	311	321	291	341
8	Haryana	961	1086	1210	1628	0	1	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	130	189	251	244	1	1	3	7
10	Jharkhand	537	651	666	546	224	342	347	250
11	Karnataka	1325	1504	1398	1673	322	327	293	361
12	Kerala	887	858	846	948	138	140	130	133
13	Madhya Pradesh	4753	5300	6899	7214	1868	1922	2401	2627
14	Maharashtra	1974	2150	2569	2503	526	559	663	628
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	1778	1886	2046	2327	557	576	624	676
20	Punjab	168	166	165	200	0	1	4	0
21	Rajasthan	4607	6794	7017	7524	1095	1797	1878	2121
22	Sikkim	5	4	0	2	1	2	0	1
23	Tamil Nadu	1413	1144	1274	1377	15	31	23	39
24	Telangana	1507	1690	1959	1772	419	530	573	512
25	Tripura	1	0	2	3	0	2	2	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	11924	11829	12714	13146	145	36	3	4
27	Uttarakhand	58	84	87	123	7	8	13	6
28	West Bengal	119	145	109	108	101	99	90	92
	TOTAL STATE(S)	42747	45876	50202	50744	6524	7565	8268	8790
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	3
30	Chandigarh	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu+	1	2	1	0	3	0	0	3
32	Delhi	36	76	69	136	0	2	1	5
33	Jammu & Kashmir*	1	2	7	13	0	0	0	1
34	Ladakh		-	0	0		-	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
36	Puducherry	7	4	9	7	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	46	85	89	156	4	5	4	12
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	42793	45961	50291	50900	6528	7570	8272	8802

Source: Crime in India

Note : '+' Combined data of erstwhile D&N Haveli UT and Daman & Diu UT for 2018 & 2019

*' Data of erstwhile Jammu & Kashmir State including Ladakh for 2018 & 2019

\$ Revised data for 2019 has been furnished by Uttar Pradesh State in 2021.

Therefore, comparatively there may be difference in the old published data of Crime/Atrocities against STs in regard of year 2019