

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO - 4292**  
ANSWERED ON – 01/04/2026

INCIDENTS OF ATROCITIES AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES

4292 SMT. JEBI MATHER HISHAM:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:-

- (a) State-wise/UT-wise data on atrocities against Scheduled Castes in the last five years, covering murder, sexual assault, harassment and other offences;
- (b) State-wise/UT-wise conviction rates under the SC/ST (PoA) Act for the last five years, including cases registered, disposed of and pending;
- (c) whether Government has assessed caste discrimination against Scheduled Castes despite constitutional safeguards, key findings and measures taken in the last five years;
- (d) whether any study has evaluated Dalit women's vulnerability to discrimination, violence, education barriers and service access; and
- (e) State-wise/UT-wise data on manual scavenging, bonded labour and child labour among Scheduled Castes and eradication/rehabilitation steps?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE)

- (a) The information is not centrally maintained in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. However, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs maintains the data regarding atrocities against the Scheduled Castes (SCs). National Crimes Record Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes statistical data on crimes in its publication 'Crime in India'. The published reports are available till the year 2023. NCRB has informed that the State/UT wise crime-head wise information is not maintained by them. However, the details of crime head-wise data for murder, sexual assault, harassment and other offences against Scheduled Castes during 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 are at **Annexure-I**.
- (b) The details of State-wise/UT-wise conviction rates, cases registered, disposed of and pending under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, during 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 are at **Annexure-II**.

(c) Yes Sir. A Committee under the Chairpersonship of Union Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment which was constituted in the year 2006, periodically reviews implementation of the PCR Act, 1955 and the SC and ST (PoA) Act, 1989 in the States/UTs. A total of 29 meetings have been held till date. The last meeting was held on 08.01.2026.

Two Central Acts have been enacted namely, the Protection of Civil Rights {PCR} Act, 1955, which prescribes punishment for enforcement of any disability arising from the practice of 'untouchability' and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 to prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment also runs a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Strengthening of Enforcement of Machinery for implementation of the PCR Act, 1955 and the SC and ST (PoA) Act, 1989 vide which the Ministry incentivizes Inter-Caste marriages, where one of the spouses is a member of scheduled castes under one of the components of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

The Central Government issues advisories to the State Governments/ UT Administrations from time to time to give focused attention to effective administration of the criminal justice system with emphasis on prevention and control of crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to implement the provisions of the PoA Act and Rules in letter and in spirit.

(d) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements various Schemes for the social, economic and educational empowerment of the vulnerable sections of society including women belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SCs). There are special provisions for women applicant in these schemes. The details and objectives of the major schemes alongwith the special provision for women in these schemes are at **Annexure-III**.

(e) As per the provisions of the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)", manual scavenging is a banned activity in the country with effect from 06.12.2013. The sanitation work is occupation based rather than caste based. The caste-based data of manual scavenges is not maintained by this Ministry. 58,098 Manual Scavengers have been identified during two surveys conducted in 2013 and 2018. The State-wise details are at **Annexure-IV**.

Rehabilitation measures under the Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) have been implemented for 58,098 identified beneficiaries. All identified manual scavengers have been provided One-Time Cash Assistance (OTCA) of ₹40,000 per family; Skill development training has been imparted to 27,928 manual scavengers; and their dependents, along with a monthly stipend of ₹3,000 during the training period. Additionally, capital subsidy of up to ₹5 lakh has been extended to 2,674 beneficiaries to support alternative self-employment ventures.

Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 identification, release and rehabilitation of freed bonded labour is the direct responsibility of the concerned States/Union Territories. The State-wise number of SC beneficiaries benefited under the Bonded Labour Rehabilitation funds is at **Annexure-V**.

To assist the States/UTs to the rehabilitation of released bonded labourers, the Ministry of Labour and Employment runs a Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer-2021. Under the Scheme, an immediate financial assistance of up to ₹30,000 per case and rehabilitation support ranging from ₹1 lakh to ₹3 lakh for rescued bonded labourers based on the severity of exploitation. It also includes provisions for awareness generation, evaluation studies and financial support to sensitive districts, along with the creation of a District-level Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Fund with a minimum corpus of ₹10 lakh to ensure timely assistance to released labourers.

**Annexure-I**

<b>Annexure referred to crime heads-wise cases registered under crime against Scheduled Castes during 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023</b>						
<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Types of offences</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
1	Murder	892	855	967	954	908
2	Rape	3484	3372	3870	4241	4214
3	Grievous Hurt	1066	1587	1286	1281	1313
4	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	3377	3373	3764	4160	3716
5	other offences	37142	41104	41713	46946	47638
6	<b>Total</b>	<b>45961</b>	<b>50291</b>	<b>50900</b>	<b>57582</b>	<b>57789</b>

## Annexure-II

**Annexure referred to the State-wise/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Disposed off by Courts (CDBC) and Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year (CPTEY) under Crime against Scheduled Castes during 2019-2020**

SL	State/UT	2019				2020			
		CR	CVR	CDBC	CPTEY	CR	CVR	CDBC	CPTEY
1	Andhra Pradesh	2071	6.8	563	3935	1950	10.0	371	5179
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	-	0	1	0	-	0	2
3	Assam	21	-	0	15	28	0.0	3	15
4	Bihar	6544	12.2	362	43555	7368	21.8	55	48953
5	Chhattisgarh	341	30.3	155	1125	316	47.9	48	1357
6	Goa	3	0.0	2	23	2	-	1	23
7	Gujarat	1416	1.8	398	10032	1326	4.4	69	11166
8	Haryana	1086	22.3	287	1517	1210	12.5	48	2101
9	Himachal Pradesh	189	9.4	67	453	251	4.0	30	608
10	Jharkhand	651	18.7	110	1755	666	29.8	47	2000
11	Karnataka	1504	3.9	789	8216	1398	4.6	372	9052
12	Kerala	858	8.4	178	3053	846	4.4	165	3543
13	Madhya Pradesh	5300	31.5	3065	20731	6899	40.1	1341	26108
14	Maharashtra	2150	7.1	1083	9606	2569	11.8	337	11396
15	Manipur	0	-	0	3	0	-	0	3
16	Odisha	1886	22.2	9	12371	2046	3.7	136	14323
17	Punjab	166	13.9	36	213	165	16.7	25	285
18	Rajasthan	6794	51.1	1815	14644	7017	48.7	1176	16796
19	Sikkim	4	-	0	7	0	0.0	1	6
20	Tamil Nadu	1144	11.3	808	4867	1274	25.2	522	5313
21	Telangana	1690	9.0	487	3448	1959	3.8	345	4637
22	Tripura	0	-	0	1	2	-	0	1
23	Uttar Pradesh	11829	66.1	2466	50776	12714	70.7	2576	58688
24	Uttarakhand	84	68.0	26	244	87	-	0	308
25	West Bengal	145	0.0	15	595	109	0.0	2	721
26	Chandigarh	1	100.0	1	4	3	100.0	1	3
27	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	2	0.0	1	2	1	-	0	3
28	Delhi	76	9.5	25	277	69	0.0	3	333
29	Jammu & Kashmir	2	-	0	3	7	-	0	3
30	Puducherry	4	-	0	50	9	-	0	53
	<b>TOTAL UT(S)</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>395</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL INDIA)</b>	<b>45961</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>12748</b>	<b>191522</b>	<b>50291</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>7674</b>	<b>222979</b>

Conviction Rate = (Cases Convicted) / (Cases in which Trials Completed) X 100

**Annexure referred to the State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Disposed off by Courts (CDBC) and Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year (CPTEY) under Crime against Scheduled Castes during 2021-2023**

SL	State/UT	2021				2022				2023			
		CR	CVR	CDBC	CPTEY	CR	CVR	CDBC	CPTEY	CR	CVR	CDBC	CPTEY
1	Andhra Pradesh	2014	5.3	372	6722	2315	4.0	1063	7230	2027	3.1	880	7846
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	-	0	2	0	-	0	2	0	-	0	2
3	Assam	15	-	0	18	14	-	0	21	5	-	0	25
4	Bihar	5842	31.2	154	53387	6509	43.1	339	58183	7064	30.1	599	65955
5	Chhattisgarh	330	18.5	108	1586	323	77.4	327	1617	250	44.7	170	1699
6	Goa	4	0.0	1	25	8	0.0	2	30	4	0.0	2	32
7	Gujarat	1201	5.8	144	12166	1279	4.4	275	13073	1373	7.4	629	13731
8	Haryana	1628	25.1	176	2663	1633	19.3	289	3118	1539	19.3	356	3568
9	Himachal Pradesh	244	5.4	44	708	210	8.3	68	788	229	10.6	168	750
10	Jharkhand	546	53.8	52	2408	674	19.6	155	2571	604	28.6	136	2731
11	Karnataka	1673	1.6	632	9976	1977	1.3	1122	10490	1923	2.2	1117	11091
12	Kerala	948	9.7	459	4196	1050	9.2	578	4575	1128	13.5	877	4655
13	Madhya Pradesh	7214	28.0	2574	30770	7733	22.9	3946	34412	8232	21.6	4902	37539
14	Maharashtra	2503	10.7	429	13324	2743	8.8	1027	14668	3024	8.9	1024	16434
15	Manipur	0	-	0	3	0	-	0	3	0	-	0	3
16	Meghalaya	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	-	0	0	5	-	0	5	0	-	0	5
18	Nagaland	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
19	Odisha	2327	0.7	145	16210	2902	16.1	249	19051	2696	0.4	546	21283
20	Punjab	200	25.0	31	350	162	27.5	46	373	116	14.0	52	429
21	Rajasthan	7524	41.6	1406	19116	8752	39.5	1609	21538	8449	61.4	2548	22470
22	Sikkim	2	0.0	2	5	3	50.0	2	3	0	-	0	5
23	Tamil Nadu	1377	18.4	579	5784	1761	21.1	671	6410	1921	12.2	966	6946
24	Telangana	1772	8.2	374	5813	1787	4.9	912	6880	1709	4.2	865	7169
25	Tripura	3	-	0	1	2	-	0	2	0	-	0	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	13146	76.3	2528	67512	15368	80.2	3952	76556	15130	65.6	4638	85478
27	Uttarakhand	123	0.0	2	393	114	0.0	2	490	102	66.7	12	556
28	West Bengal	108	0.0	7	836	104	0.0	59	900	102	2.7	38	949
	<b>TOTAL STATE(S)</b>	<b>50744</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>10219</b>	<b>253974</b>	<b>57428</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>16693</b>	<b>282989</b>	<b>57627</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>20525</b>	<b>311353</b>
29	A&N Islands	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	-	0	3	4	0.0	1	4	3	100.0	1	4
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	-	0	4	0	0.0	3	1	1	-	0	1
32	Delhi	136	0.0	4	429	130	0.0	17	511	128	33.0	94	532
33	Jammu & Kashmir	13	-	0	6	11	-	0	12	26	-	0	22
34	Ladakh	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
36	Puducherry	7	-	0	59	9	-	0	72	4	-	0	74
	<b>TOTAL UT(S)</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>633</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL INDIA)</b>	<b>50900</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>10223</b>	<b>254475</b>	<b>57582</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>16714</b>	<b>283589</b>	<b>57789</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>20620</b>	<b>311986</b>

Source: Crime in India

Conviction Rate = (Cases Convicted) / (Cases in which Trials Completed) X 100

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The details and objectives of the major Schemes along with the details of special provisions for women beneficiaries under these Schemes are:

Sr No.	Name of the scheme	Details and objectives the schemes
<b>MAJOR SCHEMES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (SCs)</b>		
1	<b>Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes(SCs)</b>	<p>The Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC Students (PMS-SC) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for studies in India for only those SC students whose Parent/Guardian's income should not exceed Rs. 2.5 lakh per annum. The vision of the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students (PMS-SC) is to create pathways for SC students towards their educational and socio-economic development, fostering inclusivity and empowering them to pursue higher education.</p> <p>The objective is to appreciably increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of SC students in higher education with emphasis on those from the poorest households by providing financial assistance at post-matriculation or post-secondary stage for enabling them to complete their education.</p>
2	<b>Pre Matric for scholarship scheme for SCs and Others</b>	<p>The vision of the centrally sponsored Pre-Matric Scholarships Scheme for SCs and Others is to promote inclusive and equitable education at the pre-matric level for children belonging to Scheduled Castes and children of parents/guardians engaged in unclean and hazardous occupations.</p> <p>The objective of the scheme is to support, through financial assistance, parents of children belonging to Schedules Caste and other disadvantaged categories for education of their wards studying at the Pre-Matric stage so that their participation improves, the incidence of drop-out - especially in the transition from the primary to the next level and elementary to the secondary stage - is minimized, they perform better and have a better chance of progressing to the Post-matric stage of education.</p>
3	<b>Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY)</b>	<p>Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, launched in 2021-22 by merging three existing schemes, namely Adarsh Gram, Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP), and Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana. The Scheme has three components namely (i) 'Adarsh Gram', (ii) 'Grants-in-aid for District/State-level Projects for Socio-Economic betterment of Scheduled Caste (SC) Communities' and (iii) 'Hostel'.</p>

		<p>The objectives of the PM AJAY Scheme are to improve socio-economic developmental indicators by ensuring adequate infrastructure and requisite services in the SC dominated villages; to reduce poverty of the SC communities by generation of additional employment opportunities through skill development, income generating schemes and other initiatives; to increase literacy and encourage enrolment of SCs in schools and higher educational institutions by providing adequate residential facilities in quality institutions, as well as residential schools where required, especially in the aspirational districts/ SC dominated blocks and elsewhere in India.</p>
4	<p><b>Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTA)</b></p>	<p>SHRESHTA is implemented in two modes, where in Mode-I, fee is reimbursed to Private Residential Schools affiliated to CBSE/State Boards for providing high quality residential education to meritorious SC students. Under Mode-II, Grant-in-Aid is provided to the NGOs/VOs for running and maintenance of the project of Residential/Non-Residential schools and Hostels for SC student. The objective of SHRESHTA is to enhance the reach of development Intervention of the Government and to fill the gap in service deficient SCs dominant areas, in the sector of education through the efforts of grant-in-aid institutions (run by NGOs) and residential high schools offering high quality education and to provide environment for socio-economic upliftment and overall development of the Scheduled Castes (SCs).</p>
5	<p><b>Scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achievers Scheme (SHREYAS) for SCs</b></p>	<p>For Educational Empowerment of Talented students, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment (DoSJE) has been implementing Central Sector Umbrella Scheme namely "Scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achievers (SHREYAS) for scheduled Caste (SCs)" which comprises 4 central sector sub- schemes namely "Top Class Education for SCs", "Free Coaching Scheme for SCs and OBCs and beneficiaries of PM Cares Children", "National Overseas Scheme for SCs" and "National Fellowship for SCs". The details of these sub-Schemes are as under:</p> <p><b><u>Top Class Scholarship for SC students (TCS)</u></b></p> <p>The Scheme aims at recognizing and promoting quality education amongst students belonging to SCs, by providing financial support. The Scheme will cover SC students for pursuing studies beyond 12th class.</p>

**Free Coaching for SCs, OBCs and beneficiaries of PM-cares children Scheme (FCS):**

The objective of the Scheme is to provide coaching of good quality for economically disadvantaged Scheduled Castes (SCs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), and beneficiaries of PM CARES Children Scheme (included from 2024-25) to enable them to appear in competitive examinations for obtaining appropriate jobs in Public/Private Sector and/or for securing admission in reputed technical and professional higher education Institution.

**National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) Scheme for SC etc. candidates**

Under NOS, financial assistance is provided to facilitate the low income meritorious students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, De-notified Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, Landless Agricultural Labourers and Traditional Artisans category to obtain higher education viz., master's degree or Ph.D courses by studying abroad thereby improving their Economic and Social status.

**National Fellowship for SC students (NFSC)**

The objective of the scheme is to provide fellowships in the form of financial assistance to students belonging to SC category to pursue higher studies leading to Ph.D in Science, Humanities, Social Science, in Indian Universities/Institutions/Colleges recognized by University Grants Commission (UGC).

*30% of the scholarships for each selection year are earmarked for female candidates under TCS, FCS and NOS.*

**Annexure-IV**

<b>The annexure referred to the number of Identified Manual Scavenger (survey conducted in 2013 and 2018)</b>		
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Number of identified Manual Scavengers</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	1793
2	Assam	3921
3	Bihar	131
4	Chhattisgarh	3
5	Gujarat	105
6	Jharkhand	192
7	Karnataka	2927
8	Kerala	518
9	Madhya Pradesh	510
10	Maharashtra	6325
11	Odisha	230
12	Punjab	231
13	Rajasthan	2673
14	Tamilnadu	398
15	Uttar Pradesh	32473
16	Uttarakhand	4988
17	West Bengal	680
	<b>Total</b>	<b>58098</b>

**Annexure-V**

<b>Annexure referred to beneficiaries rehabilitated under Bonded Labourer Rehabilitation Scheme.</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Total No of SC beneficiaries Bonded Labourer Rehabilitation Scheme</b>
2023-24	Rajasthan	3
	Chhattisgarh	47
	Tamil Nadu	17
2024-25	Tamil Nadu	28
2025-26 (as on 28.02.2026)	Tamil Nadu	11

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