

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3106**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 21st MARCH, 2017/ PHALGUNA 30, 1938 (SAKA)

CASTE RELATED VIOLENCE

**3106. SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR:
 SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:
 SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE:
 SHRI MOHD. SALIM:
 SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether caste related violences are on the rise in the country and if so, the details thereof indicating the total number of such cases reported, persons killed/injured separately, guilty arrested/convicted and the action taken against the guilty during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government has identified the reasons behind such increase and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce any law to tackle caste related violence and communal violence, which takes into account principles of command responsibility, relief and rehabilitation and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the comprehensive measures taken by the Government to prevent/check such violence including advisories issued to the States in this regard and the follow up action taken by the States on such advisories?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR)**

(a) to (c): National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not collect data on caste related violence separately. However, the Bureau has started collecting data on riots relating to caste conflicts (section 147-151 and

153A IPC) since 2014. The data during 2014 and 2015 is enclosed. The number of cases registered under the Prevention of Atrocities (PoA) Act in conjunction with the IPC has decreased from 47124 in the year 2014 to 44839 in the year 2015.

(d): As per the information available, notice for the introduction of the Bill titled “The Prevention of Communal Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2014” was given in the Rajya Sabha on 20.01.2014. However, the House after a discussion in the Rajya Sabha on 05.02.2014, deferred the introduction of the said Bill.

With an objective to deliver members of SCs and STs, a greater justice, the PoA Act has been amended by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 in 2016. The amended PoA Act, inter-alia, provides for establishment of exclusive special courts for speedy trial of cases, power of special courts and exclusive special courts to take direct cognizance of offences and as far as possible completion of trial case within two months and addition of a chapter on ‘Rights of Victims and Witnesses’. Further, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 has also been amended in 2016 which, inter-alia, provide for enhanced relief amount of Rs. 85,000/- to 8,25,000/-.

(e): As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India `Police` and `Public Order` are State subjects and as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. To maintain communal harmony in the country, the Central Government assists the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, sending advisories, sending Central Armed Police Forces, including the Composite Rapid Action Force created specially to deal with communal situations, to the concerned State Governments on requests and in the modernization of the State Police Forces.

Annexure - I

State/UT-wise Cases registered (CR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CS), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS), Cases Convicted (CV) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under caste conflict during 2014-2015

SL	State/UT	2014						2015					
		CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CV	PCV	CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CV	PCV
1	Andhra Pradesh	19	55	12	27	1	5	52	184	26	144	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	6	50	43	460	5	25	258	1297	178	944	43	60
5	Chhattisgarh	154	732	171	778	28	165	17	113	20	130	6	34
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	101	821	96	801	1	8	141	1063	125	918	0	0
8	Haryana	34	204	20	175	0	0	46	215	37	235	3	11
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	108	12	108	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	12	2	12	0	0
11	Jharkhand	70	95	58	503	4	57	252	509	86	296	18	23
12	Karnataka	87	277	59	233	4	15	188	566	111	451	0	0
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	168	1124	177	1125	13	164	30	263	28	263	4	32
15	Maharashtra	388	2415	342	2109	13	91	204	1215	199	1652	8	54
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	134	838	152	843	5	37	14	135	38	150	1	8
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	40	105	0	0	0	0	6	19
23	Sikkim	4	18	4	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	211	790	145	527	7	86	426	1914	301	1536	4	18
25	Telangana	21	32	20	108	0	0	11	35	10	21	0	0
26	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	75	414	58	339	19	84	724	4777	535	3580	8	49
28	Uttarakhand	4	15	2	10	0	0	1	6	1	6	1	6
29	West Bengal	12	40	14	40	0	0	3	10	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL STATE(S)	1494	7922	1373	8096	140	842	2408	12425	1710	10448	102	314
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi UT	16	13	8	8	0	0	3	13	0	0	1	1
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	2	34	2	34	0	0	17	130	16	119	1	1
	TOTAL UT(S)	18	47	10	42	0	0	20	143	16	119	2	2
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	1512	7969	1383	8138	140	842	2428	12568	1726	10567	104	316

Source: Crime in India