TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 03RD AUGUST, 2021/ SRAVANA 12, 1943 (SAKA)

CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES

2384. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
       SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:
       SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY:
       SHRI RANJEETSINGH HINDURAO NAIK NIMBALKAR:
       SHRI SANGAM LAL GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether the Government has details of the number of crimes committed against persons of scheduled castes particularly in the States of Rajasthan and Jharkhand during the last three years, district-wise;

(b)   if so, the details thereof;

(c)   the details of the number of crimes committed against women belonging to scheduled caste during the said period;

(d)   whether crimes against persons belonging to scheduled castes have been increasing during the said period;

(e)   if so, details of the percentage increase for each year and the action taken thereon for the prevention of the same?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI AJAY KUMAR MISHRA)

(a) and (b): National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and

publishes statistical data on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The

published reports are available till the year 2019.

Details of district-wise cases registered for crimes against Scheduled Castes (SCs) in Rajasthan and Jharkhand during the years 2017-2019 are at Annexure-I and Annexure-II respectively.

(c) to (e): As per data published by NCRB, the total number of female victims in the cases registered in the last three years in the country for crimes against Scheduled Castes, is as below:-

Year	Total number of Female Victims in cases registered for crimes against SCs
2017	10735
2018	10880
2019	12330

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens including investigation and prosecution of crime including crime against members of Scheduled Castes 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. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (PoA Act) has been amended in 2015 to make it more effective. The amendments include 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 the offences under the PoA Act to enable expeditious disposal of cases, power of Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts to take direct cognizance of offence 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 by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2018 (No. 27 of 2018) and enforced on 20.08.2018, and 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. Government of India has issued advisories from time to time for effective implementation of the PoA Act and Rules.

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Cases Registered under Total Crime against Scheduled Castes in the districts of Rajasthan during 2017-2019

S. No	Districts	2017	2018	2019
1	Ajmer	146	126	248
2	Alwar	277	288	262
3	Banswara	10	10	7
4	Baran	116	109	167
5	Barmer	212	168	228
6	Bharatpur	371	330	408
7	Bhilwara	68	160	190
8	Bikaner	195	156	292
9	Bundi	74	92	115
10	Chittorgarh	78	76	90
11	Churu	174	155	241
12	Dausa	32	67	112
13	Dholpur	109	141	186
14	Dungarpur	1	1	2
15	GRP Ajmer	0	3	1
16	GRP Jodhpur	0	0	2
17	Ganganagar	318	292	408
18	Hanumangarh	197	212	311
19	Jaipur East	13	44	72
20	Jaipur North	8	23	31
21	Jaipur Rural	128	138	221
22	Jaipur South	11	56	108
23	Jaipur West	52	57	132
24	Jaisalmer	86	77	113
25	Jalore	116	123	155
26	Jhalawar	88	86	126
27	Jhunjhunu	156	161	230
28	Jodhpur East	56	89	74
29	Jodhpur West	56	125	116
30	Jodhpur Rural	107	126	217
31	Karauli	116	96	137
32	Kota City	35	38	98
33	Kota Rural	31	48	56
34	Nagaur	245	234	281
35	Pali	118	206	281
36	Pratapgarh	17	24	35
37	Rajsamand	36	53	76
38	Sawai Madhopur	78	75	144
39	Sikar	107	133	236
40	Sirohi	59	48	67
41	Tonk	75	107	239
42	Udaipur	66	54	71
43	Jaipur Metro	0	0	0
44	SCRB	0	0	0
45	SOG	0	0	0
46	SSB	0	0	0
47	Jaipur Crime	-	-	0
48	Bhiwadi	-	-	208
	Total	**4238**	**4607**	**6794**

Source : Crime in India

Cases Registered under Total Crime against Scheduled Castes in the districts of Jharkhand during 2017-2019

Sl.	Districts	2017	2018	2019
1	Bokaro	0	0	0
2	Chaibasa	2	5	0
3	Chatra	19	18	23
4	Deoghar	93	68	109
5	Dhanbad	27	26	47
6	Dhanbad Railway	1	0	1
7	Dumka	0	0	0
8	Garhwa	42	39	75
9	Giridih	50	41	59
10	Godda	0	14	35
11	Gumla	3	3	0
12	Hazaribagh	108	155	32
13	Jamshedpur	15	11	11
14	Jamshedpur Railway	0	0	0
15	Jamtara	13	5	14
16	Khunti	0	0	0
17	Koderma	47	16	27
18	Latehar	7	9	10
19	Lohardagga	0	0	0
20	Pakur	0	6	5
21	Palamu	70	93	135
22	Ramgarh	9	12	16
23	Ranchi	2	0	4
24	Sahebganj	14	10	48
25	Saraikela	18	6	0
26	Simdega	1	0	0
	Total	**541**	**537**	**651**

Source : Crime in India