

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Atrocities against SCs

1787. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the incidents of atrocities against SCs registered State-wise in the last two years;
- (b) the convictions achieved in such cases in the last five years;
- (c) the reasons SCs are always at the receiving and to face brutal and savage assaults; and
- (d) the solutions Government is thinking/planning to put a stop to such a trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) State/ Union Territory wise number of cases of offences of atrocities against members of scheduled Castes registered under the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 in conjunction with the IPC, during 2012 and 2013 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) State/Union Territory-wise number of such cases which ended in conviction are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Several factors like land disputes, land alienation, indebtedness, non-payment of minimum wages and non-economic causes like caste prejudices, deep rooted social resentments etc. may manifest in offences of atrocities. The PoA Act was enacted and brought into force on 31.01.1990, with a view to preventing atrocities against members of SCs and STs and provisions of the Act are implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, which towards its effective implementation receive, Central assistance mainly for functioning and strengthening of the SC and ST Protection Cell and Special Police Stations, setting up and functioning of exclusive Special Courts, relief and rehabilitation of atrocity victims, awareness generation. Central Government has also been advising them from time to time to implement the PoA Act in letter and spirit with specific emphasis on sensitization and training of the police personnel/ law enforcement agencies, minimizing delays in investigation of cases of atrocities against Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and improving the quality of investigation, undertaking programmes for creating awareness among vulnerable sections

of the society and legal recourse open to them, identification of atrocity prone areas as an ongoing process, setting up of exclusive special courts for speedy trial of cases under the Act, review of cases ending in acquittal.

A Committee under the Chairpersonship of Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment constituted in March 2006, and comprising of member from Ministries of Social Justice & Empowerment, Home Affairs, Tribal Affairs, Law & Justice, Department of Justice, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and three non-official Members (two amongst SCs and One amongst STs), also reviews implementation status of the PoA Act the States and Union Territories. The Committee has so far held twenty one meeting wherein implementation of the two Acts in 24 States and 4 Union Territories has been reviewed.

To deliver members of SCs and STs, a greater justice as well as be an enhanced deterrent to the offenders, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2014 to amend the PoA Act has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 16.07.2014

The Government of India is, thus, making earnest efforts towards effective implementation and further strengthening of the PoA Act.

Statement-I

State/Union Territory-wise number of cases of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes, registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 in conjunction with the IPC, during 2012 and 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012	2013
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3048	3264
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	4	8
4.	Bihar	4821	6721
5.	Chhattisgarh	262	242
6.	Goa	9	11
7.	Gujarat	1026	1190
8.	Haryana	252	493

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012	2013
9.	Himachal Pradesh	126	144
10.	Jharkhand	696	978
11.	Karnataka	2594	2555
12.	Kerala	810	756
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2875	2945
14.	Maharashtra	1086	1657
15.	Manipur	0	1
16.	Meghalaya	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0
19.	Odisha	2265	2592
20.	Punjab	71	126
21.	Rajasthan	5559	6475
22.	Sikkim	5	6
23.	Tamil Nadu	1638	1844
24.	Tripura	76	48
25.	Uttar Pradesh	6201	7078
26.	Uttarakhand	33	34
27.	West Bengal	85	115
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
29.	Chandigarh	2	4
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	1
32.	Delhi	44	52
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0
34.	Puducherry	4	6
TOTAL		33592	39346

Note:- SCs and STs (PoA) Act, 1989 does not extend to State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Source:- National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Statement-II

State/Union Territory wise number of cases of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes, registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 in conjunction with the IPC, having ended in conviction during 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Andhra Pradesh	232 (12.8)	263 (15.0)	256 (11.7)	175 (9.1)	138 (7.6)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
3.	Assam	1 (3.8)	2 (14.3)	1 (4.2)	2 (4.4)	0 (0)
4.	Bihar	216 (11.7)	158 (11.5)	196 (10.5)	221 (12.4)	204 (13.0)
5.	Chhattisgarh	94 (28.7)	124 (31.1)	109 (27.6)	73 (31.0)	75 (36.8)
6.	Goa	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
7.	Gujarat	43 (6.3)	72 (9.1)	14 (2.1)	65 (7.6)	29 (2.5)
8.	Haryana	50 (18.2)	70 (23.1)	34 (13.0)	24 (7.9)	48 (14.6)
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12 (20.7)	5 (21.7)	2 (5.9)	3 (9.4)	9 (17.0)
10.	Jharkhand	95 (25.5)	95 (25.6)	66 (27.4)	58 (22.0)	105 (29.8)
11.	Karnataka	32 (2.0)	80 (4.9)	105 (6.7)	72 (4.8)	71 (3.5)

12.	Kerala	28 (9.9)	18 (9.7)	17 (8.7)	7 (4.1)	22 (10.8)	Written Answers to [24 July, 2014] Unstarred Questions 309
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1014 (38.8)	1070 (35.2)	891 (11.4)	911 (35.3)	767 (31.9)	
14.	Maharashtra	51 (6.9)	36 (4.2)	45 (5.8)	39 (5.6)	43 (6.5)	
15.	Manipur	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	
16.	Meghalaya	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	
17.	Mizoram	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	
18.	Nagaland	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	
19.	Odisha	52 (7.2)	116 (7.9)	105 (8.8)	85 (6.3)	51 (45.6)	
20.	Punjab	8 (10.3)	12 (19.3)	9 (21.0)	6 (14.0)	13 (17.5)	
21.	Rajasthan	638 (43.2)	534 (40.4)	772 (45.5)	325 (41.0)	844 (46.5)	
22.	Sikkim	10 (76.9)	0 (0)	7 (87.5)	6 (66.6)	13 (86.7)	
23.	Tamil Nadu	94 (12.1)	187 (24.5)	293 (36.7)	119 (17.8)	106 (12.6)	
24.	Tripura	4 (40.0)	1 (25.0)	1 (20.0)	6 (20.7)	0 (0)	
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3186 (52.5)	4827 (64.4)	3848 (59.0)	1847 (51.4)	1765 (54.0)	
26.	Uttarakhand	26 (46.4)	38 (52.7)	26 (55.3)	24 (54.5)	22 (46.8)	
27.	West Bengal	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (6.2)	0 (0)	

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
29.	Chandigarh	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0 (0)	1 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
31.	Daman and Diu	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
32.	Delhi	0 (0)	7 (36.8)	3 (21.4)	5 (35.7)	0 (0)
33.	Lakshadweep	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
34.	Puducherry	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (50)	1 (50.0)	0 (0)
TOTAL		5886 (29.7)	7716 (35.2)	6801 (31.9)	4075 (24.1)	4325 (23.9)

Note:- (i) The PoA Act does not extend to State of Jammu & Kashmir.

(ii) Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage of cases ending in conviction out of cases disposed of by courts

Source:- National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs