

1	2	3
		62. Irulas
		63. Paniyans
		64. Todas
12. Tripura		65. Reangs
13. Uttar Pradesh (including Uttarakhand)		66. Buxas
		67. Rajis
14. West Bengal		68. Birhor
		69. Lodhas
		70. Totos
15. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		71. Great Andamanese
		72. Jarawas
		73. Onges
		74. Sentinelese
		75. Shom Pens

#### Cases of atrocities against SCs

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

(a) whether Government has any knowledge regarding the existence of 'two crematorium and two glass' system for Scheduled Castes in Tamil Nadu region, if so, the details of its reason and prevalence;

(b) the steps Government is taking to abolish castes based discriminations in Tamil Nadu and in other States; and

(c) the number of cases of atrocities against SCs registered in last one year in all States and the action taken on them, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Government of Tamil Nadu has not commented on the prevalence of such a practice in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) Article 17 of the Constitution of India has abolished 'untouchability' forbade its practice and made enforcement of any disability arising therefrom as an offence punishable in accordance with law. An Act of Parliament namely, the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 prescribes punishment for enforcement of any disability arising from practice of untouchability. Likewise, another Act of Parliament namely, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989, which also falls within the provisions of Article 17 of the Constitution, is an Act of Parliament to prevent commission of offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The PoA Act as amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015(No. 1 of 2016) and enforced with effect from 26.01.2016, *inter-alia*, prescribes punishment for obstructing or preventing a member of Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe in any manner, with regard to using common property resources of an area, or burial or cremation ground equally with others.

(c) As per the latest data of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, for the calendar year 2014, the State/Union Territory wise number of cases related to atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes, as registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, is given in the Statement (*See below*). The NCRB has not yet generated the similar data for the calendar year 2015.

As the PoA Act is implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, therefore, with a view to ensure its effective implementation, due Central assistance is provided to them mainly for strengthening of the enforcement and judicial machinery, inter-caste marriages, awareness generation, and relief and rehabilitation of the affected persons. They are also addressed from time to time to implement provisions of the Act in letter and spirit. The implementation status of the Act in various States and Union Territories is also reviewed by a Committee headed by Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment. The Committee constituted in the year 2006, with members drawn from Ministries of Home Affairs, Social Justice and Empowerment, Tribal Affairs, Law and Justice, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and three non-official members, has so far held twenty two meetings wherein implementation of the two Acts in 24 States and 4 Union Territories has been reviewed.

**Statement**

*State/Union Territory-wise number of cases related to 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 2014.*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of cases of offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes registered under PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during 2014.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2104
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	2
4.	Bihar	7874
5.	Chhattisgarh	359
6.	Goa	12
7.	Gujarat	1075
8.	Haryana	444
9.	Himachal Pradesh	113
10.	Jharkhand	903
11.	Karnataka	1865
12.	Kerala	712
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3294
14.	Maharashtra	1763
15.	Manipur	1
16.	Meghalaya	0
17.	Mizoram	0
18.	Nagaland	0
19.	Odisha	1657
20.	Punjab	123

1	2	3
21.	Rajasthan	6734
22.	Sikkim	3
23.	Tamil Nadu	1486
24.	Telangana	1427
25.	Tripura	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8066
27.	Uttarakhand	60
28.	West Bengal	130
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
30.	Chandigarh	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Delhi	86
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	5
TOTAL		40300

*Note* (i) The PoA Act does not extend to State of Jammu and Kashmir.

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

### **Space industry enclaves/parks in the country**

285. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has conceived space industry enclaves/parks in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what are the facilities and systems that would be developed in the space parks; and

(c) whether domestic industry would be involved as joint venture or Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and what would be the estimated expenditure required for the parks in the next five years with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No Sir.