



A Study on Crime against Scheduled Castes in Metropolitan Cities in India

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Abstract

The paper discussed crime against scheduled castes in metropolitan cities in India. It has found higher incidences of crime against scheduled tribes identified in Lucknow, Kanpur, Jaipur and Bengaluru. On the other hand, the lowest number of crimes is recorded in Coimbatore, Kochi, Chennai, Kozhikode, and Surat. Incidences of murder, attempt to commit murder, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty, assault on women above 18 years, and assault or use of criminal force on women with intent to disrobe crime are highest recorded in Bengaluru. The highest incidences of stalking crime are reported in Indore. The highest incidences and victims of sexual harassment and Insult to the modesty of women are reported in Hyderabad. The highest incidences and victims of simple and grievous hurt are logged in Patna. The highest incidences of assault of children, rape, rape of women above 18 years, and attempt to commit rape are reported in Ahmedabad, Indore, and Jaipur. Kanpur has the highest incidences and victims of kidnapping and abduction against scheduled castes. Therefore, city corporations should implement policies and laws for minimising crimes against scheduled castes, and there should be proper awareness programs of such crimes.

Introduction

The Scheduled Castes and Tribes are the most economically and socially deprived class people. Scheduled castes are sometimes referred to as Dalit or Harijan, or Untouchables. Scheduled Castes is the official term for Dalits. They are considered to be marginalised people in India. Many of them are still involved in works shunned by others, such as cleaning sewers and dead animals. Historically, Dalit oppression is part of the caste system in the Hindu religion. Mahatma Gandhi believed in increasing the status of the Dalit people and removing the degrading stigma and manifestations of 'untouchability'. The majority of such people live in rural areas. They are mainly landless workers and marginal farmers. Economic and social exploitation remains a curse for them. The Constitution of India abolished untouchability in law. There are nearly 200 million Dalits in India.

The Hindu caste system has a long history based on economic status and occupations. They have also faced discrimination and unequal economic opportunities. According to the 2011 census, nine per cent of the population were members of Scheduled Tribes, and 17 per cent of Indians were members of Scheduled Castes. Nearly half of India's Dalit population lives in four states: Uttar Pradesh (20.5%), West Bengal

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(10.7%), Bihar (8.2%) and Tamil Nadu (7.2%). Lakshadweep, Nagaland, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands do not have any scheduled castes in their population. Although Uttar Pradesh has the largest number of scheduled castes population, but Punjab (31.9%) has the largest number of Dalits in their population, followed by Himachal Pradesh (25.2%), West Bengal (23.5%), and Tamil Nadu (18%). Ramdasias and Ravidasias constitute 26.2 percent of the scheduled castes population in Punjab. Both are traditionally linked to leather-related occupations. Ad Dharmis, or the followers, account for 15 per cent of Punjab's SC population.

Objectives

The main objectives of this paper are: (a) to study the trends and patterns of crimes against scheduled castes in metropolitan cities of India, and (b) to identify various government initiatives for mitigating such crimes.

Methods and Materials

- **Design and Approach:** This study is descriptive in design and has utilised a qualitative approach. Secondary data for the study has been collected from various government reports, the National Crime Record Bureau website, reports of international agencies, research papers, published or unpublished thesis, articles, etc.
- **Method of Analysis:** To reveal the crimes against scheduled castes in general and women in particular, a method of qualitative analysis comprising of descriptive analysis, content and text analysis has been performed.

Results and Discussion

The term "Scheduled Castes" was first used by the British Government to identify the lower-ranking Hindu castes for statutory safeguards and other benefits. In Constitutional and legal terms, Dalits is known as scheduled castes. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is called the Father of the Dalit population. He is the most important personality in the Dalit movement. He is also called the 'Dalit Sun'. As per Article 366 (24) of the Constitution of India, the Scheduled Castes is defined as "Such castes, races or tribes or part of or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under Article 341 to be Scheduled Castes for the purpose of this [Indian] constitution."

Table 1 discusses the crime against scheduled caste(s) in metropolitan cities during 2020-2022. It has been found that crime against scheduled caste(s) increased in metropolitan cities during the period. The highest incidences of crime against scheduled tribes are identified in Lucknow, followed by Kanpur, Jaipur and Bengaluru. On the other hand, the lowest number of crimes are recorded in Coimbatore, preceded by Kochi, Chennai, Kozhikode, and Surat. Surat and Indore have a 100 percent charge sheeting rate, followed by Ahmedabad, Nagpur, and Patna. On the other hand, least



charge sheeting rate is registered in Jaipur, preceded by Kozhikode, Hyderabad and Bengaluru.

Table 1: Crime/Atrocities against Scheduled Caste(s) in Metropolitan Cities - 2020-2022

City	State	2020	2021	2022	Charge sheeting Rate
Patna	Bihar	71	66	96	95.5
Delhi City	Delhi	66	130	129	87.4
Ahmedabad	Gujarat	136	168	189	99.4
Surat	Gujrat	20	22	34	100.0
Bengaluru	Karnataka	133	166	231	66.9
Kochi	Kerala	19	13	22	91.7
Kozhikode	Kerala	20	31	27	57.1
Indore	Madhya Pradesh	40	52	47	100.0
Mumbai	Maharashtra	36	47	58	80.0
Nagpur	Maharashtra	42	35	35	97.1
Pune	Maharashtra	27	32	61	90.2
Jaipur	Rajasthan	235	361	381	25.8
Chennai	Tamil Nadu	12	23	25	66.7
Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	3	18	21	75.0
Hyderabad	Telangana	127	104	113	66.7
Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	22	42	72	72.0
Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	163	165	376	86.1
Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	295	268	420	86.5
Kolkata	West Bengal	18	18	10	93.3
TOTAL		1485	1761	2347	73.9

Source: Crime in India 2022, volume II, p.587, National Crime Records Bureau, Govt. of India.

Table 2 depicts murder and attempts to commit murder crimes against scheduled caste(s) in Metropolitan Cities of India. It has found that incidences of murder are highest recorded in Bengaluru, followed by Kanpur, Lucknow and Ahmedabad. On the other hand, the lowest number of such crimes is recorded in Indore, preceded by Surat and Pune. There is no murder in Delhi, Kochi, Kozhikode, Nagpur, Chennai, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, and Kolkata. The highest incidences and victims of attempts to commit murder have been recorded in Bengaluru, followed by Ahmedabad and Surat. On the other hand, the least number of such crimes is recorded in Kozhikode, Indore, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad and Ghaziabad. There is no incidence of such crime in Patna, Kochi, Nagpur, Kanpur, Lucknow and Kolkata.



Table 2: Murder and Attempt to Commit Murder Crime against Scheduled Caste(s) in Metropolitan Cities of India- 2022

City	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act r/w IPC (Total)		SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act			
			Murder (Sec. 302 IPC)		Attempt to commit murder (Sec. 307 IPC)	
	I	V	I	V	I	V
Patna	96	96	4	4	0	0
Delhi City	46	46	0	0	1	1
Ahmedabad	185	185	6	6	7	7
Surat	34	34	2	2	4	4
Bengaluru	219	229	8	8	8	8
Kochi	21	21	0	0	0	0
Kozhikode	26	26	0	0	1	1
Indore	47	47	1	1	1	1
Mumbai	54	54	4	4	1	1
Nagpur	34	34	0	0	0	0
Pune	48	48	3	3	2	2
Jaipur	369	371	4	4	2	2
Chennai	8	9	0	0	1	1
Coimbatore	21	23	0	0	2	2
Hyderabad	104	104	0	0	1	1
Ghaziabad	72	74	5	5	1	1
Kanpur	376	376	7	7	0	0
Lucknow	420	423	7	10	0	0
Kolkata	4	4	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2184	2204	51	54	32	32

Source: Crime in India 2022, volume II, p.588, National Crime Records Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 3 represents the simple hurt and grievous hurt crimes against scheduled caste(s) in metropolitan cities of India. It has been found that the highest incidences and victims of simple hurt is recorded in Patna, followed by Ghaziabad, Jaipur and Bengaluru. On the other hand, the lowest number of such crimes is recorded in Mumbai, preceded by Nagpur, Ahmedabad, and Kochi. There is no incidence of such crime in Chennai, Coimbatore, Kanpur, Lucknow, or Kolkata. The highest incidences and victims of grievous hurt crime are recorded in Patna, followed by Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Surat and Mumbai. There is no incidence of such crime in the remaining cities.



Table 3: Simple Hurt and Grievous Hurt Crime against Scheduled Caste(s) in Metropolitan Cities of India - 2022

City	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act r/w IPC					
	Simple Hurt (Secs. 323 r/w 324, 327, 328, 330, 332, 353 IPC)		Grievous Hurt			
			Grievous Hurt (Sec. 325 & 326 IPC) (Total)		A) Grievous Hurt	
					I	V
Patna	71	71	21	21	21	21
Delhi City	9	9	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad	19	19	11	11	11	11
Surat	3	3	2	2	2	2
Bengaluru	29	29	4	6	3	3
Kochi	3	3	0	0	0	0
Kozhikode	6	6	0	0	0	0
Indore	20	20	0	0	0	0
Mumbai	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nagpur	2	1	0	0	0	0
Pune	23	23	0	0	0	0
Jaipur	39	41	0	0	0	0
Chennai	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coimbatore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hyderabad	5	5	0	0	0	0
Ghaziabad	46	46	0	0	0	0
Kanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lucknow	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kolkata	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	276	278	39	41	38	38

Source: Crime in India 2022, volume II, p.589, National Crime Records Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 4 illustrates the assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty crime, both adults and children, against scheduled caste(s) in metropolitan cities of India. It has been found that the highest incidences and victims of assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty is recorded in Bengaluru, followed by Jaipur, Delhi City, and Hyderabad. On the other hand, the least incidences of such crime are reported in Chennai, preceded by Kozhikode. There is no incidence of such crime in Kolkata, Kanpur, Coimbatore, and Patna. The highest incidences and victims of assault on women above 18 years have been found in Bengaluru, followed by Jaipur, Delhi City and Hyderabad. On the other hand, the least number of such crimes is reported in Surat, preceded by Kochi, Kozhikode, Indore and Ghaziabad. There is no incidence of such crime in Patna, Chennai, Coimbatore, Kanpur and Kolkata.

Table 4: Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty Crime against Scheduled Caste(s) in Metropolitan Cities of India - 2022

City	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act r/w IPC					
	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty					
	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (Adults + Children)		Assault on Women (Above 18 years)		Assault on Adult Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)	
	I	V	I	V	I	V
Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi City	16	16	16	16	13	13
Ahmedabad	9	9	6	6	1	1
Surat	5	5	3	3	3	3
Bengaluru	27	30	26	26	18	32
Kochi	6	6	4	4	2	2
Kozhikode	4	4	4	4	2	2
Indore	7	7	4	4	0	0
Mumbai	5	5	5	5	4	4
Nagpur	5	5	5	5	0	0
Pune	5	5	5	5	3	3
Jaipur	20	20	17	17	14	14
Chennai	1	1	0	0	0	0
Coimbatore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hyderabad	13	13	13	13	8	8
Ghaziabad	5	5	4	4	0	0
Kanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lucknow	11	11	11	11	9	9
Kolkata	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	139	142	123	126	77	80

Source: Crime in India 2022, volume II, p.591, National Crime Records Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 5 depicts the sexual harassment and voyeurism crimes against scheduled caste(s) in metropolitan cities of India. It has been found that the highest incidences and victims of sexual harassment is reported in Hyderabad, followed by Nagpur, Ghaziabad, Ahmedabad and Bengaluru. On the other hand, the most minor incidences and victims of such crime are reported in Mumbai and Delhi, preceded by Kochi, Lucknow, Jaipur, Pune, Indore, Kozhikode, and Kochi. There is no incidence of such crime in Patna, Surat, Jaipur, Chennai, Coimbatore, Kanpur, and Kolkata. The highest incidences of assault or use of criminal force on women with intent to disrobe are reported in Bengaluru, followed by Delhi City and Ahmedabad. There is no incidence of such crime



in the remaining cities. There is no incidence of voyeurism crime against scheduled castes in any metropolitan cities of India.

Table 5: Sexual Harassment and Voyeurism Crime against Scheduled Caste(s) in Metropolitan Cities of India - 2022

City	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act r/w IPC					
	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty					
	Sexual Harassment (Sec. 354A IPC)		Assault or use of Criminal Force on women with intent to Disrobe (Sec. 354B IPC)		Voyeurism (Sec. 354C IPC)	
	I	V	I	V	I	V
Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi City	1	1	2	2	0	0
Ahmedabad	3	3	1	1	0	0
Surat	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengaluru	3	3	4	4	0	0
Kochi	2	2	0	0	0	0
Kozhikode	2	2	0	0	0	0
Indore	2	2	0	0	0	0
Mumbai	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nagpur	4	4	0	0	0	0
Pune	2	2	0	0	0	0
Jaipur	2	2	0	0	0	0
Chennai	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coimbatore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hyderabad	5	5	0	0	0	0
Ghaziabad	4	4	0	0	0	0
Kanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lucknow	2	2	0	0	0	0
Kolkata	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	33	33	7	7	0	0

Source: Crime in India 2022, volume II, p.592, National Crime Records Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 6 describes stalking, assault of children and insult to the modesty of women's crimes against scheduled caste(s) in metropolitan cities of India. It has been found that the highest incidences of stalking crime are reported in Indore, followed by Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Nagpur, and Jaipur. There is no incidence of such crime against scheduled castes in the remaining metropolitan cities of India. The highest incidences of assault of children is reported in Ahmedabad, Indore and Jaipur, followed by Surat and Kochi. On the other hand, least incidences of such crime is registered in Bengaluru, Chennai and Ghaziabad. No incidences of such crime against scheduled castes exist in the remaining metropolitan cities. Hyderabad has the highest incidences and victims of



Insult to the modesty of women against scheduled castes, followed by Delhi city and Mumbai. There are no incidences of such crime against scheduled castes in other mentioned metropolitan cities.

Table 6: Stalking, Assault of Children and Insult to the Modesty of Women Crime against Scheduled Caste(s) in Metropolitan Cities of India – 2022.

City	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act r/w IPC					
	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty				Insult to the Modesty of Women (Sec. 509 IPC)	
	Stalking (Sec. 354D IPC)		Assault of Children			
	I	V	I	V	I	V
Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi City	0	0	0	0	5	5
Ahmedabad	1	1	3	3	0	0
Surat	0	0	2	2	0	0
Bengaluru	1	1	1	1	0	0
Kochi	0	0	2	2	0	0
Kozhikode	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indore	2	2	3	3	0	0
Mumbai	0	0	0	0	4	4
Nagpur	1	1	0	0	0	0
Pune	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jaipur	1	1	3	3	0	0
Chennai	0	0	1	1	0	0
Coimbatore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	7	7
Ghaziabad	0	0	1	1	0	0
Kanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lucknow	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kolkata	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6	6	16	16	16	16

Source: Crime in India 2022, volume II, p.593, National Crime Records Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.



Table 7: Kidnapping and Abduction Crime against Scheduled Caste(s) in Metropolitan Cities of India - 2022

City	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act r/w IPC					
	Kidnapping and Abduction					
	Kidnapping and Abduction (Total)		Kidnapping and Abduction (Sec. 363 IPC)		Missing Children Deemed as Kidnapped	
	I	V	I	V	I	V
Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi City	1	1	1	1	0	0
Ahmedabad	1	1	0	0	0	0
Surat	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengaluru	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kochi	1	1	1	1	0	0
Kozhikode	1	1	0	0	0	0
Indore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mumbai	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pune	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jaipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chennai	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coimbatore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghaziabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kanpur	3	3	0	0	0	0
Lucknow	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kolkata	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	7	7	2	2	0	0

Source: Crime in India 2022, volume II, p.594, National Crime Records Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 7 portrays kidnapping and abduction crimes against scheduled caste(s) in metropolitan cities of India. It has found that Kanpur has the highest incidences and victims of kidnapping and abduction cases against scheduled castes, followed by Kozhikode, Kochi, Ahmedabad and Delhi city. There are no incidences of such crime against scheduled castes in other mentioned metropolitan cities of India. There are no incidences of missing children deemed as kidnapped in any of the mentioned metropolitan cities of India.



Table 8: Kidnapping and Abduction Crime against Scheduled Caste(s) in Metropolitan Cities of India - 2022

City	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act r/w IPC					
	Kidnapping and Abduction					
	Kidnapping for Ransom (Sec. 364A IPC)		Kidnapping and Abduction of Women to compel her for marriage (Sec.366 IPC)		Procurement of Minor Girls (Sec. 366A IPC)	
	I	V	I	V	I	V
Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi City	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad	0	0	1	1	0	0
Surat	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengaluru	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kochi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kozhikode	0	0	0	0	1	1
Indore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mumbai	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pune	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jaipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chennai	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coimbatore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghaziabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kanpur	0	0	3	3	0	0
Lucknow	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kolkata	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	4	4	1	1

Source: Crime in India 2022, volume II, p.596, National Crime Records Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 8 depicts the kidnapping and abduction crimes against scheduled caste(s) in metropolitan cities of India. It has been found that there are no incidences of kidnapping for ransom against scheduled castes in any of the mentioned metropolitan cities of India. Kanpur has the highest incidences and victims of kidnapping and abduction of women to compel her for marriage, followed by Ahmedabad. There is no incidence of such crime against scheduled castes in the remaining mentioned metropolitan cities of India. Kozhikode is the only metropolitan city having the crime of procurement of minor girls against scheduled castes.



Table 9: Rape Crime against Scheduled Caste(s) in Metropolitan Cities of India - 2022

City	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act r/w IPC			
	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC) (Total)		Rape of Women (Sec. 376 IPC) (Above 18 yrs.)	
	I	V	I	V
Patna	0	0	0	0
Delhi City	3	3	3	3
Ahmedabad	32	32	9	9
Surat	7	7	3	3
Bengaluru	24	24	7	7
Kochi	6	6	5	5
Kozhikode	5	5	1	1
Indore	11	11	7	7
Mumbai	15	15	10	10
Nagpur	15	15	10	10
Pune	13	13	11	11
Jaipur	48	48	42	42
Chennai	3	3	1	1
Coimbatore	0	0	0	0
Hyderabad	39	39	33	33
Ghaziabad	4	4	4	4
Kanpur	16	16	16	16
Lucknow	0	0	0	0
Kolkata	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	241	241	161	161

Source: Crime in India 2022, volume II, p.597, National Crime Records Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 9 discusses rape crimes against scheduled caste(s) in metropolitan cities of India. It has found that the highest incidences and victims of rape against scheduled castes is reported in Jaipur, followed by Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Bengaluru. On the other hand, the least number of rape incidences against scheduled castes is reported in Chennai and Delhi city followed by Ghaziabad, Kozhikode and Kochi. No incidence of such crime against scheduled castes has been reported in Patna, Coimbatore, Lucknow, and Kolkata. The highest incidences and victims of rape of women above 18 years is reported in Jaipur, followed by Hyderabad, Kanpur and Pune. On the other hand, the least number of such crimes against scheduled castes is reported in Chennai and Kozhikode, preceded by Delhi city, Surat and Ghaziabad. There has been no such crime in Patna, Kolkata, Lucknow, or Coimbatore.



Table 10: Rape of Children, Attempt to commit rape and Rioting Crime against Scheduled Caste(s) in Metropolitan Cities of India - 2022

City	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act r/w IPC					
	Rape of Children (below 18 yrs.)		Attempt to Commit Rape (Sec.376/511 IPC)		Rioting (Sec.147-151 IPC)	
	I	V	I	V	I	V
Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi City	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad	23	23	0	0	4	4
Surat	4	4	0	0	0	0
Bengaluru	17	17	0	0	2	2
Kochi	1	1	1	1	0	0
Kozhikode	4	4	0	0	1	1
Indore	4	4	0	0	1	1
Mumbai	5	5	0	0	4	4
Nagpur	5	5	0	0	3	3
Pune	2	2	0	0	2	2
Jaipur	6	6	2	2	0	0
Chennai	2	2	0	0	0	0
Coimbatore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hyderabad	6	6	0	0	0	0
Ghaziabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lucknow	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kolkata	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	79	79	3	3	17	17

Source: Crime in India 2022, volume II, p.598, National Crime Records Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 10 describes the rape of children, attempt to commit rape and rioting crimes against scheduled caste(s) in metropolitan cities of India. It has found that Ahmedabad has the highest incidences of rape of children (above 18 years) against scheduled castes, followed by Bengaluru, Jaipur, and Coimbatore. On the other hand, the least incidences of such crime against scheduled castes are reported in Kochi, preceded by Pune, Chennai and Surat. There is no incidence of such crime in Patna, Delhi city, Ghaziabad, Kanpur, Lucknow and Kolkata. Jaipur has the highest incidences and victims of attempts to commit rape, followed by Kochi. No crime has been reported against scheduled castes in the remaining metropolitan cities. The highest incidences and victims of rioting against scheduled castes is reported in Mumbai and Ahmedabad, followed by Nagpur, Bengaluru, Kozhikode and Indore. No crime has been reported against scheduled castes in the remaining metropolitan cities.



Table 11: Robbery and Dacoity Crime against Scheduled Caste(s) in Metropolitan Cities of India - 2022

City	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act r/w IPC					
	Robbery (Sec. 392 to 394, 397 & 398 IPC)		Dacoity (Sec. 395, 396, 397 & 398 IPC)			
			Dacoity (Sec. 395, 396, 397 & 398 IPC) (Total)		Dacoity with Murder (Sec. 396 IPC)	
	I	V	I	V	I	V
Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi City	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad	2	2	0	0	0	0
Surat	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengaluru	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kochi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kozhikode	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mumbai	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pune	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jaipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chennai	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coimbatore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghaziabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lucknow	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kolkata	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	3	0	0	0	0

Source: Crime in India 2022, volume II, p.598, National Crime Records Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 11 discussed the robbery and dacoity crime against scheduled caste(s) in metropolitan cities of India. It has been found that Ahmedabad has the highest incidences and victims of Dacoity, followed by Bengaluru. There are no incidences of such crime against scheduled castes in the remaining mentioned cities. There is no incidence of Dacoity and Dacoity with Murder against scheduled castes in any of the mentioned metropolitan cities of India.

Table 12: Crime against Scheduled Caste(s) on SC / ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. in Metropolitan Cities of India - 2022

City	SC / ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only			
	SC / ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only (Total) (Without IPC)		Intentionally Insult or Intimidate with Intent to Humiliate	
	I	V	I	V
Patna	0	0	0	0
Delhi City	83	85	59	61
Ahmedabad	4	4	4	4
Surat	0	0	0	0
Bengaluru	12	12	10	10
Kochi	1	1	1	1
Kozhikode	1	2	1	2
Indore	0	0	0	0
Mumbai	4	4	4	4
Nagpur	1	1	1	1
Pune	13	13	5	5
Jaipur	12	13	6	7
Chennai	17	17	14	14
Coimbatore	0	0	0	0
Hyderabad	9	9	3	3
Ghaziabad	0	0	0	0
Kanpur	0	0	0	0
Lucknow	0	0	0	0
Kolkata	6	6	0	0
TOTAL	163	167	108	112

Source: Crime in India 2022, volume II, p.601, National Crime Records Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 12 discusses crime against scheduled caste(s) on the SC / ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. in metropolitan cities of India. It has been found that the highest incidences of crime against scheduled caste(s) are on the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. (without IPC) is reported in Delhi, followed by Chennai, Pune, Jaipur, and Bengaluru. On the other hand, the least crime incidents under the Act are reported in Kozhikode, Nagpur, and Kochi, followed by Ahmedabad and Mumbai. There is no incidence of any crime under the Act. in Patna, Lucknow, Kanpur, Ghaziabad, Indore and Patna. Delhi City has the highest incidences of intentional insulting or intimidation with the Intent to Humiliate scheduled castes, followed by Chennai and Bengaluru. On the other hand, the least incidences of such crime is reported in Kochi and Nagpur, preceded by Kozhikode and Hyderabad. There has been no incidence of such crime against scheduled castes in Patna, Indore, Coimbatore, Ghaziabad, Kanpur, Lucknow, and Kolkata.

Table 13: Total Crime against Scheduled Caste(s) in Metropolitan Cities of India - 2022



City	Total of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (With & Without IPC)		Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955		Total Crime/Atrocities against Scheduled Castes	
	I	V	I	V	I	V
Patna	61	61	0	0	61	61
Delhi City	129	131	0	0	129	131
Ahmedabad	189	189	0	0	189	189
Surat	34	34	0	0	34	34
Bengaluru	231	241	0	0	231	241
Kochi	22	22	0	0	22	22
Kozhikode	27	28	0	0	27	28
Indore	47	47	0	0	47	47
Mumbai	58	58	0	0	58	58
Nagpur	35	35	0	0	35	35
Pune	61	61	0	0	61	61
Jaipur	381	384	0	0	381	384
Chennai	25	26	0	0	25	26
Coimbatore	21	23	0	0	21	23
Hyderabad	113	113	0	0	113	113
Ghaziabad	72	74	0	0	72	74
Kanpur	376	376	0	0	376	376
Lucknow	420	423	0	0	420	423
Kolkata	10	10	0	0	10	10
TOTAL	2347	2371	0	0	2347	2371

Source: Crime in India 2022, volume II, p.603, National Crime Records Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 13 discusses the total crime against scheduled caste(s) in metropolitan cities of India. It has been found that Lucknow has the highest total crime/atrocities against scheduled castes, followed by Jaipur, Kanpur, Bengaluru and Ahmedabad. On the other hand, the lowest number of total crimes against scheduled castes reported in Kolkata was preceded by Coimbatore, Kochi, Chennai, Kozhikode, and Surat.

The Government has passed various acts to uplift and promote scheduled castes. The Untouchability (Offences) Act 1955 prescribes punishments for untouchability and abolishes this heinous practice. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, of 1955 was passed to demolish evil practices such as untouchability. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, was passed to prevent atrocities and hate crimes against the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The Act is rooted in Articles 15 and 17 of the Indian Constitution and were notified on 31 March 1995. Article 15 prohibits discrimination based on caste. Article 17 of the Constitution of India states that untouchability is abolished, and its practice in any form is forbidden.

Article 330 enhances seat reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People. Reservation for scheduled castes is permitted in



government jobs in proportion to their population share. The Constitution of India provides proportionate representation to Scheduled Castes in House of People, Legislative Assemblies of the States, Panchayats and Municipalities. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes is an Indian constitutional body constituted to safeguard scheduled castes and enhance the political, social, cultural and economic rights of such castes.

Conclusion

Bengaluru, Lucknow, Jaipur, and Kanpur have the highest total crime/atrocities against Scheduled Castes. The lowest incidences of crime against scheduled castes have been reported in Kolkata, Coimbatore, Kochi, Chennai, Kozhikode and Surat. Incidences of murder, attempt to commit murder, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty, assault on women above 18 years, and assault or use of criminal force on women with intent to disrobe crime are highest recorded in Bengaluru. The highest incidences of stalking crime are reported in Indore. The highest incidences and victims of sexual harassment and Insult to the modesty of women are reported in Hyderabad. The highest incidences and victims of simple hurt and grievous hurt is recorded in Patna. The highest incidences of assault of children, rape, rape of women above 18 years, and attempt to commit rape are reported in Ahmedabad, Indore and Jaipur.

Kanpur has the highest incidences and victims of kidnapping and abduction, and kidnapping and abduction of women to compel her for marriage against scheduled castes. Ahmedabad has the highest incidences of rape of children (above 18 years) against scheduled castes. The highest incidences and victims of rioting against scheduled castes are reported in Mumbai and Ahmedabad. Delhi City has the highest intentional insulting or Intimidation incidences with the Intent to Humiliate scheduled castes. Highest incidences of crime against scheduled caste(s) on SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. (without IPC) is reported in Delhi city. The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955., The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, and The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, was passed to prevent atrocities and hate crimes against the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

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ISSN (Print Version) 0975-3931
ISSN (On Line Version) 2278-1277

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