

Factsheet 2024

Caste-based Gender Violence Against Dalit Women and Girls in India

**Data Analysis of the
National Crime Records
Bureau 2014-2022**

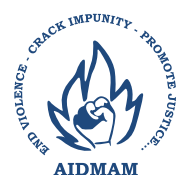
Everyday

>11

**Dalit women
and girls
are raped in
India**



All India Dalit Mahila Adhikar Manch (AIDMAM) - NCDHR
All India Dalit Women's Rights Forum - NCDHR



About

All India Dalit Mahila Adhikar Manch (AIDMAM) - NCDHR @ All India Dalit Women's Rights Forum- NCDHR

National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR) is a coalition of Dalit Human Rights Activists and academicians which was founded in 1998 with the aim to put an end to all kinds of caste based discrimination. All India Dalit Mahila Adhikar Manch (AIDMAM), a wing of NCDHR initiated in the year 2006 to specifically address Dalit women issues with its operations in six states of India namely, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and Uttar Pradesh

AIDMAM as a Dalit feminist movement- primarily focuses on the promotion of grassroots-level leadership among women and girls from Dalit community who are best positioned to create sustainable change with the agenda of ending and preventing violence against women and girls. We create a space where we can unite against violence against women and girls from the grassroots level to the international level with an intersectional approach that addresses caste and gender issues. We work with the goal of monitoring Dalit women's human rights violations through fact-finding and providing legal support for the survivors of caste and gender-based violence; promoting and improving Dalit women and girls' access to rights and entitlements; and promoting and strengthening Dalit women's leadership in the local self-government. As a violence prevention strategy, we are building youth leadership among Dalit adolescent girls to emerge as a community change catalyst and leader. Our core team of Dalit women leaders from the mentioned six states is committed to assisting the community in accessing their social and economic entitlements as well.

Dalits in India, also known as Scheduled Castes (SC), continue to experience discrimination rooted in the caste system. They face practices of untouchability, various forms of discrimination, exploitation, and violence due to their caste status. According to Census of India 2011, Dalits represent about **16.6%** of India's population, which equates to roughly 200-250 million individuals. Of this population, Dalit women make up **48.59%**, amounting to approximately 97.8 million people.

For Dalit women, the interplay of caste and patriarchy results in the denial of fundamental human rights and restricted access to vital resources such as land and livelihood. This dual oppression leads to significant exploitation and economic deprivation. Consequently, the intersection of caste, gender, and class subjects Dalit women to a form of triple oppression and multiple marginalization.

Despite constitutional protections and special legislation such as the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, untouchability practices and atrocities persist. Dalit women continue to encounter various forms of caste and gender-based violence when they assert their rights to access common resources and public spaces, education, land, fair wages, dignity, legal recourse, cultural freedom, and the right to choose a partner. They also face violence in their efforts to achieve social mobility and political participation.

From 2014 onwards, the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India provides disaggregated data for 'some of the Sexual Offences' committed against Dalit women and registered under the SCs & STs (PoA) Act. These offences include Assault on Dalit women to outrage her modesty (sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism and disrobing woman), Rape, Attempt to Rape, Insult to Modesty and Kidnapping and Abduction of Women with the intention to compel her to marry.

As of date, the NCRB still does not provide disaggregated data for the crimes against Dalit women such as Murder, Gang Rape, Murder with Rape, Murder with Gang rape, Physical assault, Acid Attack and Human Trafficking, which are registered under the SCs & STs (PoA) Act.

In terms of Dalit minor girls, the NCRB provides 'partial' disaggregated data from 2017, such disaggregated data for Dalit girls are provided only for offences like Rape and Assault to Outrage Modesty and Procurement of minor girls.

Therefore, our analysis of the nature and extent of violence against Dalit women and minor girls is based only on the limited data available in the NCRB reports from 2014-2022.

Dalits represent about 16.6% of India's population, which equates to roughly 200-250 million individuals. Of this population, Dalit women make up 48.59%, amounting to approximately 97.8 million people.

The nature, extent and gravity of violence against Dalit women and minor girls can only be known to a certain extent if the disaggregated data including Murder, Murder with Rape, Gang Rape, Murder with Gang Rape, Physical Assault, etc. for all the offences related to Dalit Women are consistently recorded by the NCRB and made publicly available.

1. Rising Violence against Dalit Women and Minor Girls in India

The National Crime Records Bureau has recorded a total of 4,09,797 incidents of crime against Dalit men and women under the SCs & STs (PoA) Act for the last nine years i.e from 2014 to 2022. Crimes against Dalit Women and girls constitute 15.32% (62,819 incidents) of the total crimes against Dalits from 2014-2022.

Figure 1: National Crimes Bureau Records data of 2014 - 2022

Number and percentage of crimes committed against SC including women & minor girls from NCRB 2014 to 2022			
Year	Total crimes against SC(s) registered under the PoA Act	Total crimes against SC women & girls registered under the PoA Act	% share of overall crimes against SC women and minor girls recorded under the PoA Act
2014	40,300	5,149	12.77%
2015	38,564	5,713	14.81%
2016	40,774	6,501	15.94%
2017	42,969	6,347	14.77%
2018	42,539	6,818	16.02%
2019	45,922	7,510	16.35%
2020	50,268	7,397	14.71%
2021	50,879	8,221	16.15%
2022	57,582	9,163	15.91%
Total	4,09,797	62,819	15.32%

The latest NCRB's 2022 data starkly highlights the deepening crisis of violence against Dalits in India, with a particularly alarming surge in violence against Dalit women and minor girls. The recent figures reveal a significant increase from previous years, underscoring a troubling trend where violence against these vulnerable groups is escalating at an even faster rate than the overall rise in violence against Dalits.

The rise in violence against Dalit women and girls—from 5,149 incidents in 2014 to 9,163 in 2022—**demonstrates a 78% increase**, far surpassing the 43% increase in overall violence against Dalits. This discrepancy points to a particularly dire situation for Dalit women and girls, whose suffering is intensifying.

Violence against Dalit women in this context is not merely an act of individual brutality but a tool of exerting caste-based oppression. It is employed strategically to reinforce and perpetuate the existing caste hierarchy and to assert caste dominance. The targeting of Dalit women through sexual violence serves to assert power, control and maintain the caste-based power dynamics that have long oppressed Dalit communities.

Atrocities against Dalit Women and girls account for 15.32% of total crimes registered under the SCs&STs(PoA) Act as per the NCRB data from 2014-2022. These atrocities have increased by nearly two-fold as per the NCRB data from 2014-2022 for Dalit women and girls.

2. Nature and Extent of violence against Dalit Women and minor girls

NCRB data of the last nine years from 2014 to 2022 reveals a consistent year on year increase in reported incidents of atrocities against Dalit women.

On an average, every day more than 11 Dalit women and minor girls are raped as per the recent NCRB 2022 data. Within a decade, this increase in rape has been from 6 Dalit Women to 11 Dalit women (including minor girls) per day. [NCRB 2022 recorded 4,241 incidents of rape of Dalit women and girls and NCRB 2014 recorded 2,233 incidents]

Forms of Offences Against SC Women and Adolescent girls - 2014 to 2022. That account for 15.32% to total crimes registered under PoA Act

	Crime head	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total	Percentage increase in 2022 over 2014
1.	Assault on women to Outrage the Modesty (Sec 354 IPC)	2,346	2,800	3,172	2,903	3,091	3,375	3,373	3,764	4,160	28,984	77.3%
	Assault on Adult women to Outrage the Modesty	2,346	2,800	2,172	2,617	2,719	2,946	3,037	3,214	3,439	26,290	
	Assault of Children POCSO Act				286	372	429	336	550	721	2,694	
2.	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)	2,233	2,326	2,541	2,714	2,936	3,486	3,372	3,870	4,241	27,719	89.9%
	Rape of Women	2,233	2,326	2,541	2,058	2,067	2,369	2,317	2,585	2,835	21,331	
	Rape of Children (Sec 4 & 6 of POCSO Act)				656	869	1,117	1,055	1,285	1,406	6,388	
3.	Attempt to Rape (Sec 376/511 IPC)	87	74	148	105	132	124	90	100	104	964	19.54%
4.	Insult to Modesty (Sec 509 IPC)	56	58	81	72	148	143	144	157	226	1,085	30.3%
5.	Kidnapping & Attempt to compel her for marriage (Sec 366 IPC)	427	455	559	527	493	357	394	309	408	3,929	-4.44%
6.	Procuration of Minor Girls				26	18	25	24	21	24	138	-7.69%
	Total	5,149	5,713	6,501	6,347	6,818	7,510	7,397	8,221	9,163	62,819	

There has been a **89.9 % increase in incidents of Rape** (SC/ST (PoA) Act r/w Sec 376 IPC) against Dalit women and minor girls from 2014 (2,233 incidents) to 2022 (4,241 incidents), with a total of 27,719 incidents of Rape reported in these nine years. **It is almost two-fold increase in the incidents of Rape within a decade.** In terms of Attempt to Rape (SC/ST (PoA) Act r/w 376/511 IPC), 964 incidents were reported from 2014 to 2022, with an increase of 19.54 % from 2014 (87 incidents) to 2022 (104 incidents).

Unnao, (Uttar Pradesh) case¹: The Unnao gangrape is a typical example of the failure of administrative machinery, judicial process, and the impunity enjoyed by the accused from the Non-Dalit castes that leads to recurrence of violence against Dalit women and minor girls as well as their family. In June 2017, a 17-year-old Dalit girl was raped under the impression of seeking employment by the accused. The accused and his driver raped her multiple times and then sold her to another accused where she was assaulted by unknown perpetrators. The victim's father was killed in judicial custody and no action was taken by the officials. On 29 July 2018, the car carrying the victim, her lawyer, and her two aunts was hit by a truck. Both aunts died on the spot while the victim and her lawyer were in critical condition. The victim was stabbed, set ablaze, suffering 90% burns after being attacked on her way to testify against her attackers in court, and succumbed to her injuries during the treatment. The series of crimes against the victim and her family continued for a long time. The violence not only claimed the victim's life but multiple lives of her family members. The administration failed to act on time and take any preventive measures in this case. The chain of crimes against the victim and her family which included heinous crimes like rape, gang rape, custodial violence, and murder to silence the voice of a minor Dalit girl kept continuing and no relief was brought by any agencies of the state. All these lacunae in administrative machinery, broken criminal prosecution system, and brazen impunity not only denied justice to the victim but did set an example of hard battle for righteous justice when a Dalit woman dares to assert her human rights.

Assault on Dalit women and minor girls with intent to outrage modesty (SC/ST (PoA) Act r/w Sec 354 IPC) **increased by 77.3%** in 2022 (4,160 incidents) over 2014 (2,346 incidents), with a total of 28,984 incidents reported in these nine years. Assault on Dalit women and minor girls includes Assault with intent to outrage modesty, sexual harassment, intent to disrobe, voyeurism and stalking.

Insult to modesty of Dalit Women (SC/ST (PoA) Act r/w Sec 509 IPC) has seen a **five-fold increase of 303 %** in 2022 (226 incidents) over 2014 (56 incidents), with a total of 1,085 incidents reported in the last nine years.

Kidnapping and Abduction of Dalit women to compel her for marriage (SC/ST (PoA) Act r/w Sec 366 IPC) has been both rise and fall in incidents over the last nine years, with a total 3,929 incidents reported. **An overall decrease of 4.44%** in 2022 (408 incidents) over 2014 (427 incidents) is seen.

3. State Ranking on the cases of violence against Dalit women and minor girls

State Ranking: We have also analyzed the numbers of the crime and atrocity committed against Dalit women and girls in different states in India from 2014 till 2022. Below is the list of the top five states of India which are leading in crime of rape, attempt to rape, kidnapping for compelling her for marriage, insult to modesty and assault to outrage of modesty.

State- Ranking based on the Cases of Violence Against Dalit Women and Minor Girls registered under SC/ST (PoA) Act r/w IPC-NCRB, 2014 to 2022

State Rank	States	Total cases	Assault	Rape	Attempt to Rape	Insult	K&A
1	UP	14,311	6,422	4,756	250	0	2,883
2	MP	10,746	6,066	4,400	23	53	204
3	Raj	8,023	3,268	3,985	398	27	345
4	Mah	6,526	3,627	2,686	0	56	157
5	AP	3,361	1,706	944	64	604	43
6	Haryana	3,172	1,458	1,454	83	61	116

Uttar Pradesh (14,311 cases) reported the highest number of the cases in the top five states followed by Madhya Pradesh (10,746 cases) on second and Rajasthan (8,023 cases) on third rank. Maharashtra stands at rank 4 with 6,526 incidents and later comes Andhra Pradesh holding rank 5th with 3,361 incidents as per NCRB crime report 2014 - 2022.

¹ <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/thrashed-stabbed-set-ablaze-rape-survivor-runs-for-help-in-a-ball-of-fire/articleshow/72391917.cms>

4. Disposal of the incidents against SC women and minor girls by Police

The table below is a glance of the disposal of cases by the police registered under PoA Act and POCSO Act for the crime committed against SC women and minor girls.

Police Disposal of the Crimes against SC women and Minor girls under SCs & STs (PoA) Act r/w IPC as per the NCRB data of 2014-2022

Form of Violence	Total no. of cases for investigation including pending cases from previous years	Final Report	Charge Sheet submitted	Total cases disposed off	No. of cases pending investigation at the end of the year	Pendency Rate (%)	Charge Sheeting Rate (%)
Assault on women with intent to outrage of Modesty	35,706	4,511	23,562	27,174	7,575	20.96	86.56
Rape (Women + Minor girls)	35,487	3,271	23,903	27,203	8,248	23.45	90.17
Attempt to Rape (Women+ Minor girls)	1,160	325	613	943	217	18.37	69.42
Insult to the Modesty of Women	1,885	298	651	977	908	50.43	74.07
Kidnapping and Abduction of Women to Compel her for marriage	4,938	1,277	2,635	3,883	1,051	21.88	69.68
Procuration of Minor Girls	185	29	98	127	58	29.91	76.86
Total/ Average	79,361	9,711	51,462	60,307	18,057	27.5	77.79

An analysis of disposal of cases by Police after investigation for the period 2014-2022 shows that of the 35,706 incidents of **Assault on Dalit Women with intention to outrage modesty** (SC/ST (PoA) Act r/w Sec 354 IPC), including the pending cases from the perilous years, **charge sheets** were filed for **86.56%** of them, with a **pendency of 20.96%** at the end of year 2022.

Of the **35,487 incident of rape** (SC/ST (PoA) Act r/w Sec 376IPC), reported for the period 2014-2022, **charge sheets** were filed for **90.17%** of them, with a **pendency of 23.45%** cases at the end of the year 2022.

The highest **pendency** rate is recorded at **50.43%** for **insult to the modesty of Dalit women** (SC/ST (PoA) Act r/w Sec 506 IPC).

The **charge sheets** filed for **Procuration of SC minor girls**, is recorded at **76.86%**, with a **pendency** rate of **29.91%**.

In the total cases from 2014-2022 of violence related to Dalit women and minor girls, the charge sheet was submitted in an average of **77.79%** of the cases, however the shoddy investigation in the cases leads to a low conviction rate.



Hathras (Uttar Pradesh) case2: On 14th September 2020, a Dalit woman was gang-raped in Uttar Pradesh's Hathras. The mother of the victim heard her daughter's screams from a nearby field and found her covered in blood with her tongue cut off. When the family approached the nearby police station for the registration of the F.I.R., the police delayed the registration of the F.I.R. and asked the family to take the victim away. Struggling with prompt and proper medical treatment she later succumbed to her fractures and mutilations during treatment. On 30 September 2020, her body was cremated by the Uttar Pradesh police without the consent of her family. The family was locked in their house during the cremation. The police officers who were responsible for forceful cremation were never held accountable either by the state or the judiciary. The family stayed under constant surveillance in the name of protection when in fact they were being monitored to keep the situation in check. Their connection with the outside world was barred by the agents of the state. It was the Central Bureau of Investigation that had to intervene to conduct the investigation and submit a charge sheet under SC/ST (PoA) Act and Indian Penal Code against all the four accused for the offence of gang rape and murder before the court after the failure of the administrative machinery.

The insensitivity and wilful negligence of the police administration towards caste and gender-based violence is starkly evident in the Hathras case.

After the charge sheet, the NCRB data 2022 of court disposal is quite shocking. The figures below depicts the story of injustice to the most vulnerable section of the society evidently.

Court Disposal of the crimes against SC women and Minor girls under SCs & STs (PoA) Act as per NCRB data of 2014-2022

Total no. of the cases under different Form of Violence	Total Cases for Trial including cases from previous year	Cases in which trials were completed	Number of Cases ending in Conviction	Number of Cases ending in Acquittal	No. of cases pending Trial at the end of the year	Conviction Rate (%)	Pendency percentage (%)
Assault on women with intent to outrage of Modesty	84,896	7,372	2,210	4,470	80,727	30.26	90.18
Rape (Women + Minor girls)	1,02,739	9,145	3,077	5,774	97,281	34.09	89.44
Attempt to Rape (Women+ Minor girls)	2,540	147	50	89	2,499	33.51	93.17
Insult to the Modesty of Women	2,188	198	22	175	2,113	13.38	90.32
Kidnapping and Abduction of Women to Compel her for marriage	14,435	960	439	487	13,620	47.76	92.84
Procuration of Minor Girls	323	29	04	25	328	11.13	90.61
Total/ Average	2,07,121	17,851	5,802	11,020	1,96,568	28.35	91.09

5. Court Disposal of Crimes against Dalit women and minor girls for 2014-2022

The state of low conviction, high acquittal and high pendency of cases at Special Courts for crimes against Dalit women and girls, demonstrates the poor response of Indian court, therefore the Indian government, in tackling atrocities committed against Dalit women and girls.

The overall **conviction rate** at Special Courts for period 2014-2022 is recorded at **28.35%**, **acquittal rate** at **61.7%** and **pendency rate** at **91.09%**.

Low conviction, high acquittal, high pendency of crimes against Dalit women and Minor girls demonstrate the government's poor response in tackling atrocities against Dalit women and girls.

Low conviction of cases in Special Courts for period 2014-2022:

While the overall **conviction rate** at Special Courts for period NCRB 2014-2022 is low at **28.35%**, it is **under 35%** for most crimes against Dalit women and girls. Such as, insult to Modesty of Women (**13.38%**), followed by Assault on women with intent to outrage (**30.26%**), Attempt to Rape (**33.51%**) and Rape (**34.09%**). Conviction for Kidnapping for compelling for marriage fares a little better comparatively with conviction rate at **47.76%**.

PATAN JAMAL VALI VS. THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Patan Jamal Vali vs. The State of Andhra Pradesh²: The Supreme Court acknowledged the disadvantages faced by Dalit women due to their intersectional identity. The amalgamation of caste and gender puts Dalit women at a more vulnerable position with their Non-Dalit caste and male counterparts which makes their experiences unique. In this case, the accused (appellant) worked along with the brothers of the victim as a coolie. The accused was thus well acquainted with the victim's family. The victim was a girl of nineteen years of age and blind by birth. On the fateful day of 31 March 2011, the accused ensured that the victim was alone in the house. The accused entered the house, bolted the door and forcibly ravished the victim against her will and consent. The mother of the victim along with her husband and sons rushed to the house on hearing the cries of the victim. The door was opened by the accused. The victim's mother entered the house and found her daughter lying naked on the ground, bleeding from her genitals. The clothes of the victim were torn and stained with blood. The accused was apprehended by the villagers and brothers of the victim and was handed over to the police. With the appeal, a separate offence u/s 3(2)(v) of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (the 1989 Act) was not made out. The court affirmed the conviction u/s 376(1) of the IPC.

Despite delving into the discussion on the intersectionality of caste and gender, and everything associated with it, the highest court of the country failed to opine that the perpetrator should have been charged and prosecuted under the special legislation, the PoA Act also. Factors like poor implementation of laws and apathetic attitude of law enforcement agencies, and judicial institutions were prevalent in this case.

High acquittal of cases in Special Courts for period 2014-2022:

While the overall acquittal rate at special courts for the period NCRB 2014-22 is high at **61.7%**, it is the highest for insult to Modesty of women (**88.3%**). It is around **60.5%** for most against Dalit women and girls, i.e. Assault (**60.6%**), Rape (**63.1%**), Attempt to Rape (**60.5%**).

Acquittal rate for kidnapping to compel for marriage is lower than other crimes (**50.7%**).

As it can be clearly observed that even after the increasing number of incidents of crimes against Dalit women, the rate of conviction is much lower than the acquittal rate. This is a clear mockery of the criminal justice system and disheartens and discourages the survivors of caste and gender based violence to access justice.

2 Patan Jamal Vali v. The State of Andhra Pradesh (LL 2021 SC 231)

High Pendency of Cases at Special Courts for period 2014-2022:

The overall pendency rate at Special Courts for period NCRB 2014-22 is high at 91.09%, it is the highest for Attempt to Rape (93.17%) and Kidnapping and Abduction of Women to compel for marriage (92.84%), Procurement of Minor Girls (90.61%) followed by Insult to Modesty of Women (90.32%), Assault on Women with intent to Outrage her Modesty (90.18%), and Rape (89.44%).

The high pendency rate reflects the serious lacunae at the part of the state. It directly affects the justice to the Dalit women and makes the survivors lose hope in the criminal justice system. Therefore, there is a dire need for not just an adequate number of establishment of Special Courts in the Districts but backed by purposeful functioning thereof, with experienced, sensitive and senior judges and SPPs.

The above-mentioned patterns and factors result in low conviction in cases of violence against Dalit women and girls. A few other reasons include delay in the registration of an F.I.R., witnesses and complainants becoming hostile, lack of representation of cases by Dalit advocates, and high acquittal rate in these cases. All of these reasons combined act as a structural barrier for Dalit women and girls to access justice in the administrative and judicial processes.

The above distressful facts, figures and reasons evidently speak about the poor, tardy and casual action of the police and courts in implementation of the SC & ST (PoA) Amendment Act 2015 and Rules and POCSO Act. The incidents of atrocity are at rise and the state has failed to keep a check on the crimes against SC women and girls. The prevention of the offences prescribed under the PoA Act are not being seriously implemented. High acquittal rate, low conviction rate, high pendency rate at the end of the police and court, low charge sheet rate defeats the purpose of PoA Act.

Conclusion

The rise in atrocities against Dalit Women and minor girls is rampant. It indicates that the existing laws meant to safeguard the rights and dignity of Dalit Women and girls are not effectively or appropriately enforced. This pushes the Dalit women and girls further into the margins, making them more vulnerable among the vulnerable.

The segregated data for the offences against SC minor girl is provided by the NCRB only for three offences that is Assault on SC Women with intention to outrage modesty; Rape and Procurement of SC minor girls at the stage of police disposal and court disposal. In all the other offences like attempt to rape, insult to the modesty and Kidnapping and Abduction to Compel her for marriage, the integrated data is given. In that case it is difficult to measure the offenses separately against the SC minor girls.

There are several cases related to Dalit women and minor girls where due to lacunae at the administrative, custodial, and judicial levels leading to repetition of similar patterns of caste based gender violence crime against them. Low conviction, lesser punishment, higher disposal of cases are some of the factors that are important factors to consider while working for prevention of violence against Dalit women and minor girls.



Call for action

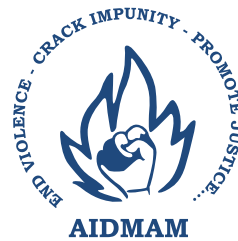
As Dalit women's movement, we engage with national and international agencies to address caste-based gender violence at the National and International levels.

International level

1. United Nations Organisations shall take measures required to ensure that persons belonging to the Dalit community may exercise all their human rights and fundamental freedom without discrimination and in full equality before the law.
2. The UN Minority forum should have a specific focus on ending violence against Dalit women and girl children considering the increasing rate of caste and gender violence against them.
3. International Human Rights bodies should actively advocate with the Indian government to end the caste and gender-based violence against Dalit women and Minor girls and ensure speedy trials and justice in all cases of atrocities.
4. The UN Human Rights Council and other international Human Rights bodies should adopt the UN Principles and Guidelines and hold an international conference on eliminating all forms of discrimination based on work and descent.
5. We seek solidarity from feminist movements around the world to bring Dalit women's experiences from India to escalate our voices and mainstream the caste and gender issues globally. We look forward to learning from different perspectives that will be shared by other historically marginalized and discriminated communities from different parts of the world.

National level

1. The Indian Government should take up preventive measures to combat violence by mapping atrocity-prone areas (districts) and setting up a Protection Cell to ensure safety for Dalit women and children from gender and caste-based violence.
2. Establish effective and inclusive monitoring mechanisms for better enforcement of the SCs & STs (PoA) Amendment Act, from the stage of registration of First Information Report to the Judgment stage, to ensure fair and speedy justice for Dalit women and minor girls.
3. Take immediate legal and departmental disciplinary action against the police and public officials who neglect to discharge their duties under Section 4 of the SCs & STs (PoA) Amendment Act.
4. Establish an adequate number of Exclusive Special Courts with improved infrastructure as mentioned under the SC/ST (PoA) Amendment Act under Section 14 to ensure that cases under the SCs/STs (PoA) Act are disposed of within a period of two months, as far as possible.
5. Ensure the formation of State and District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees, and organize regular meetings of these committees for better implementation of the SC/ST (PoA) Amendment Act.
6. Allocate sufficient funds to states under the SCs & STs (PoA) Act to ensure the comprehensive rehabilitation of survivors of caste and gender-based violence. Targeted schemes should be established to promote the self-sufficiency of survivors, including provisions for housing, livelihood support, educational opportunities, and safety. Additionally, survivors of rape should receive free legal support as part of these efforts.
7. Recognize violence against Dalit women as a critical public health issue and implement regular counseling services for survivors of such violence. The state should ensure that Dalit women and minor girls who have experienced caste and gender-based violence receive ongoing psycho-social counseling to support their healing and recovery.
8. Hold public campaigns to create awareness on the "Rights of Victims and Witnesses" under Section 15 (A) of the SCs & STs (PoA) Amendment Act and procedures to access justice in cases of sexual abuse.
9. Implement all the accepted recommendations given by UN treaty bodies like CERD, CEDAW, CRC, CCPR and by UN Special Rapporteurs.
10. Provide national and state-level disaggregated data of crimes committed against Dalit Women and minor girls, focusing on offences with increasing incidents such as murder, gang-rape, physical assault, human trafficking, acid attack, etc.
11. The State Government, in collaboration with the Scheduled Castes Human Rights Commission and the Commission for Women, must take effective measures to safeguard and promote the human rights of Dalit women and girls.



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