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## Human rights and caste

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### Abstract

The Schedule Castes are Caste traditional India's principal category of social ordering and control is the most exhaustive and noxious of all known exclusionary system. The Hindu social order particularly its main pillars, the caste system and untouchability present a unique case. As a system of social economic and religious governance, it is found not on the principle of liberty, equality and fraternity, the values which formed the basis of Universal human rights, but on the principle of inequality in every sphere of life.

**Keywords:** human rights, caste, atrocities, constitutional safeguards

### Introduction

With the legacy of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar, the Indian Constitution guaranteed to all citizens the fundamental rights and equal protections before the law. It provides a number of safeguards to Schedule Castes to ensure their all-round development and protection against all kind of violation in India. But most of the provision of India the constitution has remained only on the paper because their implementation has been faulty, half-hearted and inadequate and inequality discrimination, exclusion and stigmatization can jointly contribute to the utter marginalization in India. No doubt, Schedule Castes were never given in human rights or treated with dignity.

### Objectives

1. To study the Nature of human rights violations against Schedule Castes.
2. To study the extent and areas of human rights violation against Schedule Castes in India.

### Research Methodology

Present study is based on the data which has been collecting by using Secondary sources like research study, reports, books and online. The statically data also taken from various survey and reports.

The Study covered by focusing the incidences of violation of human rights against Schedule Castes at India level.

### Universal declaration of human rights and Indian Constitution:

The Republic of India (1950) ratified the international covenants on Civil and political rights and on economics, social and cultural rights with certain declarations. A careful reading of these instruments would reveal the concern of The United Nations for Human Rights (1948) as follows:

### Laws and other safe guards for the protection of human rights of schedule caste

Some special provisions are made for the schedule cast Art.17 has abolishment practice of untouchability Art.330 332gave provide for reservation of seats in appointment Art. 338 has made provision for the special officer to investigate all matters relating to the safe guards for the schedule castes and article 46 relates to special care about the educational and economic interest of the schedule castes.

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Subject	Indian Constitution			Universal Declaration of Human Rights	
	Art			Art	
Equality before law	Art	14		Art	7
Prohibition of discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place or birth or any of them	Art	15		Art	2 (Para 1)
Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment	Art	16		Art	7 (sentence 2)
				Art	21(2) Art19
Freedom of speech, assembly association etc.	Art	19	(1)	Art	20 (2), Art 12 (1)
Protection in respect of conviction for offences	Art	20	(1)	Art	11(2)
Protection of life and personal liberty	Art	21		Art	3, Art 9
Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour	Art	23	(1)	Art	4
Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion	Art	25	(1)	Art	18
Protection of interests of minorities	Art	29	(1)	Art	22
Rights of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions	Art	30	(1)	Art	26(3)
Right to constitutional remedies (right to right)	Art	32	(1)	Art	8

The image of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar entered every schedule caste colony and his philosophy spreads over the villages and became as philosophical foundation for schedule caste lives they have been asserted for their rights through democratic process as long as there was no threat to their economic and social harmony the upper castes put up with the little changes that were visible in the village whenever the schedule castes assert their the upper castes attacked them.

#### Area and incidences of human rights violations in India

##### 1) Social Rights Violation

###### (a) Karemchedu

Karemchedu is a village of socially, politically dominated by the Upper Castes in Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh. In Karemchedu, Scheduled Caste man Venkateswarlu was beaten by Upper Castes who questioned minimum wages and attacked on Scheduled Castes woman who tried to fetch water from village tank and tried to beat her but she escaped with the help of Scheduled Caste man for that, they attacked Scheduled Castes in the eve of general elections in 1985. Karemchedu incident tells about Scheduled Castes have no Economic Rights and Social Rights.

##### 2) Economic Rights Violations

###### (a) Laximpet

Laximpet is a village of socially dominated and Manu Minded Other Backward Castes against other weaker sections. In Laximpet, Scheduled Castes got some land along with the Other Backward Castes in the process of rehabilitation. But it was not digested by the Other Backward Castes and they tried to take over of that land. But Scheduled Castes opposed such activities. In this cause Other Backward Castes attacked and killed 5 Scheduled Castes. Laximpet incident tells about no Schedule Castes have right to possess of any kind of land against Upper Castes and Other Backward Castes.

##### 3) Political Rights Violations

###### a) Paramkudi

Paramkudi is a village of Upper Castes dominated and left awareness and Dalit concept among the Scheduled Castes in Ramanthapur District of Tamilnadu. In Papamkudi, Immanuel sekaran was involved himself in revolutionary activities against caste oppression and organized Pallar youth in Ramanthapuram district. In course of time, Depressed Castes of Tamilnadu forced state for celebration of Immanuel Memorial. But it was not digested to Upper Castes; they want to spoil the memorial of Immanuel

Sekaran and removed the banners which were prepared by the Scheduled Castes.

#### 4) Religious Right Violation

##### a) Papilli

Papilli is a village of social ego which is under the rule of Manudhrama in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. In Papilli, Scheduled Castes tried to manage procession of Vinayaka idol to immerse along with the main streets of Upper Castes and Other Backward Castes. But Other Backward Castes objected the procession. Then Scheduled Castes complained to the police and organized immersion programme. Other Backward Castes attacked to Scheduled Castes houses, shops and looted all belongings in the pretext of those who not voted for Upper Caste candidate in local body elections.

#### Conclusion

At the end of the study it has been found that all though Indian constitution guaranteed to all citizens the fundamental rights and equal protections before law Simultaneously India ratified the international covenants and universal declaration of human rights

Beside this there are number of provision and laws implemented for the protection of human rights basically for schedule castes then also incidences human right violation of schedule Caste of violation in different sphere of their life are seen such as Social, Economic, Political and Religious in prominent states of India.

Thus the present study concludes that despite of several protection and safeguards violation of human rights regarding schedule caste people are seen in present era also.

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