

Research Paper



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ATROCITIES ON SCHEDULED CASTE : A CASE STUDY IN TALUKA NANDED DISTRICT NANDED (M.S.)



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Introduction :

The scheduled castes, according to 2001 census number 166,635,700 crore and constitute 16.20 % of the total population of the country. In Maharashtra Schedule caste population constitute 11.08 % According to 1991 census out of total population. There are about 82 % of scheduled caste population resides in rural India. only 18 % of the Scheduled caste population are living in the urban areas. the scheduled castes agricultural laborers constitute 49.06 % of the total scheduled castes workers the present literacy among scheduled caste is much lower than other section of society. According to 2001 census, total literacy rate is 54.69%. This indicate that they need much concentration on eduscation. The socio- economic condition is the major barriers for educational development of the scheduled castes.

The Scheduled castes population are the prime target of atrocities due to the caste hierarchy in where scheduled castes have been regarded as shudras. In the caste system the dominant castes leading atrocities on scheduled castes due to their dominance in the societal structures. Since pre-historic period stone age, metal age, period the scheduled caste the domicile of India, dravedians, inventors of Sindhu culture were under the dominance of Aryans and had been classified as Shudra known by various names such as Das, Dasue, Pishach, Rakshas, Aasur etc. in vedic period also they were recognized by black colour. The economic Social and educational backwardness of the scheduled caste

is due to the injustice exploitation and oppression suffered from other dominant castes for centuries in the past. The origin of this can be traced to the origin of the caste system in India. The history of atrocities be traced to the origin of the caste system in India. The history of atrocities in Indian Scenario s as old as formulation of caste system in India. There has been phenomenal increase in the number of intensity of both social and physical forms of atrocities inflicted on the scheduled castes in rural and urban areas in the recent years. The monthly average of the incidents of the atrocities on scheduled castes during 1994 was 3244. The state of Uttar Pradesh which heads the list of states for crimes against scheduled castes during 1994, and a monthly average of 1347 cases out of the National average 2826 Cases. According to 2001 census the population of scheduled caste in Nanded district number 2,33,596 and constitute 8.12 %. According to 1991 census literacy rate of the scheduled caste is in Nanded district recorded as 31.37 %. In Nanded district total 789 cases of atrocities on scheduled caste has been registered during 1-4-1995 to 31-03-2008 different types of atrocities recorded such as Murder, Rape, Molestation, Abuse on the Name of caste (humiliation) etc. during the same period in Osmanabad District crimes against S.C. recorded as 277, In Latur district total 442 cases of atrocities on S.C. has been recorded. In Hingoli district total 149 cases of atrocities on S.C. has been registered. Thus in Latur division, Nanded district. heads the list of district for crimes against

scheduled castes Even after completion of 61 years of Independence scheduled caste are subjected to atrocities and harassment by the dominant classes and becoming the victims and harassment by the dominant classes and becoming the victims of different type of atrocities. Such violence manifests both in social and physical forms. To eliminate atrocities on scheduled caste and to improve their socio- economic conditions various measures have been taken and special provisions have been made in the constitution of India. Despite various provisions scheduled caste still remained vulnerable and cases of atrocities are increasing. Along with constitutional safeguards the protection of civil Right act 1955 and the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 was necessitated. And thus in order to fulfill the need of providing, social justice, dignity, and human Right to scheduled castes such act has been implemented so that necessary legal protection may be provided to the scheduled caste population against the atrocities.

OBJECTIVES : ❖ To Study the nature of atrocities committed on scheduled castes. ❖ To analyse the causes behind atrocities committed on scheduled caste. ❖ To examine the effectiveness of the POA Act 1989

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY : The Study has been conducted in Nanded Taluka. According to 1991 census, the population of scheduled caste in Nanded district recorded as 18.5 % and According to 1991 census the literacy of scheduled caste in Nanded district recorded as 31.37 %. In Nanded district total 789 cases of atrocities on S.C. has been recorded during the period of 1-4-08 to 30-06-2008. Different types of atrocities recorded such as Murder, Rape, and Molestation etc. like wise in Latur district total 442 cases of atrocities has been recorded, In Osmanabad District Total 277 cases of atrocities recorded respectively, From 1-4-1995 to 30-06-2008 comparatively the Nanded district heads the list of district for crimes against Scheduled caste. Taking into consideration the severity of problem and need of study in Nanded District out of total 789 registered cases total 5 cases has

been selected by using purposive sampling method for the present study. To fulfill the objective of the study different types of atrocities which committed on scheduled castes are covered under the study. This study has been conducted in case- study method followed by a set of questionnaires. Secondary data were also collected from the officials of the social welfare department, police and other officials who were attached with district committee. Findings conclusions and suggestions of the present Research Paper will be drawn at the end of the study.

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CASE STUDY NO. 1

Victim Sow. Bharati Nivrutirao Sadavarte aged 51 years lodged a complain under atrocities ('POA' Act. 1989) Act at Vajirabad Police station, date and place of incidence- March 2001 at Kala Mandir Doctors Lane Nanded, Nature of incident – abuse on the name of caste (Humiliation). case filed against - Dr. Banalekar. Kala Mandir Doctors Lane Nanded. Sow. Bharati Nivrutirao Sadavarte is a native of village Hivara dist. Parbhani. She is living with her husband along with her One Sister and a brother in somesh colony Kalamandir Nanded. All of them are married and are living Separately in the same building which is owned by Sow. Sadavarte. she is a social worker and was working as health Supervisor but presently she is a women president of Bhartiya Republic Party. She has completed her B.Com. her husband Nivrutirao Sadavarte is a Social worker and was a Municipal councilor for a quite long time from Prbhatnagar constituency. Sow. Bharati Sadavarte has only one brother and his wife delivered a male baby at chitra Patil's hospital Dr. Lane Nanded but due to weak health of new born baby Dr. had refer the case to admit the baby at Dr. Bhanalekar Hospital which is very near to Dr. Chitra Patil's hospital where baby's mother was admitted. The incident accrued when Sow. Bharati Sadavarte came to Dr. Bhanalekar's Hospital for making inquiry about baby's health. Dr. Bhanalekar declare the child dead due to unavailability of milk (Mothers) asked her to take

the charge of dead body of 3 days inborn baby only after payment of hospital charges Rs.3500/-cash. Sow. Sadavarte argues with doctor that he has not taken proper follow up of child and asked him why he has not tell them in time about want of milk. If noticed they might have made arrangement of milk , because baby's mother is admitted in a hospital. Which is very near to Dr. Bhanalekar's Hospital she also complains to him that he has not given proper treatment to the baby'. In order to take charge of dead body Sow. Sadavarte paid Rs. 3000/- and told Dr. that she will pay the remaining amount Rs. 500 next day. as presently she don't have it. Already get irritated by the argues and complains Dr. Bhanaliker reacted immediately and abused her on the name of caste and said that people like you i.e. maharde should not be admitted in the hospital asked her to take the charge of dead body only after the payment of remaining amount Rs. 500. When the incidence accured many people in the hospital were watching, after the payment of remaining fees she immediately lodged a complain against Dr. Banaliker under POA Act at Vajirabad Police station for abusing her on the name of caste and humiliated her public. Under the charge of Lady inspector Meera Borwankar took the charge of complain and after making spot investigations were made under the police protection the new born baby's Funeral had been completed.

It has been concluded that the incidence has occurred due to discriminatory attitude of the culprit though the victim is an educated and have social and political status the culprit has humiliated her regarding S.C. people as socially economically and educationally backward and due to culprits behavior she has to bear a loss i.e death of his nephew and suffered psychological tensions and feeling of insult hurt her sentiments. though she has got compensation she is not satisfied because she thinks that her loss cannot be recovered by money.

CASE STUDY NO. 2

Victim Chandramuni Sawant age 41 years. Was a native of village Lahan Tq. Ardhapur Dist Nanded. date / place of incidence 27th Aug.

2006 , At village Lahan Tq. Ardhapur Dist Nanded. Nature of incidence - abused on the name of caste (publicly humiliated) , an threaten and death was accrued. Victim Chandramuni Sawant is a native of village Lahan but he resides at Nanded near Videkar Hospital Piwali Girmi along with her wife two doughtors and One Son. his elder doughtor is studying B.C.A. , Second doughtors in 9th Std. and a Son Studying in 1st Std. her wife is a teacher at Narsiha Vidyamandir Mahavir Society Nanded. He has three brothers living at village Lahan. he has taken education up to M.A. and was a leader of I Congress and a Socio- Nanded district president of Nanded District youth Congress. he had two Rashan Shop(Public distribution shop) at village Lahan since 1994. As he was a social worker and leader he always helps people at village specially S.C. caste poor people at all levels. he was well known and respected person in the village. But the culprit shankar Maruti Ingole aged 50 years caste Maharatha native of the same village always's argues with him and quarrels on the issue of Rashan Shops. he always worried about Rashan shop and complains about not having any Ration Shop towards upper caste people . (i.e. Maratha). There are total two Ration Shop which belongs S.C. people. The culprit Maruti Hingole is a leader and mostly he is engaged in leaderships and his real Business is closing down forcefully shops of the people. by using pressure and threaten. Maruti Hingole had lodged complains agianst the victim many times i.e. in the year 2003- 2004 and 2005 and attempted to cancel the license of Rashan Shops by blaming him for not supplying commodities required to the upper caste people in time. But the victim had settled down case and again the shop was started but he had cancel one of his shop which was on his wife's name.

The incident accured when culprit Shankar Ingole came with a mob of Maratha caste people at the Ration Shop and complains to him for not supplying commodities to the upper caste people in time and told him to close down his shop, abused him on the name of caste and threaten him that this time I will see you how

you keep open your shop. and said that I shall make complain against you government will snatch licenses from new. He insulted him by blaming that he chits the innocent people. and always bluff to the poor people by not providing commodities in time. and he lodged complains against him for the cancellation of shop. at Tashil office. Mr. Sawant got shocked by the incident and feel very insulted Shrimati Sawant told that form that day (incident) he didn't talk with any body in the family. he used to sit at one place only talking to himself repeatedly about the words the culprit had used. On the second day of the incident when Mr. Sawant went into the bathroom he get fainted and fell down. then he was admitted at Apex Hospital Nanded for three day's after all the necessary investigations doctor told that Mr. Sawant didn't have any physical problem but was shocked by that incidence and he have only mental stress later on his situation doesn't improved he used to talk to himself repeatedly that "If he (Culprit) wants shops I would give it to him but why he insulted me in public " on the 6th day of incidence he feels very uneasy when they were on the way to doctor in Autorikshaw he was dead. Doctor told that death caused due to heart attack.

After his death Shrimati Sawant lodged a case against Shankar Maruti Ingale under POA Act. case No. 1248/06 at Vajirabad Police station No. 143/06. For two day's he didn't found but he was kept under imprisonment for two day's then he was released on bail. Later on the case went into the court. s on 29th Dec. 2006. Shrimati Sawant told that she has got financial assistance of Rs. 1,50,000 as compensation on the name of her two doughtors the culprit has appeal against the case in the A'bad High court . Hearings are going on still the case is pending in the court. Shrimati Sawant expressed that unless and unless the culprit didn't get punished she will not get satisfied because her family suffering a lot that cannot be recovered by money. It has been concluded that the incidence has been accured due to feeling of castecism and caste dominance of upper caste towards scheduled caste

(Victim) as victim being a president of youth Congress and a social workers had acquired a respectable position in the village and there was a considerable improvement in his socio-economic condition. and status. Thus he was humiliated by the culprit publicly and tried to close down his shop. Shocked by the incidence the victim was died by an heart attack and still his family is suffering a lot. The case is pending in the court.

CASE STUDY NO. 3

Victim Mahadu Sambhaji Hingole aged 62 years caste Mahar belongs to Baudh religion he is a native of Village Ekdara Taq. Dist Nanded mahadu Hingole has there acre Black land in village farming is his main acceptance nature of incident and date was – stop procession by abusing on the name of caste, threaten to kill, abused by using obscene language, the incident accured on 28th April 2003 at Ekdara village Taq. Nanded. Mahadu Hingole have two sons and one daughter his both sons run autorickshaw which has been purchased on auto finance loan simultaneously they work on their own fields also to support the family his doughtier got married, his house is at North side of hanuman Mandir. Ekdara village is Located in western side of Nanded which is 15 km away from Nanded city police station of Ekdara village is at Ardhapur Taluka Ekdara village consists of 200 household of upper caste people and 17 household of scheduled caste people i.e. Mahar cast people. The incident accured on 26th April 2003 when scheduled caste people decided to take procession to celebrate 112th birth anniversary of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar in village. The System of procession to celebrate Ambedkar Jayanti was prevalent in the village structure from quite a long time. When they reached near Maruti Mandir few youth of other caste who were waiting to stop the procession appeased them and not allowed them to play the band along with this they asked them to change the route and go from the back side of the Maruti Mandir. Than police Head constable Mr. Jadhav along with two constables at Ardhapur police station interfere the matter and tried to reduce the tension and finally it was agreed on the side of

youth to allow the procession to move forward the time was around 4.00 pm afternoon.

While moving in front of Maruti Mandir Neel Blue Colour which represents 'Baudh religion' fall on the tulsī Vrindavan then the procession was moving towards the gram Panchayat office to return back to Boudh wada to end the procession which was just 2 km away from the gram Panchayat office. Nearly 100 other upper caste people belonging from the same village, collectively oppose the procession and blocked the route by putting wooden blocks and they started arguing and blamed that they have deliberately put neel on the 'tulsī Vrindavan' and insulted their religious feelings. Carrying lathis, axes and swords they threatened them to stop the procession.

But 21 persons of upper caste refused to accept the sorry and doesn't agree to allow the procession to go forward it was around 9.00 p.m. They filed a case and lodged complain against 22 S.C. people for insulting their religious feeling by putting neel on tulsī Vrindavan. The 22 S.C. People were arrested on the same day. on the next day on 27th April they were released on bail and on the same day i.e. on 27th April 2003 S. caste people lodged the case against 21 upper caste peoples at 4.00 am. under C.P.C. (173), atrocity Act. POA Sec 3 (1) (10) (D) and IPC Sec 341, 294, 143, 504, 506 21 upper caste people were arrested and kept in imprisonment custody for 7 days. after seven days they were released on bail. The accused in Venkat, Bajirao Arsule when asked about the case told that S.C. People has filed case against them only because of misunderstanding and fear that we (Upper caste) people would file case against them for their mistake. He also added that they never abuse on the name of caste and used to participate in the procession every year. The sarpanch of the village also adds that the incidence had arisen due to a very minor reason.

CASE STUDY NO. 4

Victim Jijabai Hausaji Pohare age 65 is a native of village Pimri (Mahipal) Tq. dist Nanded. She belongs to Mahar caste religion Boudh. though she has 1 ½ acre land she is a wage earner. She

used to work on other's farm to meet the needs of the family. The incident has been occurred on 19th Jan 2007. Nature of Incident victim was abused on the name of caste and humiliated by the two upper caste people and threaten her and her family by sitting in front of her house in a drunken state carrying sticks in their hand. Case was registered at Limgaon police station on 19th Jan 2007. Village consist about 250 households out of which 50 households one of hindu religion and 200 households of Baudh religion people.

Widow Jijabai pohare is living in the village with her two sons Bharat and Bhivaji and a daughter in-law (Wife of elder son) both her sons are agriculture Labour to meet the needs of family all of them daily used to go for work on other farms. her elder son named Bharat also works tailoring simultaneously. The incident occurred on 19th Jan 2007 at evening around 6.30 p.m. when as usual widow Jijabai pohare came back from the field to her house all the other members of family who were on the fielding not returned she was alone at home. She saw two upper caste person named Kikshan Ganpati Kadam age 30 and Hiri Manikrao Jagdond age 35 was sitting in front of her house they too are native of the same village. Jijabai pohare told that they were drunk liquor carried sticks (wooden) in their hands she further told that then she went into her house was held her hands put the things she carried inside the house. Then she saw that the two upper caste person were still sitting in front of her house in the same drunken state. She got worried about it and asked them why they are sitting unnecessarily sitting in front of her house and asked them to leave the place she also reminds them that they have not behaved like this ever before in Response to this they didn't listen to her and refused to leave the place. Instead of it they abused her on the name of caste and said 'Dhed ho' whatever you want to do you can do but we will not leave the place.

After this incidence son Bharat pohare went to the culprits house and told all the incidence. then along with her mother he also meet 3 to 4 times to the police patil of the village Roagi

Purbaji Kadam who belongs to upper caste and told all the incidence but every time he send them back telling that he will give final decision after Making discursions with the culprits.

When the case went into the court. at t he time of hearing when both the witness vijay Baliram pohare age 26 years, Kapil Uttam pohare age 23 called they purposefully remain absent after getting warrant they attend the court though they are relatives of victim they gave false witness because upper caste people, the culprit managed them by giving money. The case is still pending in the court the victim expressed that she did not get justice form the court further her son told that by the name of the incident only because of fear her body starts shaking. further he adds that that deliberately the notice to attend

the court for hearing was sent along with police on the day when they were busy in preparation of his son jaydeep Marriage. He told that due to this matter they suffered a lot due to their negligence (Mental stress) an buffalo ran away and lost.

Victim son expressed that they did not get any compensation from the Govt. but instead of it they faced many problems and suffered a lot of loss i.e. mental physical and economical. It has been concluded that both the culprit upper caste people make harassment and threatened the victim Jijabai Pohare and her family considering them socially, economically educationally weak they believe that they cannot fight against them. Both culprit managed witness and lose the case. though law is there to protect them form injustice S.C. people are unable to fight against them. The case is still pending in the court.

District wise Table Indicating crimes against scheduled caste.
Table indicating crimes against SC,ST under scheduled caste and scheduled tribes (Prevention of atrocities) act. 1989 during 1-4-2008 to 30-06-2008 .

Sr. No	District	Period	Classification of Crimes							Caste Wise Classification of crimes		Present Situation of crimes				
			Total Crime	Murder	Rape	Molesta tion	Abuse on Name of Caste	Other	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Under Police Investigation	Police final	Pending in court	Result Declared	Total	
1.	Latur	1-4-95 to 31-03-08	442	4	23	26	208	181	437	5	0	45	96	301	442	
		1-4-08 to 30-06-08	6	0	0	0	5	1	5	1	3	0	3	0	6	
		Total	448	4	23	26	213	182	442	6	3	45	99	301	448	
2.	Osmanabad	1-4-95 to 31-03-08	300	7	25	42	60	166	266	34	14	51	95	140	300	
		01-04-08 to 30-06-08	13	1	0	0	1	11	11	2	10	1	2	0	13	
		Total	313	8	25	42	61	177	277	36	24	52	97	140	313	
3	Nanded	1-4-95 to 31-03-08	813	8	53	41	305	406	775	38	5	107	482	219	813	
		1-4-08 to 30-06-08	14	1	0	1	2	10	14	0	7	0	7	0	14	
		Total	827	9	53	42	307	416	789	38	12	107	489	219	827	
4.	Hingoli	1-4-95 to 31-3-08	153	1	23	18	74	37	138	15	2	4	64	83	153	
		1-4-08 to 30-06-08	11	0	1	2	4	4	11	0	10	0	1	0	11	
		Total	164	1	24	20	78	41	149	15	12	4	64	83	164	
5	Total	1-4-95 to 31-3-08	1,708	20	124	127	647	790	1,616	92	21	207	737	743	1,708	
		1-4-08 to 30-06-08	44	2	1	3	12	26	41	3	30	1	13	0	44	
		Total	1,752	22	125	130	659	816	1,657	95	51	208	750	743	1,752	

Source : PCR Divnl Meeting Statistics
Divisional Social Welfare Officer, Latur Divisional Latur.

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