CHAPTER -3

LITERATURE REVIEW
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However, there are some studies in these areas which do not directly but indirectly relevant to the present study. Some of them are reviewed and discussed here. The book — B.R. Ambedkar on Federation Ethnicity and Gender Justice (2001), edited by Nazeer H. Khan which presents well research papers on Gender justice. These studies display a wide range of issues covering different dimensions of Women and their socio-economic conditions have been analyzed.

G.B. Reddy in his book — Women and Law 5TH edition, 2006l has attempted to discuss the very important Constitutional provisions On Women, legal provisions which protect the various interests of them.

In the Book — Marriage, Dowry Practice and Divorce, written by S. Gokilavani an attempt has been made to analyze the social evils of Womanlike dowry death, Women's status and feminism, divorce Women’s status and feminism, empirical study of dowry System of Practice in Kanyakumari District. She has given the suggestions for eradication of dowry also.

The Book — Women in Indian Societyl,(2005) written by Neera Desai & Usha Thakkar, they have attempted to highlight the various issues relating to Women like, Women and work, Women and family, Women's political participation in India, Women and law and other emerging in brief. P. Nagaboosham in her book — Social Justice and weaker sectionsl(2000) endeavors to secure the social justice to Women under the Constitution law, Women and their position during pre-Constitutional period, Social Justice and the courts, back ward Classes and reports of the commissions. The book deals with the role of judiciary and genesis of protective Discrimination provisions.

The Book — Atrocities and Untouchables against Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes(2006) has written by V. Narayana Swamy, analysis the various case laws relating to un touch ability. The book deals with the atrocities inflicted on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and various provision of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes(prevention Atrocities) Ac, 1989, the protection of civil Rights Act, 1955 and Rules relating to these enactments.
Shankar. L. Gaikwad, in his book —Protective Discrimination Policy and Social Change‖ (1999), endeavors to examine the implementation of protective discrimination policy in various sectors. His analysis the reasons of faculty implementation and also recommends what measures should be used for its efficient and effective implementation. The book deals with the SCs conditions in Maharashtra and Aurangabad, importance of educational and employment opportunities, discrimination and SCs perception of caste Hindu's attitudes.

M.K. Dongre in the book —Dimensions of Ambedkarism‖ (2005) has made an attempt to analyses the Ambedkarism and its dimensions like, social, political, Constitutional, religious, educational, cultural and dimension relating to Women in the first part of the book. In the second part of the book he analysed the economic dimension, the economic structure of Indian society. Economic of untouchability and economic of Hinduism. Odeyar. D. Hedge in his book —Job Reservation For Dalits and Backward Classes In Private Sector Issues and Strategies‖ (2005) attempts to discuss the Dalit problem, job reservation for Dalits and OBC's in the private sector, need and significance, issues in job reservation for Dalits and OBC's in the private sector, appropriate job creation strategies for Dalit empowerment, Dalit employment questions and need for reducing their absolute poverty.

The book —Casteism in Indian Politics‖ (2006), written by Dasarathi Bhuyan critically examines casteism in India, caste and Indian Constitution, the backward classes and social change, dominant caste, casteism in India politics, caste and reservation politics to check casteism, caste as determinant of political participation. S.R. Sharma in his book entitled —Life and Works of B.R. Ambedkar‖ has attempted to examine the Ambedkar and Indian social revolution, Ambedkar and the political mobilization of the scheduled castes, Ambedkar and the Constitution of India, economic ideology of Dr. Ambedkar, his social vision and political mission.

Dr. C.B. Raju, conducted a survey on the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Socio-economic conditions. his book—Social Justice and the Constitution of
Indi(2007), the author has attempted to examine the impact of government’s welfare programme on the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. The book deals with the, evolution of caste system, Constitutional provisions for securing justice and judicial response, the practice of untouchability and given valuable suggestions. The book —Globalization, Privatization and WTO with reference to India2003, written by Deepak Srivastava devotes to the study of impact of globalization, its advantages and disadvantages to India, privatizations, its advantages and disadvantages, the role of WTO with reference to India.

Dr. Mahabal Ram in his — Changing Economic Scenario and Social Justice in India(2003) attempts to discuss a very important issues like, adopting new economic policies, visionless political decisions, disinvestment policy and selling crown jewels, danger of liberalization, challenge to democracy, invasion of capitalism, lack of preparations, mockery of tryst with destiny; poor and Dalits Alienated. The book on —Women and the Lawl (2003), written by Dr. Anjanikant has attempted to examine the historical study of the position of Women in India, Constitution and Indian Women, position of Indian Women in their respective personal laws, marital rights of Women in pre legislation era, property rights of Indian Women in their respective personal laws, the study of social and economic condition of Indian Women in seeking Constitutional and legal protection. The book on —Women, Law and Social Changel(1991),edited by Dr. Shamsuddin Shams presents a well researched papers which reflect on Women and family law, Women and property law, Women and criminal procedure law, Women and labour law, Women and Constitutional law, Women and social change. These studies display a wide range of issues covering different dimensions of the problems and the development of Women.

Rajkumar (2006) also asserts that this was the first time; the National Human Rights Commission examined the issue of corruption from a human right standpoint. The gravity of human rights violation resulting from corrupt practices is no less than that of custodial violence or any other form of violation of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Kaarthikeyan (2005) discusses a variety of issues including poverty, gender justice and child rights. Role of police as protectors of human rights is highlighted by him. He shows terrorism as the
grave violation of human rights. To him custodial justice and role of law enforcement agencies in protecting human rights, without committing excesses, are necessary for a good social set up.

Chaudhary (2005) states that human rights and poverty are Inter-related. Of course, there is organic interface between the two in the negative sense because poverty and violation of human rights go hand in Risley (1891) working on the Tribes and Castes of Bengal has highlighted the origin of the castes and prevalence of infant marriage in Bengal. The book People of India-West Bengal (Part I and II) edited by K.S. Singh(2008), is based on origin, characteristics, distribution and socio-economic-political and religious conditions of S.Cs.of West Bengal. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay in his book „Caste, Culture and Hegemony –Social Dominance in Colonial Bengal (2004) has described the historiography of caste in Bengal and social mobility and the status of women.

Sunderaj (2000) has contributed a lot on education, inter - caste relationship reservation, welfare schemes, socio – economic condition, political participation and social mobility of scheduled castes in his book, „Scheduled Castes of Rural India: Problem and Prospectsl. Shah (1982) in his book „The Educational Problems of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribe School and college Students in India tried to examine various pro-grammars and problems for the educational development of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the country. Chatterjee(2000) in his study entitled „Educational Development of Scheduled Castes Looking Ahead —described the constitutional provisions for educational development for scheduled castes (S.Cs.)literacy, special facilities for educational advancement of the SCs, advancement of SCs in higher education, educational inequalities, and reservation for SCs in educational institutions and educational development and social integration. In his book he highlighted on enrolment ratio, disparities among SCs in the educational attainments, eradication of child labour and effect of education on marriage of SCs. Goswami (2003) in his book „Constitutional Safeguards for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes described about different laws and acts made for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The objectives of the study are to compare the literacy rate between populations belongs to scheduled castes and general category, to describe the block level
variations in scheduled castes literates, to highlight the education related issues of scheduled castes and to highlight the causes and effects of illiteracy.

In 2001, the literacy rate among the SC females in rural areas was 41 percent respectively as compared to 58 percent for non-SC/ST women. Low education reduces employability and result in high unemployment rate. The unemployment based on current daily status in 2004/5 was 12.36% for SC, compared with the average of non-SC/ST women - being 9.50 %. High incidence of wage labor with low earnings, low educational attainment and high unemployment results in high degree of deprivation and poverty among SC women. As per 2005/6 NFHS survey, about 58.3 percent of SC women suffered from anemia compared to 51.3 percent among non-SC/ST women. Malnutrition of the mother impacts the health outcomes of children. About 21% of SC children under 4 years of age suffered from malnutrition-compared with 13.80% of other’s children respectively. Nearly 72% of children from SC suffer from anemia, compared to 63.8% among other. High level of malnutrition among the SC results in high morbidity and mortality. In 2005-06, IMR was 66.4 for SC - much higher compared to 49 for other respectively. High infant/children mortality levels in SC population indicate low infant survival. The deprivation which Scheduled caste women face is also reflected in their autobiographies and there stories. These autobiographies indicate that there are real differences between the situation of the upper-caste woman and the lower-caste woman in India. It is true that both are oppressed by caste patriarchy or what has sometimes been termed Brahminical patriarchy; but the caste nature of this patriarchy can remain hidden to the upper-caste woman even when she takes up a feminist stance. The Scheduled caste women, on the other hand, will never be unaware of this. The Scheduled caste women’s writings reviewed in this report illustrate the fact that a Scheduled caste women woman’s rights of freedom of her person, of control over her body and her sexuality, cannot be protected; neither by the Scheduled caste women caste panchayat nor by the political power accruing to Scheduled caste women’s at certain moments in the system of electoral democracy. This should be seen as a serious limitation of the rights of citizenship that are supposed to accrue to every Indian, of the nature of a democracy that is supposed to afford

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space for the expression and redressed of grievances. This evidence indicates that there are similarities and differences in the problems faced by women belonging to the Scheduled caste women social group and rest of the women. Like all women these women also suffers from subordination due to patriarchy experienced within the family, at the place of work, and in society. Like their poor counter part from other female groups, they also suffer from lack of access to income earning assets, education and resultant high poverty. However, Scheduled caste women differs from rest of the women in so far as their performance with regard to human development indicators is lower compared with their counterpart from rest of the women and that the causes of more deprivation of these women lies in social exclusion. The women belonging to social grouping of low caste suffers from social exclusion and discrimination due to their cultural identity, which rest of the women do not. It is this —exclusion – induced deprivationl which differentiates excluded women from rest of the women. They suffer from social exclusion which deprives them of choices and opportunities to escape from poverty and denies them a voice to claim their rights. There is a close inter-face between patriarchy and social exclusion which enforce each other. The women from discriminated groups suffer from triple deprivation – gender, poverty and social exclusion. The report presents selected evidence on the nature and forms of caste – based discrimination suffered by Scheduled caste women in access to sources of livelihood and social needs. This evidence however, very limited and there is a need to study the nature and forms of discrimination faced by Scheduled caste women as a woman, as a Scheduled caste woman and as poor women. The challenge is to capture the interface of these three dimensions of caste, class and gender and to analyze the consequences of social exclusion and discrimination on their rights and citizenship.

The slum and the city of Calcutta were born as twins. Since the days of company rule the cities started drawing people from its immediate hinterland. This resulted in the cropping up of degraded human settlements at different locations. The city was originally born out of the cluster of three villages of Sutanutee. Govindapur
and Kolkata. Its roots could be traced to the economic policies pursued by the British which were export oriented and therefore port oriented with the increased economic importance of the city, the absentee zamindari system was also thriving under the permanent settlement that enabled the land lords to transfer their surplus from the countryside to the metropolis. All these led to the development of various trading activities in the city. Too much attention to the metropolitan industries encouraged the inflow of migrants from villages to the city in search of jobs. Together with that floods and draughts in the hinterland contributed their share in the movements of immigrants to the city. Such an influx of poor and mostly population from the different parts of the country led to the development of a new type of makeshift shelters in the city, and they were called slum. Bustees in the city of Calcutta were developed not only to house those who had migrated only for earning, but also to accommodate those who were drawn from all over India to meet the demands of urbanization. The historical significance of the bustee development of the city of Calcutta had been very well explained by Sunil Kr. Munsi 1974. Calcutta metropolitan explosion and under-development. Marxist Miscellany Vol. 4. in his writing on the Calcutta slum situation. To him, "Poverty and splendor lie so close to each other in Calcutta that is has always attracted the attention of foreigners. Calcutta grew so fast that there was hardly any time to clear all the slum before new mansions could be built... slum were needed for servicing the mansions and their occupants, or how else could the rich get servants, cooks, darwans, chowkidars, cleaners, gardeners, dhobis and the rest? Labour was abundant and cheap and it paid to keep slum within the city, in fact nearer the mansions."

The first group of bustee dwellers had entered the city much before the growth of industrialization. They came to serve the English families. The lavish style of living of the Imperial rulers drew a large group of villagers to the city. They gave rise to the first slum of Calcutta. Their dwellings were developed very near to the English quarters, as their services to the English families were demanded from early morning to late night.

The second group of bustees were the outcome of industrialization. The large
flow of British capital led to the development of jute and engineering industries in and around the city. Railway, Postal facilities, Banks and Dock facilities also led to the diffusion of the population.

Whatever were the types of occupation and concentration of the residents, the native town was infested with dirt, poverty and diseases. The Imperial rulers made no attempts towards the environmental improvement of the native haunts. They spent for the native areas only when their environment became a cause of direct threat to the city or when an improvement in the city life was directly related to the ever expanding trade and commerce.

The phenomenon of slum has come to be regarded as a major problem of urbanization. No Indian city is free from slum. But the problem is more acute in metropolitan cities. Knowledge about the social conditions of the superannuated people living in the slum can be made through the general studies made on slum, few of which are discussed below.

Bhattacharya (1989) had conducted a study on slum dwelling women of Calcutta metropolis. This book was an outcome of a fieldwork-oriented research on the slum dwellers of Calcutta metropolis with special references to the maidservants. This book highlighted a comprehensive account on different facets of socio-economic condition including demographic features of the slum of Calcutta. There is also a separate section, which deals with the material existence and problems of the maidservants who live in the slum.

Bardhan Roy (1994) highlighted in her book about the public policies in the slum situation of the city of Calcutta. Available information in regard to the activities of various organizations, viz.- the CIT, the CMDA, specially the CMC have been used here to support the discussion and to illuminate the conceptual issues written in the context of the Calcutta slum situation. Thus this book marks a pioneering effort to present a rounded discussion on public policies on the Calcutta slum, their health, and education, economic as well as their environmental situation in a single volume.
Mention also be made such as a short sample survey of the socio-economic condition of Saheb Bagan Bustee (Guha, 1958), Life in a Calcutta Slum (Sinha, 1972), Socio-economic condition of Calcutta (Roy and Choudhury, 1976), (Jagannathan and Haider, 1987), (Mukherjee and others, 1975), Slums of Calcutta: a problem and it's solution (Siddiqui, 1968), socio-economic study in Calcutta (Das, 1978), a case study of slums dwellers at Sealdah (Bhowmick, 1984), a study of squatters settlements in the city of Vijaywada (Rao and Rao, 1984), housing struggle of Bustee dwellers in the 1950's in Calcutta (Unnayan, 1992). The above-mentioned slum studies in a nutshell highlight the nature of studies done in the metro city of Kolkata.

In the present study the samples are taken from working woman engaged in different professions like doctor, engineer, teacher, political leader, clerks, officers, sale girls and small business women, either they are married or unmarried or widow. The pooled samples, not random in statistical sense but otherwise have been made sufficiently representative by including women of different age groups and different Income brackets. These informations are taken from various aspects i.e. academic background of the informants, economic level in which she belongs, about her working places, activities performing in house, about her mode of passing time during leisure period.