CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

From the First chapter (Introduction), it has clearly emerged that the Governments at the State level and the Central level have been taking earnest efforts to uplift the marginalised and excluded sections of the people of India. But no one can say that these efforts could bring out total success. Sizeable number of SCs still live in utter poverty, squalor, decease, unemployment, underemployment and so on and so forth. Their participation in politics and administration is comparatively less. Why it is so? Why the SCs are not availing of the schemes launched by the Government for their development? Why they are economically and educationally backward even after fifty years of Development Administration? Is it due to the fault of the administrative structure and the implementing agencies? Is it because of their lack of awareness of the schemes? Why they are politically less developed? Why there is frequent clashes between the SCs and the intermediary castes in several parts of India, including the Southern districts of Tamil Nadu. These are some of the questions that baffle a researcher who is interested in the dynamics of development. Keeping the above questions in mind the present researcher as perused the existing literature on scheduled caste development. Economists, Sociologists, Political Scientists, Scholars of Public Administration, development activists etc have contributed to the better understanding of the development of scheduled castes. It is humanly impossible to provide an extensive review of the ever burgeoning literature. However the researcher has taken pain to identify the literature pertaining to his area of interest and it has been presented in the remaining part in this chapter.
Andre Beteille (1965) made a study of Sripuram Village in Thanjavur District of Tamil Nadu. The study was focussed on the distribution of caste, class and power in village setting. The study has thrown some light on the process of modernisation by examining how different areas of social life were being gradually detached from the traditional structure. He refers to the conflicts between Brahman and Non-Brahman as also between landlord and tenant. He categorised the villagers into three major heads namely, Brahmins, Non Brahmins and Adi-Dravidas. He studied the impact of the system, of production, distribution and exchange in the class system. He found that the power had shifted from Brahmin to non Brahmins mainly through the mechanism of elected panchayats. In fact the elected panchayat had altered the power structure in the villages and the intermediary caste emerged powerful. The shift in power structure did not empower the Adi Dravidas. Beteille conducted the study in a Tanjore village. The focus of the study was on changing pattern of stratification in multi caste village. Beteille found that new forces had started disrupting the old pattern.

Saxaswathi (1974) conducted a study of minorities in Madras State. She provides an account of problems faced by the SCs and how the Government has come forward to help them in education and economic development. She found that most of the SCs were illiterate, and are engaged in traditional occupations.

Vidhayarttai and Mishra (1977) made a comparative study of the problems of the Scheduled Tribes and SCs of the Magahi zone of Bihar State. The findings revealed that the SCs do not enjoy any civic rights and they were not allowed to enter any places of worship. Untouchability and various other social evils are prevailing.
Mustaz Alikhan (1980) makes an attempt to assess the extend and areas of changes, if any, which have taken place among the SCs and assess the impact of Government measures on them. Areas such as employment, occupation, Land holding, income indebtedness, Co-operatives, inter-caste relations, religion and culture, power structure etc., have been taken for detailed study.

It was found that parents are ready to send their children to schools regularly if the Government extends necessary facilities and some cash allowances. They are also prepared to educate their sons in high schools and colleges subject to the availability of these facilities. However majority of them are satisfied with primary education for girl.

The author has noticed a shift from traditional to non traditional occupation. The author says that the social distance which was the main feature of the inter-caste relationship between SCs and the caste Hindu in the past, continues to be strong even today.

She found that the SCs have realised the value of vote and they are no longer under the control of their employers while exercising their franchise in favour of certain candidates. Political aspiration is still lacking among the elders. However all the respondents understand the meaning and value of certain political concepts such as democracy, freedom, women in policies etc.

Dashrath Pal (1981) found that reservation policy increased the job opportunity to the SC people. Majority of the SC respondents hold the view that reservation slogan is "just a vote catching mechanism".
The study concluded that political parties prefer the reservation for gaining popularity. It was noted that the reservation policy leads to social inequality on the one hand and atrocities on the other.

Santhakumari (1982) made an empirical study of the living conditions of Pulays, Kuravas and Thandans in Trivandrum district of Kerala State. The study aimed at examining the impact of Government welfare programmes on SCs in Kerala. The focus was on the extent to which the SCs have availed of the programmes.

The study has come out with the findings that different Scheduled Castes communities have availed of welfare programmes in different proportions. The study has examined the nature and causes of the phenomenon of differential proportions.

Aratisem (1984) has focussed on the impact of education on economic development, style of living, family size, age of marriage, criteria for choosing bride and bride groom, attitude towards caste, political process etc. According to him efforts have been made to popularise literacy and education in successive five year plans. In the yearly eighties the National literacy mission was launched to universalise education among weaker section of the community.

Kayak and Prasad (1984) made a comparative study of the occupational pattern of SCs in Karnataka State. The study focussed on rural and urban areas. Majority of the SCs were engaged in agricultural activities as labourers.
It was found that there was slow but steady change in the occupational pattern of SCs. They are moving from dependent unskilled occupations to independent ones. They are more interested in getting white colour jobs.

**Indhu** Rajagopal (1985) examined the development of the non Brahmin movement *in* Tamil Nadu from 1919 - 1932. The author discussed policies and ideologies of the non-Brahmin movement from a fresh perspective.

The study concluded that non-Brahmin movement advocated well planned progressive policies for effective social change. The movement played, vital role in reducing the rigidities of institutional Hinduism, and removing the barriers between different castes in Tamil Nadu.

**Prasad** (1987) made a study of socio-economic condition of the SCs and STs in India. He found that 50 per cent of SC workers are agricultural labourers, 20 per cent cultivators, mostly they are small and marginal farmers, share - croppers, tenants, leather workers, etc., in rural areas. Whereas in Urban areas the large proportion are Rickshaw pullers, Cart pullers other unorganised wage labourers and civic sanitation workers. They are amongst the poorest who live below the poverty line. It was noticed that two thirds of all bonded labourer were from the SCs only.

**Selvanathan** (1989) conducted a study of the socio-economic status of SCs in Tamil Nadu. He selected five districts, fifteen villages and five towns for the study. The number of households surveyed in the five selected districts was limited to 450.
The author has analysed the impact of economic programmes on the Scheduled Caste which are socially and economically backward. The occupational mobility of the members has been studied and compared with that of members of non-scheduled caste and assessed the extent and direction of the impact of economic programme. The comparison of occupational mobility of the scheduled caste in rural and urban areas indicate further the direction in which they are moving.

Ranga Rao (1989) tried to find out the occupational mobility and resultant social integration between the two major SC groups namely Madiga and Mala in Andhra Pradesh. The present study has chosen two towns namely Bettapalle town and Kagaznagar with 422 households respectively. Nancharaiah (1990) has undertaken a study to examine the change in the structure of work force with reference to SC agriculture workers at national and village level in terms of agricultural growth.

Pralbhkar Siagfe and Pathak (1990) made an attempt to analyse the political awareness and political activity amongst the SCs and STs students of high school and inter classes of south Mizapur. According to the study education creates an awareness in a man about the social and political environment, and further it plays active role in shaping his political attitude. For the propose of the study 400 students were selected.
Krishnaiah Chetty (1991) has undertaken a study on Scheduled Caste of Andhra Pradesh with special reference to Royalsema. The focus of the study was on the nature of working of the development programme like agriculture, animal husbandry etc. The study concluded that development finance has played a vital role in providing for increased output, increased net income and to improve the assets position of the SCs. However it has to go a long way to help the total economic development of the SCs concerned.

Mohan. PE. (1993) traces the history of Harijan uplift in Tamil Nadu from 1900-1955 and evaluates the contributions made by individuals as well as institutions who worked for the welfare of the depressed classes in the state.

The study revealed the contribution of various associations like Ariya Samaj, Theosophical society etc. The work of Gandhiji and the Harijan Svak Sang was indeed very significant but they could not make much impact on SC community. The oppression of the poor SCs by the higher caste Hindus still going on.

Sukla (1993) made a study of the administrative structure that implements various programme that are meant for development of SCs. The study has suggested a number of reforms in the structure at the national, state and local level.

Prem Prakasfa (1993) analysed the role of Dr. Ambedkar in modernising the SCs. As the chairman of the constitution drafting committee he devised ways and means for improving the conditions of SCs. He himself personally experienced that SC would become a strong pressure group and attain bargaining position in politics.
The study concluded that Dr. Ambedkar played major role for raising the political positions of SCs in all respects. As a result of it SC community formed caste based political organisation.

Hemalatha Rao and Devendra Babw (1994) made a study of the Karnataka scheduled caste and scheduled tribes development corporations and its programmes for the development of the SCs. The study critically examines the socio-economic impact of various schemes launched by SC/ST development corporation. The study revealed that in the absence of personal contact the beneficiaries cannot be identified properly. Many procedure were not followed strictly. Distribution of schemes are selection of the beneficiary and allotment of schemes not satisfactory. The repayment by the beneficiaries were totally neglected.

Sabastiani (1994) made an attempts to analyse the various projects and programmes undertaken by the Government for uplift the SCs both economically and socially. The study primarily focussed on the impact of the Five year plans on SCs and STs, the achievements claimed were properly evaluated. A sample of the respondents of 250 chosen from all over Tamil Nadu for the study.

The study revealed that supply of milch animals to SCs which generates addition income. The assistance given to start petty trade, small scale industries and cottage industries strengthened them economically. Under the housing scheme, house site were provided and free houses were built by the Government.
Bhargava (1997) has undertaken a study of the provisions for protective discrimination. The study mainly focussed on the impact of reservation policy on SC, ST people in India.

The study revealed that most of the SCs are not availing of reservation facilities in services like A group, B and Group C or some reasons. Among SCs a few members have enjoyed the benefits.

The study concluded that making reservation for SCs and STs increasing the quota are not the only solution. He has suggested an alternative model to make the policy of reservation scientific.

Goore Srwmelu (1997) made an attempt to investigate the reasons for caste tension between dalits and the dominant caste in collar district of Karnataka. The study revealed that there are the some basic reasons for the anger of the dominant caste. In recent years dalit achieved significant development in socio-economic fields. The progress achieved by dalit is not liked by the upper caste. The study concluded that government should take steps to distribute all the means of production to the Scs.

Kapoosr DSbarna vir Singh (1997) has undertaken a comparative study SCs socio-economic activities with that of rural poor women. The role played by the voluntary agencies also been studied. The study revealed that there is no proper machinery for the implementation of social welfare programmes at the block level. That is why the programmes suffered from lack of proper coordination.
Manikumar (1997) conducted a study of caste clashes in southern district of Tamil Nadu. The study focused on the reasons for the clashes between two caste namely Thevar and SCs. He found that the Socio economic progress achieved by SCs in Southern Tamil Nadu is not liked by the Thevars.

Sutha Pal (1997) conducted a study on the Ambedkarisation of Dalit movement in the state of Uttar Pradesh. As per 1991 census 22 per cent total population in Uttar Pradesh are Dalits. There are 66 Dalit castes in UP. Of this Chamars caste is the to dominant one. It was revealed that after the down fall of the congress government in 1980*8, the lower caste could increase their political power. The BSP adopted a two pronged strategy to improve its position.

The first is mobilisational strategy and a second one is entering into alliances with like minded parties. So BSP had moved close to the samaj party (SP) representing the backward classes. The Mayavathí Government implemented few schemes like Periyar meals and installed of 15,000 statues of Ambedkar all over the state. Next the Mulayamsingh Government adopted social welfare policies like "Ambedkar Villages Scheme". When Mayavathi assumed power for second time, she introduced special fund for development of dalits. The study concluded that political parries were favourable to the dalit cause now.
Vishwanatham and Narasima Retty (1998) conducted a study on the determinants of "educational achievements among the SC students". The study is based on education, occupation and income of the parent.

It was found that there is a close association between the social class position of the parents and educational achievement of their children. Most of the top achievers come from the families of higher socio-economic status, and vast majority of underachievers are from poor families among the SC's. The study concluded that 18 per cent of SC population have given their socio-economic background. The primary responsibility to bring about structural changes in society lies with the state and central governments. The traditional approaches to transform their life have not yielded intended results, and the immediate requirements such as food, cloth and shelter have not been properly enjoyed by the SC's.
Conclusion

From the above, it has become clear that literature on SCs development is quite impressive. Extensive studies on dimensions of caste, class, power and social mobility have been published by scholars from different disciplines. Studies on the impact of various welfare schemes have also been undertaken by economists, Sociologists and experts in the area of development Administration.

However a comprehensive study of the administrative structure and the issues involved in programme implementation has yet to be undertaken. Similarly issues in political development and modernisation of the Scs, have received only scant attention. Above all the socio-economic, political conditions of SCs have to be assessed and re-assessed to grapple with the dynamics of social occupational and political mobility as also to understand the differential impact of administered development.
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