

## SCHEDULE CASTE WOMEN FOLK

Sanjoy Sana (Research Scholar - C.U.)

Schedule means list. Those, whose names are enlisted in the Government list are called schedule caste and schedule tribe. There are equal rights for all in the Indian constitution and an oath has been taken to eradicate the discrimination among the men. It is found that many caste are lagging behind in the field of education, economics on social in different ways. It has been specially considered to these undeveloped castes after independence of India. These matter are specially cited in the clause 46 of 4th part of the Indian constitution. The president of India has listed these undeveloped and backward class castes in this list according to this clause after directly discussing with the Governors of the other states. This list is finally justified in the Lok Sabha of India. Necessity a dilution and an addition are done in this list. Then the list is published after recognition by the constitution. Those whose names are enlisted in this list constitution the president and recognised by the constitution are called schedule caste.

Gender bias is found in the human society. To differ between men and women in the different matters is a usual tradition in many human society. Equal rights are not given to the women in specialised social evaluation though they are the half number of the total population of a society. At present time the place of the women is not glorious in the Indian society. Sometimes justice is not also done to them. To the opinion of many men, injustice is done to them and their femininity are defamed in the society controlled by male. It has been discussed and reviewed regarding this matter after independence. That is why equal rights for male and female are established in the Indian constitution. For giving various facilities some national principles are adopted to make real position and to established the women in the society. Yet the condition of indignity to the Indian women is being changed slightly and the tradition of men's mind to the women are also about to change though it has been late.

It seems wonder to think that Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is the real sympathetic hero of the revolution which has been occurred in the world for the women's freedom, rights, dignity etc.

The day of 14th April is the most valuable memorable day to 85% Dalit of India. Because Dr. B.R. Ambedkar the sympathetic leader and the finder of salvation was born in this day in 1891. Generally the position of the women in India is as backward as a depended nation. Because the composer of Indian social acts has composed various discriminatory and inhuman act for the women along with 85% Dalit. By observing these

social acts and traditional usages for thousand of years they have turned the women into an individuality and depended creature.

In the ancient religious scriptures, women are called the door in the hell. The Sudras are place in the lowest class by dividing the society into four castes. At the same time all women are called Sundrani. In the eye of the three higher castes, the Sudras are ignorant, illiterate and unholy. So women are also kept unholy. There is no right for the women and the Sudra to perusal (read) the Vedas. They had no inheir to property also. Recently women are being deprived of heirship to property in the rural area where the light of education did not reached inspite of recognition for women to inheir to property. A suttee was launched in the past in order to deprive of women for heirship to property. The socialists have said about these women that the working class would not win in a struggle unless set free the women from the working house, the maternity home and the grief of men's domination. Because half of the population are women. No change of social system can be possible without this women. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar also said the same words which the scholars said of the different countries in the world have said again and again about the women. That means the whole society will be crippled unless the women can take part equally in education, culture, politics and economics with the male. The movement of women progress cannot be realised unless we focussed about some aspects which he has done for awaking the women in his vast working life. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the founder of the Indian constitution is a great son of this country. He was outstanding in learning and intelligence, oratory and sharpness of writing. He was born in the ruined exhusted Dalit Maharas whose place was behind most in the society. So he was to be insulted and oppressed in every steps of his life. The experience of hard struggle of his life and vast study in whole life influence him to sacrifice his life for the oppressed, disposed and dark-living poor Dalit. His name will be immortal in the Indian History as a freedom fighter and founder of the Indian constitution. We respect our profound regards to this great national leader and his sacrificed life. Being thoughted for the sorrow of Dr. Ambedkar, once a famous thinker of Dalit wrote -

"Hush, my child, don't cry, my treasure,  
Weeping is in vain,  
For the enemy will never  
Understand our pain  
For the ocean has its limit,  
Prisons have their walls around,  
But our sufferings and our torment  
Have no limit and no bound."

By constituting special act, Ambedkar tried to make good the all women. He passed an important bill for the service-women when he was a labour minister of

administrative council in British-India in 1942. All women have specially benefited by this bill.

The pay of the pregnant employee passing this bill. But the pregnant mothers are enjoying maternity leave with pay for 10 weeks and 6 weeks before breeding and after breeding respectively, after passing this bill. However most of the women don't know this contribution of Dr. Ambedkar.

Besides these, an act has been passed by the enterprise of Dr. Ambedkar to keep separate birthroom and common room for the women who work at factories or mines. He has arranged for developing their condition by enquiring their pay & allowances food, clothes, dwelling place, medical, education and study of culture by forming 'Labour enquiry Samity'. He has passed a Labour Security Act' so that the members of death-workers family may get special compensation if one dies at working. He also passed an act to get excess wages for part time and 'Labour Samiti Bill' to establish their rights for instituting Trade Union. Moreover he passed another Act for instituting institutions as kinder Garten and Kresh to take care of the children of female workers. His greatest contribution is that he raised a proposal for passing an Act named 'Hindu Code Bill' when he was a law-minister in independent India. There is an arrangement in this Act. So that the women can attain the right for divorce by breaking the insulted bondage which is laid upon the women. Besides this the women in the Indian society could not inherit to property. Hindu code Bill was the burning protest against the all kinds of deceptions which was described on them in respect of self independent and equal rights and so that they can inherit to property. All sorts of social deception and oppressions to the women were caught upon in the eye of Dr. Ambedkar. That is why he raised that bill. In this way he struggled heroically all the life against this all the inequalities, injustice and deceptions to the women where he found.

According to census 2001, the total number of schedule castes are 16.66 crore. It is 16.66% of total population.

These backward classes are more than one-fourth of the total population of the country. Whole welfare can never possible to keep them backward. It is not possible to relief the women in this country without the socio-economic and domestic development of a huge number of backward class women. The immortal saying of Gurudev Rabindranath is -

He will place you backward  
When you under estimate.  
And he will draw you backward  
Whom you keep as.  
He is making great difference covering your good.  
Whom you keep dark of ignorant.

You will be equal to them  
Whom you insult more.

All welfare of women will be possible if importance is attribute properly on this saying of the world poet.

**Percentage of literacy (2001)**

**India**

	<b>Male-Female</b>	<b>Female</b>
Hindu	65.1	53.2
Schedule Caste	54.7	41.9
Schedule Tribe	47.1	34.9
Muslim	59.1	50.1
Total	65.38	54.16

**West Bengal**

	<b>Male-Female</b>	<b>Female</b>
Hindu	72.4	63.1
Schedule Caste	59.0	46.9
Schedule Tribe	43.4	29.2
Muslim	57.5	49.8
Total	69.22	60.22

**Caste-wise Norms of education for 7+ in India (Percent)**

	<b>Madhyamik</b>	<b>Higher Secondary</b>	<b>Graduage level</b>
	<b>Pass</b>	<b>Pass</b>	<b>Pass</b>
Hindu	13.6	6.0	2.5
Schedule Caste	11.7	5.1	2.0
Indigenous	8.5	3.6	1.6
Muslim	25.8	13.4	6.6
Total	21.0	10.5	5.0

**Annual Income (Rs.)**

	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Schedule Caste</b>	<b>Indigenous</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Total</b>
Domestic	25,713	19,556	17,465	22807	25653
Average	4514	3504	3237	3678	4485
Capitation					

**Number of Death in a year after born**

<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Schedule Caste</b>	<b>Indigenous</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Total</b>
86	99	98	75	84

**Reference :**

KOTHARI, C,R,, 1999. Research Methodology Methods and Techniques New Delhi: Wishwa Prakashan.

MAJUMDAR, R.C, 1965 Histroy of Indian Culture and People: Vol. X British Paramountacy and Indian Renianssance. Bombay Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan.

MISRA, B.B. 1961. Indian Middle Classes. Their growth in Modern Times. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

MOORE, L. HENUTETTA, 1994, Feminism in Anthropology, Cambridge:

Acharya, M & Bennett. L. (1983) Women and the subsistence sector : Economic participation and household decision - making in Nepal. Working paper number 526. Washington DC : World Book

Acker, S. (1984). "Women in higher education : What is problem? in S. Acker and P.D. Piper (eds) Is higher education fair to women?

Banfield, Edward C. 1958. The moral basis of a Backward society, illionis : The Free press of Glencoe.

Bharat Sevak Samaj. 1958 Slums of Old Delhi, Delhi : Atma Ram and sons.