REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Agata Lubowicka, (2011) examines the way a half-Danish woman author “of mixed race” tackled the issue of “in-between” races in her novel The girl who fell from the sky (2010). The aim is to show how Rachel, the main character in the novel, challenges racism and the essentialist notion of identity.

Amandeep, (2010). He discusses how different historical events and issues have shaped Dalit consciousness over the period. Bhakti movement in Maharashtra is one such to help these down trodden voices coming to an edge.

Aston N.M. (2001) This book explores many similarities and differences between two marginal literatures: Dalit Literature and Black American Literature. He suggests that some form of literature like poetry and autobiography suit more to these experience based writings as they are nearer to the impulse of the experience.

Austine P.A. (1991) The writer explains that one can not speak of India without a reference to its peculiar social structure which has shaped its destiny, determined its relations with the outside world and changed the course of its history. It molded the value system of people including their sense of right and wrong. The same system applies to the concept of ‘verna’.

Beteille Andre (1966) This study reveals how caste, class and power are closely interwoven. They can be treated separately, and particularly the last two, only by a process of abstraction. All three refer in different ways to the phenomenon of social stratification. The author argues that class is not a form of social stratification, but is rather to be understood in terms of socialconflict.

Chandler Nahum, (2010) This article discusses some of the areas like the afro- Americans, global problem of ‘color-line’ and sense of ‘doubleconsciousnesses. In doing so, it provides a thematic structure for Du Bois’s famous treatise of ‘Afro- Americans’

Cristina Denisa ARSENE-ONU (2010) William Faulkner, well known for his racial issues of his novels, lived side by side with religion in the American South, as part of his inheritance. This he explored widely in his fiction. Scholars in the field of Southern religious studies have moved the study of religion in the region to a serious exploration of the religious groups and forces in the South that produced Faulkner and his work.
Cyba Frank (2008) This article describes how Faulkner’s ‘Light in August’ is metaphorically used to discuss the plight of his main protagonists in novels who are facing the plight of Racist Southern Society. Faulkner’s version of ‘Race’ is very deep rooted in the society and does not just being represented by the skin color.

D. Gnaniah, (2011) Here the writer discusses The historical perspective and a simultaneous growth of sensitivity in both the communities in two different parts of the world- dalit and Black American.

Echebarría Echabe, Agustin (1997) According to this author, social theorists have approached racism from different perspectives. He distinguished six different periods in the social-psychological analysis of racism, between 1920 and 1970.

Eileen Klink (2006) This paper depicts William Faulkner’s life before and after the publication and wide spread acceptance of his novel ‘Sound and Fury’. His other previous novels were not received well by the readers but the subtle sensitivity in ‘Sound and Fury’ has created a new path in the perception of the contemporary society.

Farid Parvaneh (2010) This article discusses the plight of many of Toni Morrison’s characters who are stuck between their desire to confirm with Whites and their obligation towards their own community. In this process of confused reality, they start living a fictional life and finally turns into a miserable reality.

Ghada S. Sasa --- Malek K. BenLahcene This paper portrays both Richard Wright’s hero Meursault and Albert Camus' hero Richard’s depiction, within Black Boy and The Outsider, of man's struggle against their biased societies. It describes them as individuals seeking individuality in the face of their rigid social milieu. Each protagonist approaches this stigma differently. While Meursault alienates himself, neglects his society, defies it, and dies for his belief in honesty, Richard decides firmly to leave his racist community, attempts to adapt himself to his society, alienates himself, defies all sorts of authority.

Guiqin A. N (2011) In this study, Sula, the heroine in the second novel by Toni Morrison, is discussed in very different perspective here. Sula’s image here is based on the prominent reviews. Here it is a new world black woman - a preserver and destroyer from a feminist perspective, which is of great help for readers to have a better understanding of Sula.

Hadia Ashraf (2012) This article stresses the long lasting journey of social stigma and the social ills of hypocrisy, violence, discrimination, and sexual harassment in Parks’ play. Parks managed
to present an image of a black woman who is brutally victimized by the social system through analyzing her play, *In the Blood* (1999).

**Hall Ronald, (2011)** Influenced by Western i.e.: European colonization people of color including African-, Asian-, Latino- and Native-American (Indians) descent have internalized a disdain for dark skin. Society has reacted differently towards this segregation. The objective of this paper is to inform. It will offer the Psychology readership and interested social science scholars in-sight to some of the post-colonial challenges which continue to prevail upon the psyches of people of color.

**Herman Wasserman (2011)** If racism exists, it is certainly not for a lack of attempts to rid the media from the shackles of its history under apartheid. Here the question is discussed from African point of view.

**Hooti Noorbakhsh, Vahid Omrani (2011)** This article relates one of the most famous character in the Black American Writings, Joe Christmas of *Light in August* by William Faulkner. The history of Joe Christmas, intrinsically related to that of the land of his birth, constitute an image of alienation both communal and personal—the isolation of a multi-caste society and that of a trapped individual. Joe is primarily a man without identity; his fabled Negro blood renders him an outcast in both the black and the white world. As Byron observes, “there was something definitely rootless…as though no town, no city was his, no street, no walls, no square of earth his home.”

**Hossein Pirmajmuddin --- Shirin Sharar Teymoortash (2011)** The idea and metaphor of space in August Wilson’s *Fences* is discussed in this paper. It is argued that Wilson, mostly through the metaphor of ‘fences’, explains his play spatially. The play refines our understanding of African-American experiences. It offers different perspectives and delineates multiple experiential spaces (geographical, historical, socio-economic, racial, political, psychological, linguistic) marked off by all kinds of ‘fences’ (borders).

**Islam Safiul, (2012)** The writer explores the problem of untouchability in South India which is much more meticulous than any other parts in India. “… ‘higher’ castes believed themselves to become polluted if Kammalan (blacksmiths, carpenters etc.) approached within sixteen hands, toddy trappers within twenty-four, Pollaya or Cheruma (peasants) within thirty-two and Paria within forty hands. Nayadi were kept at a distance of more than two hundred hands. Tanks of higher castes became unworthy of use if the untouchables passed by them. Untouchables could
not wear gold ornaments, nor use umbrellas and foot-wear. They could not attend schools where children of other castes were enrolled…”

**Jenkins Lee, (1981)** this book discusses Faulkner’s novels from the Racism point of view. Faulkner’s Fictional world of ‘Yoknapattawa’ is thoroughly discussed here. The Southern consciousness in Blacks is very vividly described by the author here.

**Jin-lian Wu (2012)** This article discusses the lesser known novel of Toni Morrison, *Song of Solomon*. Unlike other novels, Morrison tries to find a way out for black people as well as the whole mankind in this pluralistic modern world. The black’s loss in the novel represents modern men’s loss in a world full of material desires. Here sense of belonging is more about being comfortable with one’s own identity.

**Jiping Yang, (2011)** this articles stresses the importance of coexistence of races. It suggests that only by truly abolishing the racial hierarchy can American society set up a cozy atmosphere between the races based on true acceptance and understanding.

**Joshi L.M., Megha Bharati, (2009)** here is an analysis which compares Racism, Sexism and Classism in African American Society. It signifies the traumatic conditions under which African-Americans live in white America. An integrated system of societal and psychological oppression has diversely affected the lives of blacks in general and African-American women in particular. This system has put so much pressure on blacks that the community had to face atrocities like racism and exploitation, irrespective of sex.

**Knotkova-Čapkova Blanka, (2012)** this is a collection of stories which are relevant in today’s caste sensitive India. Set in Bengal, these stories discusses different takes on Dalits by local land lords and upper caste Brahmins. It also shows how in modern times, money power automatically converts into superior casteist power.

**Nikam, Sudhir , Nikam, Madhavi, (2012)** This article attempts to explore Arvind Adiga’s second novel Between the Assassinations (2008). It is a story of a journey of Indian society from aspirations to disillusionment. It discusses issues of national importance such as corruption, terrorism, religious fanaticism, child labour and social discrimination on the grounds of caste, religion, class and gender through a story of ‘everyman’ of ‘every town’ of the period of transition between the assassinations of Indira and Rajiv Gandhi viz. 1984 to 1991.

**Pal Virendra, (2011)** In the view of the deep rooted caste system in India, this paper explores how U.R. Ananthmurthy takes a different stance in Samskara through the story of learned
Brahmin, how he refutes the alleged religious sanction of casteism and orthodoxy. The paper tries to argue how the origin of casteism and untouchability can be attributed to the misunderstanding of Dharma, rather than the understanding of it.

Raj Kumar, (2012) A collection of stories about today’s caste sensitive India, and how the urban – rural rift catalyzes the problem of caste discrimination.

Raman Vijaya, (2011) In twentieth century, the long suppressed voices of Black women poets have made a significant contribution to African American Literature. They have written, both as Black and women, addressing the inequalities of Race and Gender. For a long time, Black women were mute spectators of discrimination against them. But when they started speaking, their first hand experiences have shattered the world.

Razzak Abdul- Al-Barhow,(2013) This article focuses on Black and White characters in William Faulkner’s novels and how they engage with social change and race relations. Many deep rooted issues come up and become major while the skin color merely remains a symbol.

Sagar Shivaji, (2012) “In an autobiography, the writer looks back into his past at a certain point in his life and creates the character of his own ‘self’ with the help of his memory.” With this statement, the article analyses the distinct form of African American and Dalit autobiography. It is different from other regular biographies as here the writer, who belongs to the marginal strata of the society, has faced many difficulties and conflicts of his life; and with what stuff his personality is formed. Yet while narrating the experiences of his life, the author gives an objective analysis of his ‘self’ and it is due to such objectivity and disinterestedness that his autobiography successfully creates the image of his ‘self’ in conflict with oppressive social and cultural conditions.

Schneck Peter,(2008) This article shows a radical perspective toward African American Literature. “While American literature reserves a genre category or two for stories grounded in law—and ghettoizes those stories in separate review columns and bookstore and library sections—‘classical’ African American literature is universally grounded in law; in fact, all African American fiction carries the question of the legal status of blacks as its subtext. Whether one begins with slave narratives or intersects the historical line at the onset of the Black Aesthetic in the 1970s, the conflict between the substance of African American life and the status of that life under the law is the heart of the narrative challenge.”
**Setefanus Suprajitno, (2000)** *The Bluest Eye* is Toni Morrison's tribute to Afro-American women who are derailed by psychological racism and black complicity. As "a minority in both class and class" they are defenseless against the insidiousness of psychological racism, which induces them to devalue their self-worth. In this novel Morrison talks about Pecola Breedlove, who is affected by the dominant culture's beauty's standard which results in leading here to her tragic life. Her belief that she is ugly and that the supreme beauty means White and blond is reinforced by commercialism. Therefore she wants to be as White as possible and have a pair of blue eyes, as the ultimate emblem of inclusion, though the White rejects her. Having been induced to reject her own culture and being rejected by that which she longs for membership, she is stranded in no man's land. Her self cannot be healthily articulated, having no community to anchor it. Thus she becomes an abject person.

**Sheeba Rakesh, (2011)** Here, interestingly, the author, Nagar is not dalit but the sensitivity and sensibility of the text has generated many similar responses as a dalit writing creates. Amrit lal Nagar’s ‘Nachyo Bahut Gopal’ (1978), talks about the lamentable situation of the Dalit society. Here, like any typical Dalit literature, he uses the touchstone of the truthful projection of dalit consciousness for its success. Some of the issues he discusses are the questions of establishment of identity, the responsibility and agency in the creation/retention of that identity.

**Siva Nagaiah Bolleddu (2011)** Sharankumar Limbale is one among the most renowned Dalit writers in India. This paper discusses some of his views and perspectives about Dalit literature in India in an interview form.

**Sonkamble Uttam, (2012)** In this study, the writer compares three prominent autobiographies, *The Weave of My Life: A Dalit Woman’ s Memoirs* by Urmila Pawar, *Untouchables': My Family's Triumphant Journey Out of the Caste System in Modern India* by Dr. Narendra Jadhav and *Baluta* by Daya Pawar. These autobiographers are in a way mirrors to the Dalit writers and the entire community. This Dalit fervor continues to motivate the coming generations in order to stake their rights and live with self pride and dignity what was dreamt by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. In this respect one thing can be observed that situations of marginality have produced or produce ideas of justice.

**Society and Politics In India: Essays in a Comparative Perspective, (1992)** Any attempt today to bring together race and caste for comparison and contrast is likely to meet with a cold reception. Although the subject of caste has been discussed threadbare by students of Indian
society and culture, the subject of race had hardly figured in last few years. The pioneer in this regard was Lloyed Warner (1936) who described Blacks and Whites as castes than races or classes.

**Sugrue Thomas, (2010)** this article deals with three different essays on modern US with respect to ‘Race’. “This is my Story’: Obama, Civil Rights, and Memory,” Obama and the truly Disadvantaged: The Politics of Race and Class,” ‘A more perfect Union’? The Burden of Race in Obama’s America,”

**Teresa A. Martinez Hodges, (2012)** this is an account of the mixed perception of a mixed colored person. Janet Stickmon’s memoir centers on her life as a mixed Black and Filipina. It chronicles her major life events and other moments that have colored her world. From the deaths of parents and trying to find home within her family, to negotiating the challenges of coming into being with herself especially in terms of race and her place in the world, this memoir not only exposes particulars about being mixed with Black and Filipina, but also reveals experiences that are common to mixed people of color.

**Yeshwant Madhav Radhakisan, (2011)** “For the upper caste woman her family is her world and for the Dalit woman her community is her family.” This article stresses the change of perception in Dalit and non-Dalit communities.

**Zafar Shahila, Khan Zaved Ahmed, (2010)** The slave narrative *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* revolves around the life and experiences of Harriet Jacobs (Linda Brent in the narrative) and her struggle for freedom from the bondage of slavery during the middle of the 19th century. Complex relationships between black and white women and between white men and white women are depicted in these records of American history It shows a black woman’s resistance against the white hegemony and her almost supernatural efforts to free herself and her children from enslavement. But, in the intricate weave of the narrative is also woven the story of the white women of the antebellum south as