



AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF DALIT VIOLENCE ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

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Abstract

This study is initiated with a view to understand the role of human rights violence against Dalit and its impact on economic growth. Dalit are facing many problems at the society. The problems are physical abuse, psychological abuse, and financial exploitation.

The term violence against Dalit means “The theme of Dalit women is of a crucial importance in the contemporary Indian situation, particularly in the context of new social movements silenced today by narrowing their democratic space”. This study concentrates on the economic conditions of Dalit in south Tamilnadu especially in Tirunelveli district. There are parameters on which the Dalit rights violence is measured on the basis of that, comprehensive attempts to measure national costs, while others are partial exercises measuring only one or a few of the costs.

This study is based on primary data. Primary data has been collected with the help of questionnaire. Instruments was developed and checked with normality and reliability and variables were tested with factor analysis.

This study is about human rights violence on Dalit in Tirunelveli district. In continuation with that, The researcher tends to understand the economic setbacks existing in theses society. The economic growth is measured in terms of cost occurred for legal issues and other dimensions for the violence occurred. From the analysis and the study, it is understood that the human rights violence on Dalit is significantly not influencing the economic growth of the Dalit in Tirunelveli district but still there are economic setbacks posed against Dalit in Tirunelveli. There may be a serious cause than human rights violence on Dalit in Tirunelveli.

Keywords: *Human Rights Violence against Dalit, Economic Growth, Dalit Economic Growth.*

Introduction

The practice of caste-based discrimination exists even today. An incident, which recently occurred in Delhi, the capital of the country, highlights the prevalence of this practice throughout the country. During the marriage of a Dalit, as the groom performed the standard ritual of riding a horse, some upper caste people who were in the vicinity, strongly protested against the action, insisting that Dalits do not have the right to ride a horse or perform such rituals. Among other forms of discrimination experienced by the Dalits, members of the higher castes refuse to marry Dalits. The latter are still compelled to perform jobs considered to be as impure such as cleaning of human waste, working with leather, and conveying news of someone's death. Dalits are also not allowed to take water from the water sources used by the higher castes, and members of the upper castes refuse to eat with the Dalits. Further, when the Dalits show any signs of economic or social mobility or emancipation, they are cut down to size by the dominant castes through the perpetration of atrocities or acts of violence and humiliation, which largely go unpunished. The Dalit children are made do sit separately in schools. Public health workers also refuse to enter Dalit homes to provide healthcare to them. In some places, the Dalits are not permitted to sell their produce in the local market, and in the fields and other workplaces, they are paid lower wages than the non-Dalits. Hence, the Dalits face extreme physical and psychological abuse in every sphere of life. The situation has been exacerbated by the recent spurt in crimes against the Dalits, with the figure rising from 5,501 crimes in 2001 to 40,508 in 2011. The incidence of reported crimes against Dalit also increased from 1,43,795 in 2001 to 1,70,892 in 2011.

Statement of Problem

Statistics show a huge gap between the literacy and health indicators of general caste women and Dalit women. Indeed, it may take decades for a Dalit woman to reach the level of general caste women. In most of the villages, the Dalits cannot wear chappals if they are passing through a lane in which the upper castes live. This was substantiated recently when an official found a man walking down a lane with his slippers in hand.

When asked the reason for doing so, he revealed that he was a Dalit. Even when he was told to wear his slippers, he refused for fear of retribution from the upper caste living in that lane. He told the official that his safety lay in bowing to social norms as even if the official extended protection to him on this occasion, he would have to face the consequences of his insubordination later on. This study is focusing on the human rights violence on Dalit in Tirunelveli and the causes behind that.



Objective of the Study

The main objective of the study is to understand the present situation of Dalit in Tirunelveli and the violence against them, the relationship between the Dalit violence and its impact on economy.

Review of Literature

Since 1975, we feel that voices and protests of Dalit women are almost invisible. This invisibility is so deep that leaders from left politics and leaders who are trying to build new 'Hindutva' do not take due cognisance of 'dalit women' at all. In fact when we use phrases like, marginalization of women in the development process, or feminization of poverty or women's contribution in the unorganized sector we are referring to dalit women without even being conscious about the specificity. Dalit were actively participating in the Ambedkar led movement in the pre-independence period. Today we see no protest again 30% reservations for women in the local self-government which further denies the possibility of dalit women getting any representation. Women who are part of toiling masses are leading their life as beast of burden and often as victims of dominant caste onslaught.

It is but natural that they are mute. Today dalit women are working in various government offices, they are active members of Zilla Parishads but they are still bearing the burden of double-day, sexual division of labour and overall patriarchal ideology and not saying anything about it. Why is it so? It is not sufficient to answer it only in terms of political economy or brahminical ideology. We must keep in mind that both the dalit and non-dalit women are on the margin of Indian society. The upper caste women have put up resistance and made some space, but we all know this is not sufficient. Moreover, in order to create a challenge to patriarchy's structures we in India need to know all the details of patriarchy's open and subtle modes. Feminist scholars not belonging to dalit castes might not be able to carry this task. Conscious women from dalit castes will produce this critique more ably. Dalit Women in India is an extremely volatile and sensitive issue. Indeed this theme is very much relevant in current times, especially in the context of current debate on deregulation and liberalization of Indian economy.

In urban areas Dalit women are found concentrated in the unorganized sector, This sector can be divided into two: (i) self-employment, and (ii) wage employment. The first cover activities like hawking, scrap collection, petty trade or home based production or service activity. Dalit women mostly staying in slums or hutment colonies carry on these activities for survival and family support. These self-employment activities generally provide very meager financial returns and also have uncertainties and insecurities. Dalit women suffer the most if they are without kinship support and other social and political linkages including contact with municipal bureaucracy, police etc. there are health risks also which often cut into their already meager earnings. Survey of bottle collecting women in poona (who consisted largely of Dalit women), and studies of women hawkers and vendors by the SEWA, Ahmedabad amply demonstrate that self-employment activity is perennially insecure and unstable. Let us review the different ways in which the issue of violence against women has been addressed in the last two hundred years in India.

Discussion and Recommendations

TESTS OF NORMALITY						
Dalit Violence	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Gender violence	.061	220	.048	.994	220	.503
Physical impact	.055	220	.200*	.992	220	.314
Mental impact	.052	220	.200*	.989	220	.099
Economical impact	.061	220	.048	.991	220	.180
Societal impact	.052	220	.200*	.993	220	.386
Family impact	.055	220	.200*	.991	220	.175
Relationship impact	.053	220	.200*	.992	220	.324
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction						
*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.						

Result

A Shapiro –Wilk's normality test has been used to know the distribution of scaling score on five retentions strategies (IV) namely Gender violence , Physical impact , Mental impact , Economical impact , Societal impact , Family impact ,



Relationship impact and Economic Growth (DV). This test shows that Gender violence score (.503 > 0.05) is approximately normally distributed with a skewness of .213 (SE = .164) and kurtosis of -.010 (SE = .327). physical impact score (.314 > 0.05) is approximately normally distributed with a skewness of .035 (SE = .146) and kurtosis of -.357 (SE = .271). Mental impact score (.099 > 0.05) is approximately normally distributed with a skewness of .017 (SE = .132) and kurtosis of -.464 (SE = .327). Economical impact score (.180 > 0.05) is approximately normally distributed with a skewness of .018 (SE = .164) and kurtosis of -.414 (SE = .302). Societal impact score (.386 > 0.05) is approximately normally distributed with a skewness of .026 (SE = .154) and kurtosis of -.270 (SE = .365). Economical growth score (.175 > 0.05) is approximately normally distributed with a skewness of .027 (SE = .164) and kurtosis of -.411 (SE = .358). Relationship impact score (.324 > 0.05) is approximately normally distributed with a skewness of .028 (SE = .125) and kurtosis of -.310 (SE = .337).

Reliability Test

Reliability Statistics	Cronbach's Alpha		Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
			0.880	0.904
Scale Statistics	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
	213.02	525.277	22.919	49

Reliability Statistics shows the value of the coefficient of Cronbach alpha for the research scale is 0.880 = 88%. This gets over the percent of 80%, which is an extra good value for the internal consequence of the conceptual construction of the investigated scale. If the researcher continues with the release of units, in other words with the standardized value of the variables, then the coefficient Cronbach alpha will slightly increase the value of = 0.904. This means that whether the researcher increase the number of the items, then Cronbach alpha will take the value of 0.904. Scale Statistics gives the scores that are related to the scale's entirety, which presents a mean of the class of 213.02 and a standard deviation of the class of 22.919.

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
1	208.97	494.506	.471	.875
2	208.75	508.771	.595	.876
3	208.90	512.100	.438	.877
5	208.12	524.836	.013	.880
7	208.42	512.532	.326	.878
8	208.59	485.813	.635	.872
9	208.45	497.732	.650	.874
10	207.90	483.378	.732	.871
1	208.91	501.160	.387	.877
2	208.70	492.940	.551	.874
3	208.35	501.242	.498	.875
4	208.33	505.697	.434	.876
5	209.09	478.012	.505	.874
6	207.40	527.429	-.071	.882
7	209.13	502.093	.245	.880
1	209.05	487.873	.613	.873
2	208.95	487.711	.706	.872
3	208.94	490.144	.688	.872
4	208.55	504.048	.535	.876
5	209.27	483.948	.550	.873
1	209.26	497.132	.431	.876
2	208.95	491.533	.610	.873
3	208.59	495.478	.646	.874
4	208.54	493.867	.539	.874
5	209.31	501.306	.263	.880



6	208.44	510.573	.260	.879
1	209.01	492.263	.498	.875
2	208.80	488.751	.682	.872
3	208.69	505.250	.428	.876
4	208.55	502.076	.515	.875
5	208.24	501.381	.459	.876
6	208.34	495.966	.498	.875
7	209.27	511.259	.378	.877
1	209.63	524.023	-.026	.886
2	209.11	537.518	-.199	.888
3	208.53	531.705	-.129	.886
4	208.07	534.273	-.183	.885
5	208.27	539.297	-.228	.888
6	208.33	528.604	-.080	.886
7	208.85	544.452	-.249	.892
1	209.40	496.393	.537	.875
2	208.80	501.491	.561	.875
3	208.88	518.957	.262	.879
4	208.04	523.467	.177	.880
5	208.73	503.720	.607	.875
6	208.09	519.208	.188	.879
7	208.13	511.676	.390	.877
8	208.20	503.826	.477	.876
9	209.32	473.253	.897	.868

In the second column of the above table the particular scale of measurement, which includes Dalit violence variables which may affect economical growth, has given the mean value which mean that it presents a decrease and vanish each one separately. The items Ad4, Ad6 and Tu1, Tu2, Tu3, Tu4, Tu5, Tu6, Tu7 may pull overall reliability because its scale variance is comparatively higher than the other items in the scale measurement. These items may be corrected with the item total correlation. Eventually all the items appear from good up to high correlation coefficients and they will not omit from the scale.

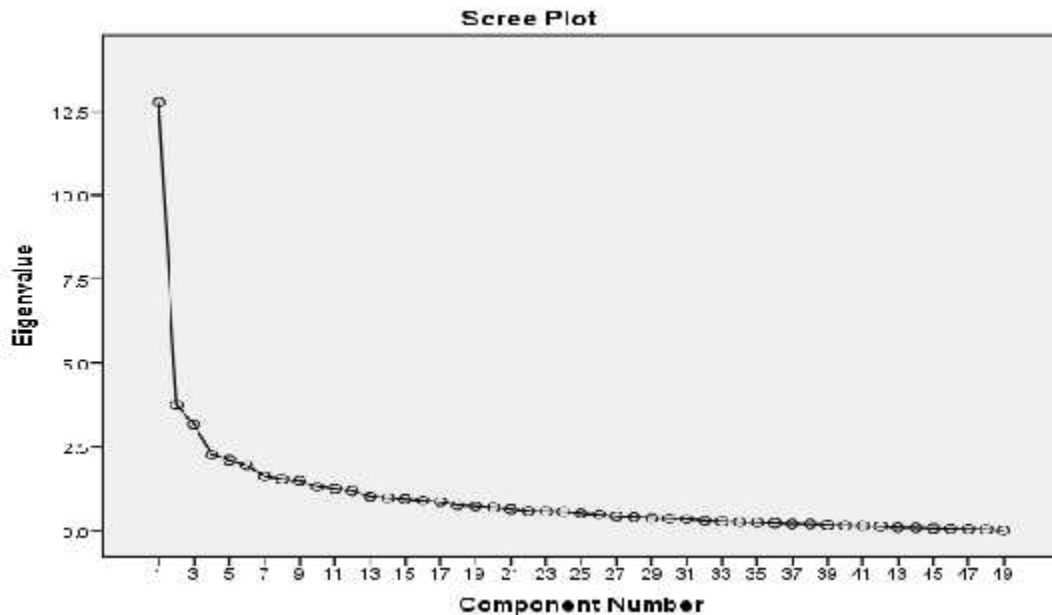
KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.521
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	7779.180
	Df	1176
	Sig.	.000

The adequacy indicator of the sample $\lambda = 0.521 > 0.50$ indicated that the sample data are suitable for the undergoing of factor analysis. The control of sphericity (Bartlett's sign < 0.001) proved that the principal component analysis has a sense.

The Scree Plot Graph

The scree test produces the following graph, which proceeds to a graphic representation of Eigenvalues and guides the researcher to the determination of the number of the essential factorial axes.



The above graph presents a distinguished break up to thirteen factors, whereas after the thirteen factors an almost linear part of the eigen value curve follows. Thus, we can take under consideration the eigen values, which are over 1 for all thirteen factors (12.779 , 3.748 , 3.166 , 2.261 , 2.100 , 1.936 , 1.614 , 1.535 , 1.480 , 1.305 , 1.245 , 1.178 , 1.017 for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th 5th , 6th , 7th , 8th , 9th , 10th , 11th , 12th and 13 respectively), and decide whether they interpret data in a satisfactory way.

Conclusion

This study attempts to identify the variables on dalit violence. Based on the variables, instrument was developed and data was analysed statistically. This study explains the variables' fit to the normality and factor analysis was performed to extract the most suitable variables for the study. There may be a serious cause than human rights violence on Dalit in Tirunelveli. There is a need for further study on human rights violence against Dalit. This study can be further focused on the other dimensions of economic growth setbacks of woman in Tirunelveli.

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