



## THE ROLE OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND ITS IMPACT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH: AN EMPIRICAL APPROACH

**Dr. N. Dharmaraj**

*Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Scot Christian College, Nagercoil.*

### **Abstract**

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

*The term violence against women means "Any act of gender based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether or occurring in public or private life. This study concentrates on the economic conditions of human in south Tamilnadu especially in Tirunelveli district. There are parameters on which the human 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. In Tirunelveli District, 150 respondents were taken by convenience sampling technique for the present study.*

*This study is about human rights violence on women 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 but it cannot be measured with only dichotomous or ratio scale data scaling techniques has been adopted in questionnaire to evaluate the level of economic set back and regard to that. From the analysis and the study, it is understood that the human rights violence on women is significantly not influencing the economic growth of the women in Tirunelveli district but still there are economic setbacks posed against women in Tirunelveli. There may be a serious cause than human rights violence on women in Tirunelveli. There is a need for further study on human rights violence against women. This study can be further focused on the other dimensions of economic growth setbacks of women in Tirunelveli.*

**Keywords:** *Human Rights Violence Against women, Economic Growth, Women economic growth.*

### **Introduction**

Although human rights issues are of immediate public concern and great political importance, the theoretical contribution of political science to explaining these violations has been modest at best. In view of the centrality of the state in affecting the rights of its citizens, this theoretical weakness is particularly surprising. After all, the liberal tradition has held, since Hobbes, that life under government is preferable to life without it. Thus, while government may be "evil," human beings on their own are worse. Having being demoralized in all these aspects, the spirit to sustain their living independently have proved their exceptional caliber by amalgamating talent, hard work, dedication and urge to envision their community. This initiated the researcher to evaluate their status, structuring high profile of transgender entrepreneurs in attainment of a missionary zeal and economic assurance in forth coming years.

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### **Statement of Problem**

Human rights violence in Tirunelveli happens in name of caste especially against underdeveloped women workers who strive hard to live a normal life and their way of life is highly influenced by the caste system. Here in Tirunelveli Women belonging to dalit and like other societies are struggling lot to improve their economic conditions. The main reason behind that is the human rights violence. According to Human rights violence act, everyone has the right to do any work and improve their life style in any manner, but in practical, it is violated by the several people in Tirunelveli. This study is focusing on the human rights violence on women in Tirunelveli and the causes behind that.

### **Objective of the Study**

The main objective of the study is to understand the present situation of Women in Tirunelveli and the violence against them, the relationship between the human rights violence against women and its impact on their life.



### Review of Literature

Since the first study was done on the economic costs of violence against women in 1988, there have been many studies undertaken on this issue globally. Most of the literature in this field does not estimate original cost figures, but is rather educational in nature, raising public awareness about the enormous costs of not stopping violence. Most authors refer to a relatively small number of papers that actually estimate the costs. Some of these papers are comprehensive attempts to measure national costs, while others are partial exercises measuring only one or a few of the costs. The comprehensive estimates and some of the partial ones are from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, USA, United Kingdom (covering England and Scotland), Finland, Switzerland, Spain and the Netherlands. These countries have some of the highest per capita Gross Domestic Products in the world.<sup>10</sup> This translates into a strong tax base that provides the funds to finance sophisticated national statistics agencies and good record-keeping by government departments. This provides the data that is crucial to effective costing studies. Some work has also been done in developing countries in costing partial aspects of violence against women. These limited studies come from Jamaica, Chile, Nicaragua and the Philippines.<sup>11</sup> New research to measure the costs of violence has been initiated in Fiji, South Africa, Bulgaria and Uganda, although results have not yet been released.<sup>12</sup>

The literature measuring the costs of violence against women has had three distinct phases. In the first phase there were no national surveys of violence, and researchers based their findings on small sample surveys or case studies of victims. Prevalence rates of violence were based on proxy measures, measures that could stand in for the actual prevalence rate but that were known to have problems. The importance of good data became obvious, and pressure was put on social and statistical agencies to provide better data. In the second phase, researchers were able to access representative national survey data on prevalence rates of violence to begin a rough mapping out of national costs. A number of papers were also written that made use of high quality, small data sets to measure specific costs. In the current era of computer record keeping and heightened awareness of the importance of violence against women as a social issue, it has become easier to find data sources to use in costing estimates. In the most recent phase, studies have been able to make use of significant data sets to produce sophisticated and comprehensive studies at national levels.

Viewing the literature on estimating costs of violence as a whole, it becomes obvious that the exercise is driven by the availability of data. The idea of violence against women having widespread costs, although complex, is easy to conceptualize. However, the possibility of measuring all of its multiple repercussions in any sort of systematic and reliable way is daunting. Data are needed that provide a profile of the victims and the effects of violence in their lives. For example, whether they were injured, sought medical attention, or took time off work must be known in order to begin estimating the related costs. Second, the responses of all the social agencies must be known. For example, how much time the police spend with victims, what the protocols in hospitals are, or how the clergy respond to troubled families are all relevant questions. The more attention that has been paid to the actual effects of violence in women's lives, the better understanding there is of its consequences and the more comprehensive and complex costing exercises can become. Consequently, the more data agencies are able to provide, the more accurate the final estimates of costs can be. The most significant factor, therefore, in reviewing the economic costing literature is the quality and quantity of the data available to the researchers.

### Discussion and Recommendations

The reliability of the data was ensured by establishing the instrument reliability and validity was assessed by experts through which instruments was finalized based on that final data collection was carried out to 150 respondents.

#### Hypothesis

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no significance difference between human rights violence against women and economic growth of women in Tirunelveli district

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is a significance difference between human rights violence against women and economic growth of women in Tirunelveli district.

The analysis of 't' test on the data obtained on Human rights violence against women and Economic growth have been presented in Table I.

**Table I: Summary of Mean and 'T' Test for Human Rights Violence against Women and Economic Growth**

Group	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation	't' value
Human rights violence against women	150	7.394	.815	1.143
Economic growth	150	7.289	.770	

\*Significant at .05 level. (Table value required for significance at .05 levels for 't' - test with df<sup>2</sup> 298 is 1.90).

From the table I the mean values obtained for human rights violence against women and economic growth were 7.394 and 7.289 respectively and the obtained 't' test value between the means is 1.143. Since the obtained 't' test value of 1.143 is



lesser than the table value of 1.90 with df 298 at .05 level of confidence, it was concluded that there was no significant difference exists between human rights violence against women and economic growth.

### **Conclusion**

From the analysis and the study, it is understood that the human rights violence on women is significantly not influencing the economic growth of the women in Tirunelveli district but still there are economic setbacks posed against women in Tirunelveli. There may be a serious cause than human rights violence on women in Tirunelveli. There is a need for further study on human rights violence against women. This study can be further focused on the other dimensions of economic growth setbacks of women in Tirunelveli.

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