

Economic Violence Against Dalit Entrepreneurs in Tamilnadu



Commerce

KEYWORDS : Economic Violation, Ways of violation, Discrimination, Equal Rights

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ABSTRACT

Although the economic violation of dalit entrepreneurs has consistently reiterated the proposition that all human rights are intertwined responses to violations of economic, social and cultural rights, both procedural and substantive arrangements which guarantee the economic rights of the disadvantaged in the market ensure equality of opportunity and equality in the outcome of economic processes have paled in comparison to the seriousness accorded by infringements of civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural Rights, despite much conceptual and interpretative progress in this area of law over the past decade. This article is focused on the Economic violence against dalit entrepreneurs in Tamilnadu.

Introduction

Dalits are known and considered as the 'untouchables' to the world. The identity of 'untouchable' emerged from the practice and belief even today that touching people from castes identified as the lowest can bring about defilement from the impurity that people from such castes carry from birth till death. Economic violence frequently describes best the nature of interactions between the dalits and the non-dalits in India.

Dalits are constantly subjected to egregious violence, dehumanizing labour, and a pervasive system of social exclusion. With regard to the economic violation against dalit entrepreneurs, State and inter-Governmental actions on human rights have failed to achieve anything more than modest success, the development of effective measures for the prevention and remedying of economic violations against dalit entrepreneurs, social and cultural rights must surely classify as one of the most glaring. This state of affairs has little, however, to do with the nature of the obligations and rights established in the covenant jurisprudence, which have kept economic, social and cultural rights wallowing in the relative purgatory of global efforts to secure human rights. the economic violation against dalit entrepreneurs in Tamilnadu starting from the reason for economic violation against dalit entrepreneurs, ways of violation, opinion on discrimination in business, dominated by upper caste entrepreneurs, competing with upper caste entrepreneurs, obstacles for business, and repayment of bank loan by dalit entrepreneurs, training programmes and infrastructure facility.

Statement of the Problem

Violence is the expression of physical force against others, compelling action against one's will on pain of death or physical harm. Variant uses of the term refer to the destruction of non-living objects. Worldwide, violence is used as a tool of manipulation and also is an area of concern for law and culture what take attempts to suppress and stop it. Violence can take many forms anywhere from mere hitting between two humans where there can be bodily harm, to war and genocide where millions may die as a result. It should be noted that violence can be non-physical as well. Dalit entrepreneurs have lived in deep social and economic isolation. They were socially and economically disintegrated from the mainstream of societal living and the working of its concomitant viz., economy. Accordingly, a large number of these households have very poor socio-economic receptivity for modern change and development. in this regards this study will be focus on the Economic violation against the dalit entrepreneurs in initial stage ,fiancé and marketing problems.

Objective of the Study

To identify the economic violence against dalit entrepreneurs in Tamilnadu.

Methodology

The present research study is descriptive in nature using both

primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected with the help of structured interview scheduled. Secondary data were collected from the published and unpublished sources. Stratified random sampling method was used as the sampling technique. There are 2910 dalit entrepreneurs in Tamilnadu as per the record of Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Chennai, of which 640 respondents (22%) are taken as sample size for the study. 20 respondents from each district have been chosen, of which 10 respondents are from rural and 10 from urban region. Convenient sampling techniques were applied to select the sample respondents.

Table 1 Entrepreneurial Status of Dalit Entrepreneurs

Profile	Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Location of Enterprise	Rural	349	54.5
	Urban	291	45.5
	Total	640	100.0
First Generation Entrepreneur	Yes	634	99.1
	No	6	0.9
	Total	640	100.0
Mode of Inducement	Own interest	506	79.1
	Father	48	7.5
	Friends	55	8.6
	Relatives	12	1.9
	Circumstances	19	3.0
	Total	640	100.0
Location of the Enterprise	Home place	192	30.0
	Shopping complex	89	13.9
	Industrial estate	178	27.8
	Remote area	181	28.3
	Total	640	100.0
Nature of Building	Owned	377	58.9
	Rent/on lease	263	41.1
	Total	640	100.0

Profile	Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Amount Invested in Business	Up to 1 lakh	128	20.0
	1 - 5 Lakhs	280	43.8
	5 - 10 Lakhs	196	30.6
	Above 10 Lakhs	36	5.6
	Total	640	100.0
Ownership Status	Single owner / Sole Proprietor	630	98.4
	Partnership	10	1.6
	Total	640	100.0
Size of the Enterprise	Micro	243	38.0
	Small	397	62.0
	Total	640	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table 5.2 reveals the entrepreneurial status of dalit entrepreneurs with reference to location of enterprise, 54.5 per cent are rural and 45.5 per cent are urban area of enterprise.

It shows that the first generation of dalit entrepreneurs, 99.1 per cent are first generation of dalit entrepreneurs and remaining 0.9 per cent are already make an enterprise. Major part of the dalit enterprise is first generation of entrepreneurs.

It is found that the details of inducement, 79.1 per cent are own interest, 7.5 per cent are father; 8.6 per cent are friends; 1.9 per cent are relations; 3.0 per cent are circumstances.

It reveals that the location of enterprise 30 per cent are home place; 13.9 per cent are shopping complex; 27.8 per cent are industrial estate and 28.3 per cent are remote area. Considering all sample respondents the majority of dalit entrepreneurs to locate the business are home place (30%).

It is found that the nature of building, 58.9 per cent are owned and 41.1 per cent are rent/on lease building in the business. The majority of dalit entrepreneurs running their business located at (58.9%) is own building.

It shows that the initial Investment in business, 20 per cent are up to -1 lakh, 43.8 per cent are 1-5 lakhs; 30.6 per cent are 5-10 lakhs and 5.6 per cent are above 10 lakhs. The majority of dalit entrepreneurs invested in business 1-5 lakhs (43.8%).

F- test Table 2 Economic Violence against Dalit Entrepreneurs

Hypothesis	source of Variation	Sum of squares	DF	Mean square	F	Sig	Accepted/ Rejected
There is no significant difference between economic violation and initial stage problems of dalit entrepreneurs.	Between Groups	16900.078	2	8450.039	10385.942	0.000**	Rejected
	Within Groups	518.265	637	0.814			
	Total	17418.344	639				
There is no significant difference between violation and initial stage problems of dalit entrepreneurs.	Between Groups	86.915	7	12.416	16.230	0.000**	Rejected
	Within Groups	483.509	632	0.765			
	Total	570.423	639				
There is no significant difference between discrimination and financial problems of dalit entrepreneurs.	Between Groups	52.770	1	52.770	636.336	0.000**	Rejected
	Within Groups	53.753	638	0.084			
	Total	106.523	639				
There is no significant difference between equal rights and financial problems of dalit entrepreneurs.	Between Groups	1.902	2	0.951	2.472	0.085*	Accepted
	Within Groups	245.073	637	0.385			
	Total	246.975	639				
There is no significant difference between upper caste and financial problems of dalit entrepreneurs.	Between Groups	4.244	2	2.122	6.444	0.002**	Rejected
	Within Groups	209.731	637	0.329			
	Total	213.975	639				
There is no significant difference between domination and marketing problems of dalit entrepreneurs.	Between Groups	145.693	2	72.847	6.444	0.002**	Rejected
	Within Groups	101.282	637	0.159			
	Total	246.975	639				
There is no significant difference between domination and marketing problems of dalit entrepreneurs.	Between Groups	145.693	2	72.847	458.159	0.000**	Rejected
	Within Groups	101.282	637	0.159			
	Total	246.975	639				
There is no significant difference between obstacles for business and marketing problems of dalit entrepreneurs.	Between Groups	180.048	3	60.016	498.306	.000**	Rejected
	Within Groups	76.600	636	0.120			
	Total	256.648	639				
There is no significant difference between financial assistance and marketing problems of dalit entrepreneurs.	Between Groups	33.755	2	16.877	290.616	.000**	Rejected
	Within Groups	36.994	637	0.058			
	Total	70.748	639				
There is no significant difference between infrastructure facility and other problems of dalit entrepreneurs.	Between Groups	117.300	3	39.100	339.497	0.000**	Rejected
	Within Groups	73.248	636	0.115			
	Total	190.548	639				

Findings

1. Dalits are one of the most vulnerable groups in the society with age old traditions and system. Dalits are considered as the early origin of the country which consists of people from almost all the walks of religious and historical perspectives. These people are continuously oppressed by various groups of people due to their social rejection and economic dependence.
2. India's caste system assigns individuals a certain hierarchical status according to Hindu beliefs. Traditionally, there are four principal castes (divided into many sub-categories) and one category of people who fall outside the caste system are the dalits.
3. Dalits are divided into leather workers, street sweepers, cobblers, agricultural workers, and manual scavengers.
4. The dalit activity is more than 80 per cent among daily labourers and agriculture sector workers. Half of dalit population is landless or has less than one acre of land each.

Suggestions

1. Dalits are living mostly rear river bed or ponds far away from the villages and they take care of their livelihood and job. And also they are living separately in colony houses and at Samathuvapurams. Essentials like drinking water are provided to them separately.
2. Dalit entrepreneurship is facing various kinds of discriminations, atrocities and violation socially, economically and psychologically.
3. Though the dalit entrepreneurs are very much for upliftment, in the midst of politics and communal parties, differences and discriminations on account of caste, have not vanished in rural areas. Despite free mingling with people of other communities, discrimination creeps in during entrepreneurial development.

Conclusion

Dalit entrepreneurs face violations by the co-entrepreneurs customers, suppliers, employees and Government offices. Dalit entrepreneurs are facing huge problems due to their origin and some of the dalit entrepreneurs attempt to escape from their dalit identity. In this regard this study concludes that, dalit entrepreneurs are facing the problems due to their caste affiliation. Without removing this kind of violation against dalit entrepreneurs, economic development through entrepreneurial growth may not be possible. Hence, the Government and policy makers must consider and rethink about the concept of entrepreneurial development with respect to dalit entrepreneurs.

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