CHAPTER V

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE SURVEYED VICTIMS

Women and dalits have been subject to innumerable human rights violations. It is imperative to discuss the socio-economic conditions of these two study groups. This chapter is devoted to analyzing the socio-economic conditions of the sample respondents belonging to the above two groups. Victims family size, age, caste, sex, religion, marital status, nature of family, type of house, sanitation and drinking water facilities, electrification, education, occupation and monthly household income, knowledge about human rights, types of violation against women and SC/ST people, attitude of victims towards political parties and police officials are analysed in detail in this chapter.

5.1 Family Size of Sample Respondents

The number of persons comprising a family has a bearing on human rights violations. Hence it is necessary to know the size of the family. The family size of the sample respondents is shown in Table 5.1.
TABLE No. 5.1

FAMILY SIZE OF SAMPLE RESPONDENTS

| Family Size | Number of Respondents | | | | | | Grand Total |
|-------------|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
|             | Women                 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|             | Domestic SC/ST        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 1           | 2                     | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 9 (4.5%) |
| 2           | 6                     | 5 | 11| 7 | 6 | 13| 24 (12%) |
| 3           | 15                    | 13| 28| 14| 14| 28| 56 (28%) |
| 4           | 19                    | 17| 36| 12| 8 | 20| 56 (28%) |
| 5           | 4                     | 6 | 10| 12| 14| 26| 36 (18%) |
| 6           | 3                     | 4 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 12 (6%) |
| 7           | 1                     | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 (3%) |
| 8           | 0                     | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (0.5%) |
| **Total**   | **50**                | **50**| **100**| **50**| **50**| **100**| **200 (100)** |

SOURCE: Primary Data.

Table 5.1 gives an account of the family size of the sample respondents. The number of respondents from each category is fifty. Of the 100 women victims (both domestic and others) 36 victims belong to families with four members and 28 victims belong to families with 3 members. Of the 100 SC/ST victims, 28 victims are from the family size of 3, 26 of 5 and 20 of 4.

Of the grand total of 200 victims of human rights violation, the majority, namely, 56 belongs to families whose average size is 4 and 3. Families with 5 and 2 members come next with 36 and 24 victims respectively. The lowest number of victims, i.e., 1 comes under the family size 8. When percentage-wise of the victims is considered, the highest percentage naturally comes under family size 3 and 4 (28 %). And the lowest is (0.5 %) with the family having 8 members.
Women and dalits too have different family sizes. The average family size of the two study groups is given in Table 5.2.

**TABLE No. 5.2**

**AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE OF SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Family Size</th>
<th>Number of Persons</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>SC/ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Primary Data.

Table 5.2 gives the average family size of the surveyed households. The average family size of women victims is 3.6 members under domestic category compared to 3.9 victims under other category. As regards the average family size of victims for SC is 3.7 persons whereas ST, it is 3.8. The overall size of the family is 3.75, which is very close to the overall district average of 4. From this, it can easily be concluded that victims have mostly from small families.

**5.2 Sex-wise Distribution of Sample Respondents**

The sex of a person plays a dominant role in India, especially in rural areas. Hence one must have a good knowledge of the sex-wise distribution in order to know whether the male or female is facing human rights violations. The sex-wise distribution is a must for knowing the gender of the victims. As one group consists of only women, the other group is taken for discussion. The details of sex-wise distributions are given in Table 5.3.
### Table 5.3

**Sex-wise Distribution of Sample Respondents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Primary Data.

Table 5.3 provides a sex-wise distribution of sample respondents. Regarding SC/ST victims women form only a small percentage namely 7. Among 100 victims of dalits rights violation (women group is completely excluded as all of them are women) percentage of male victims is 93 compared to 7 per cent of female victims.

### 5.3 Sex-wise Distribution of Family Members

A researcher on human rights violations must study the sex-wise distribution of family members. This helps to know the types of family affected. Sex-wise distribution of family members of the victims is given in the following table.

### Table 5.4

**Sex-wise Distribution of Family Members**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Number of Persons</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>180</strong></td>
<td><strong>195</strong></td>
<td><strong>375</strong></td>
<td><strong>185</strong></td>
<td><strong>191</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Primary Data.
Table 5.4 shows the sex-wise distribution of family members. Among 180 family members belonging to women victims under domestic category, women are 99 and men are 81. Of the 195 persons coming under other category of women victims the number of men is 88 and women is 107. Among 185 family members belonging to SC group of victims, women are 72 and men are 113. Of the 191 family members from ST group victims, the number of men is 140 and women is 51. Of the total of 751, men constitutes 422, forming 56.20 per cent and women constitutes 329, forming 43.80 per cent.

5.4 Age-wise Composition of Sample Respondents

Just as sex-wise distribution of sample respondents, it is important to know the age-wise composition of the respondents. A careful analysis of such a composition is very useful in this study in order to know which age group is affected more. The sample respondents are unevenly divided among different age groups. The age-wise distribution of the sample respondents is given in the following table.
### TABLE No. 5.5

AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE RESPONDENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>SC/ST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-60</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-70</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-80</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Primary Data.

Table 5.5 gives the age-wise distribution of the sample respondents. In the 10-20 age group, victims among women under domestic category are 3 and 2 in other category. In the same age group, there is only one victim in each group of SC/ST. A look at the 20-30 age group shows the number of women victims in domestic and other categories is 25 and 24 respectively, whereas SC leads with 6 and ST comes next with 5. In the age-group 30-40 the number of women victims in the domestic group is 14 and in the other group is 13. As regards the victims belonging to SC/ST, SC with 8 and ST with 10.

In the age group of 40-50 there are only a limited number of women victims. In domestic category it is only 3 while in the other category it is 4. In both categories of the same age the number of victims
belonging to SC/ST is 17 and 13 respectively. In the age group 50-60 there are 2 victims among women under domestic category, but the other category has 4 victims. In the same age group the number of victims is 10 in the SC group whereas the number is 13 in ST group. The age group 70-80 has the least number of victims of human rights violations; there is only one domestic victim and none in other category; this leaving SC/ST free from any human rights violations.

5.5 Age-wise Composition of the Family Members

The age-wise distribution of family members of the surveyed households assumes much significance as it can throw more light on matters such as consumption pattern and income generation. Table 5.6 gives the age-wise distribution of the family members.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Number of Persons</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-60</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-70</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-80</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Primary Data.
From Table 5.6, we get the age-wise composition of family members. The total number of persons belonging to the age group 0-10 is 108 (14.39%); of which there is 49 victims in the women group. In the SC/ST group there are 30 in SC and 29 in ST. The total number of persons in the age group 10-20 is 106 (14.12%) with 21 among domestic victims and 23 in the other victims in the study group of women. In the second study group viz., SC/ST there are 29 in SC and 33 in ST. The total number of persons in the age group 20-30 is 171 (22.76%) of which the number of victims is 52 in domestic and 58 in the other category, 29 persons in SC and 32 persons in ST. As regards the age group 30-40, the total number of family members is 129 (17.17%). In this age group the number of women is 30 among the domestic victims and 35 in the other category. There are 30 victims in SC and 34 in ST.

When the age group 40-50 is considered, the total number of family members is 109 (14.52%) with 25 women under domestic violations and 25 in the other category. In the family of SC/ST there are 31 victims in SC and 28 in ST. The total number of persons belonging to the age group 50-60 is 96 (12.78%). Of these there are 20 women in domestic category and 23 in other category. Of the 53 belonging to SC/ST, 27 victims are found in SC and 26 are in ST. As age increases the number of persons alive decreases. This is amply proved by the next two age groups namely 60-70 and 70-80. The total number of persons belonging to the age
group 60-70 is 30 (4.00%). In the age group 70-80, the total number of persons is only 2 (0.26%).

5.6 Educational Status of Sample Respondents

Irrespective of many constraints a person faces, education can radically change a person. It is a very powerful tool which can change human beings into useful human capital. Education opens the door to greater opportunities in the social and economic fields. The more a person is educated, the greater will be the chance to improve socially and economically. Table 5.7 gives details about the education of sample respondents.

**TABLE No. 5.7**

**EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF SAMPLE RESPONDENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Education</th>
<th>Number of Persons</th>
<th>Net Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>SC/ST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic Other</td>
<td>Total SC</td>
<td>ST Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Secondary</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate and Technical Study</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Graduate and Professional Study</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Primary Data.
The educational status of sample respondents who were subject to human rights violations is an important aspect of the present survey. It was studied under six heads ranging from ‘illiterate’ to postgraduate and professional. Of the 100 women respondents from domestic and other violations, there were two illiterate women in domestic category. Majority of the women numbering 40 had completed secondary education. Twenty five had higher secondary level of education (13 in domestic; 12 in others) and 2 women had postgraduate/professional qualification. Only one has completed graduation in technical study.

Among the respondents belonging to SC/ST category 40 had completed primary education followed by 27 with secondary education. There was one postgraduate. But there were 14 illiterate respondents in ST category. The grand total of the different categories as detailed in Table 6.7 shows that 69 (34.5 %) respondents out of 200 had primary education followed by 67 (33.5 %) with secondary education. There were 5 (2.5 %) graduates/technical persons and 3 (1.5 %) postgraduates or professionals.

5.7 Educational Status of the Family Members

Education confers many advantages on people. It can determine the status enjoyed by a family. An educated person enjoys greater status in society than an uneducated person. Table 5.8 shows educational status of family members.
**TABLE No. 5.8**

**EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF FAMILY MEMBERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Education</th>
<th>Number of Persons</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Secondary</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate and Technical Study</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Graduate and Professional Study</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCE:** Primary Data.

From Table 5.8, one comes to know the details regarding the educational status of the family members of the respondents. There were as many as 136 illiterate women. There were 56 with higher secondary qualification, 26 graduates/technically qualified and 2 postgraduate/professional degree holders. Among the family members of SC/ST victims of human rights violations a total of 110 were illiterate. Those who completed secondary education were 124 in number, while there were 9 graduates/technically qualified members 3 had postgraduate qualification/professional studies.
Out of 751 family members of the respondents, majority of them namely 246 (32.75 %) are illiterate. Next to it, 241 (32.10 %) finished their secondary education. The number of them with primary education was 156 (20.77 %). The number of members having higher secondary level of education was 68 (9.06 %). Altogether there were 35 (4.66 %) graduates/technicians. Those with postgraduate/ professional qualification numbered 5 (0.66 %).

5.8 Marital Status of Sample Respondents

Of the many social institutions one finds in society, marriage occupies a pride of place. Many look upon it as a sacred institution. Hence for a researcher on human rights violation it is indispensable to know the marital status of the study groups. The Table 5.9 shows the marital status of sample respondents.

TABLE No. 5.9
MARITAL STATUS OF SAMPLE RESPONDENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Primary Data.

As regards women victims, a total of 63 (domestic 32 and others 31) were married. Only 19 were unmarried women victims whereas there were 18 widows.
Among SC/ST victims the majority belonged to the unmarried category (41 in SC and 40 in ST). Married SC/ST victims came next with 9 cases in SC and 10 in ST. There was not even a single widow among the victims in both SC and ST groups.

Of the grand total of 200 respondents unmarried victims were 100 (50 %) followed by those who were married 82 (41%). The least number of victims understandably came from widows.

### 5.9 Caste Composition of Surveyed Members

In India caste plays a dominant role. It is the pivot around which the life of the rural people revolves. It also determines the social status of a person. Certain castes are considered to be high and certain others low. The high caste people look down upon the lower castes, many of whom are subject to human rights violation. Table 5.10 gives the caste-wise distribution of sample respondents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBC</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC/ST</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Source: Primary Data.
Table 5.10 shows caste-wise composition of surveyed victims. Most of the women victims numbering 89 were from BC category. Victims from FC were 4, MBC 3 and SC/ST 4, with none from OBC. The SC/ST columns were excluded as all of them were from SC/ST. Of the 100 victims analysed 89 (89 %) belonged to BC, followed by FC numbering 4 (4 %) and MBC 3 (3 %).

5.10 Religion-wise Distribution of Sample Respondents

In India unlike in the west, religion continues to enjoy much influence. Though the country does not have any state religion and is secular, people have the right to believe, practise and propagate their religion. India is a mosaic of many religions. Yet religion can also be a factor in human rights violation. Religion-wise distribution of affected victims is given in Table 5.11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>SC/ST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindus</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christians</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslims</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Primary Data.

Concerning religion, 200 victims are also taken for analysis. The majority of the victims of human rights violation were
Hindus 162 (81 %) followed by Christians who numbered 35 (17.5 %). Muslims were 3 forming (1.5 %). No one belongs to SC/ST category practising Islam was victimized.

5.11 Area-wise Distribution of Surveyed Victims

Most people from village are honest and hardworking. Yet they continue to be economically, educationally and socially backward. They are not aware of their rights. On the contrary urban people are generally employed or salaried and enjoy a better standard of living. Many social evils afflict the rural India but the urban India is free from many of the social evils. A researcher must have a good knowledge of the area-wise distribution of the respondents. The area-wise distribution is given in Table 5.12.

### TABLE No. 5.12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>SC/ST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Primary Data.

Table 5.12 gives area-wise distribution of surveyed victims.

More people from the rural area were subject to human rights violation, 188 (94 %) as compared to victims from the urban viz., 12 (6 %).
5.12 Nature of Family

In India one can come across many types of family system. Of these, three systems are more prevalent. They are nuclear, extended and joint family. In the study area there are three systems of family i.e., nuclear, extended and joint family. Extended and joint family systems are slowly disappearing, giving way to nuclear family system. Of course, there are many reasons for this change, including economic. The Table 5.13 explains the family systems existing in the study area.

**TABLE No. 5.13**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family System</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>SC/ST</td>
<td>Domestic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Primary Data.

Family system in India has a few features. They are the traditional joint families, the nuclear families and extended families. Of the 100 women respondents the majority belong to nuclear family. Of these, 35 victims from domestic violations and 34 victims from other violations. The joint family has 2 and 3 in domestic and other categories respectively. As regards SC/ST 75 belonged to nuclear family, while 25 came under extended, with nil in the joint family system. Thus, of the 200
sample respondents 144 (72 %) belonged to nuclear family with 51 (25.5 %) and 5 (2.5 %) under extended and joint family respectively.

5.13 Ownership of House

Of all the valuable possessions, a house occupies the most important place. The pattern of ownership also determines economic position of the sample respondents. One who has the pride of ownership can command some respect in the society. The Table 5.14 gives details about the ownership pattern of houses where they are living.

**TABLE No. 5.14**

**OWNERSHIP OF HOUSING OF SURVEYED RESPONDENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of House</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rented</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Primary Data.

Table 5.14 gives an account of the 200 sample respondents in terms of the ownership of house. Of the women victims, 95 (in domestic and other) had houses of their own and only 5 lived in rented houses. Among the respondents belonging to SC/ST category, all the 50 had their own houses in ST whereas 48 in SC had ownership of house, with 2 living in rented houses. Of the total of 200 respondents 193 (96.5 %) had their own houses, while 7 (3.5 %) lived in rented houses.
5.14 Nature of Housing

Houses in India are of many types. The respondents in this study area live in different kinds of houses. One of the few most important basic necessities of life is housing. Nature of the house is an indicator of financial soundness of the people. The houses owned and occupied by the respondents can be classified under three headings namely Huts, Tiled and Terraced. The details are given in Table 5.15.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Housing</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>SC/ST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thatched</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiled</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terraced</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Primary Data.

The type of housing occupied by the surveyed respondents reveal a few facts. Twenty seven persons forming 13.5 per cent were living in thatched houses. Of the victims, 108 (54 %) lived in tiled houses, while 65 (32.5 %) had houses with terrace. The above facts are gleaned from Table 5.15.

5.15 Sanitation Facility

In most of the Indian villages, toilet facility is a luxury. Many people in the rural areas don’t have this facility. Toilet facility is one
of the indicators of the economic conditions of the sample respondents. Table 5.16 shows the toilet facility available in the houses of the sample respondents.

**TABLE No. 5.16**
**STATUS OF SANITATION FACILITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toilet Facility</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>SC/ST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Primary Data.

Table 5.16 gives an account of the sanitation facility available in the houses of the 200 respondents belonging to the two categories of victims. A vast majority of them numbering 172 (86%) had toilet facility. Only 28 (14%) had to go without toilet facility at their houses.

**5.16 Drinking Water Facility**

People should have good drinking water. There are many sources of drinking water. In this study area people are drawing drinking water from the following sources i.e., their own wells, their own bore wells, public tap, private tap and common well. The details are given in Table 5.17.
### TABLE No. 5.17

**STATUS OF DRINKING WATER FACILITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Women</strong></td>
<td><strong>SC/ST</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own Well</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own Bore Well</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Tap</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Tap</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Well</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Primary Data.

The availability of drinking water is an important factor in the life of the people. Of the 200 surveyed respondents the majority 98 (49 %) had to depend on the common well. About 33 (16.5 %) and 45 (22.5 %) depended public tap and their own bore well respectively for their drinking water. A sizeable number 18 (9 %) solely depended on private tap, 6 persons (3 %) met their needs for drinking water from their own wells.

### 5.17 Electrification

Electrification has now reached most of the places. It is one of the important factors in deciding the economic conditions of victims. Most of the people in the study area enjoy the benefit of electrification. The Table 6.18 gives a clear view about how many houses are electrified and how many houses are not electrified.
TABLE No. 5.18

STATUS OF ELECTRIFICATION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electrification</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>SC/ST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrified</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Electrified</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Primary Data.

It is clear from the above Table 5.18 that a good number of people 177 (88.5%) enjoyed electricity supply. Only 23 houses were without electrification.

5.18 Occupation of Informants

The kind of occupation is a determining factor of one’s status in the society. Occupation refers to the type of work performed by the victims. Respondents in this study belong to different occupations and their social status is naturally decided by their occupation. Occupational pattern is clearly illustrated in Table 5.19.
Table 5.19 gives a glimpse of the types of occupation the victims had. Of the 100 women from domestic and other violations, the majority, 89, were agricultural labourers or coolies. Only 3 were employed in regular job. A sizeable number of women were housewives – domestic 2 and 3 others. The unemployed women were 3 in number. The SC/ST victims 85 earned their living by working as agricultural labourers/coolies. It was gratifying to note that not even one from this category of victims was unemployed, while 7 were running their own business and 6 were gainfully employed in government offices.

5.19 Total Number of Earners and Dependents

In each household, the members are both wage earners and dependents. The person, who contributes to the total monthly household
income regularly is called an earner. A ‘dependent’ is one who does not do so and depends on the earner. The Table 5.20 gives the distribution of the family members of the sample respondents.

**TABLE No. 5.20**

**EARNERS AND DEPENDENTS OF FAMILY MEMBERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Earners / Dependents</th>
<th>Number of Persons</th>
<th>Overall Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earners</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependents</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>180</strong></td>
<td><strong>195</strong></td>
<td><strong>375</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Primary Data.

In every family there are earners and dependents. When victims of human rights violation were surveyed, these two categories of victims were closely studied. Of the 375 family members of women victims dependents were 104 in domestic category and 118 in other category as against 76 earners in domestic and 77 in other categories. Among the 376 family members of SC/ST victims, the dependents were 195 as against 181 earners.

### 5.20 Monthly Household Income

Income is a determinant of one’s socio-economic status. The respondents earn different amounts of income that determine their standard of living. Table 5.21 shows the monthly household income of the sample respondents.
## TABLE No. 5.21
MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF SURVEYED VICTIMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly Income (in Rs.)</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>SC/ST</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000-2000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-3000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000-4000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000-5000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000-6000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6000-7000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7000-8000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8000-9000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9000-10000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 &amp; &gt;10000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Primary Data.

The survey also gives an insight into the monthly income of the 200 victims. Twenty eight families (14 %) got a monthly income ranging from Rs.3000 to 4000. Twenty two households (11 %) belonged to the income category of Rs.4000-5000. As the monthly income increased, the number of families, quite naturally decreased. Whereas 26 families (13 %) had income ranging from Rs.5000 to 6000, 26 (13 %) families came under the 6000-7000 category. There were 2 families getting Rs.10,000 or more.
5.21 Average Household Income of the Sample Respondents

The average household income is calculated by simply dividing the total household income by the number of the households. The monthly per capita income is calculated by dividing the average income by average size of family. The per capita income per day is calculated by dividing the per head monthly income by 30. The details are given in Table 5.22.

**TABLE No. 5.22**

**AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF THE SAMPLE RESPONDENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Average Income (in Rs.)</th>
<th>Grand Average (in Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>SC/ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household (monthly)</td>
<td>4340</td>
<td>3497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Head (monthly)</td>
<td>1170</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Head (daily)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gini Co-efficient</td>
<td>0.287</td>
<td>0.422</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Primary Data.

The above Table gives details about the average household monthly income of the surveyed respondents who were subject to human rights violations. This was studied under three heads – household (monthly), per head (monthly) and per head (daily). For women the daily income per head was Rs.39, Rs.1170 was monthly per head income and Rs.4340 was monthly per household income. But the monthly household income of SC/ST was about Rs.3497/-; the daily income per head was
Rs.31. This shows that the income of SC/ST persons was less than those in the women group.

5.22 Knowledge about Human Rights

Human rights are to be enjoyed by all. But many people do not have adequate knowledge of human rights. Human rights violation takes place because of people’s lack of awareness of their own rights and duties. They fail to enjoy their rights for equality and justice. Hence they become victims of human rights violation. The Table given below shows the victims’ awareness about their rights.

**TABLE No. 5.23**

**KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group / Category</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
<th>Overall Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>SC/ST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Primary

It is very clear from the above table that 40 (20%) victims know something about human rights and 160 (80%) did not know anything about human rights.

5.23 Types of Violation against Women Victims

Violation against women can be classified into domestic violence and other violence. The various types of violation against women under domestic violations are dowry harassment, wife battering, sex abuse,
forced abortion, ill treatment of widows, treatment of elderly women and battering of girl children. The details regarding the various types of violations committed against women under domestic category are given in table 5.24.

**TABLE No. 5.24**

**DOMESTIC VIOLATIONS AGAINST WOMEN VICTIMS IN TIRUNELVELI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dowry Harassment</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife Battering</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Abuse</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced Abortion</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ill treatment of Widows</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ill treatment of Elderly Women</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battered Girl Child</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Primary Data.

It is easy to understand from the above table that of the different kinds of violence perpetrated against women under domestic category, 13 victims were subject to harassment, 6 victims suffered due to battering, 6 victims were abused sexually, 5 victims underwent forced abortion, 9 widows were treated very badly and 6 girls were battered.

 Violence against women under other category takes many forms. They range from rape, kidnapping, eve-teasing, sexual harassment, criminal violence, abduction and murder. The different types of other
violation committed against the women respondents are given in Table 5.25.

**TABLE No. 5.25**

**TYPES OF OTHER VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN VICTIMS IN TIRUNELVELI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidnapping</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eve-teasing</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Harassment</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Violence</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abduction</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ill-treatment</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Primary Data.

From the above table it is very obvious that there are 11 cases of rape, 13 victims of kidnapping, 10 cases of eve-teasing and nine cases of sexual harassment.

**5.24 Violators of the Rights of Women Respondent**

Women are vulnerable to all sorts of violence. They are treated as sub-human and considered as the burden to not only the family but also to the society. They are physically weak. They are subject to violations by their own husbands or their family members or the persons who are well known to them or their neighbours and sometimes by strangers. The details regarding the perpetrators are portrayed in the Table 5.26.
TABLE No. 5.26
VIOLATORS OF THE WOMEN RIGHTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violator</th>
<th>No. of Respondents (Domestic and Others)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Husband</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relatives</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Members</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lover</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbour</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Primary Data.

The piece of information gleaned from Table 5.26 is that among the violators of women’s rights, it is the husbands more than others who are the perpetrators in 48 cases. The other category came next among the violators. In this category there are 28 cases.

**5.25 Types of Violation against SC/ST Victims**

Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people are the major sufferer from caste-based violence. They are subject to various types of violation such as sexual harassment, false case, caste ill-treatment, cheating, assault and robbery. Table 5.27 clearly shows the different sorts of crime committed against the SC/ST victims.
TABLE No. 5.27
TYPES OF VIOLATIONS AGAINST SC/ST PERSONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kinds of Violation</th>
<th>No. of Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Harassment</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False Case</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caste ill-treatment</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheating</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Primary Data.

While persons from the two groups surveyed were subject to different types of violation by different types of violators, the survey throws light on the types of violation inflicted on SC/ST respondents (vide Table No.5.27). Assault was the most potent weapon employed by the perpetrators. Thirty three out of 100 persons were assaulted. The next heinous type of violation was based on caste and a total of 23 persons were subject to caste ill-treatment and cheating. The next type of violation was false cases and a total of 13 persons were subject to false case by higher caste people. Sexual harassment and robbery of the victims formed the next category of violations, with 5 and 3 victims in each category.

5.26 Violators of the Rights of SC/ST Respondents

After revealing the types of violation against SC/ST people, one learns the types of violator who commits violence against SC/ST people from Table 5.28.
### TABLE No. 5.28

**VIOLATORS OF THE RIGHT OF SC/ST PEOPLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violator</th>
<th>No. of Respondents (SC/ST)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contractors / Employers</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-workers</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbours</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCE:** Primary Data.

From the above table it is clear that contractors/employers, co-workers, neighbours and ‘others’ are the real violators. While 61 of the violators belonged to the ‘others’ category, 27 violators were found among contractors/employers and neighbours came next with 7 violators.

#### 5.27 Attitude of Victims towards Political Parties and Police Officials

In most of the riots, the involvement of some party is identified and sometimes condemned by legal authorities. Further it is also an accepted fact that, approaching police station is more tedious, cumbersome and consuming more time and money than the sufferings from the violence. Hence these two factors were surveyed and the details are given in Table 5.29.
Table No. 5.29
ATTITUDE OF VICTIMS TOWARDS POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLICE OFFICIALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>No. of Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political Parties Involvement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police officials attitude</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasant</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpleasant</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Primary Data.

From the above table, it is very clear that 35 victims felt the involvement of political parties in one way or the other. As for police officials’ attitude, of the 200 victims 137 reported that the attitude of police officials were not pleasant.

5.28 Summary

Of the factors discussed so far in this chapter some are social and some others are economical. Factors such as size of family, educational level of victims and family members, sex-wise, religion-wise, caste-wise and area-wise distribution of victims, age-wise distribution of victims and family members, marital status of victims and family system of victims are very important social factors taken for discussion. It is inferred from the analysis that size of the family is small, level of education is low, more members are female, majority victims are from backward class, more victims are Hindus, most of the victims are between the age group of 20 and 70, fifty per cent of the victims are married, 72 per cent victims live in nuclear family system and 94 per cent victims hail from rural areas.
Ownership of the houses, the nature of the houses, basic amenities available in the houses, occupation and income are the economic factors taken for statistical analysis. All these factors show only a backwardness rather than an economic advancement. Monthly per capita income is poor, most of the victims are only coolies or agricultural labourers, dependents are more than earning members, only 65 houses (32.5%) are terraced and 65.5 per cent families depend on public sources for collecting drinking water are some of the inferences drawn from the analysis. Apart from these socio-economic factors, analysis was also carried out regarding the awareness of victims about human rights. It was found out that 80 per cent of victims have very little knowledge about human rights. Types of violations committed and the kinds of people indulged in violence were also discussed. Dowry harassment and kidnapping are the two major crimes committed against women under domestic and other category respectively. As far as violations against SC/ST people assault constitutes the majority. It is the husbands, who committed violence against their wives, at the top of the list in the crimes against women. In the SC/ST category, the denoted group contractors/employers is the main group committed caste-based violence in the study area. Further, it is also found that in a significant number of cases political parties are also involved in perpetrating the violence and in general the victims are not interested in approaching the police station as it seems to be very tedious task.