CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

The emergence of a patriarchal hierarchy can be tracked from the foundations of India’s history, from the Pre Vedic Period to India post-Independence. In doing so, rooted ingrained quality of subjugation becomes apparent. The starting of civilization saw neither gender hierarchy, nor violence against women or aged women. Within the Vedic Period, though, society became increasingly structured. In spite of women being considered sacred within the Hindu culture, institution of marriage was also witnessed at the same time. It gave the compulsion to act only as a household to women. Following the Vedic Period, from around 500 BCE to 1850 CE, this treacherous role for women was further made strong. Women considered as an object of control and means of worship. Who had to serve as responsible wife and a token of chastity? Women soon became defined by the standards set by their husbands and families. This new role pushed upon women can be related back to Dumont’s theory of hierarchy and the opposition of purity versus pollution. Further, women also saw the separation of the two. On one hand they were regarded as goddesses, on the other hand, their presence and participation was prohibited in religious practices. The Post-Vedic Period also saw the arrival of sati in which a widow commits suicide by way of lighting herself on fire just after her husband’s death. The offering of widow’s traditionally served as evidence of the widow’s devotion towards her departed husband. During the Muslim Period, Child marriages started to begin (Bhardwaj 2015).

Consequently, inside the British Period (1858-1947), the effect of Victorian esteems grabbed hold. An unmistakable case can be found in the changing point of view on gender. In spite of the fact that India created Kama Sutra, writing on gender, and has antiquated writings that discuss gender uninhibitedly, remote nearness saw to the trashing of genderual radicalism. Since this time, Indian culture has been set apart by conservatism, and continues to look at gender as an unthinkable. In a roundabout way, this discernment offers cause for violence against women (Sharma 2014).
Likewise amid this time, women unequivocally ended up noticeably thought about delegates of Indian culture and most profound sense of being, and thusly were regularly kept at home keeping in mind the end goal to shield and safeguard these elements from remote impact. I translate this intentional security as the rise of Indian patriotism. As British colonizers endeavored to affirm their control over the populace, they tried to change Indian traditionalism, being unequivocally reproachful of women' absence of self-governance and part in the family. Accordingly, India picked up an especially gendered model of patriotism with a specific end goal to secure what they accepted to be a fundamental piece of their social personality (Chatterjee 1993).

This unmistakable strain between pilgrim powers and verifiable standards as a result made another sort of man centric society, unique in relation to that accomplished earlier and amid pioneer times. The post-pioneer male controlled society still present today represents the topic of pressure between those endeavoring to address the hierarchal existing conditions through transforming the parts of women, and the individuals who call upon social and chronicled convention keeping in mind the end goal to oppose change. Towards the finish of British control, women progressively observed their underestimation and disparity to be unsatisfactory, thus started to battle for position in standard society. Upon India's freedom in 1947, numerous women partook in a vast push-back against the male centric society, seeing the liberation as a chance to seek after advance (Bhardwaj, 2015).

By bringing social examination past only pronouncing an absence of gender orientation value, we can additionally comprehend India's own particular resistance of imbalance. (Sharma 2014).

The measurement is prominent in light of the fact that it endeavors to clarify Indian culture and disparity not through an outsider viewpoint, but rather through the state of mind and assessments of existing individuals. India got the high score of 77 on control measurement, which delineates an acknowledgment, or maybe reliance on progression. The dimensional examination uncovers that the nation's societal structure is top-down, and that the individuals who are lesser in the progression, for example, women, are eager of their unequal rights ("What
About India”). India likewise scores profoundly on Hofstadter’s dimensional examination of manliness, meaning an exceedingly man-centric social. This score features an absence of fairness between genders, as observed through their part in the public eye. Hofstadter’s work in social investigation in connection to India starts a discussion on the manners by which the country's way of life and society serve to engender violence against women. (Sharma, 2014).

**VIOLENCE**

Violence is characterized by the World Health Organization as the purposeful utilization of physical power or control, debilitated or real, against oneself, someone else, or against a group or community, which either brings about or has a high probability of bringing about damage, demise, mental mischief, maldevelopment, or hardship, in spite of the fact that the gathering recognizes that the incorporation of "the utilization of energy" in its definition develops the ordinary comprehension of the word. This definition includes deliberateness with the submitting of the demonstration itself, regardless of the result it produces. Notwithstanding, by and large, anything that is energized in a harmful or harming way might be depicted as brutal regardless of whether not intended to be savagery.

Violence and different types of abuse are most regularly comprehended as an example of conduct planned to set up and keep up control over family, family unit individuals, imply accomplices, associates, persons or gatherings. While brutal guilty parties are frequently known to their casualties, demonstrations of violence and abuse may likewise be submitted by outsiders.

Violence and abuse may happen no one but once, can include different strategies of inconspicuous control or may happen as often as possible while raising over a time of months or years. In any frame, violence and manhandle significantly influence singular wellbeing and prosperity. The foundations of all types of violence are established in the many kinds of disparity which proceed to exist and develop in the public eye.
Savagery and manhandle are utilized to set up and keep up power and control over someone else, and regularly mirror an unevenness of energy between the casualty and the abuser. Violence is a decision, and it is preventable.

### Types of Violence and Abuse against women

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Violence</th>
<th>Gender Violence</th>
<th>Emotional Violence</th>
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<td>Physical violence occurs when someone uses a part of their body or an object to control a person’s actions.</td>
<td>Gender violence occurs when a person is forced to unwillingly take part in gender activity.</td>
<td>Emotional violence occurs when someone says or does something to make a person feel stupid or worthless.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Psychological Violence</td>
<td>Spiritual Violence</td>
<td>Cultural Violence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Psychological violence occurs when someone uses threats and causes fear in an individual to gain control.</td>
<td>Spiritual (or religious) violence occurs when someone uses an individual’s spiritual beliefs to manipulate, dominate or control that person.</td>
<td>Cultural violence occurs when an individual is harmed as a result of practices that are part of her or his culture, religion or tradition.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Verbal Abuse</td>
<td>Financial Abuse</td>
<td>Neglect</td>
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<td>Verbal abuse occurs when someone uses language, whether spoken or written, to cause harm to an individual.</td>
<td>Financial abuse occurs when someone controls an individual financial resource without the person’s consent or misuses those resources.</td>
<td>Neglect occurs when someone has the responsibility to provide care or assistance for an individual but does not.</td>
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<td>Domestic violence</td>
<td>Stalking</td>
<td>Violence against women with disabilities</td>
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<td>Violence against immigrant and refugee women</td>
<td>Humane trafficking</td>
<td>Violence against women at work</td>
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There have been various interesting examinations on violence against Aged women and Dalit’s. A glance at the examinations demonstrates that infringement against women and Dalit’s are expanding step by step in the neighborhood and global setting. Women have been helpless against violence and misuse, for example, badgering, insults, manhandle, battering, attack,
assault, endowment passing’s, sati, mental and physical torment. In numerous nations, women are dehumanized, persuasively hitched, sold off and subject to a wide range of mortification. Here an endeavor has been made to survey the exploration discoveries on certain social issues of ageing in slums and causes and nature of savagery against aged women in slums. While clarifying the idea of violence against aged women in slums regions, it has been underlined that violence against aged women in slums has been by and large intense issue. The present research is identified with violence against aged women in slums of Agra city.

AGED WOMEN AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

As a rule, when a circumstance or issue isn't explained by one’s information and ability, it is known as an issue. Issue is constantly relative. We confront issues in various stroll of life. A portion of the social issues, for example, social segregation as grown-up children are occupied with their lives, failure to freely oversee general exercises of living, dejection from losing a mate and companions, Difficulty in adapting and tolerating physical changes in ageing and money related worry from the loss of standard pay are exceptionally normal. Be that as it may, certain issues are particular to ageing. The old individuals have numerous issues fluctuating from more youthful or middle age individuals.

Rao, (1975) old age can be made cheerful. Social welfare has reported that sincerely aggravating impact influences the aged all the more much of the time then the youthful. The previous experience the ill effects of such mental injury as death of a precious one, dread of death, clashes with the more youthful age frustration as the child and little girl inability to satisfy desires and so forth. An old individual experiencing a lethal disease, for example, tumor experiences a progression of passionate response like stun, outrage, reliance, despondency and disheartening which spread over weeks or months before they at long last acknowledges the unavoidable. Certain psychological issues are normal in the aged. The included loss of memory, loss of certainty, mental lack, depressive states, self-destructive propensities, and frenzy.

Behera, Garg, Chopra and Gupta (2015) in their examination audit the dissection attributes and reasons for death in the unclaimed cadavers from the year 2006 to 2012. These dissection
records of all the unclaimed cadavers at bureau of legal prescription, all India foundations of medicinal sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi from 2006 to 2012 were looked. Among these, the elderly populaces characterized as aged 60 or more were incorporated into the investigation. They find in their investigation: - common passing were seen 87 percent cases unintentional demise in 12 percent cases and self-destructive demise in 1 percent cases were recorded. Constant lung sicknesses and also street auto collision are enormously disturbed because of vagrancy. It is subsequently vital to give moderate safe houses, better `job openings and access to better medicinal services offices to destitute aged persons.

**Coleman (1990)** gives an unmistakable, well structure prologue to the investigation of ageing and later life. Driving specialists from the fields of sociology, psychology and biology draw on hypothetical points of view which display diverse parts of ageing, influence specific suspicions, to offer particular conversation starters and touch base at varying, yet correlative, clarifications of the ageing procedure. This mix of methodologies is intended to support a more full comprehension of the key highlights of ageing. The authors are likewise reproachful of studies which see old as a social issue, and those which push the negative nature of open states of mind to seniority. By clarifying issues of ageing inside the point of view of the entire life expectancy, and by taking a multidisciplinary angle. Ageing in the public eye show a more extensive and more positive perspective of human ageing.

**Roy (2010)** calls attention to that is it conceivable to recoup the histories of gender for early India? In what manner would gender be able to investigations improve our comprehension of early India today? Drawing upon a scope of literary customs, this remarkable gathering looks at the noteworthiness of genderual orientation in the reproduction of India's past. It goes past the basic pairs of a 'high' or 'low' status for women to investigate the assorted varieties and complexities of genderual orientation relations in early India. Roy attracts consideration regarding unmistakable systems through which characters of men and women were constituted. She displays a gendered investigation of foundations and procedures, extending from the family unit to urbanism to denunciatory conventions to indicate how they stay basic for a comprehension of early Indian history. The book likewise features the manners by which
ceremonies were utilized for socialization and also prove for the subversion of the regulating

customs. The creator investigates great Sastras - Manusmrtil and Kama Sutra alongside a scope

of Sanskrit, Prakrit, and Pali writing, including writings and engravings—as much for what they

explicitly state with respect to their suggestions, pressures, and irregularities. She indicates how

such printed customs were educated and organized by winning ideas and originations of energy.

Kujur and Ekka (2010) express that the more seasoned populace of India, which was 56.7

million out of 1991, 76 million out of 2001 and is relied upon to develop to 137 million by

2021. Today India is home to one out of each ten senior residents of the world. Both the outright

and relative size of the number of inhabitants in the elderly in India will pick up in quality in

future. Women' monetary position depends to a great extent on conjugal status, women who are

widowed and living alone are observed to be the most exceedingly terrible among poor persons

and helpless. The necessities and issues of the elderly change altogether as per their age, socio–

financial status, wellbeing, expectation for everyday comforts and other such foundation

qualities. The possibility of depression frequently goes with the way toward ageing. Ageing

likewise solidifies the preferences of a man his or her biases, discernments and esteem

judgments that decline to recognize the truth of ageing. Helpless gatherings like the crippled,

delicate more seasoned persons, and the individuals who work outside the composed area of

business like landless rural specialists, little and minimal ranchers, craftsmen in the casual part,

untalented workers on every day, casuals or contract premise, migrant labor, casual

independently employed or wage laborers in the urban division, and residential. All state

governments and union regions have their own particular plans for old aged and the standard of

qualification and the quantum of benefits sum shift among these states. The normal maturity

annuity which is about Rs.150 every month was beneath the normal per capita salary per Indian.

The level of elderly who profited from the seniority benefits plot changes crosswise over states,

with the base of 0.3 percent to 68 percent. As on 1999, an aggregate sum of Rs. 227 million was

spent to the advantage 49 lakh recipients among the elderly.
Turlapati (2011) states that the level of life fulfillment among the elderly and to recognize its determinants and conceptualize the suggestions for social work hone with the elderly in urban settings. Life fulfillment of the elderly – a compelling variable was considered in connection to an arrangement of cause factors utilizing the property air approach of social research. Institutionalized scales were utilized to gauge the key factors. In this work Turlapati incorporates many survey of writing. Assist he composes that more seasoned persons between 50 - 70 years old, comes about demonstrated decrease of life fulfillment around the 55th year and furthermore past the 61st year and change in the middle of these. He contended that the primary decrease might be because of retirement impacts and the later life decay because of mental and physical impacts of maturity. In this examination, life fulfillment of elderly an impact variable was considered in connection to an arrangement of cause variable utilizing the property manner approach of social research. The information was created from the Election commission of India, Andhra Pradesh, on a conservative plate, and was dissected with the guide of the Microsoft Excel Software Package. Split half dependability test was connected to evaluate the unwavering quality of the instrument and it was discovered that every one of the scales included were solid, for example, life fulfillment, and physical and mental wellbeing, forlornness, social backings, otherworldly prosperity scale. Sethi (1999) states that the socio-economic and political procedures on the planet encroach upon the day – to – day lives of persons and family units. While embracing them, the groups and societies get changed. The instruments however which the general population react to their difficulties are of expanding enthusiasm to social researchers and scientist. Global methodologies overlook the unequal power connection amongst individuals and this socio-social decent variety. Differences are the conveyance of global financial assets and openings offer ascent to the inquiry with respect to who will ensure the interests of poor persons and underprivileged areas of society. The strength of the multinational enterprise, global capital over market assets and work inside the creating nations has debilitated the limit of country – states and governments top secure the premiums of elderly women.
Mann (2001) keeps a few inquiries, for example, we are for the most part moving toward retirement however what would it be a good idea for us to anticipate? For a few, it is a cheerful prospect. Others approach retirement knowing they confront hardship and social rejection. In the midst of disturbing forecasts of a 'statistic time bomb', governments and the private benefits industry encourage everybody to plan and spare now, however concede that there are dangers. Yet, will the benefits stores convey on their guarantees? Will the rich progressively resign early yet the poor work for more? How dependable are state benefits plans? Does the USA, Sweden, or Australia have a 'superior' way to deal with retirement annuities than the UK? Moving toward retirement handles these and numerous different inquiries from various sociological points of view. Utilizing the possibility of the social division of welfare as a layout, distinctive ways to deal with retirement benefits' approach are surveyed and their qualities and shortcomings plainly displayed. This book will be a precious asset for sociology understudies at all levels and for the individuals who show them. Financial specialists and annuity experts will likewise discover something to think about here.

Datta (2002) bring up issues concerning elderly women in India is a region of expanding concern for some reasons. Men are 100 on 91women for the 60+ populace was 91:100 and it decreased to 81 in the 80+ populace. Around 75 for each penny men in the age gathering of 60+ were right now wedded when contrasted with 42 women in a similar age classification. Future at 60 years old year (2000-2050) was 16 year for men when contrasted with 18 for ladies. The ramification of this is feminization of the maturing populace. In the coming years, these women will frame a portion of society that will be totally subject to individuals from their family and group for survival. Their reliance will be subjectively unique in relation to that of maturing guys for the straightforward reason of socially and socially instigated reliance on guys. In country zones, the extent of more seasoned people has expanded from 7.1 percent (1991) to 7.7 percent (2001). Most women in India live in the shadow of their male relatives for the duration of their lives – father, spouse, child, sibling, or uncle. Much of the time, they don't win cash, and notwithstanding when they do, their business is frequently guided by family contemplations with the goal that the majority of them take up easygoing work or underemployment so they can
bear their family duties. The greater part of the women don't possess property, and
notwithstanding when they don't oversee it. They are totally reliant on the male individuals from
the family for the satisfaction of all their essential needs. They can't go to the nearby specialist
without a male relative going with them, notwithstanding when they are fit to move around.
With age, this reliance increments. Moreover, it is socially acknowledged that women are
sustains and parental figures for the family and, in the process disregard themselves. Regardless
of class, capability, instructive foundation and conjugal status, elderly women confront a
passionate void in their life. All women in India lead a family-driven life – their reality rotates
around their family: when they get old, they get sidelined by a similar family since it never
again requires their administrations. As their youngsters grow up and wed their position and
status in the family falls apart considerably further. The elderly woman loses her status in the
family because of the affirmation of her privilege by the little girl in-law to deal with the family
unit as she needs. Contrasts of feeling on apparently minor issues like recognition of religious	taboos on sustenance; way of life and so on might wind up noticeably hopeless. They are
thought to be "excessively meddling" and excessively requesting" by the family and frequently
restricted to an edge of the house. It is regular to discover elderly women complaining about
blasting music, meat eating on certain favorable days.

Das and Khawas (2009) states that matured women in India are a territory of expanding
care. Right off the bat, in 2002, the sex proportion for the 60+ populace was 91:1000 and it
lessened to 81 in the 80+ populace. Around 75 percent men in the age gathering of 60+ were
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will be subjectively not quite the same as that of maturing guys for the straightforward reason of
socially and socially prompted reliance on guys. The thoughts in this book will be particularly
useful for looking at male – female reliance in a male centric culture, particularly when the
reliance of matured women on male individuals increment with increment in maturing. He
additionally found that one six of the more established common laborers people announced that had no great companion where as 25% of the lower class and 44% of the average workers more seasoned individuals detailed having more than ten great companions. Investment of elderly in group exercises political projects is firmly identified with social and monetary status at all phases of life cycle.

Manohar (1981) states that women are less genuine about their issues and sufferings. Because of it, it wound up noticeably a standout amongst the most unexplored zones of research. A thorough logical examination is still to be required to clarify how and why half of mankind is unmistakable and downsized in the socio, monetary and social field of the general public in contrast with the other. A large portion of the investigations on women however worried to working class of women or women dressed in white nabbed areas of the general public. Almost no is thought about the rustic women or women in sloppy part in their investigation creator looking at the general financial status of Indian ladies, the examination incorporates an examination of the financial states of six classifications of women adorers, women development specialists, beedi specialists, women pretty dealers and innate transient women specialists. The financial conditions, their work circumstance and different angles identified with their improvement were inspected over the span of discourse. Be that as it may, these investigations can't be asserted 'finished' to clarify completely the present status of ladies.

AGED WOMEN AND GENDER DIFFERENCE

Arber and Guinn (1991) look at the essentialness of gender contrasts among the aged and the key components impacting reliance. This book investigates ageism and generalizations, and concentrating on congruity and change in culture picture of elderly women and relating them to the gendered idea of energy in the public arena. They address genderual orientation distinction in later life by evaluating the circulations of the advance freedom. These key assets are appeared to frame an interlocking triangle, money related and material conditions, wellbeing and access to local and individual care. A sophistical investigation is created to clarify how those assets collaborate to impact the person's level of freedom and prosperity in later life. From this, elderly
women rise as essentially impeded. The creators reason that adjustments in strategy and demeanors to counter women’ inconvenience and encourage this strengthening would not exclusively be simply, last could profit the entire society.

Malhotra (2004) drills down various infringements of the privileges of Dalit’s. Dalit women endure triple separation based on genderual orientation since they are women, based on station, since they are Dalit’s and as Dalit women, by their own men folk. In India standing and genderual orientation segregation are executed in their most exceedingly awful structures on Dalit women. Dalit women’s work is marked as incompetent, unrecognized, came up short on, and even unpaid. Around 85 for every penny of Dalit women work in the horticultural division, which is chaotic and does not have the standardized savings advantages, for example, maternity advantages and therapeutic help found in sorted out parts. Dalit moms need to convey their newborn child children with them to work in the fields. Here and there they are not permitted to take the necessary steps as the businesses connect that the children they bring are unsettling influences to take the necessary steps given. In urban zones, Dalit women like wise work in the sloppy independently employed division as peddlers, scrap gatherers, negligible merchants and house hirings or they may win compensation in residential work, development or little scale producing. In a few territories Dalit women fill in as night-soil removers, with no contemplations for cleanliness, for as meager as one roti every day. All Dalit lady specialists enter the work advertise before the age of 20 and it is expressed that 31 for each penny of all young lady youngsters from Dalit groups are tyke laborers.

AGED WOMEN AND ADJUSTMENT PROBLEM

A considerable lot of the aged persons feel cheerful and satisfied while numerous others feel crestfallen and discouraged. The inquiry is what is the techniques' of adjustment? Everybody attempted to adapt to or deal with a given issue circumstance in a specific way.

Panigrahi (2013) made an endeavor to investigate the living courses of action examples of the elderly and their determinants by considering two states in India to be specific Utter Pradesh and Kerala. The real information hotspot for this paper is, from the enumeration of India and NSS (National Sample Survey) 60th round have been utilized. From this investigation it is
discovered that the high extents of aged are in co-living arrangement. Generally the living arrangement is with life partner and different individuals (47.2%) or without companion yet with youngsters 93.26%). Be that as it may, there is critical extents (16%) of elderly are either living alone and with companion as it were. It is fascinating to locate the living game plans of elderly which is comprehensively in light of the foundation attributes of the aged. The living courses of action of aged are changes with age, sex, conjugal status, number of surviving kids, and level of instruction, occupation and monetary reliance. From the calculated relapse investigation it is discovered that those elderly are male having surviving youngsters and monetarily subject to others. There is no noteworthy contrast in living game plan and aged in absolute Pradesh and Kerala. This examination brought out appropriate strategy and proposals for reinforcing the welfare of the elderly through their living courses of action of elderly in Utter Pradesh and Kerala.

**AGED WOMEN AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS**

Nuland (2006) investigate the effect of ageing on our psyches and bodies, strivings and connections. Merging a researcher's energy for truth with a humanist's comprehension of the complete self, Nuland has made an insightful, candid, and motivating book about a definitive phase of life's excursion. The beginning of ageing can be gradual to the point that we are regularly astonished to locate that one day it completely upon us. The progressions to the faculties, appearance, reflexes, physical continuance, and genderual hungers are obvious and once in a while welcome but then, as Nuland appears, getting more seasoned has its astonishing gifts. Age concentrates the brain, as well as the body's energies, driving many to new wellsprings of inventiveness, discernment, and otherworldly force. Growing old, Nuland shows us, isn't a sickness however a workmanship and for the individuals who rehearse it well, it can bring uncommon prizes. Nuland depicts the surprising fluctuation of the ageing knowledge. Confidence and inward quality, the developing of individual connections, the acknowledgment that vocation does not characterize personality, the acknowledgment that a few objectives will remain unaccomplished; these are among the mysteries of the individuals who age well. Will
researcher one day satisfy the fantasy of everlasting youth? Nuland analyzes the most recent research into broadening life and the researcher who are seeking after it. At the end of the day, what forces him more than anything is the end result for the psyche and soul as life investigates its finishing decades. Mirroring the intelligence of a long lifetime, The Art of Aging is a work of iridescent knowledge, undeterred genuineness, and significant sympathy.

**AGED WOMEN AND VIOLENCE**

**Goel, Kaur and Sultana (2006).** This book tries to break down the different types of violence against women, to investigate the socio-cultural and structural reason for such savagery, the effect on women' and also societal wellbeing, the legitimate mediations which have been made and which can be made. There are a few types of violence that constitute an infringement of women' entitlement to live with poise and sense of pride. These incorporate abusive behavior at home, dowager immolation, inappropriate behavior, attack and share passing, the expanding occasions of spring and parading of women cetera. The effect of violence on womanish both physical weakness, even demise on account of companions and mental. Next to the mental and physical injury encounter by the battered women, abusive behavior at home has additionally prompted gigantic monetary misfortune for countries. The segregation and violence that women are subjected to has its beginning in socio-social esteems that spring from the particle ethos. The creator have concentrated on various parts of savagery including aggressive behavior at home, female, socio-social reasons for violence, effect of globalization and new mechanical improvements, affect on women’ wellbeing and also the lawful and legal intercessions. In the first place section of this book concentrate on family violence second part on culture and the legitimization of violence. In third section creator elapid wellbeing ramifications of violence against women and creator tell about the savagery against women and the part of law in fourth section. Fifth part concentrates on effect of globalization and linearization on women.

**Cherians (2011) bring up that in India women are easy objective for criminal components.** Concurring him National Population Commission has evaluated that the number of inhabitants in the aged (age group 60 years or more). He noticed that old persons have turned out to be vulnerable objectives for criminal components. They additionally progressed toward becoming
casualties of deceitful dealings and of physical and psychological mistreatment inside the family by relatives to compel them to part with their possession rights. Women frame larger part of populace ageing; they are more defenseless, more inclined to need current work aptitudes, more prone to need pay security, and more prone to be widowed. The NGOs in ageing are far and few. The issues are enormous and there is still substantially more which should be finished.

Malhotra (2005) clarifies that the present century described by the conundrum of maintained and irrelevant endeavors at the global field for essential human rights from one viewpoint and the obtaining stories of Jewish holocaust and ethnic based changes in Bosnia, Kosovo and Albania which were glaring slap on the substance of mankind, net infringement of fundamental human rights and the developing bigotry and religious zeal among individuals. The wild changes over the world today are unfurling new guarantees, difficulties and dangers. Global relationship has now turned into a reality and the twentieth century has been described by the Catch 22s unparalleled in human encounters. The most critical component has been the contracting of geological limit because of simple access of various types of refined data and correspondence innovations changing over the entire world into a global town. Be that as it may, new dividers of position, class, locale, ethnic, social and gender segregation, religious enthusiasm and fundamentalism have been raised. Hence while the iron drapes are gone, there are substantially more shades in the brains of individual than at any other time offering ascend to genuine socio-political issues everywhere throughout the world. Notwithstanding unparalleled logical mechanical and material advances, the better and sensitive obligations of humankind have some way or another been overlooked and the world seems, by all accounts, to be backpedaling to the crude age where may is correct was an administer of law.

AGED WOMEN & VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN SLUMS

Mahalick (2005) states that regardless of holy convention of regarding our women, there has been consistent on quagmire on their lives and freedoms. There are numerous violations against them, for example, consuming, badgering, assault, and renunciation. A few spouses in slums are as abandon their wives in a vulnerable condition. While their spouses lead a hopeless condition
with their youngsters, they have a glad existence by getting remarried to some other women. Such cases are very not the same as the arrangement of high society and working class society. Who can get lawful partition of their rights? This is the underlying driver of their hardships. For the most part a large portion of the couples of slums are low paid specialists; they mull in states of destitution and hardship. The men can't full fill the affirmation of giving nourishment and different necessities required for the life of their spouses. The circumstance remains a fantasy because of intense neediness. Thusly the men pick the most secure method for abandoning their families and create illegal association with other women living in a similar slum of some different slums and get remarried.

Devi (2005) calls attention to that in Indian society the issue of savagery against women isn’t new. The ever display reality of violence, both plain and incognito, physical and non-physical has a disturbing effect on the status of women. Violence against women causes a larger number of passing’s and handicaps among women than some other ailment. By 2010 the development rate of wrongdoing against women is probably going to be higher than populace development. Encourage she clarifies that low pay families endure serious lack of healthy sustenance. Be that as it may, low pay young men for superior to low-pay and upper-wage young women. Grown-up women experience the ill effects of lack of healthy sustenance from iodine 33 inadequacy, iron deficiency and hindering caused by protein-vitality hunger. In most poor nations pregnancy complexities are the vast single course of death among women in their regenerative years. An African lady is 180 times more prone to kick the bucket from pregnancy complexities than a Western European Woman

Kapadia (2007) contemplated the event of physical violence experienced by youthful wedded women because of their spouses. This examination additionally inspects linkages between genderual orientation part desires and physical savagery in two low-pay settings in Maharashtra. Their examinations of two low-wage settings show two examples of starts of physical savagery in youthful wedded women. Inside a half year of marriage and after the introduction of the primary kid. Their examination features a 39 basic social develop as a principle trigger for physical violence against women.
Sharma (2008) clarifies that each man, lady and youngster in Afghanistan pays for the proceeding and consistently expanding violence. Albeit a few things have enhanced in Afghanistan since the Taliban administration was expelled, much stays hard to set right. The issues 35 women faces are different. The administration has set up a Ministry of Women’s Affairs to manage women’ issues and alternate types of violence against women. There even under-aged young women are compelled to wed men substantially more established than them. The edginess of women got in such conditions is simply the expanding frequency immolation as a type of suicide. As indicated by the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, a year ago 165 such suicides were recorded, aside from numerous unreported cases.

John (2013), the nature and estimation of women’ work in present day India. The initial segment of the article offers a hypothetical review of the issue included, contending for an intersectional structure that would reorient an emphasis on women through inquiries of genderual orientation, class, and position. Issues identifying with the noticeable quality of the local circle, shame and open work. The second piece of the article utilizes the strategy for investigating women’ life stories or life accounts to research this issue through the spots possessed by work in a biography, drawing on the compositions of Rashundari Debi, Binodini Dasi, Baby Kamble, Baby Haldar and Nalini Jamila. The third piece of contentions that structure women’ relationship in the realm of work and on the further inquiries this raises for women's activist investigation.

The writing surveyed up until now, does not take up the issue of social portability, self-rule and sufferings experienced by elderly against the savagery. Accordingly the scientist takes up this investigation.

**STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

In Indian society aged are respected since centuries, but due to westernization, industrialization, urbanization and globalization, Indian society has been changed. The feeling of individualism is visible in our society. The structure of Indian society is becoming unfavorable for our aged. Industrialization, urbanization and globalization are leading to slums. In these slums the condition of our aged is becoming very poor & critical. Aged women in the slums are
malnourished, emotionally possessed and psychologically distressed. These women at the
twilight years of their life find it difficult to adjust in their own families. Derivate in socio-
-economic terms is characterized as the violence faced by aged women. Health problem and lack
of proper centers of care make the plight of widowed aged women worse as they are not in a
position to exercise their agency in the family, or contribute economically. The Government has
taken some steps to curve the problem of violence against aged women Indian government
framed the National Policy for Older Persons in 1999 response to the increasing number of
persons 60 years and above and their vulnerabilities arising out of income insecurity and
concerns about health and other socio-economic and physical wellbeing. It was also in keeping
with the national constitutional provisions as well as the UN resolution to observe 1999 as
International Year of Older Persons. Following 10 years of implementation, the NPOP has been
reviewed and revised and the new National Policy for Senior Citizens is currently awaiting
Cabinet approval. While the 1999 Policy is comprehensive in many respects. The maintenance
and welfare of parents and senior citizens act 2007, envisages providing need based
maintenance to the parents/ grandparents from their children. The maintenance and welfare of
parents and senior citizens act 2007 also containing enabling provisions like protecting of life
and property of senior citizens, better medical facilities, setting up of old age homes in every
district, etc. A careful review and resolution of these constraints will help in effective
implementation of NPSC.

**SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The problem of violence against aged women in slums has been a neglected area by researchers,
academicians and policy makers. The significance lies in the fact that weak and marginalized
aged women need statics intervention and attention. The significance of the problem also lies in
the fact that most studies of aged concentrate on their psychological or biological problems. But
not much study has been conducted on violence against aged women in slums with a
Sociological angle. It is an emerging area of concern in Sociological literature. Violence against
aged women in slums requires societal concern and formulation of policy by the government.
This study of Violence against aged women in slums will open a new area of research in
sociology. So topic has been chosen to add a new dimension to sociological literature and finally suggest measures to improve the conditions of aged women of Agra city slums.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

The main objective of present research work is to study the violence against aged women in slums of Agra.

Other objectives of the study are as follow:-

1) To study the socio-economic background of aged women who are victim of violence in slums of Agra.

2) To find out the causes of violence faced by the aged women in the slums of Agra.

3) To explore the nature and degree of violence against aged women in the slums of Agra.

4) To study the societal and governmental concerns for the aged women in the slums of Agra.

5) To suggest measures to improve the conditions of aged in slums.

**HYPOTHESES**

On the basis of literature knowledge and personal experience as a member of community the researcher has formulated the following hypotheses:-

1) The socio-economic background of aged women in slums of Agra is very low.

2) Social and economic dependency and tolerance of aged women in their family members are the major causes of violence faced by the aged women in the slums of Agra.

3) Aged women face emotional, mental, verbal and physical violence in the slums of Agra.

4) The society and government is least concerned about the issues of aged women in the slums of Agra.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The presented research is based upon extensive field-work conducted by the researcher in the months of August, 2015 to February, 2016 primarily in the related slums of Agra. This city was selected because a large number of slums are there in Agra. Also, importantly, this region is attached with the territory region Delhi National. The researcher therefore adopted a
quantitative approach based on in-depth information with the help of interview scheduled which is better suited to understand the violence against aged women in slums of Agra city.

For the Field work the Slums Randomly Selected and visited Slums Field Work : Pura Goverdhan (Foundry Nagar), Hanuman Nagar, Nunihai-Sanjay Colony/ Nagar, Kotli Bagichi, Nagla Baasi, Shankerpuri, Raj Nagar, Bhim Nagar, John’s Mill lines, Khatik Pada (Bhag Muzafar Khan), Dhamran, Hajjupura, Shyam Nagar, Nagla Jassi, Ukhara Chota, Akbarpur, Naglabudhi, Thipri, Prakash Nagar, Nagla Padi.

AREA OF THE STUDY

The research area of the study is conducted in the Agra city of Uttar Pradesh.

PROFILE OF THE STUDY OF AREA: AGRA

Agra is arranged in the province of Uttar Pradesh. This state has been the most conspicuous territory of Indian governmental issues because of control on legislative issues in the inside and its variegated topography and size of its populace. The capital is Lucknow and the state dialect is Hindi. Articulate Pradesh is India's fifth biggest state in region. Agra is situated in the North West piece of the nation. Articulate Pradesh is limited by Nepal in the north, Uttrakhand in the North West, Himachal Pradesh in the North West, Haryana and Delhi in the west, Rajasthan in the south west, Madhya Pradesh in the south, Chattishghar in the south east, and Bihar in the east and Jharkhand in the south east. It is arranged between 23 degree 52'N and 31 degree 28' North scopes and 77 degree 3 and 84 degree 39 East longitudes. Articulate Pradesh has the biggest populace in India, as indicated by 2011 Census, it has a populace of 19.95 crore and expanded from the figure 16.62 crore in 2001 Census. Almost one 6th of India's populace dwells in Utter Pradesh and the gender proportion is 908, in which 52.4% is male and 47.6% female and the populace predetermination is 79.24% and female education is 59.26%. Furthermore, country proficiency is 67.55% and urban education is 77.01%. It may, the state of the minimized gathering (like SC/ST or Weaker Section like Slum Dwellers) in Utter Pradesh is more regrettable and they are as yet experiencing extraordinary social, instructive and monetary backwardness emerging out of age-old practices of rejection and untouchability.
SLUMS AND SLUM DWELLERS IN UTTAR PRADESH:-

Urbanization has been joined by development of populace and slums from the very initiation of the urban world. Urbanization is expanding at a fast rate and accessible supply of land and lodging in the urban focuses can't oblige the surging squatter populace. Individuals are, along these lines, illicitly involving land and making their own safe houses, living in the miserable living conditions. One of the differing issues going up against a considerable lot of the creating countries on the planet today is the unlawful control of land-, which is by and large called crouching. The populace in these regions increments at a considerably speedier rate at a few times the rate of the urban populace all in all, whiles the wellbeing administrations, business openings and social administrations don't increment correspondingly. In that capacity, way of life of a large number of the family units remaining in these territories begins breaking down, confronting amazingly troublesome conditions prompting hostile to social components and violations and much should be done to enhance their difficulty.

Fast urbanization has prompted a disturbing weakening in the nature of the city tenants in India. Our urban areas experience the ill effects of different infrastructural insufficiencies, poor sanitation and strong waste transfer, water deficiency, contaminated common water assets, water signing in storms and other blustery seasons, visit pandemics, deficient human services, exhaustion of green zones and ground water level, poor streets and transportation, multiplication of slums and absence of help for the social and monetary improvement of the distraught predominantly monetarily weaker segments of the general public. The total effect of pain is particularly weakening for the urban poor living in slums.

Women and youngsters in slums are most influenced as they constantly deal with their everyday lives and tasks in this rotting condition. Lady in the slum to our brain is the best sufferer. Not at all like men and youngsters who go out to work and play, has lady needed to stay inside those surroundings for the duration of the day. She trudges and sweats for the entire day. She doesn't know where her youngsters go, what kind of exercises they are performing, and so on. She is unmindful about numerous things including how to direct her youngsters to stay clean and avoid pandemic illnesses. She needs direction and appropriate instruction, an exceptional kind of
training; somebody should converse with her as a companion to whom she can trust. She needs to trust numerous things. There is no protection in her home. The lady in slum has more issues on the off chance that she another comer from the rustic town. She is maker of future itself. There is more prominent mindfulness in the nation about endless loop of issues of urban poor particularly slum individuals too about the crumbling of urban condition and framework. Measures taken in the past to clear the slums never turned out to be a win and thusly, the nearby specialists have begun taking it as reality and sanctioned the territories, regardless of the way that a large number of them are much beneath even the substandard level of living. Today it has turned out to be troublesome for any specialist to empty these regions and push the poor slum tenants from where they are living in the city. Hence, battling with slum issue is a major test of this time to the analysts, strategy creators, organizers, and so forth. Each slum is distinctive in its beginning, area, size and statistic qualities. However, all attributes are not normal for all slums in the city. It might contrast because of different reasons, for example, its appearance, financial condition, congestion of structures, apartments, populace, wellbeing and clean conditions, profound quality, lifestyle, way of life, detachment of other private groups, and so forth. In this way, a slum is for the most part characterized as a place where fundamental necessities of life like lodging, business, wellbeing, sanitation, drinking water, training offices, and so forth, are missing. In India lion's share of little, mediums and also other metropolitan urban communities are confronting the issue of slum. Uttar Pradesh is additionally confronting a similar issue. The data with respect to the distinguished slums and urban populace of India and Uttar Pradesh amid 1981-2011 is displayed in underneath Table.
IDENTIFIED/ESTIMATED POPULATIONS & SLUM POPULATIONS
IN URBAN INDIA AND UTTAR PRADESH 1981-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population(Lakh)</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Slum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1594.6</td>
<td>279.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii.</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>2176.1</td>
<td>462.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii.</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2909.4</td>
<td>618.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv.</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>3771.1</td>
<td>654.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>199.0</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii.</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>276.1</td>
<td>58.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii.</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>365.4</td>
<td>77.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv.</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>444.7</td>
<td>62.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We are experiencing rapid and unplanned urban growth. India’s total population 1027 million, 285 million (27.8%) live in urban areas. The percentage decadal growth of population in rural and urban areas from 1991 to 2001 is 17.9 and 31.2 percent respectively. The slums population in 2001 is estimated to be tune of 60 million comprising 21 percent of the total urban population. However, these estimates do not reflect true magnitude of urban poverty because of the “un-accounted” for and unorganized squatter settlements and other populations residing in inner-city areas, pavements, construction sites, urban fringes, etc.

Urban population in Uttar Pradesh constitutes 20.78% of the total population. While the urban population rate of the state is still well below the national average of 27.78%. In absolute terms, this amounts to nearly 35 million persons residing in 684 towns and cities. With nearly one in three city dwellers estimated to be poor, it amounts to approximately 10 million persons living below the poverty line in the urban areas of UP. There is increasing evidence that the urban poor, particularly those residing in slums and squatter settlements, have health indicators comparable to or even worse than their rural counterparts. Addressing health inequities within cities and providing quality health care of slum dwellers has emerged as an issue of critical importance for Utter Pradesh.
As per 2011 India census, Agra city has a population of 1,585,704, while the population of Agra cantonment is 53,053. The urban agglomeration of Agra has a population of 1,760,285. Males constitute 53% of the population and females 47%. Agra city has an average literacy rate of 75.11%, above the national average of 74%. Literacy rate of males is considerably higher than that of women. The gender ratio in the city was 875 females per thousand males while child gender ratio stood at 857. Agra district literacy rate is 62.56%.

According to the 2011 census, Agra district has a population of 4,380,793, roughly equal to the nation of Moldova or the US state of Kentucky. This gives it a ranking of 41st in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 1,084 inhabitants per square kilometer (2,810/sq. mi) 52.5% of Agra’s population is in the 15–59 years age category. Around 11% of the population is under 6 years of age. Hinduism, Islam and Jainism are the major religions in Agra city with 80.68%, 15.37% viz. 1.04% of the population adhering to them; others are 1.5%.

The Catholic minority is served by its own Metropolitan Archdiocese of Agra.

**RESEARCH DESIGN**

The research design of the presented case was Descriptive. This design has been used to study the conditions, circumstances / situations in which old aged women are living and to have the thorough study of the problems being faced by them in the Slums of Agra.

**UNIVERSE AND SAMPLE**

All the aged women living in all 393 slums of Agra constitute the universe of study.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of Colonies</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Universe Aged Men</th>
<th>Universe Aged Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pura Goverdhan (Foundry Nagar)</td>
<td>1,509</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hanuman Nagar</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nunihai-Sanjay Colony/ Nagar</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kotli Bagichi</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nagla Baasi</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Shankerpuri</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Raj Nagar</td>
<td>5,025</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bhim Nagar</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>John’s Mill line</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Khatik Pada (Bhag Muzafar Khan)</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Dhakran</td>
<td>1,740</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Aged Women of selected 20 Colonies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sample size</td>
<td>664</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Nagar Nigam office of Agra

Random sampling has been used for data collection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stages of the Selection</th>
<th>Nature of the units selected</th>
<th>No of Units selected</th>
<th>Methods of Selection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; stage</td>
<td>Selection of the area to represent the violence place of aged women in slums</td>
<td>Identifying wards that Represent all types of Aged women in Slums.</td>
<td>Reconnoitery Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; stage</td>
<td>Selection of colonies</td>
<td>21 Colonies representing higher influx of Aged Women in Slums</td>
<td>Purposive Sampling method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; stage</td>
<td>Selection of Aged Women in Slums</td>
<td>664 Aged Women of Slums</td>
<td>Purposive Sampling method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; stage</td>
<td>Selection of Methods</td>
<td></td>
<td>Convenient Sampling method</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PILOT STUDY**

60 respondents were chosen for Pilot Study:-

1. The respondents were hesitant in answering the interview schedule.

2. Few respondents spoke positively in favor of their relatives and their family members, for fear of confilectual relation.
**STUDY DESIGN**

In order to obtain an estimate of the prevalence of the problem, the factors associated, the violence, causes of violence and nature and degree of violence consequences, the response of the survivors of violence in terms of physical, mental, and economical both qualitative and quantitative research methods were utilized for this study.

**OPERATIONALIZATION OF CONCEPTS**

**Aged women** – Above 60 years of age treated as an aged woman.

**Violence** – Violence is an act of Physical, Emotional, Economic, and Socio-Cultural abuse by one or more individual or other.

**Slums** – Slum as residential areas which are physically and socially deteriorated and in which satisfactory family life is impossible.

**UNIT OF THE STUDY**

The unit of the study is aged women (the Age of 60+) of slums of Agra city of U.P.

**SOURCES OF DATA**

Researcher used both sources of data, primary as well as secondary sources of data. Primary data were collected from the aged women with the help of interview-schedule. Secondary data were collected from Books, Journals, E-libraries, Newspapers, Magazines and Census Survey Report etc.

**TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION**

Because most of respondents were illiterate, therefore it was decided to use interview schedule as a tool for collection of necessary information from the respondents. The interview schedule was divided into five part. The first part and interview schedule comprised questions concerning the general information of aged women of slums of Agra. The second Part has been comprised questions concerning the socio-economic background of the aged women in slums of Agra. The third Part has been comprised questions concerning the causes of violence faced by the aged women in slums. The fourth Part dealt in questions concerning the nature and degree of
violence against the aged women in the slums of Agra. The fifth Part was related the questions concerning societal and governmental concerns for the aged women in slums of Agra.