CHAPTER-6

POLICIES FOR AWARENESS OF AGED WOMEN ABOUT GOVERNMENT

POLICY FOR WELFARE OF AGED

ACTS

In the exceptionally late years there has been an expanding confirmation of violence inside families in our general public. It has, of late been perceived as a social issue, through the level of this acknowledgment still fluctuates forcefully from society to society. Various changes have, be that as it may, been as of late presented in the leaving law with a view to improving the predicament of women who are casualties of familial violence and abuse. Striking among them is the recently embedded Section 498A in the Indian corrective Code, 1860 which is directed for the avoidance of savagery against women. (Shamsuddin, 1991).

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT (2005)

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), founded in 2005, is an enactment went for shielding women from violence in domestic connections.

WHAT ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS UNDER THE PWDVA?

The meaning of domestic violence is elegantly composed and far reaching and all encompassing. It covers, mental and also physical violence, and furthermore dangers to do likewise. Any type of badgering, pressure, mischief to wellbeing, security, appendage or prosperity is secured. Also, there are particular definitions for the accompanying:

• Physical violence: Defined as act or lead that is of such a nature as to cause substantial agony, mischief, or peril to life, appendage or wellbeing or debilitate the wellbeing or improvement of the distressed individual'. Physical violence additionally incorporates attack, criminal terrorizing and criminal power.

• Sexual violence: The enactment characterizes this as direct of "sexual nature" that 'misuse, mortifies, corrupts or generally damages the respect of a lady.'
• Verbal and psychological violence: Insults/criticism of any shape, incorporating those concerning powerlessness to have a male kid, and in addition rehashed dangers

• Economic violence: Categorized as including hardship of money related assets required for survival of the casualty and her kids, the discarding any advantages which the casualty has a premium/stake in and forbiddance/limitation of budgetary assets which the casualty is utilized to while in the domestic relationship.

2. The meaning of "abused individual" incorporates any lady who is or has been in a domestic association with the respondent and who asserts to have been subjected to domestic violence by them.

3. The meaning of "respondent" incorporates any grown-up male who has been or is in a domestic association with the distressed lady, and against whom the lady has looked for an alleviation or any male or female relative of the spouse or male accomplice of a wedded lady or a lady in a relationship in the idea of marriage.

4. The meaning of "domestic relationship" is any relationship 2 people have lived respectively in a mutual family unit and these individuals are:

• Related by affiliation (blood relations).

• Related by marriage.

• Though a relationship in the idea of marriage (which would incorporate live seeing someone).

• Through reception.

• Are relatives living in a joint family?

5. The meaning of "child" is any individual beneath the age of eighteen years, and furthermore incorporates cultivate, embraced, or step kid.

This notice arrangement is a bird's-eye perspective of the Act. The data contained in it, is for mindfulness building purposes, and ought not to be taken as lawful exhortation.

**WHAT ARE OTHER RELEVANT FEATURES OF THE PWDVA?**

Aside from the above definitions, the accompanying are some other imperative perspectives that the Act covers.
Casualty assets
Under the Act, casualties ought to be given satisfactory therapeutic offices, guiding and shield homes and also legitimate guide when required.

Counseling: Section 14
Counseling, as coordinated by the judge, ought to be given to both the gatherings include, or whichever party requires it, as requested.

Protection Officers: Section 9
Under the Act, Protection Officers ought to be delegated by the legislature in each locale, who ideally ought to be women, and ought to be qualified. The obligations of the Protection Officer incorporate recording a domestic occurrence report, giving safe house homes, restorative offices and lawful guide for the casualties, and guaranteeing that security orders issued against the respondents are done.

Protection orders: Section 18
Protection orders for the casualty's wellbeing can be issues against the respondent, and incorporates for when he confers violence, help or abets it, enters wherever which the casualty frequents or endeavors to speak with her, confines any type of advantages of the casualty or causes violence to individuals important to the casualty.

Residence arrangement: Section 19
The justice may limit the respondent from the place of living arrangement of both the gatherings on the off chance that they feel that it is for the security of the casualty. Furthermore, the respondent can't remove the casualty from the place of habitation.

Monetary relief: Section 20
The respondent needs to give help to the casualty to make up for misfortune, including loss of profit, medicinal costs, any costs caused because of loss of property by decimation, harm or expulsion, and upkeep of the casualty and her kids.
**Custody of children: Section 21**

Custody of children ought to be allowed to the casualty as required, with going by rights to the respondent if fundamental.

**THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT 2005**

"Domestic Violence" incorporates

Hurting or harming a women in a domestic relationship, be it

1) Physical violence

2) Sexual violence

3) Verbal and psychological violence

4) Economic violence

In this way, what do we read between the lines?

1) Only a female can be a casualty.

2) Adult males who have been in a domestic association with the distressed women, and male and female relatives of the spouse/male accomplice can be made the respondent.

3) Live – seeing someone are likewise secured.

4) There are particular meanings of physical, sexual, verbal and enthusiastic, and economic violence also, which you can discover in the demonstration.

**THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, 2005**

What cures would you be able to benefit of?

1) Inform the security officer.

2) File and application and make utilization of government authority's obligations towards her.

3) Make utilization of asylum homes, medicinal offices and guiding if vital.

Appropriate to the bothered under the demonstration:

1) Right to dwell in the mutual family unit.
2) Protection requests issued against the respondent in the matter of regardless of whether he may remain.

3) Residence request be issued against the respondent in the matter of regardless of whether he may stay.

4) Monetary alleviation.

5) Full authority of kids might be given to the casualty, with going to hours for the respondent.

6) Penalty to respondent for not following requests.

7) Penalty to security officer for not talking activity.

**WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF THE PWDVA?**

This enactment was authorized after a sanction of the CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All types of Discrimination against Women). The meaning of 'domestic relationship' is sufficiently wide to cover a wide range of family courses of action; for instance, live seeing someone when the couple isn't hitched. The consideration of this, and in addition connections which fall under classes of deceitful or bigamous, was a spearheading step. Concerning live seeing someone itself, in an unmistakable judgment go on account of Bharata Matha and Ors v. R. Vijaya Renganathan and or, it was chosen that a youngster resulting from a live-in relationship is qualified for property (the property possessed by the guardians, however not familial property). This implies a lady and her youngster in a live-in relationship can’t be debilitated with economic violence. Obviously, in spite of the fact that this has more pertinence to property proprietorship and the Hindu Marriage Act, it is satisfying to realize that youngsters conceived out connections which are not much the same as marriage can likewise have property rights. Besides, the Act likewise gives alleviation to domestic violence conferred by both male and female relatives of the spouse or male accomplice (which would help in circumstances where relatives bother the wife and so forth.). Moreover, the meaning of "child" is likewise comprehensive of encourage, received and stepchildren. The respondent has an obligation to pay the casualty remuneration and not cut off money related assets, and this shields the casualty
from violence as well as ensures her interests. The meaning of "shared family unit" determines that paying little mind to regardless of whether the casualty has lawful rights/value over the family unit; in the event that she has occupied the house with the respondent, and he has been vicious with her, at that point the respondent is obligated under the Act. This implies regardless of whether she doesn't have lawful or money related stake in the house, the respondent can't remove her. The security Aged are comprehensive of most examples where the respondent could have exploited the casualty, and again isn't restricted to that definition alone. At long last, the requests issued by the law ought to be without given of cost to the casualty as confirmation.

A standout amongst the most challenged purposes of the Act is clearly the meanings of "distressed individual" and "respondent"; and how just women's rights against domestic violence are canvassed in the Act. It is likewise essential to comprehend that the demonstration gives semi criminal or common solutions for women given that need there is a specific social setting in which domestic violence happens in India. Not exclusively do women frame a higher extent of domestic violence casualties, yet joined with bring down political-social and economic basic leadership control it is harder from them to leave the injurious domestic connections.

One issue which appears to have been overlooked altogether are eccentric connections. Despite the fact that there is no particular explanation of the same in the Act, in the judgment of S. Khushboo vs. Kanniamma, the Supreme Court indicated that a live-in relationship is reasonable just in unmarried people of real age in heterogeneous connections.

**IMPLEMENTATION**

There appear to be problems with the genuine implementation of the controls. In many locale, rather than utilizing Protection Officers, existing government authorities are given this obligation too; and are not furnished to manage the same (allude interface beneath). In this manner they don't satisfy a large portion of the obligations determined in the Act, and because of this casualties are not ready to make full utilization of the law for their advantage. Additionally, with respect to protect homes, the Act indicated that there ought to be the same number of as sufficiently considered. In any case, inquire about into genuine execution has demonstrated that many locale don't have even one haven home. Despite the fact that the Act
has a couple of imperfections, and the implementation leaves a great deal to be wanted; the strategy without anyone else's input is by all accounts very reasonable. Indeed, it vital to comprehend those men to confront violence. Indeed, it is vital to actualize the Act better and keep the Government responsible for why they have not initiated better reorganization measures with respect to the same. In any case, it is additionally critical to perceive that amid the season of the Act (and even now), it was to a great degree imperative to start a law that gave simple entry to equity to women. This is because of the share passing on a high and domestic and sexual violence against women being widespread. The Act went for giving an improved method to women who faces domestic violence access to common and semi criminal cures, and it has prevailing with regards to doing such as, to a vast degree.

**DEMONSTRATION OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE**

The Indian courts have throughout the years held demonstrations of physical violence as constituting brutality. "It is a settled decides of law that the articulation cold-bloodedness covers physical violence demonstrations of the spouses. Various Indian High course have, in choosing which demonstrations of physical violence add up to remorselessness, set down as takes after:-

(1) Slapping (2) Beating and (3) Dragging.

The Violence against Women Act (VAWA) was the primary real law to help government offices and casualty advocates cooperate to battle domestic violence, rape, and different sorts of violence against women. It made new disciplines for specific violations and began projects to forestall violence and help casualties. Throughout the years, the law has been extended to give more projects and administrations. As of now, some included things are:

- Violence counteractive action programs in groups.
- Protections for casualties who are ousted from their homes because of occasions identified with domestic violence or stalking.
- Funding for casualty help administrations like assault emergency focuses and hotlines.
- Programs to address the issues of worker women and women of different races or ethnicities.
- Programs and administrations for victims with disability.
THE VALMIKI AMBEDKAR AWAS YOJANA (VAMBAY)

The Central Government conspire has the essential goal to encourage the development and upgradation of the home units for the slum inhabitants and to give wellbeing and empowering urban condition through group toilets under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, a part of the plan. This is the main plan of its kind implied solely for slum tenants with a Government of India endowment of 50 percent. The adjust 50 percent is to be orchestrated by State Government with roof costs recommended both for staying units/group toilets. Amid the money related year 2002-03, focal endowment to the degree of ₹218.35 crores for the development of 110388 abiding units and 21488 can seats was discharged. So far a sum of 2.08 lakh abiding units covering 20 States and Union Territories has been endorsed under VAMBAY.

THE FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES ACT

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) gives the primary government subsidizing to help casualties of domestic violence and their wards, (for example, kids). Projects supported through FVPSA give shield and related help. They likewise offer violence counteractive action exercises and endeavor to enhance how benefit offices cooperate in groups. FVPSA works through a couple of fundamental ways:

- **Formula Grants**: This cash helps states, regions, and clans make and bolster programs that work to help casualties and avoid family violence. The measure of cash is controlled by an equation construct incompletely with respect to populace. The states, domains, and clans appropriate the cash to a great many domestic violence sanctuaries and projects.

- **The Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancements and Leadership through Alliances (DELTA) Program.** In the same way as other general medical issues, suggest accomplice violence isn't just an individual issue — it is a group issue. DELTA bolsters nearby projects that show individuals approaches to counteract violence.
The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) gives the essential government subsidizing stream devoted to the help of crisis protect and steady administrations for casualties of domestic violence and their wards. FVPSA is situated in the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB), a division of the Administration on Children, Youth and Families in the Administration for Children and Families. FYSB manages FVPSA equation gifts to States, Territories and Tribes, State domestic violence coalitions, a hotline and national and extraordinary issue asset focuses.

FVPSA commended its 30th commemoration in October 2014. To begin with approved as a component of the Child Abuse Amendments of 1984, FVPSA has been altered eight times. It was most as of late reauthorized in December 2010 for a long time by the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010. The statute indicates how the greater part of appropriated assets will be allotted, including three equations concede, the National Domestic Violence Hotline and focused national asset focus stipends. The staying optional assets are utilized for focused awards, specialized help and uncommon tasks that react to basic or generally unaddressed issues (Basile and Breiding 2011).

**JUDICIAL RESPONSE TO AGED ABUSE**

The issue of birch violence has as of late obtained significance because of an exceptional change in the populace situation of the nation, the breakdown of the joint family framework, et cetera. Senior violence isn't a wonders constrained to poor families, but on the other hand is seen and experienced in rich and instructed families too. The ramifications of violence on the elderly are not physical, but rather likewise are mental. The casualties of violence are for the most part women, particularly dowagers' role's identity of less critical, forlorn and practically disabled. Older folks endure quietly as talking about their injury is an unthinkable. Seniors are liable to physical violence as well as endure frame mental enthusiastic and money related violence. Verbal violence is the most every now and again detailed type of violence, trailed by material violence. Yelling at the elderly and offending them are regularly watched. The elderly are physically violence by method for pushing, getting, pushing et cetera. A couple of them are additionally being hit with something, whipped and secured some place. Be that as it may, very
few are subjected to such types of serious physical violence. Further, disregard is accounted for as a type of violence in a noteworthy number of cases. These damaging encounters have negative results for the elderly who incorporate absence of excitement, irritated eating and rest problems, feeling of feebleness and of separation. Disregard and material violence of the elderly through not perilous deny the elderly from satisfying their fundamental needs, for example, sustenance, drugs, et cetera, and furthermore create feeling of frailty. The sentiment undesirable and having nobody to confide in the family seems, by all accounts, to be bringing about self-destructive ides in a sizeable number of the senior populace.

Despite the fact that the issue of senior violence has become visible just in the current past in the Indian setting, with the changing socioeconomics the circumstance of the elderly, especially in the family setting, is relied upon to additionally compound (The Indian Journal of Social Work 2001).

The issue is additionally irritated as there is next to no mindfulness the elderly and also parental figures with respect to one side of old individuals to a noble maturing. Old individuals are as yet engrossed with problems of survival and violence appears to be a piece of their reality. The Indian constitution has commanded the prosperity of the more established people.

**NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR OLDER PERSONS**

In compatibility of the NPOP, a National Council for Older Persons (NCOP) was constituted in 1999 under the Chairpersonship of the Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment to regulate execution of the Policy. The NCOP is the most astounding body to exhort the Government in the definition and execution of approach and projects for the aged. The Council was reconstituted in 2005 with individuals including Central and State governments delegates, agents of NGOs, native's gatherings, resigned individual's affiliations, and specialists in the field of law, social welfare, and drug.
MAINTENENCE AND WELFARE OF PARENTS AND SENIOR CITIZENS ACT, 2007
To guarantee require based support for guardians and senior nationals and their welfare. The Act accommodates:

- Maintenance of Parents/senior natives by kids/relatives made compulsory and justifiable through Tribunals.
- Revocation of exchange of property by senior subjects in the event of carelessness by relatives.
- Penal arrangement for deserting of senior natives.
- Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens.
- Adequate medicinal offices and security for Senior Citizens.

The Act must be brought into compel by singular State Government. As on 3.2.2010, the Act had been advised by 22 States and all UTs. The Act isn't relevant to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, while Himachal Pradesh has its own particular Act for Senior Citizens. The rest of the States yet to inform the Act are - Bihar, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh.

SWAVALAMBAN SCHEME: OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES, THE SCHEME AND ITS APPLICABILITY
The plan will be called Swavalamban Yojna. It will be pertinent to all subjects in the sloppy area who join the New Pension System (NPS) directed by the Interim Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA).

ADVANTAGES UNDER THE SCHEME
Under the plan, Government will contribute ₹ 1000 every year to every no account opened in the year 2010-11 and for the following three years, that is, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14. The advantage will be accessible just to people who join the NPS with a base commitment of ₹ 1,000 and top level augmentation of ₹ 12,000 for every annum.

DEFINITIONS:
UNORGANIZED SECTOR: For the motivation behind this plan, a man will be considered to have a place with the sloppy area if that individual:
is not in standard work of the Central or a state government, or a self-governing body/open division undertaking of the Central or state government having manager helped retirement advantage plot, or

- is not secured by a social security conspire under any of the accompanying laws:
  - The Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund and Pension Fund Scheme Act, 1955.

Every single other definition as given in the NPS offer record will apply to the terms utilized as a part of this plan.

**ELIGIBILITY**

The plan will be material to all people in the chaotic area subject to the condition that the advantage of Central Government commitment will be accessible just to those people whose commitment to NPS is least ₹1,000 and most extreme ₹12,000 for every annum, for both Tier I and II taken together, gave that the individual makes a base commitment of ₹1,000 for each annum to his Tier I NPS account. As an extraordinary case and in acknowledgment of their confidence in the NPS, all NPS accounts opened in 2009-10 will be qualified for the advantage of Government commitment under this plan as though they were opened as new records in 2010-11 subject to the condition that they satisfy all the qualification criteria endorsed under these rules.

**FUNDING**

The plan will be financed by gifts from Government of India. The awards would be given with the end goal that regularly scheduled installment in the endorser record would be conceivable.

**OPERATION**

A man will have the choice to join the NPS as a person according to the current plan or through the CRA Liter affirmed by PFRDA.
At the season of joining the NPS the endorser should proclaim whether he/she falls inside the meaning of sloppy division. On the off chance that consequent to opening the NPS account it is discovered that the endorser has made a false revelation about his qualification for the advantages under this plan or has been wrongly given the advantage of government commitment under this plan for at all reason, the whole government commitment will be deducted alongside punitive enthusiasm as might be indicated every now and then. In the event that the status of the supporter changes to ineligible in the wake of joining the NPS, he/she ought to quickly pronounce so and the advantage of government commitment won't collect to the endorser's record after the date on which the supporter winds up noticeably ineligible.

Toward the finish of each money related year the CRA will, by seventh April of the next year, send to the PFRDA points of interest of the NPS accounts opened amid the year, indicating independently the quantity of qualified NPS accounts in which the endorser's commitment has been between ₹ 1,000 and ₹ 12,000. CRA will likewise send these points of interest with individual PRAN to the Trustee Bank.

The exit from the Swavalamban Scheme would be on similar terms and conditions on which exit from Tier-I record of NPS is allowed, that is, exit at age 60 with 40% least annuitisation of benefits riches and exit before age 60 with 80% least annuitisation of benefits riches. Be that as it may, the exit would be liable to the superseding condition that the measure of benefits riches to be annuitized ought to be adequate to yield a base measure of ₹ 1,000 every month. In the event that the annuitized benefits riches do not yield a measure of ₹ 1,000 every month, the level of benefits riches to be annuitized would be expanded with the goal that the benefits sum progresses toward becoming ₹ 1,000 every month, coming up short which the whole benefits riches would be liable to annuitisation. This base benefits roof might be reexamined every once in a while."

DIFFERENT
PFRDA may allow individuals from a current annuity plan to relocate to NPS under such terms and conditions as might be endorsed by the Government.

REMOVAL OF DOUBTS
If there should arise an occurrence of any questions on the qualification, operation of the plan or some other issue, the Central Government will choose the issue in counsel with PFRDA and the choice of the Central Government will be last.

**SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJNA**

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is actualizing a work arranged Urban Poverty Alleviation Centrally supported plan named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojna (SJSRY), on all India premise, with impact from 1.12.1997. The plan has been exhaustively redone with impact from 2009-2010. The plan endeavors to give productive work to the urban jobless and underutilized poor, through empowering the setting up of independent work wanders by the urban poor living underneath the neediness line, abilities preparing and furthermore through giving compensation work by using their work for development of socially and economically valuable open resources. The push regions of the modified plan are:

Supporting ability improvement and preparing projects to empower the urban poor approach work openings opened up by the market or embrace independent work; and Engaging the group to handle the issues of urban neediness through appropriate self-guided group structures like Neighborhood Groups (NHGs), Neighborhood Committees (NHC), Community Development Society (CDS), and so forth.

The significant changes that have been affected in the new plan contrasted with the old are:

(I) For exceptional class States, NER States and 3 other sloping States i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, the financing design for the Scheme amongst Center and the States, has been amended.

(ii) For the recipient under the Urban Self Employment Program (USEP) part of the Scheme, as far as possible criteria of "not instructed past ninth standard" has been evacuated and now no base or most extreme instructive capability level has been recommended with the end goal of qualification of help.
(iii) For the independent work (singular class), the task cost roof has been improved to ₹ 2.00 Lakhs from the current ₹ 50000/ - and the endowment has additionally been improved to 25% of the undertaking cost (subject to a most extreme of ₹ 50000/ -), from the current 15% of the venture cost (subject to a most extreme of ₹ 7500/ -).

(iv) For the gathering ventures set up by urban poor women, the appropriation has been made as 35% of the task cost or ₹ 300,000/ - or ₹ 60,000/ - per individual from the Group, whichever is less. The base number required to shape a women gather has been diminished from 10 to 5. The rotating reserve qualification per part has additionally been upgraded from the current ₹ 1000/ - to ₹ 2000/ -.

(v) Under the Urban Wage Employment Program (UWEP) segment, which is relevant to the towns having populace under 5 Lakhs according to 1991 evaluation, the 60:40 Material work proportion for the works under UWEP, adaptability of 10% (either side) is presently agreed to the States.

(vi) The Skill Training of the urban poor segment has been rebuilt and quality expertise preparing will be given to the urban poor connecting it with confirmation, bestowed ideally on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode, with the contribution of rumored foundations like IITs, NITs, Poly-systems, ITIs, other presumed organizations and so forth. The normal use roof per learner has been improved from the ₹ 2600/ - to ₹ 10000/ -.

(vii) 3% of the aggregate Scheme designation will be held at the Central level for extraordinary/inventive tasks to be attempted to actualize a period bound focusing to bring a particular number of BPL families over the neediness line through independent work or expertise improvement.

The reexamined conspire has the accompanying segment:

(i) Urban Self Employment Program (USEP)

(ii) Urban Women Self-help Program (UWSP)

(iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion among Urban Poor (STEP-UP)

(iv) Urban Wage Employment Program (UWEP)

(v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)
Amid the year 2010-2011 a measure of ₹ 581.50 crore was discharged to the States/UTs. Under this SJSRY Scheme. The objectives and accomplishments under the key parts of the plan are as per the following:

**FINANCIAL PROGRESS**

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<td>Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojna (SJSRY)</td>
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**PHYSICAL PROGRESS**

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* As per report received from States/UTs as on 31-01-2012.
**TABLE NO -6.1**

**Awareness about Policies in the Favor of Aged Women**

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<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Awareness about Policies in the Favor of Aged Women</th>
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<td>Total</td>
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**FIGURE NO -6.1**

**Interpretation:** As the table number 6.1 shows all (100%) of responded said that they did not know about the policy which is favor of aged women. No respondent found who said that they know about the policy which is favor of aged women.

Its show very lack of awareness about policies.
TABLE NO -6.2

Knowledge among the Aged Women about the Policy of 1999.

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<th>Knowledge Among the Aged Women About the Policy of 1999.</th>
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FIGURE NO -6.2

**Interpretation:** - As the table number 6.2 shows all (100%) of respondent said that they did not hear about the policy of 1999. No respondent found who said that they hear about policy of 1999.
TABLE NO- 6.3

Knowledge among the Aged Women about the Act 2007

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FIGURE NO -6.3

**Interpretation:** -As the table number 6.3 shows all (100%) of respondent said that they did not hear about act of 2007. No respondent found who said that they hear about act of 2007.
TABLE NO- 6.4

Knowledge among the Aged Women about the Act of U.P. State Women Commission

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE NO -6.4

Interpretation: - As the table number 6.4 shows all (100%) of respondent said that they do not heart about the act U.P. state women commission. No respondent found who said that they hear about the act U.P. state women commission
TABLE NO- 6.5

Knowledge among the Aged Women about the Schemes in the Favors of Aged Women in Slums.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE NO -6.5

Interpretation: - As the table number 6.5 shows all (100%) of respondent said that they did not hear about any scheme in favor of Aged women in slums. No respondent found who said that they said that they hear about any scheme in favor of Aged women in slum.
### TABLE NO- 6.6

**Knowledge among the Aged Women about Swablamban Yojna**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FIGURE NO -6.6

**Interpretation:** - As the table number 6.6 shows that all (100%) of my respondents said that they did not know about Swablamban Yojna. No respondent found who said that they know about Swablamban Yojna.
TABLE NO- 6.7

**Knowledge among the Aged Women about Swarnjayanti Shahari Rojgaar Yojna**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge Among the Aged Women about Swarnjayanti Shahari Rojgaar Yojna?</th>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIGURE NO -6.7**

Interpretation: - As the table number 6.7 shows all 100% of my respondents say that they do not know about Swarnjayanti Shari Rojgaar Yojna. No respondent found who said that they know about Swarnjayanti Shari Rojgaar Yojna.
TABLE NO- 6.8

Knowledge among the Age Women about Urban Poor Unaware Of Welfare Scheme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE NO -6.8

**Interpretation:** - As the table number 6.8 shows that all (100%) of my respondents said that they did not know about urban poor unaware of welfare Scheme. No respondent found who said that they know about urban poor unaware of welfare Scheme.
TABLE NO- 6.9

Need of Awareness of Provision of Schemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>TV Exposure Could Help In Increasing The Awareness of the Government Schemes in Slums</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Print Media Could Help In Increasing The Awareness of the Government Scheme in Slums</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE NO -6.9

Interpretation: As the table number 6.9 shows all respondent were strongly disagree that TV exposure could help in increasing the awareness of the government schemes.100% of respondent were disagree that Print media could help in increasing the awareness of the government scheme.
CONCLUSION:
To prevent the violence against aged women in slums, the government has formed various acts and framed various programs and yojna in India. When I studied and enquired about the awareness and knowledge of these acts, program and yojna among the aged women in slums of Agra. I came to know that none of them were having knowledge of these acts, programs and yojna. Merely formulating the schemes and programs and passing the acts is not enough. The successfully implementation and wide spread awareness among the people is important. For awareness of provision of schemes, mostly the government uses electronic media and print media widely which are having the least exposure in the slums. During my study I found that the majority of my respondents were not having any exposure of electronic media as well as print media. I found that for the successful implementation and awareness of provision of these schemes can be done by visiting their houses and educating them and elaborate them about the scheme thoroughly. Also some free education centers and camps can be setup in their locality. One to one counseling can fulfill the purpose effectively. Also educating the family members about the punishment and legal consequences can prevent the violence against aged women in slums of Agra.