CONCLUSION

FINDINGS REGARDING GENERAL INFORMATION

**Interpretation**- As the table 3.1 shows that slightly less than one-third (29.81%) of the respondents were in the age group of 60-65 years, followed by 28.31% of the respondents whom age was 65.70%. one fourth of the respondents (24.69%) belong to the category of 70-75 years of age and rest (17.16%) were above 75 years of age.

**Interpretation**- As the table 3.2 shows that one tenth (10.69%) of the respondents were from general caste category, slightly less than one fourth (23.49%) of the respondents were OBC. A leading number (40.36%) of the respondents were from scheduled caste category and rests (11.14%) of the respondent were from scheduled tribe.

**Interpretation**- As the table 3.3 shows that more than half (53.01%) of the respondents were married, followed by 44.27% of the respondents who were in widowed category. Whereas 2.71% of the respondents were living single.

**Interpretation**- As the table no 3.4 shows that slightly one fourth (24.05%) of the respondents from others, followed by more than one fourth (28.61%) of the respondents from nuclear family. Slightly 47.28% of respondents were from Joint family.

**Interpretation**- As the table no 3.5 shows that less than half (39.60%) of the respondents had 5-7 members in their family. Slightly less than one fourth (22.59%) of respondents had 3-4 members in their family. more than one fourth (27.10%) respondents had 8-10 members in their family and rest (10.69%) of respondents had above 10 members in their family.

**Interpretation**- As the table no 3.6 shows that slightly less than one third (32.07%) of respondents were from Hindu religion. more than one fourth (27.40%) of respondents were from Muslim. Slightly more than one fifth (20.63%) of respondents were from Christian
religion. Whereas more than one tenth (14.17%) of respondents were from other religions and rest 5.12% of respondents were from Sikh family.

**FINDINGS REGARDING SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS**

**Interpretation:** - As the table no 3.7 shows that one fourth (25%) of respondents were living in Kacca house, whereas no respondent was living in Pacca house. A leading number (57.22%) of respondents were living in semi Pacca house and rest (16.86%) respondents in concrete house.

So we can say on the basis above interpretation of table that more than (57.22%) of respondents were living in Semi Pacca (mixed) house. This shows poor conditions of slums age women.

**Interpretation:** - As the table number 3.8 shows that a leading number (68.22%) of respondents said that they had own house and rest (31.77%) respondents says that this house is not of them.

On the basis of above interpretation tables we can said in slums aged women were suffering from very poor economic condition. They did not had own house their which is basic need of every human being. Government should take strong step in this way and provide at least housing facilities for the aged women in slums.

**Interpretation:** - As the table no 3.9 shows leading number (59.18%) of respondents lives in one room which include kitchen whereas rest (40.81%) of respondents lives in two room house which include kitchen.

On the basis of above interpretation, we can say that in slums aged women were living in very miserable condition, they live in only one room house which include kitchen also.

**Interpretation:** -As the table number 3.10 shows more than one tenth (12.4%) of respondents had their own toilets facilities. Less than one fifth (17.1%) of respondents had community toilets. A leading number (37.69%) of respondents did not have their own toilet whereas rest (32.98%) of respondent had other source of toilet.
Interpretation: - As the table number 3.11 shows that a leading number (58.73%) of respondent were using common pipe connection for drinking water and rest (41.26%) of respondents said that they have their own pipe connection for drinking water.

Interpretation: - As the table number 3.12 shows less than half (45.18%) of respondents had their own electricity connection. A leading number (54.81%) of respondents din not had their own electricity connection.

Interpretation: - As the table number 3.13 shows that less half (44.27%) of respondents say were illiterate whereas 31.62% of respondents said that they are literate and slightly less than one sixth (15.06%) of respondents studied up to class 5th and rest (9.03%) of respondents studied class 6 to 8.

Interpretation: - As the table number 3.14 shows that a leading number (31.62%) of respondents said that their husband are illiterate whereas 15% of respondents said that their husband are literate, slightly more than one fifth less than twenty five percentage (21.08%) of respondents said that their husband studied below class 5th and rest (22.28%) of respondents said that their husband studied class 6 to 8.

Interpretation: - As the table number 3.15 shows that a leading number (57.22%) of respondents did not had any number of dependents in family whereas 30.71% of respondents said that they had one dependent there in family. (12.04%) of respondents said that they had 2-3 dependents in their family.

Interpretation: - As the table number 3.16 shows that (13.55%) of respondents did sweeping in other houses. Less than one third (27.10%) of respondents do dishes in houses, one fourth (25.60%) of respondents said that they had other occupations like toys and dishes of dust.
Interpretation: - As the table number 3.17 shows that a leading number (54.81) of respondents didn’t have T.V. and rest (45.18) of them had T.V. leading number (56.47%) of respondents didn’t have fan and rest (43.52) of respondents had fan.

Interpretation: - As table number 3.18 shows that one-fourth more than twenty-five percent (25.15%) of respondents said that they had personal income and rest (74.84%) of respondents said that they didn’t have personal income.

Interpretation: - As table number 3.19 shows that more than one-third (36.52%) of respondents said that their personal income was less than rupees 500 per month and rest (63.47%) of respondents said that their personal income is rupees 1000-2000 per month.

Interpretation: - As the table number 3.20 shows that a little number (5.98%) of respondents said they never gave their personal income to their husband. Followed 4.79% of respondents who said that they rarely gave their personal income to their husband. 3.59% of respondents said that they sometime gave their personal income to their husband. 4.79% of respondents said that they often gave their personal income to their husband.

7.18% of respondents said that they never kept their personal income with themselves. 4.79% of respondents said they sometimes kept their personal income with themselves.

16.67% of respondents said that they rarely gave their personal income to son & daughter-in-law. 15.56% of respondents said that they sometimes gave their personal income to sons & daughter-in-laws. 11.97% of respondents said that they always gave their personal income to sons & daughter-in-laws.

5.98% of respondents said that they never spent their personal income with the permission of the husband. 5.38% of respondents said that they rarely spent their personal income with the permission of the husband. 7.78% of respondents said that they sometimes spent their personal income with the permission of the husband. 5.38%
of respondents said that they often spent their personal income with the permission of the husband.

**Interpretation:** - As table number 3.21 shows that a leading number (57.83%) of respondents said that their family income was rupees 1000-5000 per month. (13.10%) of respondents said that their family income was less than 1000 and rest (29.06%) of respondents said that their family income was rupees 5000-10000 per month.

**Interpretation:** - As the table number 3.22 shows that slightly more than one third (35.39%) of respondents had assets on their name and rest (64.60%) of respondents didn’t had any asset on their name.

**Interpretation:** - As the table number 3.23 shows that (100%) all respondents said that they did not had any saving.

**Interpretation:** - As the table number 3.24 shows that slightly more than one third (35.39%) of respondents said that they had property on their name and rest (64.60%) of respondents said that they didn’t had any property on their name.

**Interpretation:** - As table number 3.25 shows that (100%) all respondents said that they had house on their name of property.

**FINDINGS REGARDING CAUSES OF VIOLENCE**

**Interpretation** – As the table number 4.1 shows that all (100%) of respondents have suffered violence in their life. Being as slum aged women, they suffered more or less psychological, physical, economic and sexual hence in their life. No respondent was found, who said that she did not suffer any violence in her life.

**Interpretation** – As the table number 4.2 shows that leading number (90.81%) of respondents said that their husband did not short tempered and rest (9.18 %) of respondents said that their husband sometimes be short tempered.
Slightly more than ninety percent (92.01%) of my respondents say that their son always be short tempered. Less than ten percent (7.98%) of respondents said that their son sometimes be short tempered.

Leading number (73.64%) of respondents said that their daughter-in-law always be short tempered. Slightly less than twenty percent (15.36%) of respondents said that their daughter-in-law rarely be short tempered and rest (10.99%) of respondents say that their daughter-in-law sometimes be short tempered.

Leading number (65.36%) of respondents said that their grandchildren never be short tempered. Slightly less than twenty percent (18.22%) of respondents said that their grandchildren rarely be short tempered and rest (15.96%) of respondents say that their grandchildren sometimes be short tempered.

As table shows that leading number (59.93%) of respondents said that always unemployment is the reason of violence. Slightly less than twenty percent (15.66%) of respondents said that often time unemployment is the reason of violence. 15.36% of my respondents said that sometimes unemployment is the reason of violence and rest (9.03%) of respondents said that always unemployment is the reason of violence.

As table shows that leading number (73.04%) of respondents said that lack of money always be a reason of violence. Rest (29.66%) of respondents said that lack of money sometime be a reason of violence.

As table shows that all respondents (100%) said that their family members always realized them that they are burden on them.

As table shows that leading number (36.44%) of respondents said that lack of money always be a reason of violence. Slightly less than twenty percent (31.92%) of respondents said that lack of money often time be a reason of violence. 21.53% of my respondents said that lack of money sometimes be a reason of violence and rest (10.09%) of respondents said that lack of money rarely be a reason of violence.
Interpretation: - As the table number 4.3 shows that leading number (50.06) of my respondents said that their daughter-in-laws are responsible for violence. Slightly more than thirty percent (31.62%) respondents said that their sons responsible for violence. 13.83% of my respondents said that their grandchildren’s are responsible for violence and rest (0.45%) of my respondents said that their husbands are responsible for violence.

FINDINGS REGARDING NATURE AND DEGREE OF VIOLENCE

Interpretation: - As the table number 5.1 shows leading number (25.75%) of respondents agree that they suffer from physical violence. Slightly more than twenty percent (21.08%) of respondent strongly disagree that they suffer from physical violence. Less than twenty percent (18.52%) of respondents disagree that they suffer from physical violence. 18.22% of respondent was neutral on this question and rest (16.56%) of respondents strongly agree that they suffer from physical violence.

Leading number (42.63%) of respondents agree that they suffer from emotional violence. Less than forty percent (36.34%) of respondent strongly agree that they suffer from emotional violence. Slightly more than ten percent (11.89%) of respondents was neutral on this question. 7.53% of respondent disagree that they suffer from emotional violence and rest 1.50% of respondents strongly disagree that they suffer from emotional violence.

45.63 % of my respondents agree that they suffer from economic violence. 40.96% of my respondent strongly agrees that they suffer from economic violence. 13.40% of my respondent was neutral on this question.

45.63 % of my respondents strongly agree that they suffer from mental violence. 42.16% of my respondent agrees that they suffer from mental violence. 12.19% of my respondent was neutral on this question.

Interpretation: - As the table number 5.2 shows leading number (28.76%) of respondents said that their family members do not give proper food to them often time. Slightly more than twenty five percent (25.30%) of respondents said that their family members do not give proper food to
them sometimes. 25.15% of respondents said that their family members do not give proper food to them always. Less than twenty percent (19.42%) of respondents said that their family members do not give proper food to them rarely and rest (1.65%) of respondents said that their family members never give proper food to them.

Leading number (28.16%) of respondents said that their family members do not talk to them always. Slightly more than twenty-five percent (25.15%) of respondents said that their family members do not talk to them sometimes. Less than thirty percent (25.15%) of respondents said that their family members do not talk to them often time. More than fifteen percent (18.52%) of respondents said that their family members do not talk to them rarely and rest (3.01%) of respondents said that their family members never talk to them.

Leading number (32.22%) of respondents said that their family members do not care of them always. 25% of respondents said that their family members do not care of them often time. Slightly less than twenty-five percent (22.89%) of respondents said that their family members do not care of them sometime. More than fifteen percent (18.22%) of my respondents said that their family members do care of them rarely and rest (1.65%) of my respondents said that their family members never care of them.

Leading number (54.81%) of respondents said that their family members always not give importance of their advice. Slightly less than twenty percent (17.46%) of respondent said that their family’s members often time not give importance of their advice. More than fifty percent (15.66%) of respondents said that their family members sometimes not give importance of their advice and 12.04% of my respondents said that their family members rarely not give importance of their advice.

Slightly more than thirty percent (30.57%) of respondents said that their family members always insult them. Less than twenty-five percent (23.04%) of respondents said that their family members some time insult them. 21.98% of respondents said that their family members often time insult them and rest (24.24%) of respondents said that their family members rarely insult them.
Leading number (29.06%) of respondents said that their family members always not give money of them. Slightly less than twenty-five percent (23.94%) of respondent said that their family members some time not give money of them. More than twenty percent (22.89%) of respondents said that their family members often times not give money of them. 21.08% of respondents said that their family members not give money of them and rest (3.01%) of respondent said that their family members never give money to them.

Leading number (38.70%) of respondents said that their family’s members always give more domestic chores to them. 20.78% of respondent said that their family’s members often time give more domestic chores to them. Slightly less than twenty percent (18.52%) of my respondents said that their family members sometimes give more domestic chores to them and rest (21.08%) of respondents said that their family members rarely give more domestic chores to them.

Leading number (25.30 %) of respondents said that their family members sometimes denial of food and basic needs to them. Slightly less than thirty percent (25.15 %) of respondent said that their family members always denial of food and basic needs to them. More than twenty percent (23.04 %) of respondents said that their family members often times denial of food and basic needs to them. 22.28 % of respondents said that their family members rarely denial of food and basic needs to them and rest (4.21 %) of respondents said that their family members never denial of food and basic needs to them.

Interpretation: - As the table shows that Mental violence of the respondents, slightly less than one half (44.72%) of the respondents said that their daughter –in law and son keep the grandchildren away from them always. More than one fourth (26.65%) of respondents said that their daughter –in law and son keep the grandchildren away from them rarely. more than fifteen percent (15.51%) of respondents said that their daughter –in law and son keep the grandchildren away from them often and rest (14.00 %) of respondents said that their daughter –in law and son keep the grandchildren away from them sometimes.
As the table shows that all (100%) of respondents said that their daughter-in-law and son always isolate them from all family discussions. No respondent was found, who said that that their daughter-in-law and son did not isolate them from all family discussion.

Interpretation: -As table shows that leading number (29.96 %) of respondents said that their family members always blame them for everything. Less than twenty-five percent (24.39%) of respondent said that their family’s members often time blame them for everything. Slightly less than thirty percent (26.80%) of respondents said that their family members rarely blame them for everything. 17.46% of respondents said that their family members sometimes blame them for everything and rest (1.35%) of respondents said that their family members never blame them for everything.

Leading number (30.72 %) of respondents said that their family members always humiliated of them in front of others. Slightly less than thirty percent (27.56%) of respondent said that their family members rarely humiliated of them in front of others. More than twenty five percent (25.45%) of respondents said that their families members often time humiliated of them in front of others and rest (16.26%) of respondents said that their family members sometimes humiliated of them in front of others.

**Interpretation:** -As the table no 5.3 shows that leading number (48.64%) of respondent strongly disagree that they feel their partner does not value your thoughts. Slightly less than thirty-five percent (32.28%) of respondent disagree that they feel their partner does not value your thoughts. More than twenty-five percent (27.54%) of my respondent was neutral that they feel their partner does not value their thoughts.

Leading number (54.66%) of respondent strongly agree that they feel their son and daughter-in-law does not value your thoughts. Slightly less than thirty-five percent (33.28%) of respondent agree that they feel their son and daughter-in-law does not value your thoughts and rest (13.25%) of my respondent was neutral that they feel their son and daughter-in-law does not value your thoughts.
Leading number (45.63%) of respondent strongly agree that when they try to talk their family members about their problems they called by sick names. Slightly more than thirty percent (30.27%) of respondent agree that when they try to talk their family members about their problems they called by sick names. Less than (14.60%) of respondent was neutral that when they try to talk their family members about their problems they called by sick names and rest (9.48%) of respondent disagree that when they try to talk their family members about their problems they called by sick names.

**Interpretation:** As the table number 5.4 shows that slightly more than one fourth (29.81%) of the respondents said that they often experience hit/slapped and pushed. Since these 28.01% said rarely hit/slapped and pushed. Whereas 25.75% respondents said that they sometime hit/slapped and pushed and rest 16.41% of respondents said that they always hit/slapped and pushed.

Leading number (59.03%) of the respondents said that they never experience hit the head against the wall. Slightly more than one fourth (28.31%) of the respondents said that they often experience hit the head against the wall and rest (12.04%) of respondents said that they sometimes experience hit the head against the wall.

Leading number (30.42%) of the respondents said that sometimes throwing things on them. Less than one fourth (22.28%) of respondents said that never throwing things on them. Slightly (16.41%) of respondents said that rarely throwing things on them. less than one fifth (16.41%) of respondents said that often times throwing things on them and rest (14.45%) of respondents said that always throwing things on them.

Leading number (54.36%) of my respondents said that they never experienced threaten to kill. Slightly (34.81%) of my respondents said that they sometimes experienced threaten to kill. Less than one tenth (8.28%) of respondents said that they often experienced threaten to kill and rest (3.16%) of respondents said that they rarely experienced threaten to kill.

Leading number (88.85%) of respondents said that they never experienced burning and rest (11.14%) of respondents said that they sometimes experience burning.
On the basis of this table sociologically we can say that aged women of slums suffer very bad conditions. They need love, care, good food, clothes whereas they suffer torture, beat, they do not have proper food, proper clothes. This presents very bad scenario of our society.

**Interpretation:** - As the table number 5.5 shows that leading number (75.75%) of respondents said that their family members always done violence outside the house. Slightly less than twenty percent (17.62%) of respondents said that their family members sometimes done violence outside the house and rest (6.62%) of respondents said that their family members rarely done violence outside the house.

**Interpretation:** - As the table number 5.6 shows that leading number (84.78%) of the respondents said that they always feel insecure by their family member. Slightly less than twenty percent (15.51%) of respondents said that they sometimes feel insecure by your family members.

**Interpretation:** - As the table number 5.7 shows that all (100%) of the respondents said that their family members not giving money to them. No respondent was found, who said that their family members giving money to them. All (100%) of the respondents said that their family members not permit to spend money to them. No respondent found, who said that their family members permit to spend money to them.

**Interpretation:** - As the table number 5.8 shows that leading number (84.48) of the respondents said that they feel restriction by their family members. Slightly less than fifteen percent (14.75%) of respondents said that they feel restriction by their family members and rest (0.90%) of respondents said that they feel restriction by their family members.

**Interpretation:** - As the table number 5.9 shows that leading number (63.85%) of respondents strongly agree that for the sake of familial bond they staying with family members while they beat. Slightly less than twenty percent (19.27%) of respondents agree that for the sake of familial bond they staying with family members while they beat and rest (16.86%) of respondents...
respondents were neutral that for the sake of familial bond they staying with family members while they beat.

Leading number (51.95%) of respondents strongly agree that for social compulsion they staying with family members while they beat. Slightly more than thirty percent (31.77%) of respondents agree that for social compulsion they staying with family members while they beat and rest (16.56%) of respondents were neutral that for social compulsion they staying with family members while they beat.

Leading number (82.68%) of respondents strongly agree that destiny is one the reason that they staying with family members while they beat and rest (17.31%) of respondents agree that destiny is one of the reason that they staying with family members while they beat.

Leading number (81.77%) of respondents strongly agree that no other shelter is big one reason that they staying with family members while they beat and rest (18.22%) of respondents agree that no other shelter is big one reason that they staying with family members while they beat.

**Interpretation:** - As the tale number 5.10 shows that leading number (95.59%) of respondents said that they have not ever approached the police for these kinds of problems and rest (2.40%) of respondents say yes they approached the police for these kinds of problems.

**FINDINGS REGARDING POLICIES FOR AWARENESS OF AGED WOMEN ABOUT GOVERNMENT POLICY FOR WELFARE OF AGED**

**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.

It is show very lack of awareness about policies.

**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.
**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.

**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.

**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 slums.

**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.

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

**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.

**Interpretation:** As the table number 6.9 shows all respondent were strongly disagreeing 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.

On the basis of this study violence against aged women in slums, we can say that Socio economic status of age women in slums of Agra in very low. They are living in very miserable condition. Their living stander is least among the other societies. None of them were having pacc house. More than half of them were deprived of electricity connection in their house. As far as their education was concern half of them are illiterate. Most of the aged women’s
husbands were illiterate. They are deprived of basic infrastructure required for basic living. Most of them are not having house. They are staying in single rooms which consist of kitchen. They are force defecation in open. The water which they use for drinking purpose is contaminated water. Which leads to various medical problems to them they can’t afford medical facility. They were not having a proper source of income. Half of them were sitting at their house without any work. Rest of them some were patty work like sweeping, laboring and cooking etc. for feeding themselves and their family. Some of the widows aged women in slums were getting widow pension amounting to 700 rupees. This is the only source of income from them to feed themselves. It is the only bread and butter for themselves.

Their family members were treating them as slaves. They are not providing with basic food, medical facilities, and basic space for living by their son, daughter-in-law and grandchildren. Their family member behavior towards them is pathetic and inhuman. They are forced to do all the household chores and physical work. They are not allowed to participate in family decision and discussion. They are not considered as a family member. It shows predicament situation of in such a society where women is treated like a goddess and kept top of the society. In study we found that all the aged women in slums of Agra experienced violence. They faced physical, mental, and economic violence caused by their family members and relatives. In all the cases the causes of these type of violence, were almost same which included their son, daughter-in-law and grand children were short tempered. Secondly the unemployment of them was the major cause of violence. Due to lack of money and inability to earn used to lead frustration among their family members. Because of it they are treated as useless. Whenever they used to ask money from their family members and other relatives, they are beaten, slapped, pushed, and threatens to kill. Even money which is spent on them for food, clothing and other purposes used to be considered waste of money. They are deprived of medical attention cost by their aged disease or cost by beating of them by their relatives. Their family members do not give money to them for their basic needs. On the basis of this sociologically we can say that aged women of slums suffer very bad conditions. They need love, care, good food, clothes whereas they suffer
torture, beat, they do not have proper food, proper clothes. This presents very bad scenario of our society. Aged women in slums face emotional, mental, economic and physical violence. All of the women faced physical violence which included hitting of the head against the wall, slapping, pushing, throwing things on them, and threatening to kill even burning also. In some case they experienced acid attack also which led to major physical casualty. They were not given proper food on time and sometimes they are not provided with any food. All of them also experienced mental violence which included keeping of the grandchildren away, depriving food and residence, taking all money from them, isolation from all family decisions and discussion, negligence, emotional abuse, confinement, sexual abuse. All of them also faced economic violence. They are not given even single penny. Even money is given; they were not permitted to spend money. When I ask them why they are staying with family members while they beat and behave like a servant then they say that for the sake of familial bond, social compulsion and no other shelter were reason of this. To prevent the violence against aged women in slums, the government has formed various act and framed various programs and Yojna in India. When I studied and enquired about the awareness and knowledge of these act, 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 lease exposed in the slums. During my study I found that the majority of my respondents were not having any exposer of electronic media as well as print media. I find 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. It is very clear that the condition of aged women in slums needs to be improved urgently. This can be done by various actions. These women should try to encourage independence among themselves so that there is no need to be dependent on their relatives. They should travel outside unaccompanied. There should be some free read centres to teach them basic necessities like reading numbers on a phone, counting the money. Government should open saving cooperatives to encourage to saving among the aged women in slums of Agra.

**TESTING OF HYOTHESES**

1) First hypothesis in the given research is “socio-economic background of aged women in slums of Agra is very low”. It is observed and proves by the data that the socio-economic background of the aged women in slums of Agra is very low, therefore, the first hypothesis has been proved.

2) The second hypothesis in the given research is “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”. It is observed and proves by the data that the 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, therefore, the second hypothesis has been proved.

3) The third hypothesis in the given research is “Aged women face emotional, mental and physical violence in the slums of Agra”. It is observed and proves by the data that Aged women face emotional, mental and physical violence in the slums of Agra therefore, the third hypothesis has been proved.

4) The fourth hypothesis in the given research is “the society and government is least concerned about the issues of aged women in the slums of Agra”. It is observed and proves by the data that the society and government is least concerned about the issues of aged women in the slums of Agra, therefore, the fourth hypothesis has been proved.
5) **SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER STUDIES**

1) My sample size was very small it should be large.

2) SPSS should be used in the study.

3) Complex statistical scale should be used.

4) Aged men should also include with women in study.

5) Interdisciplinary research approach should be used.

6) **Education** is the cornerstone of preventing elder abuse. Media coverage of abuse in nursing homes has made the public knowledgeable about — and outraged by — abusive treatment in those settings. Because most abuse occurs in the home by family members or caregivers, there needs to be a concerted effort to educate the public about the special needs and problems of older adults and the risk factors for abuse.

7) **Respite Care** — having someone else care for the elder, even for a few hours each week is essential to reducing caregiver stress, a major contributing factor in elder abuse. Every care-giver needs time alone, free from the worry and responsibility of looking after someone else's needs. Respite care is especially important for caregivers of people suffering from Alzheimer's disease or other forms of dementia or of older people who are severely disabled. Area Agencies on Aging are a local resource for services that might help family caregivers find respite and in-home help with difficult care tasks, such as bathing, dressing and cooking.

8) **Social Contact and Support** can be a boon to older persons and to family members and caregivers as well. When other people are part of the social circle, tensions are less likely to reach unmanageable levels. Having other people to talk to is an important part of relieving tensions. Many times, families in similar circumstances can band together to share solutions and provide informal respite for each other. In addition, when there is a larger social circle, abuse is less likely to go unnoticed. Isolation of elders increases the probability of abuse, and it may even be a sign that abuse is occurring. Sometimes abusers will threaten to keep people away from the older person.
9) **Counseling** for behavioral or personal problems in the family or for the individual with mental health and/or substance abuse problems can play a significant role in helping people change lifelong patterns of behavior or find solutions to problems emerging from current stresses. If there is a substance abuse problem in the family, treatment is the first step in preventing violence against the older family member. In some instances, it may be in the best interest of the older person to move him or her to a different, safer setting. In some cases, a nursing home may be a more appropriate living environment than living with adult children who are not equipped emotionally or physically to handle the responsibility. Even in situations in which it is difficult to tell whether abuse has really occurred, counseling can be helpful in alleviating stress.

10) Social security benefits should be adequately avoidable to them.

11) Aged women in slums are not a burden on the family.

12) Family members should not neglect.

13) One cannot forget the fact that now the young, will becomes old one day.

**FIELD EXPERIENCE**

Researcher encountered many difficulties during their research work. My research work extended from August, 2015 to February, 2016. In this 8-month period only limited work could be done. This lack of time has been a big hindrance for caring a detailed research work. Many of the respondents were hesitant the answer to questions. Financial constraint made the research work a little difficult. However, the entire field experience was challenging. After completing the study researcher has come to the conclusion that she had encounter difficulties in her research work. But it helped her in acquiring field data. The researcher tried to make the question as simple as possible. So that answer could be easily gathered.