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Sociological Study of Violence against Aged Women in Slums of Agra City: With Special Reference to Naglabudhi and Naglapadi



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Abstract

Violence is an extreme form of aggression, such as assault or murder. Violence has many causes, such as frustration, media, and exposure to violence in the home or neighborhood and a tendency to see other people's actions as hostile even when they're not. Violence against women has become a regular feature in the Indian society across caste, class and culture variation "violence" becomes all the more pronounced when aged women are at its receiving and more so in the slums dwellings. Violence is an act would refer to the use of force, intended to hurt, physically, psychologically or emotionally. Aged women in the slums are physically malnourished, emotionally possessed and psychologically distressed. These women at the twilight years of their life find it difficult to adjust in their own families. Deprived in socio-economic terms is characterized as the violence faced by aged women. Health problem and lack of proper centers of care the plight of widowed aged in the worse as they are not in a position to exercise their agency in the family, or contribute economically. The logical result is social marginalization, which can also be referred to as social violence. Sociological research needs to be drawn to the causes and consequences of violence faced aged women in the slums dwellings as it is significant problem area.

Keywords: Aged women, Socio-economic background, Violence, Slums, Marginalization.

Introduction

Aged women have faced marginalization since ages. Marginalization in terms of economic deprivation, social isolation, skewed pattern of intra – familial adjustment or psychological stress, these components singularly and in totality compose violence against them. Violence has many forms: - physical, social-cultural, economic and psychological. Socio- cultural violence has not been clearly articulated in the literature concerning violence against aged women. Socio- cultural violence means marginalization by family members, inadequate attention to the aged women, denying participation in community and group activities excluding its major decision making in family matters and the like. During old age, men and women require care, affection and concern from the family matters. Retirement from work does not mean retirement from life. Aged women, especially in slums are victims of exclusion, as they are unable to productively contribute to the family expenditure and their dependency ratio also increases, thereby leading to frustration and distress.

This gets an expression, when aged women are abused and battered by. They lose dignity and respect, when inactive, dependant, and senile. The picture is built up by the moral, social and cultural values on the one hand and self-images and personality of the aged herself on the other. In Indian society the problem of violence against women is not new. The ever present fact of violence, overt and covert, physical and non-physical has an alarming influence on the status of women. Low income is one of the main cause of violence against aged women. But low income

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men fare better than upper income women. man especially in slums areas.

The Three Sub Group Of Aged

The elderly population in India, when categorized in terms of the three age groups as per the Census of 2001, demonstrates the following picture:

Percentage of aged persons to total population by sex			
AGE GROUP	Percent of total		
	Persons	Male	Female
60-69 years	4.5	4.3	4.7
70-79 years	2.1	2.0	2.1
80+ years	0.3	0.3	0.3
TOTAL	6.9	6.6	7.1

Source: - Yojna November 2011.

Objectives

The paper seeks to answer the following objectives -

- 1) To study the socio-economic back ground of aged women who are victims of violence in slums of Agra city.
- 2) To explore the nature and degree of violence against aged women in the slums of Agra city.
- 3) To find out the causes of violence faced by the aged women in the slums of Agra city.

Hypothesis

- 1) The socio-economic background of aged women in slums of Agra city is very low.
- 2) Aged women face emotional, physical and social violence in the slums of Agra city.
- 3) Economic dependency of aged women on their family members is the major cause of violence faced by the aged women in the slums of Agra city.

Operationalization Of Concept

Aged Women

above 60 years of age treated as an all women.

Violence

violence is an act of physical, emotional, economic, socio-cultural abuse by one or more individual or other.

Slums

Slum as "residential area that are physically and socially deteriorated and in which satisfactory family life is impossible.

Research Methodology

Design of The Study

The research design is descriptive.

Area of The Study

Aged women suffer more than aged

Slums colonies of Agra city will be area of the study. Naglabudhi and Naglapadi have been chosen for the study.

Area	Total population (Male + Female)	Aged population	Aged women
Naglabudhi	5575	424	211
Area	Total population (Male + Female)	Aged population	Aged women
Naglapadi	9006	1003	536

Source – Agra Nagar Nigam Report 2012.

Universe of the Study

All the aged women of (above the age of 60+) slums of Naglabudhi and Naglapadi in Agra city are the universe of study.

Area	Aged women population
Naglabudhi	211

Target group (women above 60 years of age) = 30

Naglapadi	536
Total	747

Unit of the Study

The unit of the study is the aged woman above the age of 60 years living in the slum areas.

Sampling

Purposive sampling method has been used to select respondents from the universe.

Sample Size: 30 Aged woman of slum areas.

Tools of Data Collection

After consideration the nature, aim and objective of the research and the nature of universe, the researcher has decided to use interview schedule for the collection of primary data. The interview schedule will be divided into four parts-

The first part has been deal with questions regarding biography of aged women in slums of Agra city.

The second part has been deal with questions regarding socio - economic background of aged women in slums of Agra city.

The third part has been deal in questions regarding the nature and degree of violence against the aged women in the slums.

The fourth part has been deal in questions regarding the causes of Violence faced by the aged women.

Sources Of Data Collection

Both primary as well as secondary data has been used for the present study.

Primary Data Collection

The Primary data has been collected from interview schedule and case study.

Secondary Data Collection

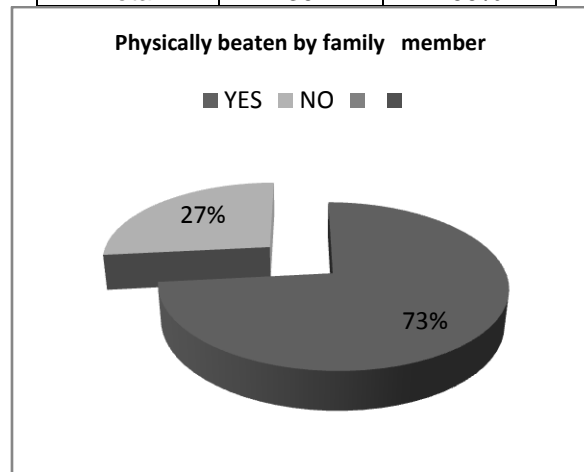
The secondary data has been collected from newspapers, magazines, books, journals, articles and internet.

Rapport Building

The research took pains to build – up rapport with the respondents. So that having build – up the rapport, the element of “trust” between the researcher and the respondent gets instituted. Hence this confidence – building measure is required.

Nature and Degree of Violence Physically Beaten by Family Member Table No -1

Physically Beaten By Family Member		
Physically beaten	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	22	73.33%
No	8	26.66%
Total	30	100%

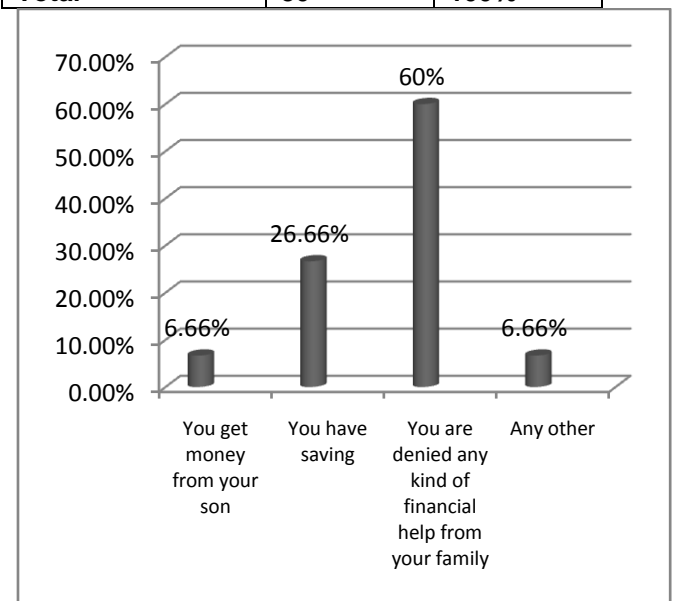


As the table number – 1 shows that less than three fourth (73.33%) of respondents said that they were physically beaten by their family members and 26.66% respondents were not physically beaten by their family members.

Majority o the aged women face physical abuse at the hands of family members, which shows a deproble condition of senior citizens. Lack of sympathy and concern on the part of family members towards these people.

Managment for Financial Expenses Table No – 2

Management For Financial Expenses		
Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
You get money from your son	2	6.66%
You have savings	8	26.66%
You are denied any kind of financial help from your family.	18	60%
Any other	2	6.66% Ss
Total	30	100%



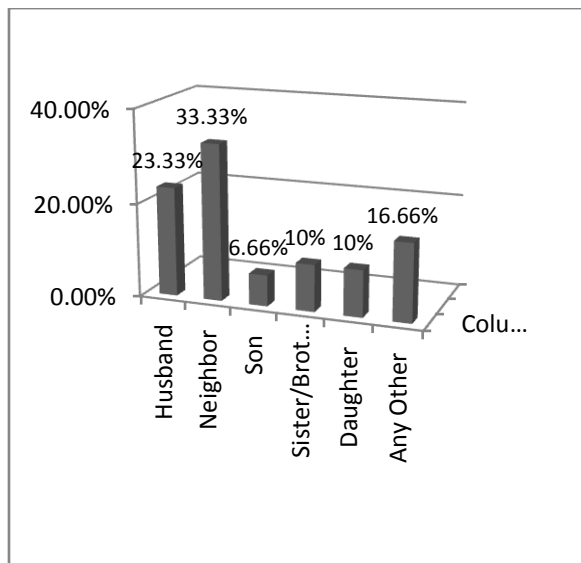
According to the table number – 2, Likely 60% of my respondents denied any kind of financial help by their family members while 26.66% of respondents managed their financial expenses through their own savings.

- 1) Lack of concern.
- 2) No sympathy.
- 3) Financial constraint on the earning member.
- 4) Dependency – Ratio high in sums areas.

Confidant of the Aged Women Table No – 3

Confidant of the Aged Women		
Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Husband	7	23.33%
Neighbor	10	33.33%
Son	2	6.66%
Sister/ brother	3	10.00%
Daughter	3	10.00%
Any other	5	16.66%
Total	30	100%

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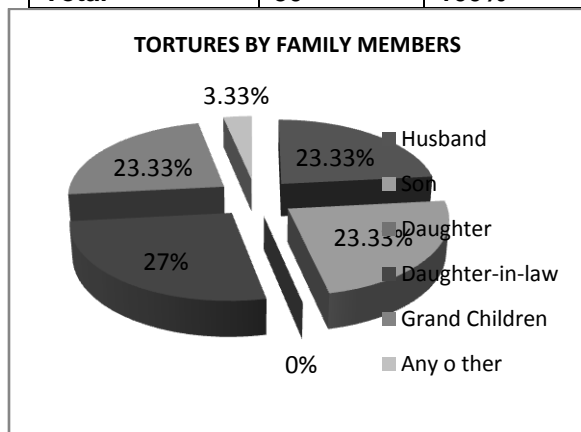


As the table number – 3 shows that more than one third (33.33 %) of respondents said that they talk about their condition with their neighbor and less than one third (23.33%) respondents were talked with their husband about their condition.

- 1) Family ties very loose.
- 2) Bonding is not strong.
- 3) Distribution of family values.
- 4) Modern day living is stressful.
- 5) Constraint of space and resources a burden on social relationships.

Tortures by Family Members
Table No – 4

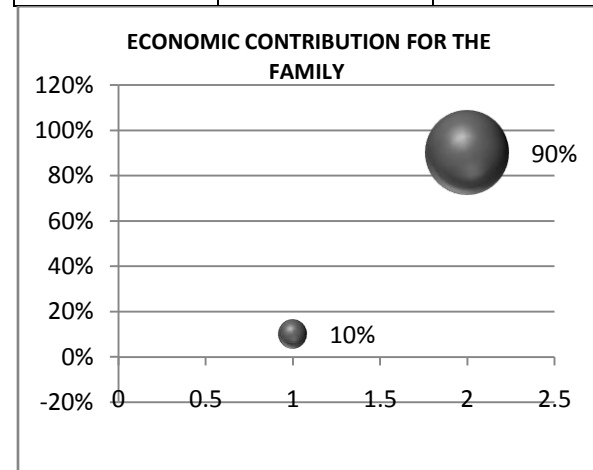
Tortures By Family Members		
Tortures	Frequency	Percentage
Husband	7	23.33%
Son	7	23.33%
Daughter	0	0.00%
Daughter-in-law	8	30%
Grand children	7	23.00%
Any other	1	3.33%
Total	30	100%



According to the table number – 4, likely 30% of respondents said that they were tortured most by their daughter – in – law. While 23% of my respondents tortured by their husband, son and grandson.

Economic Contribution for the Family
Table No – 5

Economic Contribution For The Family		
Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	3	10%
No	27	90%
Total	30	100%



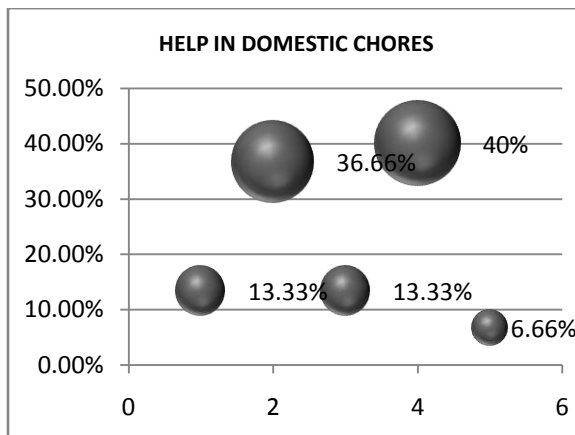
As the table number – 5 shows, that 90% of respondents said that they could not able to contribute economically to their family members whereas 10% of respondents able to contribute economically to their family members.

Findings in accordance with Marxian theory that economy is the most important factor in determining the pace of social relationships. As aged women cannot contribute of family income, they face brutalities and social isolation.

Help in Domestic Chores
Table No – 6

Help in Domestic Chores		
Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Cooking and cutting of vegetables	4	13.33%
Cleaning and dusting the house	8	36.66%
Fetching children from schools.	4	13.33%
Looking after the small children	12	40.00%
Any other.	2	6.66%
Total	30	100%

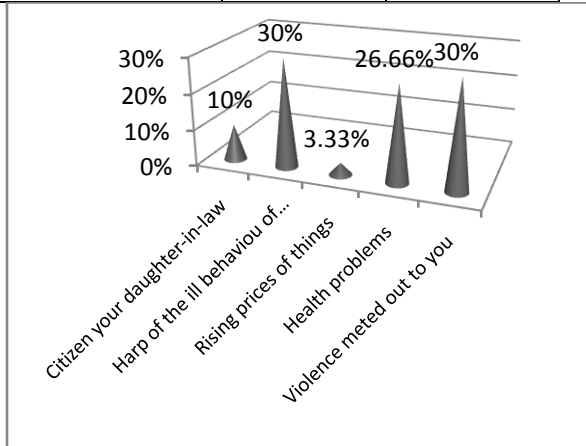
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According to the table number – 6, likely more than one third (36.66%) of respondents said that they were help in domestic activities of their family members and more than one third (40%) of my respondents looked after the small children of their family members.

Issues of Discussion with Neighbors
Table No – 7

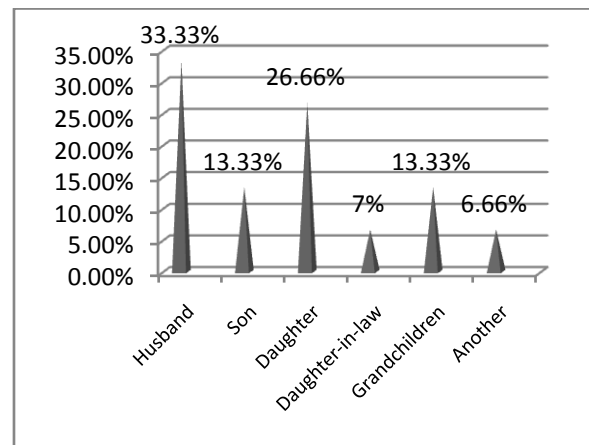
Issues of Discussion with Neighbors		
Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Criticize your daughter – in law.	3	10%
Harp of the ill behavior of you son	9	30%
Rising prices of things	1	0.03%
Health problems.	8	26.66%
Violence meted out to you.	9	30%
Total	30	100%



According to the table number – 7, likely 30% of respondents said that they were talk with their neighbor on the topic of harp behavior of their son and 26.66% of my respondents said they talked on the topic of health problems.

Trust the Most in Family
Table No – 8

Trust the most in family		
Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Husband	10	33.33%
Son	4	13.33%
Daughter	8	33.33%
Daughter-in-law	2	6.66%
Grandchildren	4	13.33%
Another	2	6.66%
Total	30	100%

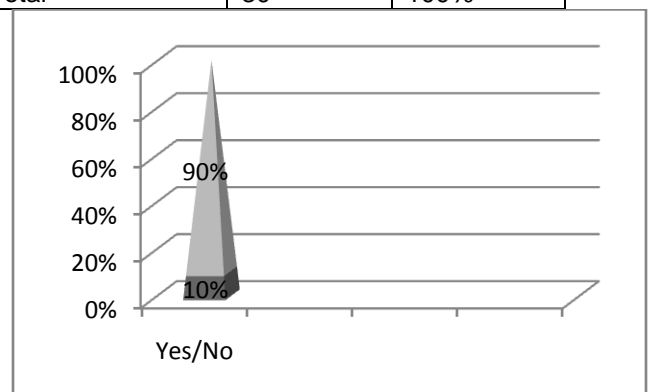


According to the table number – 8, likely 33.33% of respondents said that their husband and daughter trusted them whereas 13.33% my respondents said their son and grandchildren trusted on them.

Mother – daughter relation is the most affectionate of all relations in our sample; as the findings suggest.

Property Left for Family Members
Table No - 9

Property Left for Family Members		
Left any property	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	3	10%
No	27	90%
Total	30	100%



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As the table number – 9 shows, that 90% of respondents said that they hadn't left any property for their children and grandchildren.

- 1) Financial insolvency.
 - 2) Agitated by the behavior of family members.
 - 3) Women have very insignificant role in property and inheritance.
- Hence the findings justify this.

Field Experience

Many of my respondents were hesitant in responding to our questions. This creates a problem to prove and interpret their answers. Financial constraint, limited area of research work and small sample size made the research work a little difficult.

After complete the study researcher have feel difficulties encounter in the part of her research actually helped her. The skills of collection field data.

Competition of research made the researcher aware of the so marginalization faced by aged women.

The researcher tried to make the question is as simple as possible. So that the respondents could give the answer easily.

Suggestions

1. Aged women in the slums Agra belong to the marginalized. They should be given proper care and respect.
2. Aged women in slums of Agra should form associations in their community. So that they can combat problems of loneliness.
3. Social security benefits should be adequately available to them.
4. Aged women are not a burden on the family.
5. Family members should not neglect their elderly.
6. One can't forget the fact that now the young, will become old one day.

Conclusion:

From the aforementioned finding, the following things can be concluded:-

1. Aged are our tomorrows.
2. Social – security net should be strong for the aged.
3. Love, respect and mutual understanding between family members should form the pillar on which family should be built.

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