

Voilence Against Aged Women in Slums of Bihar

Satgur Pyari

Research Scholar

Department of Sociology and Political Science

Faculty of Social Science

Dayalbagh Educational Institute

(Deemed University), Dayalbagh, Agra-282005

Abstract

Violence is a serious human rights violation and a public health crisis. Slums provide a space for understanding how violence is intertwined with certain material and social constructs. This study looked at a variety of public health interventions and how women experienced violence in the setting of slum life. The qualitative data is collected through narrative interviews with 664 aged women living in the slums of the Indian state of Bihar using an unstructured interview design.

Thematic analysis revealed that all women are exposed to both physical and sexual violence in their daily lives. The trajectory of violence was followed by her premature marriage, lack of financial independence, and lack of control over her bodily autonomy. A woman reported pain and physical injury from everyday violence and her gynecological health problems. It also negatively affected her mental health. Her community-based help-seekers were running out of resources to enable her. This study concludes that addressing the problem of violence requires moving beyond a purely judicial approach to a more integrated model of health promotion.

Keywords: *Slums, public health, gender-based violence, intimate relationship violence, and violence against women*

I. INTRODUCTION

Older women have faced exclusion for some time. Marginalization during periods of economic disadvantage, social isolation, biased sampling of family accommodation, or psychological pressure. Violence is either the result of these components acting alone or in concert. Physical, societal, economic, and psychological factors have a play role in violence. In the literature on violence against old women, violence is no longer explicitly stated. householder's refusal to join in neighborhood or group activities outside of those with their husbands or kids, elder females' lack of hobbies, inclusion from violence by household members, etc. To withdraw from a piece of art is to retreat from life. Older women in slums in particular are victims of exclusion because they are unable to make a productive contribution to their household budgets, increasing their dependency index and leading to frustration and misery. This is expressed while older women are insulted and beaten. They unleash respect and dignity while being idle, inconsistent, established, and senile. Images are created using a combination of the self-perception and personality of the aged on the one hand, and ethical, social, and cultural values on the other. The prevalent reality of physical and non-physical violence, both overt and covert, has a concerning impact on how women are perceived.

A slum is a compact housing complex consisting of poorly built buildings that are unsanitary and usually overcrowded and short-lived in addition to inadequate sanitation and water supplies. An area is considered an "uninformed slum" if at least 20 households live in that area. A slum family, according to UN-HABITAT, is any pair of people sharing a home in an area where one or more of the following conditions don't exist: adequate living quarters More than three of her cannot possibly be present in the same space. Cheap and easy access to the majority of safe water. Utilizing low-cost headcount, access to basic sanitary facilities within individual or collective restroom constructions. Indian society has seen an increase in violence towards older women, regardless of caste, class, or cultural distinctions. The use of violence with the intent to cause physical, psychological, economic, or emotional harm should be considered violence as an act. An old woman living in the slums is underweight, emotionally preoccupied, and under stress. It is challenging for these women to shift their personal families as they age. The derivative, in a social and financial sense, is called violence in the face of the useful resources of an old girl increase Health problems and a lack of adequate care facilities exacerbate the plight of an elderly widowed woman who is unable to take care of household chores or contribute financially. The Indian government has taken several steps to curb the problem of elder abuse. In 1999, in response to the increasing number of people over the age of 60 and the vulnerabilities arising from problems related to income insecurity, health and various socio-economic and physical well-beings, the Indian authorities

decided to increase the number of elderly men. And developed a national insurance for women. This was also in line with the country's constitutional requirements and the UN's decision to designate 1999 as the International Year of Older Persons. After 10 years of implementation, the NPOP is currently being reviewed and revised and the new Social Insurance for the Elderly is now awaiting cabinet approval. The 1999 Assurance (and the revised draft for that matter) is complete in many respects. The Fathers and Mothers and Elderly Protection and Welfare and Older Persons Act 2007 provide for benefits that children give to their parents/grandparents based primarily on full child support. A court can be set up to settle the father's and mother's ransom claims in a timely manner. Sink is prohibited from participating in lawsuits brought by any level of court. The 2007 Fathers and Mothers and the Elderly Protection and Welfare Act includes additional provisions empowering the protection of the existence and property of the elderly, the establishment of advanced science centers and old nursing homes in counties. I'm here. Adherence to these constraints helps a high-quality implementation of NPSC. A desire to increase customary awareness and empathy for older women and to strengthen sources of information and government-integrated insurance was highlighted in the survey. A neglected topic of investigation is the problem of violence against women in slums. The idea is that older ladies who are frightened and alienated prefer static interventional attention. The significance of this question is further underscored by the fact that the majority of older adults' study has concentrated on their cognitive or physical issues. Violence against older women in slums, however, received no appropriate response. This mindset is societal in nature. The sociological literature is developing in this area of context. Social hardship and issues with government-funded insurance result from experiencing violence against older women in slums. Aggression that includes drinking, insults, a variety of provocations, and environmental elements like heat and crowding.

Violence against elderly women is strongly influenced by poverty, illiteracy, and lack of resources. In slums, older women are especially at risk of violence. They no longer have the desired opportunities for science, food, or interests. After all, they are subjected to oppression, torture, and domestic abuse. An excessive kind of aggressiveness is defined as physical harm or murder. There are numerous reasons why there is violence. Frustration, media portrayals of domestic or neighborhood violence, and a propensity to see the movements of others as negative or unpleasant are a few of these. Additionally, favorable circumstances raise the probability of an assault along with environmental factors like intoxication, insults, various provocations, heat, and crowding. Poverty, illiteracy, lack of knowledge, and lack of a proper space in the house are all significant contributors to violence towards elder women. In slums, older women are especially at risk of violence. They no longer have the preferred activities, food, or resources for science. After all, they are subjected to oppression, torture, and domestic abuse. A slum is a compact contract containing a group of usually short-lived, poorly constructed tenements that are unsanitary and usually overcrowded, in addition to inadequate sanitation and water supplies. Such areas are considered "uninformed slums" if at least 20 households live in the area. Each municipality, authority, and area reported as a slum with funds from or near the authority will be treated as a "reported slum." Access to adequate and adequate sanitary facilities in private or shared toilet structures by using less expensive headcount. Indian society has seen an increase in violence towards older women, regardless of caste, class, or cultural distinctions. frequently referred to use of violence with the intent to cause physical, psychological, economic, or emotional harm should be considered violence as an act. An old woman living in the slums is underweight, emotionally preoccupied, and under stress. It is challenging for these women to modify their immediate family as they age. In a social and economic context, the derivative is known as "aggression in the face of an old girl's useful resources.". Health problems and lack of adequate care facilities exacerbate the plight of older widowed women who are unable to take care of the household and contribute financially. Careful review and review of these constraints contributes to quality implementations of NPSC. A desire to increase customary awareness and empathy for older women and to strengthen sources of information and government-integrated insurance was highlighted in the survey. The logical result is social exclusion, also perceived as societal violence. In order to glorify the situation of older women in the slums in our research, it is also very important to capture their personal perspective. As a thorough study, sociological research must address the causes and effects of the violence experienced by elderly women in slums.

Research on the subject of violence against women in slums is underdeveloped. The important factor is that alienated and vulnerable older ladies want static interventional attention. The importance of this issue is further underscored by the fact that the majority of reference books for older adults focus on their cognitive or physical issues. However, the violence against older women in slums did not receive an effective reaction. This mindset is social. In the sociological literature, this context is one that is expanding. Social hardship and issues with government-funded insurance arise when older women in slums experience violence.

II. REVIEW OF LITARTURE

A variety of interesting studies have been conducted on violence against older women and Dalit's. Examinations show that violations against women and Dalit's are increasing from class to class in communities and around the world. Women were powerless in the face of violence and abuse. B. Bullying, Humiliation, Abuse, Beating, Beating, Assault, Gifting, Gluttony, Mental and Physical Pain In many international settings, girls are dehumanized, tied up, sold and subjected to various humiliations. Are exposed. Here, an effort was made to explore findings on the specific social problem of aging in slums, and the causes and nature of cruelty to older girls in slums. While the idea of violence against older women in slums was clarified, it was emphasized that violence against older girls in slums entails very extreme difficulties. This study diagnoses violence against older women in the slums of Bihar.

Das and Khawas (2009)

Indian mature women say it is an increasingly difficult field. In 2002, the male to female ratio of the population over 60 was 91/1000 of hers, down to 81 of the population over 80. About 75% of men in the 60+ age group were newlyweds, and 42% of women of the same age where she. She was 16 years old for men and 18 years old for women when she was 60 years old (2000–2050). The adult population as a result becomes more female. These departmental women will be responsible for ensuring the survival of members of the family and social networks in the next years. Does not nearly match the level of confidence that mature men have in the root of This book's ideas can be especially helpful for analysing male-female dependencies in male-dominated subcultures. Additionally, he discovered that six of the more seasoned blue-collar workers claimed they lacked a compatible spouse, compared to 44% of the typical person and 25% of the lower classes, who claimed to be more experienced. A person has at least ten excellent mates. At all stages of the life cycle, older people's involvement in competitive sports and political campaigns is inextricably related to social and economic success.

Manohar (1981) According to women, they are less open about their issues and illnesses. Due to this, it is now one of the most well-known of the research's uncharted territories. However, the majority of the research on girls has to do with the working elegance of women or women who wear mostly white outfits with polka dots in order to explain how and why half of humanity is distinct and dwindling in comparison to other options in the social, economic, and social disciplines of most people. Few survey authors consider rural women and girls when discussing the general economics of Indian women; they tend to focus more on popularity.

Arber and Guinn (1991)

We look at the significance of gender disparities in older individuals as well as the primary substances that affect addiction. This e-book examines ageism and generalisation and focuses on gendered concepts of electricity in public space while highlighting unions and exchanges in older girls' sub cultural photography. By evaluating the needs to be prepayment-free, they address disparities between genders in later life orientation. Economic and material situations, health, neighborhood access, and character development all appear to be interconnected as a triangle. The combination of your assets will ensure future lifestyle freedom and abundance, according to cutting-edge research. This raises a 13-year-old to the level of severe disability. The authors contend that modifications to approaches and practices to lessen females' clumsiness and advance this empowerment should not only be true, but also advantageous to society as a whole.

Devi (2005)

It draws attention to the fact that sexism against women is not a recent phenomenon in Indian culture. Girls' reputations are negatively impacted by the obvious facts of violence, both physical and non-physical. Cause. By 2010, it's likely that allegations of girl misconduct will outstrip population growth. I ask her to emphasize how badly low-income households are hampered in maintaining a balanced diet. Anyway, low-paid young males in exchange for well compensated young women Adult women suffer the unfavorable effects of poor nutrition in the form of iodine, iron, and protein deficiencies, which render them disabled. It is a pregnancy-related issue. African women are 180 times more likely than Western European women to experience infertility problems.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The current research study's major goal is to keep an eye on violence against older women in Bihar's slums.

- 1) Investigate the social and economic legacies of elderly women who experienced violence in Bihar's slums.
- 2) To pinpoint the underlying reasons for the violence experienced by elderly women in Bihar's slums.
- 3) To look into the type and scope of violence against older women in Bihar's slums.
- 4) To deal with the social and governmental issues that old girls in Bihar's slums face.
- 5) Suggestions for actions that might help the elderly in slums.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The presented study was primarily based on extensive fieldwork frequently conducted by researchers in relevant slums in Bihar between August 2015 and February 2016. The various slums in Bihar make this city a permanent place. Also important is that this area is connected to the area location of Delhi National. Researchers then applied a quantitative method based on intensity statistics using mostly designed interviews suitable for capturing violence against older girls in the slums of Bihar state.

AREA OF THE STUDY The research area of the study is conducted in the Bihar.

GENERAL INFORMATION OF AGED WOMEN IN SLUMS OF BIHAR

TABLE1: Age of Respondent

S. No.	Age of Respondents	(Years) Frequency	Percentage
1	60-65	198	29.81%
2	65-70	188	28.31%
3	70-75	164	24.69%
4	Above 75	114	17.16%
5	Total	664	100.00%

Interpretation-It is clear from the above table that maximum of the respondents (29.81) have been 60-65 years of age, followed through 28.31% of the respondents whom age became sixty six-70 years. One fourth of the respondents (24.69%) belong to the class of 70-75 years of age and rests (17.16 %) had been above 75 years of age. A variety of elderly ladies respondents by means of age institution. From the above desk we are able to see that the age institution of 60-65 29.81 % a better percent of age organization.

TABLE 2: Caste Category of Respondents

S. No.	Frequency	Caste of Respondents	Percentage
1	91	General	13.70%
2	192	OBC	28.91%
3	268	SC	40.36%
4	113	ST	17.01%
5	Total	664	100%

Interpretation: - As the desk range 2 indicates that a leading variety (57.22%) of respondents did not had any variety of dependents in own family while barely much less than one third 30.71 % of respondents stated that that they had 1 established in their own family. Rest (12.04%) of the respondents stated that they have got 2-3 dependents in circle of relatives. 00.00% 10.00% 20.00% 30.00% 4.00% 50.00% 60.00% 57.22% 30.71% 12.04% 0% 0% seventy one Sociologically on the basis of this table we will say that during this age elderly girls additionally spend their little cash on their circle of relatives contributors.

TABLE3: Educational Background

S.No	Education	Frequency	Percentage
1	Illiterate	294	44.27%
2	Literate	210	31.62%
3	Below 5 Class	100	15.06%
4	Class 6-8	60	9.03%
5	9-10 Class	00	00.00%
6	Class 10 & above Class	00	00.00%
7	Total	664	100%

Interpretation: - As the table quantity 3 suggests that less than half (44.27%) of respondents said that they had been illiterate while 31.62% of respondents stated that they had been literate. (15.06%) of respondents studied below magnificence 5th and relaxation (9.03%) of respondents stated that they have been 8th magnificence knowledgeable.

TABLE 4: Dependents on Family

S. No.	Number of dependents	Frequency	Percentage
1	None	380	57.22%
2	1	204	30.71%
3	2-3	80	12.04%
4	4-5	00	00%
5	Above 5	00	00%
6	Total	664	100%

Interpretation: - As the desk variety 4 indicates that a leading range (57.22%) of respondents did no longer had any variety of dependents in family whereas slightly much less than one 1/3 30.71% of respondents said that they'd 1 structured in their circle of relatives. Rest (12.04%) of the respondents said that they have 2-3 dependents in circle of relatives. 00.00% 10.00% 20.00% 30.00% 40.00% 50.00% 60.00% 57.22% 30.71% 12.04% 0% 0% 71 Sociologically on the basis of this table we will say that during this age aged girls also spend their little cash on their own family participants.

TABLE 5: Occupation of Respondent

S. No.	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Sweeping	90	13.55%
2	Laboring	00	00%
3	Do Dishes	180	27.10 %
4	Cooking	00	00%
5	None	224	33.73%
6	Others	170	25.60%
7	Total	664	100%

Interpretation: - As the table range 5 shows that a little quantity (13.55%) of respondents did sweeping as an occupation in other homes. Slightly less than one third (27.10%) of respondents do dishes in houses 25.60% of respondents stated that they've other occupations like toys making and dishes of dust etc. 0.00% 5.00% 10.00% 15.00% 20.00% 25.00% 30.00% 35.00% 13.55% 0% 27.10% 0% 33.73% 25.60% 72 On the basis of this desk honestly display cheap mentality of circle of relatives members toward their aged persons. In this elderly once they want relaxation and care they're doing lot of work and deal with like a maid. Where our society values going?

V. CONCLUSION FINDINGS REGARDING GENERAL INFORMATION –

From the table above, the largest number of respondents (29.81) were aged 60-65, followed by 28.31% of respondents aged 66-70. Her quarter of respondents (24.69%) was in the 70-75 year old group and the rest (17.16%) he was over 75 years old. Various older women interviewed by age agency. From the table above, we can see that the 60 to her 65 organization is her better age organization with 29.81%. As shown in desk area 2, a major group of respondents (57.22%) had no dependents in their family, while just under a third of respondents, 30.71%, had no dependents. said he had one establishment in his family. The rest (12.04%) of those surveyed said they had 2-3 relatives among their relatives. 00 00% 10.00% 20.00% 30.00% 4.00% 50.00% 60.00% 57.22% 30.71% 12.04% 0% 0% contributors.

As shown in Table No. 3, less than half of the respondents (44.27%) answered that they were illiterate, while 31.62% of the respondents answered that they were illiterate. (15.06%) of those surveyed her 5th studied under splendor and 9th under relaxation (9th).

03%) said they knew about the eighth wonder. As indicated by desk group 4, a large group of respondents (57.22%) had no family members left. The rest of those surveyed (12.04%) said they had 2-3 relatives of hers among their relatives. 00.00% 10.00% 20.00% 30.00% 40.00% 50.00% 60.00% 57.22% 3071% 12.04% 0% 0% 71 Sociologically based on this table, girls of this age spend very little money for their families. A small proportion (13.55%) of those who were cleaning in other households was cleaning as a profession. Just under one-third of those surveyed (27.10%) wash dishes at home. Her 25.60% of respondents indicated that they have other occupations such as toy making and dust washing. 0.00% 5.00% 10.00% 15.00% 20.00% 25.00% 30.00% 35.

Based on this study on violence against older women in slums, it can be said that the socioeconomic status of older women in slums in Bihar is very low. They live in very depressing conditions. Your living position is at least a few different companies. Neither had the Paccar House. More than half of the houses were disconnected from electricity. As far as their education is concerned, half of them is illiterate. Most of the older women's husbands were illiterate. They lack the basic infrastructure required for their primary residence. Most of them don't have homes. You live in a single room with a kitchen. You are defecation in the open. The water they consume is polluted water. It led to various scientific problems for them and they were unable to pay the scientific institutions. They no longer had a real source of income. Half of them sit in their apartments without painting the rest of them were simple paintings like cleaning, working, cooking.

To feed themselves and their relatives. Some widowed girls living in slums received a widow's pension of 700 rupees. This is the most effective source of income to support you. It's the most effective bread and butter on its own. Their relatives treated them like slaves. They are not providing their sons, daughters and grandchildren with basic food, medical centers and basic housing. Their family's behavior towards them is pathetic and inhumane. They are under pressure to do all the housework and body painting. You are not allowed to participate in family decision-making or discussions. You are not considered part of the family. It points to the predicament of society where women are treated like goddesses and rescued by the top of society.

They have been subjected to physical, mental and financial violence on behalf of relatives, individuals and relatives. In each case, the cause of this kind of violence was much the same: impatient sons, daughters-in-law, and grandchildren. Second, unemployment was a major cause of violence. Due to the lack of liquidity and lack of earning opportunities, this used to cause dissatisfaction among their relatives. For this reason, they are treated in vain. Every time they demanded money from their relatives, donors, and other loved ones, they were overwhelmed, slapped, mobbed, and threatened with death. Even money spent on food, clothing, and other purposes was viewed as a waste of money. Is placed. Their loved ones stopped giving money for their first desire. Under this sociological premise, we can say that the elderly women in the slums suffer very badly. They need love, care, desirable food and clothing while suffering torture and beatings. This creates a very frightening scenario for our society. Older girls in slums face emotional, mental, financial and physical violence. All women were subjected to physical violence, including smashing their upper bodies against walls, slamming them, pushing them, throwing objects, threatening to kill them, and causing them to burn themselves. In some cases, they also suffered acid attacks that caused most of the physical damage. They are unable to get proper meals on time and are not served meals at times. All of them are subjected to psychological violence such as alienating their grandchildren, depriving their grandchildren of food and home, depriving their grandchildren of all their money, being isolated from all decisions, interacting with relatives, neglect, emotional abuse, imprisonment, and sexual abuse. I also experienced All of them also faced economic violence. You don't get a dime. Even cash is given. They weren't allowed to spend money. When I asked them why they were staying with their families, beating them and acting like servants, they said it was because of family ties, social coercion, and lack of other housing. Say. To prevent violence against older girls in slums, the Indian government has taken many measures and created various packages and yojana while researching and researching these files, software, Yojana precautions and information, many elderly girls from the slums of Bihar inquired. I realized that none of them understood these actions, applications and yajna's. It is not enough to develop plans, packages and pass laws. Efficient implementation and widespread attention among people are essential. To recognize system offerings, authorities often use electronic or print media, and rental agreements are issued in slums. During our visit, we found that most of the respondents had no digital media providers other than print media. I have visited their homes and found that thorough guidance and education on the system is possible in order to successfully deliver and approve these systems.

You can also set up unfortified school buildings and camps nearby. One-on-one counseling can serve its purpose well. Also, educating members of kinship circles about the punishment and consequences of crime can save them from violence against older girls in the slums of Bihar 163. It may become apparent that the situation of older women living in slums urgently needs to be improved. This can be achieved through many actions. These women must try to make each other independent so they don't have to depend on their family. Must go out unaccompanied. There should be some loose learning centers to teach simple necessities like reading numbers on the phone and counting cash. The government should open savings cooperatives to encourage older women in the slums of Bihar to save.

VI. SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER STUDIES

Defense against elder abuse is education. The public has been educated and enraged about nursing home abuse thanks to media coverage of the problem. A strong effort must be made to educate the public about the specific needs and concerns of older persons as well as the risk factors for abuse because the majority of abuse happens by family members and caregivers in the home. Respite Care - Having someone else look after the elderly, even for a few hours a week, relieves caregivers' stress, which is a key issue with elder abuse. crucial to All caretaker's desire time alone, away from the concerns and commitments associated with taking care of others' needs. Individuals with Alzheimer's disease, other types of dementia, or those who care for elderly people with severe disabilities need respite care in particular. Area Aging Agency is a local source for assistance with services that provide family caregivers a break and aid with challenging caregiving responsibilities including washing, dressing, and cooking at home.

Not only for elderly men and women, but also for family and caregiver groups, social contact and support can be beneficial. When you have a diverse social group, conflicts are less likely to spiral out of control. On similar situations, households will frequently come together to share percentage answers and give one another a brief break. incredibly unlikely in older persons, isolation increases the risk of abuse and might even be an indicator that abuse is taking place. If there is an underlying drug problem in the family, treatment can play a significant role in preventing violence against family elders. Counseling for individuals with mental health and/or substance abuse problems, as well as for families with behavioral or personal problems, can help people share lifelong behavioral patterns. is the initial action. Moving to a unique and secure environment can occasionally enhance an older person's quality of life. If your children don't want to be emotionally or physically responsible, living in a nursing home might be a better option for you in some situations. Even in challenging abuse scenarios, counselling might help you feel less stressed.

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