



A STUDY ON SOCIO ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF AGEING WOMEN

Economy

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ABSTRACT

60 years or above 60 years are considered as old age people. Ageing is a continuous process and old people had their own group. Biologically Ageing is beginning write from the birth itself- Here 1979 Ageing means gradual decline of physical abilities - Terminus 1972. United nation 1956- Ageing population means the percentage of old age person which crossed the total population up to 7%. In the world, in all civilized societies the numbers of aged women are increasing. They are physically weak, mental stability was also loosed by them as well as they are suffering from eyesight problems which leads them to lead a poor economic life and their sufferings can be observed. Ageing reduces the power to work, those who are in different occupations/profession they can get retirement. Those who are in family life and cultivation they have to work at that their ageing period also. At this condition their income is also decreasing. At present in one society more importance is given to money then it made them too loose love and respect. In the world, year by year the percentage of Ageing people have been increased. In India in the beginning of 20th century we find 12.1 lakhs of people who belongs to 60 years, among 5.5 lakhs were male and 6.5 lakhs were female. In 1931-1941 we find rise, in old age [14 to 18 lakhs] in 1961-24.71 lakhs. In 2001 75.95. Even according to united nation in India the percentage of old people in 2025 may become 177.4 lakhs. So totally the population of old people in India in more challenging and need serious discussion for it. In this background we have objectives to study the ageing women and collect the information about their Socio-Economic Empowerment aspects. and hypotheses that ageing women are socially and economically not empowered in the society.

KEYWORDS

INTRODUCTION

In the world even in India we find the parents, we look so many cases of their children. Later the parents are neglected by their own children. Now a day we find the words like old age problems of old age and old people, old age homes etc., Either are lot of debates and discussions are going on regarding this terms. At present due to healthy food and good Medical System. Naturally we find decline of death rate and increase of old people. Even in India if we look at 1971-1981 and 2001 census we noticed the increase of old people and their percentage according to 1991 census in India. We had 20.4% old people who belong 60 years. Due to modern tendencies now days the life of old people not up to the mark and they were treated very badly by their own off-springs, and this became a big challenge to 21 century Human Scientist. And this challenge made it necessary to study the Socio-Economic. Physical and Health conditions of the old people.

In the world, year by year the percentage of old people was increasing day by day. In India in the beginning of 20th century we find 12.1 lakhs of people who belongs to 60 years, among 5.5 lakhs were male and 6.5 lakhs were female. In 1931-1941 we find rise, in old age [14 to 18 lakhs] in 1961-24.71 lakhs. In 2001 75.95. Even according to united nation in India the percentage of old people in 2025 may become 177.4 lakhs. So totally the population of old people in India in more challenging and need serious discussion for it.

The Concept of Ageing:-

60 years or above 60 years are considered as old age people. Ageing is a continuous process and old people had their own group. Biologically Ageing is beginning write from the birth itself- Here 1979. Ageing means gradual decline of physical abilities - Terminus 1972. United nation 1956- Ageing population means the percentage of old age person which crossed the total population up to 7%. In the world, in all civilized societies the numbers of aged women are increasing. They are physically weak, mental stability was also loosed by them as well as they are suffering from eyesight problems which leads them to lead a poor economic life and their sufferings can be observed.

Ageing reduces the power to work, those who are in different occupations/profession they can get retirement. Those who are in family life and cultivation they have to work at that their ageing period also. At this condition their income is also decreasing. At present in one society more importance is given to money then it made them too loose love and respect. The income which is earned by them was given to their children which is reducing their economic ability. For their family only. If they not get money for their expenditure they may started to tell lies, may be started to theft, or they start begging etc., and they may become the hopeless or useless people for both family and society. Especially the retired officials may have suffered from economical stress. They are suffering from the feeling of loosing something. The aged women who are far from the different kinds of economic

activities are facing very different kinds of problems. The persons who are in the way of end of life those who are in a period of transition are in confusion about behaving with their family members, friends and others.

The powers, responsibilities, status, respect which was existed during their adolescence age were loosed it with complex relationship in this complex. In our country aged people are living with their children. Due to their living with their married children and who are in earning activities, we can see the major changes in their family relationships. Due to the economic independent of their children the aged people did not have any rights of power over them. The children were taken all of their rights, and powers are the feeling which is created now in the aged women. In the youth centered societies and in the growth of small families there is a feeling of negligence among the ages. At present is because of increasing in ageing population it is not possible to provide the social security at present social system. In this fast world there is a feeling among the young generation is that, the old people are becoming a hindrance for their timeless. So family did not want old people. Old-people/aged people are living like socially rejected people. From their experiences of life without being property they are rejected/neglected.

Objectives of the Study: -

1. To collect the information about the Socio-Economic Empowerment aspects of Ageing women.
2. To study about the Socio-Economic Empowerment of Ageing women.

Hypothesis: -

1. Ageing women were not Economically Empowered
2. Ageing women were not Socially Empowered

Importance of the Study.

1. As this study concentrates on over all details of old people in this respect present study is important.
2. Present study helpful for research scholar of sociology and social workers in this back ground the study became important.
3. The present study focuses upon Socio-economic Empowerment of ageing women by using research Methodology in this angle the study in important.

Working Definition of Statement:

Ageing Women:- woman senior person, above 60 age is called as Ageing women. Or called as Female Gerents, or declining age women's etc.

Ageing means of gradual decline of physical abilities- Terminus -1972.

Empowerment - It means the quality of being and enduring and from change or variation of life things and also

Social Empowerment:- It includes the stable life of various as per as

like Social security. Social confidence, respect form by decision making etc.

Economic Empowerment:- It differ the stable life of various economic aspects like fines purchasing power. Holding of assets, permission making in all economic aspects, fulfillments of basic needs etc.

Sources for the Research:-

The study was decided to take both primary and secondary sources. As primary sources include the opinion of old people. The Secondary sources includes information research which was already there about status of old age (old people).

Primary Sources:-

The interview schedule decided to use for research can be tested primary before it was actual used for the research and made certain changes with taking the opinion of guide and other scholars. And then by using simple random sampling method selecting so ageing women interview should be conducted. He became the primary source for the research. During interview time by using camera. Tape recorder and other Scientific Research Methodology it was decided to collect a primary source.

Secondary Sources:-

The present research decided to call secondary Sources like Research Articles, Concern hooks. Census details, mathematical documents from the concern dept., for the present study.

Analysis of Data:-

By using above said research method and the information collected from both primary and secondary sources are used by using mathematical analysis and such information after using all these can be adopted for sociological dimensions and then a report was decided to made on the study.

The personal information's like name, caste, religion education, profession. Marital Status, monthly income, size of family etc. are very important to any research work this personal information's are very important in sociological research information's like these

1. **Age:-** 50% of the informers are of 60-69 years old. 30% are 70-79 years old. 20% are above 80%
2. **Religion:-** Among the informers 80% are Hindus, 15% are Muslims, 5% are Christians.
3. **Caste:-** Among the informers. 35% are vokkaligas, 15% Lingaguthas. 15% are Kurubas. 5% Edigas. 20% are SC's, 5% are St's and 5% are others.
4. **Education:-** 50% of the Informers are illiterates 20% are having primary education. 20% are having secondary education and only 10% are having secondary education and only 10% are having higher education.
5. **Profession:-** 65% of the sample are formers, 15% are business mans, 10% are owing small scale industries and 10% are government retirement's
6. **Monthly Income:-** 65% of the sample having income up to Rs 1000. 10% is having income from 1001-2000 Rs. 10% are having income up to 2001-3000 Rs, 15% are having income upto 3001-4000.
7. **Marital Status:-** 70% of the people are living together with their husbands and wives 20% are widows, 10% are lost their wife.
8. **Place of Living:-** 70% are living in Rural places and 30% are in cities.
9. **Accommodations:-** 80% people are having their own house and 20% are living in rented house.

Major Findings

A. Social Empowerment

1. Respect From Family Members:- In the family children, grandchildren, daughter in laws, husband, mother-in-law. Father-in-law are not giving respect in their family as according to 50 respondents and other 50 respondents opened that they are getting respect from their family members.,

2. Increase in the Dependence on Others:- After passing the age of adolescences, the physical and mental ability keeps on decreasing in a person as well as their resistance power also decreases they suffered by so many diseases. Even they became unable to become their own works. So as according to 96 respondents they are depending one others for every works. 04 respondents opened that they are not depending on others. 3-

3. Assistance/Help from Family Members:- When aged women are suffering from health related problems like doing tired works, difficult to walk. if they become bed ridden- assistance from their family is very important. 40 respondents opened that they were getting assistance from their family for. 60 respondent's assistance was not available form their family.

4. Prominence/Provision for the Elder's Words:- Youngsters are neglecting the experience knowledge, the wisdom of aged ones. They are not giving any importance to their words by crossing the limits, their words became very feeling of neglect able. Youngsters doing works with their own knowledge. 60 respondents opened that prominence was given for their words. 40 respondents opened that they are not getting prominence for their words.

5. Prominence for Their Decisions:- In house while seeing things, buying, education for grandchildren etc., for these matters they don't have any prominence in taking decisions was opened by 60 respondents, other 40 respondents opened that they have prominence in taking decisions in their house.

6. Provisions for Using Their Rights:- According to 80 respondents they don't have any rights in seeing things, buying, scolding children while committing mistake etc. to respondents opened that they had rights in using their powers.

7. Mechanical Relationship:- At present the youngsters life is their own. There is a decrease in affection, love relationship in which mechanical relationship can be seen there as according to go respondents, so respondents opened that they neither are nor seen mechanical relationship

8. Social Security:- Earlier in family in any situation there is comfort and securable environment. But now a day there is no security is because of small families is opened by So respondents and 20 respondents opened that security was there in their family.

9. Increase in Family Negligence:- For children, grandchildren, grandchildren their own work is important for them, they don't have any concern by their people. As a phrase "Who cries for daily dieing people" is their feeling. So go respondents opened that they were neglected and so respondents opened that they were not neglected by family.

10. Increase in Lacking of Confidence:- There is decrease in [trust] to live, and they are loosing their confidence day by day with feeling that why the god has not taken us from here is opened by 86 respondents, 14 respondents don't have this opinion and they are not back confident.

B. Economic Empowerment

1. Lacking Strength for Working Powers:- Due to completion of 60 years and above they lose working power their physic not having power to work. So self-working is not possible for each and everything they have to depend on others. To work hard in cultivation and ploughing in fields is not possible is opened by 496 respondents. But 04 respondents are able to do work.

2. Savings of Money:- While doing work savings of money is not possible. For children and family only the money which is earned by their hard work was spend for them. So it was not possible to save money, property or money is not saved by them. Now even for small works there are depending on their children which is opened by 90 respondents. 10 respondents opened that they have some savings.

3. Getting Old Age Pensions:- All 100 respondents are opined that they are getting old age pensions.

4. Whether the Old Age Pension is Used by Your Own:- We are getting old age pension but that money is used by children, grandchildren. Sometimes we only give it for the maintenance of house, in other time children only quarrel with us and forcibly they are taking by them is opened by 90 respondents, and 10 respondents opened that they only use their pension.

5. Family Property/Ownership:- The family related cultivation fields/ lands, gardens were not in their name. All belongs to the male/men, land ownership is also of men and we don't have anything is opened by 96 respondents 04 respondents opened that they have land ownership.

6. House Ownership:- The house ownership is not of theirs. It is not under their name, it is in the name of men is because to get loan from bank they registered it in their name is opened by 96 respondents, other 04 respondents have ownership of house.

7. Ownership of Gold and Silver:- The gold & silver which we had is not with us now. It was pledged in banks for the loans purpose so it is not available for us as according to the opinion of 60 respondents, 40 respondents have some ownership of gold and silver.

8. Prominence for Your Opinion in Seeing Things: As according to 64 respondents the don't have any prominence for their opinions in

seeing things or in seeing the crops which they cultivated, 36 respondents have prominence for their opinions.

9. Prominence in Buying or Purchasing: - As per concerned to buy the things formally they are asking us as according to 70 respondents. No prominence for 30 respondents. -'

10. Prominence for Taking Decision in Giving Expenses for Children, Education, Marriage, Festivals etc.:- 70 respondents opened that prominence was not giving in taking decisions by giving expenses for their children, grandchildren, education, festivals etc., 30 respondents opened that prominence was given for their decisions.

11. Open Opportunity for Utilizing Things in House: - As according to 70 respondents these is no opportunities to utilize and giving things to others. But remaining 30 respondents opened that they have opportunities in using things.

Justification of Hypothesis: -

The hypothesis which we have in our study is proved. Socio Economic stability of ageing women: A sociological study with special reference to Mysore District as a research topic in which the hypothesis which we have before this study was proved.

Suggestions:-

- ❖ To provide economic security without sufferings rearrangement should be made to.
- ❖ To provide/them to use their old age pension for their own use.
- ❖ To provide mental empowerment old age homes should be established.
- ❖ Youngsters should take care of old age or elders promptly.
- ❖ Self-service volunteers and self-service groups should create. supportive and encourage system for aged women in society.
- ❖ Socialization should be takes place among the youngsters in earning the aged ones. Likewise, socialization should be takes place among the old age people as according to changes.

CONCLUSION

The aged women are becoming old and old and because of this they can't neglect. They work a lot for this country and the development of family. Now they are not able to do any work. So they should be take care properly is the responsibility of each and every member of their family. Likewise, prominence should be given to their words as well as youngsters should get their knowledge experiences for their development and progress of their family through this economic system of India is also developing and when the power of youngsters and their power if joined/combined then the development of country is possible.

The development of a country in whole India with majority people, multi culture, multi religious, multi linguistic, major caste, multi-regional behaviors which includes the socio and economic empowerment of women.. This study aims at socio economic empowerment of Ageing Women.

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