

Well-Being Of Women In Mandi District Specifically With Reference To Woman's

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Abstract

Purpose

Slowly but surely, people are becoming aware of the importance of treating women with respect and refraining from mistreating or treating them like property. Despite advances, women are still expected to perform their domestic responsibilities before anything else in addition to being high achievers and wives or mothers. This viewpoint hasn't altered all that much. According to statistics, about 245 million Indian women do not possess the fundamental skills of reading and writing, which is a significant quantity. In the urban sector, women make up just 14.9% of the workforce. And 30% in the household and farming sectors, where the men primarily take advantage of the women. India's gender ratio demonstrates that there is still discrimination against women in Indian society. Women are thus silently suffering the violence caused by people in their own families while on the one hand climbing the ladder of prosperity. Women in the current era have made great strides relative to the past, but there is still a long way for them to go. Women in general have to confront all social biases against them, and men must stand by their side and acknowledge that they are equal partners in the development of the nation.

Methodology

The current study is both descriptive and analytical in nature and attempts to analyze the situation of old women in Mandi District as well as their progress.

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I. INTRODUCTION:

The social structure of any culture, which is primarily built on economic relationships, must be examined in order to understand the status of women within that community. Politics, armed conflict, and diplomacy—activities in which women played little to no part—have always been the emphasis of conventional histories. The treatment of women in traditional history is scant to nonexistent. With an estimated citizenry of over 1 billion, India is the world's largest liberal democracy and a vast, complex capitalist society. It frequently appears impenetrable when seen from a western perspective. Indian women are frequently portrayed as being under the authority of spirituality. In the minds of westerners, stereotypes of illiterate, primitive Indian women have been shaped by images of sati incidents and tales of mass feticide or abortion killings. The women of today may directly relate to this history, and we can observe how the Indian women's movement is a dynamic and complicated movement with millions of members that is also divided and frequently contradictory in nature. Women did not hold an equal position to males in ancient India, according to historical examination of their status. Only spouses and mothers were acknowledged as women. They held the same subservient position to men. With the exception of the kitchen, Indian women have never been encouraged to pursue careers in any profession by the patriarchal society that rules the nation's social, political, and economic life. Instead, Indian women are typically under-empowered and have historically had lesser status than men.

Women and Social Welfare

Social planning is translated into social service through the administration of social welfare. The welfare of the planet is multifaceted and multicultural. Identifying the welfare fringe is a difficult undertaking. The government has created a ministry of social welfare at the center and state levels, and they are planning and implementing various social welfare schemes. The entire society has been divided into various target groups, including women, children, aged people, windows, the poor, blinds, and people falling in all other categories who by any reason and unable to maintain themselves and require the aid and assistance of others. Social welfare includes personal social services, housing, health care, and financial security. The social welfare system helps needy people and their families. The kind and quantity of welfare available to individuals and families varies by

nation, state, and region. In modern society, women play a significant role as well. Family, society, and the nation can never overlook the value of women.

II. CONSTITUTIONAL FRAME

The Indian Constitution not only guarantees equality for women, but also gives the state the authority to take actions that support women's rights. It can also be used to solve the issue of underrepresented women in India.

- Article 15(3): Any specific provisions for women may be made by the state. The state is allowed to discriminate positively against women under this rule.
- Article 39(d): Work is guaranteed by the state for both Indian men and women on an equal basis.
- Article 39 (d): The state must make sure that women workers' health and strength are not exploited and that they are not pressured by economic need to engage in activities that would tax their stamina.
- Article 42: The state must establish policies to ensure fair and humane working conditions and maternity leave.
- Article 51A(e): It is the responsibility of every Indian citizen to abandon behavior that is disrespectful to women's dignity.
- Article 243-D (4): A third of all the chairperson positions in Panchayats at each level must be held by women.
- Article 243-D (4): In each Panchayat, one-third of the total number of positions put up for direct election must be filled by women.
- Article 243-T (3): In each municipality, one-third of the total number of seats up for direct election must be filled by women.

III. STATUS IN DISTRICT MANDI:

They get up early and work all day, taking care of their families' men and children as well as the cattle in their fields and residences. And they do this up in the Himalayas, moving their heavy loads of food and supplies up and down shill-paths covered in shingle. In recent years, gender-based development has received a lot of attention. In terms of the district of Himachal Pradesh, this district has come a long way, and Mandi is ranked third in the index of women's empowerment. Therefore, we might say that conditions, position, and development of women have significantly improved. Key sections of the state still need to be improved.

IV. ABUSE OF WOMEN IN THE MANDI DISTRICT:

The issue of violence against women is neither new nor recent. In all countries, cultures, religions, and religious communities throughout history, women have been the victims of violence. It is possible to view violence against women historically because it is largely correlated with a woman's position in society. In 2017, a total of 3.59.849 instances of violence against women were reported. Comparatively, 3.2 lakh incidences of crime against women were reported in 2015, while 3.38 lakh cases were filed in 2016. The quantity of cases recorded has grown. Out of the 12 districts that make up the hill state, Himachal Pradesh's Kangra district has the most rape and kidnapping instances. In Himachal Pradesh, there were 253,248 rape cases reported in 2016, 2017, and 2018, respectively. In 2016, 2017, and 2018, there were 290,341 and 476 cases of kidnapping, respectively.

V. SELECTION OF PROBLEM:

In our culture, women hold a very important position. A woman must look after her own personal affairs, and since she is a mother, she must also look after her children's lives. However, the welfare of women and their significance are neglected, both as a topic for systematic research and as a part of planning for development. The management of programs for the welfare and development of women involves a variety of variables and features that need to be researched, assessed, and defined. The government's programs are not adequately communicated to the elderly; thus, it is vital to collect input on the welfare programs that spend a lot of money on the advancement of senior ladies. Families are said to support old people with social security according to Indian culture. The problems that older women face, such as their increasing inactivity, dependence, illnesses, and frailty, as well as their physical, psychological, and economic difficulties, all contribute to a variety of social and economic issues.

VI. THE VALUE OF THE CURRENT STUDY

While a majority of the women still face discrimination in the last few decades, the number of women successful in politics, technology and business etc. is definitely on the rise. Society has started seeing women in a different perspective. In many centuries women have been subjected to exploitation and torture, physically, sexually and mentally. Elderly women also face many problems keeping these aspects into consideration present study will be conducted so that factors responsible for creating unsafe can be identified and strategies can be formulated for the elderly women for their safety and security.

VII. SCOPE OF STUDY AREA:

The Mandi district of the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh serves as the study area's focus. Out of the 12 districts in Himachal Pradesh, a random study region is chosen. In the Balichoki Block of the District of Mandi in Himachal Pradesh, the present study was carried out in Juferkot Panchayat and Ghat Panchayat. Study attempts were made to compile the most recent data, facts, and figures on women welfare administration, with a particular focus on assessing the organization's structure and the activity of the women welfare commission.

VIII. OBJECTIVE OF STUDY:

1. To investigate women's knowledge of the safety measures put in place by the government.
2. To learn more about the issues and difficulties faced by older women and women who identify as female.
3. To research the administrative structures at the federal and state levels.
4. Researching the past of women in Himachal Pradesh and India.

IX. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. The social programs the government has put in place are not actually helping women.
2. Senior ladies are unaware of the available welfare programs.
3. There is a lack of collaboration between non-official delegates and state, district, and block level officials.

X. SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

The study area used multi stage purposive sampling technique, First, Mandi district has been selected randomly out of the 12 districts. Second, out of 13 blocks we have selected 1 block balichoki block, from the selected block, we have selected 1 panchayat out of 58 panchayats based on the highest female voters.

XI. DATA COLLECTION:

In order to fulfill the objectives data has been collected from Gram Panchayat Juferkot & Ghat. The data required for the study has been collected from both primary as well as secondary sources. Primary data includes first hand data given by the people primary data was collected from the sample beneficiaries who belong to Gram Panchayat Juferkot & Ghat in Balichoki Block, District Mandi with the help of interview schedule. Secondary data means the various sources which has been consulted during the research has been consulted from the following sources:

XII. DISCUSSION:

With respect to women's status in Indian society, the past history of women is examined during the study. Following that, the topic of women's welfare and constitutional safeguards for Indian women are examined. The topic of women's violence and Indian legislation will be discussed in this discussion. Women's position in independent India and in Himachal Pradesh were explored in this study. We then talked about potential benefits for senior citizens and elderly women. We have to contend with the methods here as well. The application of documentary sources during the data collection process. comprises discussion of definitions provided by well-known authors. The discussion of the Women Welfare Commission at the National and State Levels followed by a description of its operation and membership, as well as a discussion of the commission's duties, authority, accomplishments, term, and other topics.

We examine women's socioeconomic profiles in this research journey. The majority of respondents were in the 60–65 age range. In all, 44.48% of the respondents were married, compared to 60.55% widows and 0% singles. In light of the research above, it is evident that the majority of the respondents—60.55 percent—were widows. In the research that I conducted, the majority of respondents—60%—were illiterate; only 1.76 percent had higher education; and only 1.33 percent received a degree. In the research investigation, it was found that agriculture accounted for 96.12% of respondents by profession. Only 1.76 percent of those surveyed had left their government positions. The majority of respondents, or 80%, reported having a monthly salary from their job of less than 1,000 rupees while also working additional jobs. Only 3.3% of respondents reported monthly incomes of up to 9,000 rupees. For most respondents, agriculture was their primary source of income. Research focuses on the plans and initiatives put out by the federal and state governments. After all of this, we discuss the laws the Indian constitution enacted to ensure the safety of women. The government is developing a lot of initiatives and plans to benefit women. The government has developed numerous programs, such as "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao" to improve the lot of girls.

XIII. HYPOTHESIS TESTING

The majority of older ladies are familiar with the reservation policy. We disagree with this theory. Most older ladies are aware of the pension programs that were established for their welfare. We disagree with this theory. The majority of older women are unaware of all of the Gram Panchayat's functions, including the meetings

of the Gram Sabha. This assertion is validated. The discount on bus fares for women is known by 58.66 percent of respondents. 84.13 percent of survey participants are aware of pensions, and many of them get pensions. Regarding the financial situation of older women, there has been encouraging feedback.

According to 96.55 percent of respondents, their financial situation hasn't changed how important they are to their families. Out of 80 responses, every single one of them claimed that their money was never used without their consent. Out of 80 respondents, 58.66% of women were the family's head. Out of 80 respondents, 40% claimed that they did not see their position to have changed with advancing age. Out of 80 respondents, 20 take care of themselves, 20 have their son take care of them, and another 18 have other people take care of them. The study found that none of the 80 respondents were physically or emotionally hurt by their family members. According to a survey of 80 respondents, 20 had a physical impairment, whereas 40 were in perfect condition. Out of 80 respondents, the study found that everyone is involved in family decision-making.

XIV. CONCLUSION:

The goal of the current study, "Well-Being of Women in Mandi District Particularly with Reference to Older Women," is to highlight and evaluate the many policies and regulations put in place by the Indian government to advance the welfare of women. The most significant component of our society and the planet is women. Being a woman or a girl is not simple. It is impossible to understate the value of women in our society and the family. Indian culture holds that while women are significant, they cannot be more valuable than men. Evidently, the girl's dowry is more significant than her participation in the marriage. Women nowadays are independent, take their own decisions, defend their rights, and travel the route to success. In helping the nation advance, women play a significant role. Women are employed in every industry today. Nevertheless, women in our culture are constrained by a variety of social and economic ties. Women have a very pitiful situation in a culture that is ruled by men. The government has made a number of actions since gaining its independence to improve the wellbeing of women. To uphold the rights of women and enhance their status in society, the government is passing a number of legislations. With so many women, there is a huge need for welfare and developmental services. Numerous institutions and organizations, including the federal government, state governments, and others, are dedicated to the welfare of women. On January 21, 1992, the Central government formed the National Commission for Women in accordance with the National Commission Act for the Benefits of Women. This commission has taken various steps and continues to take them to uphold the rights of women, educate them about the law, safeguard them against all sorts of exploitation, and advance their welfare. This commission also seeks to ensure that women receive appropriate justice as quickly as feasible. Even during many of our country's five-year plans, a significant sum is spent on the welfare of women.

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