

A Study of Psycho-Social Development of Women of Weaker Section in North Bihar With Special Reference to Sitamarhi District

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ABSTRACT

A wealth of research has been undertaken over the last many years to assess the changing social position of the weaker section people (aged women in earth family of the society and its effects on their socio-cultural life in India and abroad, social perception of the individual is attached to the status of the individual. Changed socio-economic position of the weaker section people (aged women) also results in the perception of other people with whom they live. In an early and influential study of Tuckmand and Large (1952) reported that at least one third respondents perceived weaker section people as stubborn, touchy, engaging in frequent quarries with their children and relatively bossy and meddling in other people's affairs. Gold kayan (1959) also found that young people have negative perception of the weaker section people. Bekker and Taylor (1966) reported mixed views. They found that students living with selloff section people enders fewer negative stereotypes about the weaker section people than do those living with weaker section people.

I. INTRODUCTION

Aged women, an essential part of human life span is such as aspect that provokes many scholars all over the world to have a deep and intensive study. Each and every person of this world has to pass through this stage. With the advancement of their aged women the person undergo many changes physically as well as socially. The society in which these persons grow and enrich their life gives them quite a lot and even taken something the form them. Many a psychologists and sociologists have indulged themselves in studying the aged women, persons their behaviour, perception, cognition, motives, enthusiasm, habits etc. In this connection both male and female have been taken under consideration and different studies have been sited in respect of these.

A vital part of everyday life is man's a inward-experiences. His perception, cognitions and feeloings about the world around him and the objects in it make his life rich and full. The origins of psychology lie in attempts to study this consious experience. Today, the majority of psychologists and sociologists, and some other behavioural scientists, still consider perceptions, thoughts, and feelings to be an important object of study. Unlike the early introspective psychologist, who studied his own experience, modern behavioural scientists make inferences about the experience's of other persons from their verbal reports or from their responses to carefully structured situations. Much of this subjective experience is inevitably shaped by the social nature of the world and by the personality of the perceiver. Perceptions and cognitions of many aspects of the stimulus field are modified through social experience and formal education.

II. Review of the Past Studies

Stereotypes about old aged women have a pronounced influences on social attitudes toward both old aged women and old people. And because most stereotypes are unfavourable, social attitudes likewise tend to be unfavourable. As Bennott has pointed out, "it is hard to glamorize aging or give it sex appeal" under such conditions.

How unfavorable social attitudes are has been emphasized by a nationwide survey of social images of the elderly in different areas of behavior as compared with self-images of the elderly.

The significance of unfavorable social attitudes toward the elerly is that it affects the way elderly people are treated. Instead of the reverence and respect for the elderly, characteristic of many cultures, social attitudes in America result in making the olderly feel that they are no longer useful to the social group and, hence, are more of a nuisance than an asset.

The present study was undertaken with a view to exploring the role of some of the personal (educational levels) variables of younger women towards the aged women. The sample comprised 400 younger women out of which 200 urban and 200 rural younger women (age range 15-25 years) were drawn, personal variable like educational levels namely Illiterate, Matriculates, Intermediates and Graduates were Identified with the help of socio-economic status scale by kuppuswamy. Appendix women's perception of the aged women.

The tests and materials used were as follows:

- ✓ Personal Data Blank Sheet (P.D.B.S.). This test was used to collect relevant information about the respondents.
- ✓ Opinion Scale (O.S.)
- ✓ This test was used to measure youth's attitude perception of the aged women.
- ✓ Only income (High & Low) was the deciding factor of socio-cultural deprivation and inrichment.
- ✓ This test was used to measure only the educational level of the younger people.

Following Hypotheses were formulated for verification:

1. Rural and Urban younger women would differ significantly interm of their perception towards the aged women/weaker section people.
2. Younger women of different educational levels would differ significantly in terms of their perception towards the aged women in both the groups.

The urban and rural younger women were compared on opinion scores and different education levels and it was found that the two ecological backgrounds differed significantly in terms of their opinion scores. The significance of difference between the means of the two groups on opinion scale and different educational levels were computed by 't' test.

The magnitude of relationship between opinion scores and different educational levels was measured by the use of pearsonian 'r'. The magnitude of relationships was high in the case of rural younger women at all the education levels and quite lower in the case of urban younger women at all the educational levels.

The findings show that educational levels (personal variation) used in the present investigation are significant and meaningful in the context of perception of younger people towards the aged women in both the ecological groups.

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