

AN ANALYSIS OF GLOBAL SCENARIO OF WIDOWS
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Abstracts

In the society one side women is getting highest success in life and second side she suffers by many problems. Much time they are culturally, socially, economically and politically excluded from the mainstream of the society. In the process of globalisation societal structure has changed but traditional rules could not be changed. This has created very worst position of widows in her family. This research is basically focused on global scenario of widows and widow's life in different countries. A widow is a woman whose spouse has died. The state of having lost one's spouse to death is termed Widowhood. In 2015, the global affected population was 258,481,056 million widows with 584,574,358 children. The number of children of widows grew by 5.7 percent. Over the same period, the number of widows grew by 9.0 percent. A minimum estimate of 38,261,345 million widows 14.8 percent of the total live in extreme poverty where basic needs go unmet.

Key Words: *Widow, Widowhood, Globalization, Country, Society, Family.*

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Introduction

Globalization is the process of interaction and integration among the world population. Globalization has accelerated since the 18th century due to advanced communication and transport technology. Globalization also effect on social and cultural aspects. Economic globalization states to the processes of global economic integration. There are many aspects of globalisation e.g. economic globalization, financial globalization, cultural globalization, political globalization, sociological globalization, technological globalization, geographic globalization etc. Globalization has welfares that cover many different areas. It commonly developed economies all over the world and enlarged cultural exchanges. It also permitted financial exchanges between companies, changing the pattern of work. Nowadays many people are citizens of the world. The beginning of goods became secondary and geographic distance is no longer an obstacle for many services to happen.

In the sociological globalisation, feminist theoretical approaches are important. This term refers to a number of specific theoretical approaches that feminists have used to articulate the challenges that globalization poses for women, people of color and the global poor. The term 'widow' or 'widows' in this report refers not only to married women who have lost their husband but also, where appropriate to women who were not formally married and

whose partner has died. Prior to the research undertaken for the 2010 Study, The Loomba Foundation had provisionally estimated the number of widows globally at 100 million. The 2010 Study produced a global estimate of 245 million (245,188,630) women who are widows and have not currently remarried (note: some countries include women who are not legally married but are in legal unions in their widow count). Due to a 2012 revision by the United Nations Population Division of data on which some of the 2010 Study figures were based, we have in this report adjusted the 2010 baseline from 245,188,630 down to 237,113,760, to ensure that subsequent developments and trends are accurately recorded in the World Widows Report 2015.

This report estimates the number of widows globally in 2015 to be 258,481,056, representing an increase of 21,367,296 or 9.0 percent. This figure does not account for widows who have remarried, whether freely or for economic and cultural reasons, which are counted as married in official statistics. In 2015, the global affected population was 258,481,056 million widows with 584,574,358 children (both under 18 and adult children). The number of children of widows grew by 5.7 percent 31,691,946 since the 2010 Study. Over the same period, the number of widows grew by 9.0 percent (21,367,296). A minimum estimate of 38,261,345 million widows 14.8 percent of the total live in extreme poverty where basic needs go unmet. Compared with the adjusted 2010 data, the number in extreme poverty fell by 22.2 percent over the period.

Objectives

1. To study about global scenario of widows.
2. To study country wise situation of widows.

Methodology

- A) Methodology: We are used analytical methodology.
- B) Type of Data: Mostly there are two types of data used in research which are primary data and secondary data but in this research paper researcher has used secondary data.
- C) Sources of Data: Secondary data was collected from the World Widow Report - 2015 and some other reports.

Data Analysis

Figure No: 1

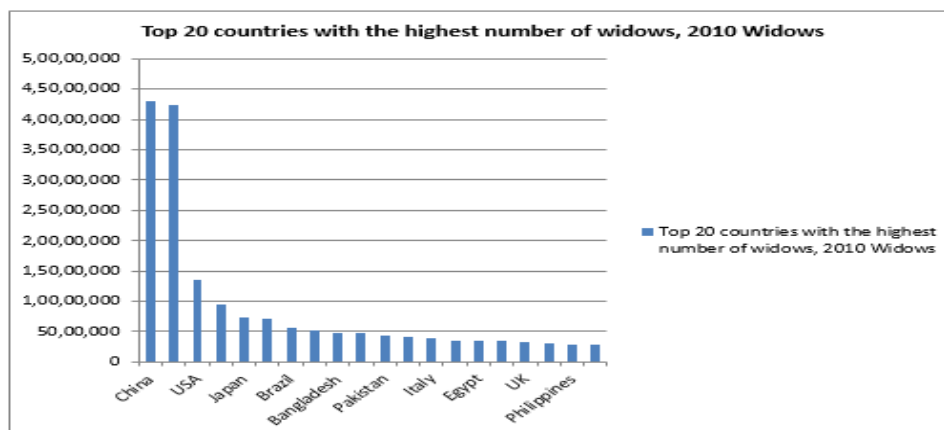


Figure No. 1- Top 20 countries with the highest number of widows, 2010
Ref. World Widows Report 2015

In above figure no. 1, data of top 20 countries with highest number of widows in 2010 has given. As per it, China having highest number of widows in world followed to it, India is second highest. Both India and China have highest number of population in world and both had war in 1967, it resulted in having highest number of widows in both countries. Others countries are having less number of widows because they have less population and they are mostly developed countries.

Figure No: 2

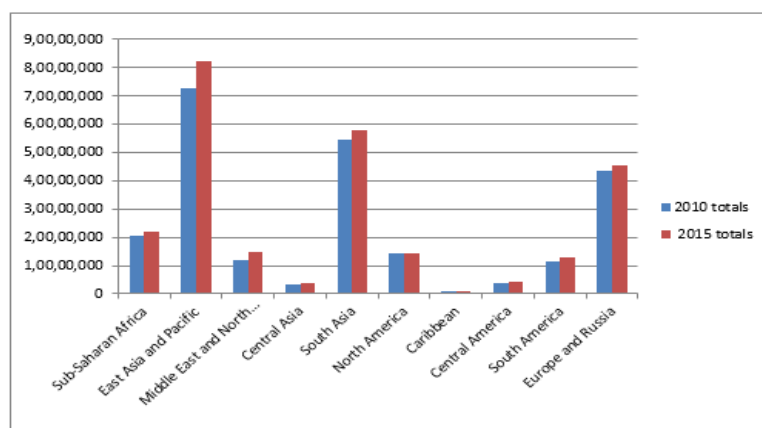


Figure No. 2- Regional and global estimates of widows

Ref. World Widows Report 2015

From figure no. 2, highest number of widows is in East Asia and Pacific region and lowest in Caribbean. China, Japan and Indonesia are part of East Asia and Pacific region and these countries are in top 20 in widow numbers in world. Developed countries have highest level of technology and they have less population compare to others, so this leads to less number of widows.

In figure no. 3, Regional distribution of widows as percentage of global is given. East Asia and pacific region shows more percentage change from 2010 to 2015. Caribbean, central Asia and sub-Saharan Africa Shows no percentage change. So, widow percentage has increased in East Asia and pacific region and less in other countries.

Figure No: 3

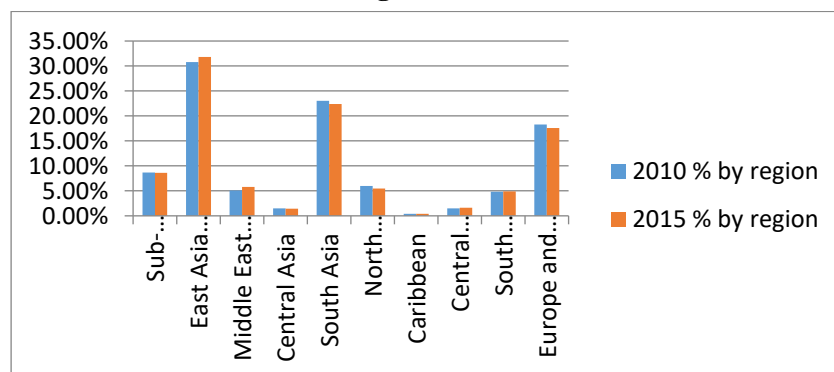


Figure No. 3- Regional distribution of widows as percentage of global

Ref. World Widows Report 2015

Figure No: 4

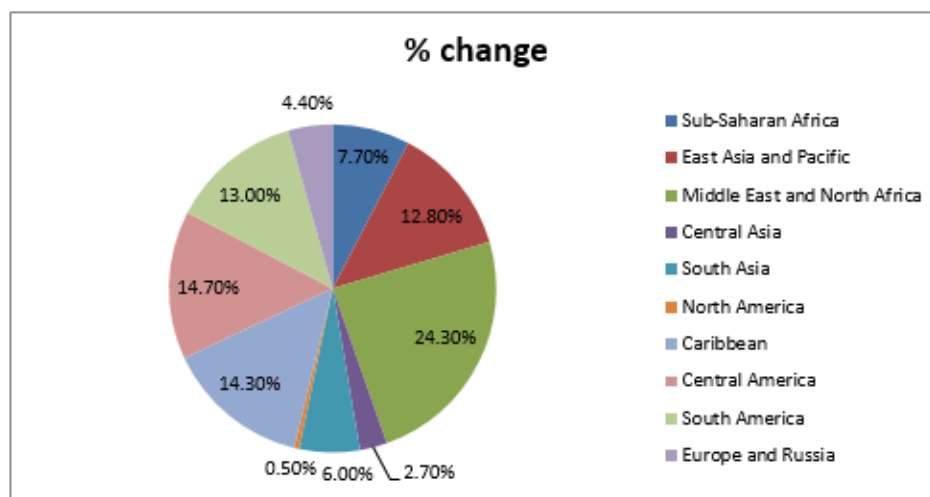


Figure No. 4- Percentage change in widows from 2010 to 2015

Ref. World Widows Report 2015

In figure no. 4, Middle East and North Africa shows highest percentage increase in widow number that is 24.30 percent and second is East Asia and Pacific region shows 12.80 percent change. Both regions are having higher percentage increase in widow number means in both region number of widow increased in 2010 to 2015 time period.

From above figures, it is seen that widows increased in East Asia and Pacific, Middle East and North Africa regions. The countries from these regions are mostly underdeveloped or developing. Therefore the developed countries are having a smaller number of widows as they have small population comparatively, have highest quality education, improved technology and medical services.

Findings

1. China having highest number of widows in world followed to it, India is second highest. Both India and china have highest number of population in world and both had war in 1967, it resulted in having highest number of widows in both countries
2. Highest number of widows is in East Asia and Pacific region and lowest in Caribbean. China, Japan and Indonesia are part of East Asia and Pacific region and these countries are in top 20 in widow numbers in world.
3. Widow percentage has increased in East Asia and pacific region and less in other countries.
4. The developed countries are having less number of widows as they have small population comparatively, have highest quality education, improved technology and medical services.

Conclusions

Present paper leads to a conclusion that widow's integrated world are facing dilemma while coping up with structure at advancement and social backwardness. Women contributed half of the world's population. Unfortunately in the world around 40 million women are facing the challenges of widowhood. The study has revealed that this population is further rising in East Asia and Pacific, Middle East and North African Countries.

Thus the world economy cannot afford to ignore the problems faced by them. They should become an economically and socially empowered citizen of globalized economy.

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Cite This Article:

*Dr. Shridevi Rahul Patil, (2022). An Analysis of Global Scenario of Widows, **Electronic International Interdisciplinary Research Journal**, XI (III) May-June, 112-116.*