

THE PROBLEM OF AGEING IN VILLAGE COMMUNITY: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

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Abstract

The major problems which the oldest people face are a lack of economic provisions, poor health conditions, lack of emotional support and illness in the post-retirement period. This state of affairs becomes a social economic problem or issue as many people feel it is a problem. The problem of inadequate income after retirement, loss of a spouse or ample free time, poor health, social isolation, were family relationships and physical and financial dependency et cetera-all these situations are interrelated or interdependence, The traditional Indian joint family system is now declining and more families are becoming nuclear.

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Introduction

Old age or elderly consists of ages nearly a surpassing the average lifespan of individuals increasing number of old people in India, today issues that need to be taken care of if economic and social improvement is to proceed effectively. As per the tradition of India, old age people had occupied the position of power and prestige in the family. But nowadays they are becoming inactive, dependent, sick, and weak in terms of economic, physical, and psychological all these phenomena lead to several social and economic problems. Because of technological advancement in the field of health, education, and medical facilities and very same and it due to other national schemes or programs for old age people, they're a decline in the death rate of old age people resulting in a continuous incline in population of 60 years and above age people in India.

The major problems which the oldest people face are a lack of economic provisions, poor health conditions, lack of emotional support and illness in the post-retirement period. This state of affairs becomes a social economic problem or issue as many people feel it is a problem. The problem of inadequate income after retirement, loss of a spouse or ample free time, poor health, social isolation, were family relationships and physical and financial dependency et cetera-all these situations are interrelated or interdependence, The traditional Indian joint family system is now declining and more families are becoming nuclear.

Significance of the Study

The purpose of writing this article is that nowadays many problems have been created due to the change in the structure of the family. Due to the breakdown of the joint family into nuclear family, old age persons are facing many problems like the care rates of elderly people. Research has been done on this topic to know their problems. And along with this, it was also tried to know: that the behavior of aged people toward their family members

Review of Literature

R.N. Pati, B.L. Rath & Kana Kalata Devi (1989) highlights a micro-level picture of the role, problems and status of the aged persons living in urban slums and low-income house in Bhubaneswar. The result shows that many aged widows develop a very strong sense of frustration and depression .

Chaturbhuj Sahu (1998) highlights and socio-economic profile, living conditions, physical, economic and socio-psychological problems faced by the aged,

among the Santhals of Giridih district. He concludes that in traditional Santhal Society, the old age revoked deep respect and honors and enjoyed high status. They played an important role in the all-round development of the family.

P.V Ramamurti (2001) highlights the quality of life of the elderly living in Old age Homes in different regions of Andhra Pradesh. A survey of Old Age Homes in Andhra Pradesh was carried out by the author and development of welfare, Government of India during (1997-1998). The result reveals that the inmates had a satisfactory quality of life in these Old Age Homes. The overall standards of food, clothing, medicines and accommodation in these institutions were not satisfactory.

R. Bakshi, Rajneesh, P. Sandhu & Harpinder (2007) highlight the problems of the aged living with family and in senior citizen homes. They found that the majority of aged respondents living with the family were belonged to a joint family and the majority of aged people living in senior citizen home belong to the nuclear family.

Singh. R. (2015), has given insight into the socio-economic condition of the oldest people along with the social and health problems faced by old age people. Through the study, the author has focused on the factors contributing to

the problems of old age people in India. The author has focused on the fact that, due to urbanization family nuclearisation, the rapid growth of industrialization and the rise of individual philosophy, diminished the Indian traditional values that earlier had a vested authority with old age people. The author has suggested that, there should be efforts to prevent the problems of elders and this can be carried out through awareness generation in families and social work intervention.

Objectives of the Study

- To study the problems faced by older people in their families.
- To know the behavior of aged people towards their family members.

Research Methodology

Meerut City has been selected for the study. Meerut is a city in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. The data for the present study have been collected from old age homes through purposive sampling and collected data from 100 respondents. This study is based on Primary data; includes both quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data were collected from 100 respondents from the four old age homes selected using a structured interview schedule and qualitative data through in-depth interviews with the stakeholders including respondents and caregivers.

Result

Health Problem

S. No.	Health Status	No. of the Respondents	% of the Respondents
1	Fully Fit	54	54%
2	Ill, but able to Manage	46	46%
	Total	100	100%

As per the collected primary information, the majority of the respondents were Fully Fit. 46% of respondents were Ill, But able to Manage the work

Adjustment of the Family Member

S. No.	Adjustment	No. Of the Respondents	% of the Respondents
1	Full Adjusted Member	72	72%
2	No Adjusted Member	28	28%
	Total	100	100%

As per the collected primary information, the majority of the respondents were Full Adjusted Members. 28% of respondents were No Adjusted Members.

House availability of the Respondent

S. No.	House Availability	No. of the Respondents	% of the Respondents
1	Yes	100	100%
2	No	0	0%
	Total	100	100%

As per the collected primary information, each and every respondent have house.

Financial Dependency of the Respondents on their Family Members

S. No.	Financial Dependency	No. of the Respondents	% of the Respondents
1	Independent	62	62%
2	Dependent	38	38%
	Total	100%	100%

As per the collected primary information, the majority of the respondents were Independent. 38% of respondents were Dependent.

Leisure time Activities of the Respondents in their Families

S. No.	Leisure Time Activity	No. of the Respondents	% of the Respondents
1	Yes	88	88%
2	No	12	12%
	Total	100	100%

As per the collected primary information, the majority of the respondents did Leisure time Activities. 12% of respondents were not.

Care and Concern for the Family Member

S. No.	Care & Concern	No. of the Respondents	% of the Respondents
1	Yes	82	82%
2	No	18	18%
	Total	100	100%

As per the collected primary information, the majority of the respondents say that care and concern were are provided by the family Member. 18% of respondents say that family members are not provided care and concern.

Relation with their Daughter-in-law

S. No.	Relations with their Daughter in Low	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
1	Good	58	58%
3	Not Good	42	42%
	Total	100	100%

As per the collected primary information, the majority of the respondents say that they have a good relationship with their Daughter in law. 42% of respondents say that they have bad relations with Daughter in law.

Relation with their Grandchild

S. No.	Relation with their Grandchild	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
1	Good	86	86%
2	Not Good	14	14%
	Total	100	100%

As per the collected primary information, the majority of the respondents say that they have a good relationship with their grandchild. 14% of respondents say that they have bad relations with grandchildren.

Relation with their Son/Daughter

S. No.	Relation with their Son/Daughter	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
1	Good	78	78%
3	Not Good	22	22%
	Total	100	100%

As per the collected primary information, the majority of the respondents say that they have a good relationship with their son/ daughter. 22% of respondents say that they have bad relations with their son/ daughter.

Findings

Objective:1 Problems faced by older people in their family.

Health Problem: The majority (54%) of the respondents were Fully Fit. A minority (46%) of the respondents were Ill, But able to Manage the work.

Adjustment of the Family Member: The majority (72%) of the respondents were Full Adjusted Members. A minority (28%) of respondents were No Adjusted Members.

House availability of the respondents: The majority (64%) of the respondents were Independent. A minority (38%) of respondents were Dependent.

Financial Dependency of the respondents on their family members: The majority (62%) of the respondents were Independent. A minority (38%) of respondents were Dependent.

Leisure time Activities of the respondents in their family: The majority (88%) of the respondents did Leisure time activities. A minority (12%) of respondents were not.

Objective:2 The behavior of aged people towards their family members.

Care and concern for the family member: The majority (82%) of the respondents say that care and concern were are provided by the family Member. A minority (18%) of respondents say that family members are not provided care and concern.

Relation with their daughter-in-law: The majority (58%) of the respondents say that they have a good relationship with their Daughter in law. A minority (42%) of respondents say that they have bad relations with Daughter in law.

Relation with their grandchild: The majority (86%) of the respondents say that they have a good relationship with their grandchild. A minority (14%) of respondents say that they have bad relations with grandchildren.

Relation with their son/daughter: The majority (78%) of the respondents say that they have a good relationship with their son/ daughter. 22% of respondents say that they have bad relations with their son/ daughter.

Conclusion

Aging is used for biological changes that occur over time in a person that is associated with a gradual decline in work and an increased risk of death shortly. The problem of neglected old age people is a rising issue in India and it needs people's attention. In many cases, children are found their parents as a barrier to their progress in life. It is often seen that people are running behind in money and leisure and have no time to look after their parents. Many times it is found that elder people were misbehaved by the younger family members. Due to these reasons, elders found losing their dignity in their own homes and that's why they shift to old age homes, the place where their dignity and self-respect are preserved among people of their age group only.

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