



# “PROBLEM OF ELDERLY PEOPLE IN OLD AGE HOME: A STUDY OF KALYAN KUNJ OLD AGE HOME JAN PARISHED, BILASPUR (C.G.)”

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## Abstract-

The topic of my research is “Problem of Elderly People in Old Age Home: A study of Kalyan Kunj Old Age Home Jan parishad, Bilaspur”. The elderly are the symbol of tradition, respect, wisdom, experiences. They are considered to be the best source of social education, social service and cohesion. Their experience and perspective ideas are invaluable assets for development of the community. Elderly people are most important for society.

**Key Word** – Old Age Home, Elderly People

## **Introduction**

Old age is a life of unique period. Traditionally or universally accepted old age period comes after sixty years of human life span. In this period human body physically became weak. Often elderly get depressed and unable to perform daily activities, they have to depend on other people for their little tasks. In “present time elderly population is high but death rate is less in this causes elderly population is very increasing. During 1969 elderly population was 6.21% and in 1985 it was 6.24% and in 1999 6.49%. According to 1991 census elderly population is 5 crore 67 lakh. In incising 2001 7 crore 60 lakh to above, in

this chances 2021 in elderly population is 13 crore 70 lakh. Idea of Help age India population is 2025 increasing in become 17.7 crore. All women elderly population is not less but population is some 49%. Today's situation is elderly people from endurance, some respect from elderly people .In touch male elderly to talk to contact people. But situation is bad women elderly to not talking some people. Mostly bad is women elderly status. Present time in India social change is fast. Younger is leading in our society, utilitarian enjoyment, culture and individualization from birth in this time.in this mid elderly population is helpless experiencing and elderly status is very low. Ordinary old age is effected on life, this is result from study in problem of elderly people is subject. "Report on United Nation in human life social, economic and politically effected. Economically effected so life is not saving and uses. Socially effected on coming is problem is family making, care of health and life expectancy and living standard. Mostly problem is elderly Socially, Economically, Physically and Psychologically.

As defined by the 'Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and senior citizens Act', 2007, senior citizen means any person being a citizen of India, who has attend the age of 60 years or above.

According to Friendly Societies Act,1875 in Britain enacted the definition of old age as, "any age after 50", yet pension schemes mostly used age 60 or 65 years for eligibility. (Roebuck, 1979). The UN has not adopted a standard criterion, but generally uses 60+ years to refer to the older population (personal correspondence, 2001).

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**

Nair (1989) has conducted a study on "The Aged in Rural India; A study of the socio economic and health profile", revealed that the incident and prevalence of chronic as well as non-chronic disease are more on rural elderly that is –respiratory disease, loco –motor illness and blood pressure .The majority of the aged comparatively longer among males.

According to Myers (1996) –Falling is common occurrence that happens from day to day among the elderly .The elderly gradually loss there balance as the age advance The causes of falling is weakened body system and the situations keeps worsening as the elderly keep falling. The risk of falling is multi-dimensional . arthritis and stroke are more common

.other causes of falling could be depression ,loss of sight ,medication and affected cognitive ability.

As per Gagliese & Melzack (1997) some of old people keep complaining about pain or damage that occurs to the cell of the vital organs of the body. Chronic pain is generated from different part of the body and affects general comfort of the body system .It is assumed that age has effect on pain.

Vasantha (1998) - In the paper “Problem of Elderly “found that the rural aged suffered from nutritional and many other problems, when compare to urban aged. The aged employed privately and those self-employed had more of health problem then not gainfully employed person. In general the male member found to be literate economically independent and head less psychological and nutritional problem when compare to the female compare parts, when literacy level and employment status improve they seen to better health.

According to national Academic on aging society (1999) - Found that four of five most prevalent condition for men and women are the same .they include orthopedic impairment sinusitis hyper tension and have fever. But hearing impairment of are more common for men .arthritis is more common for women .some 15 percent of women and 9 percent of men have arthritis. The elderly tend to be more disabling .in addition some condition begin in middle age but progress in severity as people age for example, hypertension is among the most common chronic conditions for men and women of older but in the 45-to-74-year old group 38 percent of men with hypertension report that they limit activities.by contrast ,44 percent of men age 75 and older how have hypertension limit activities, arthritis is more common among adults, especially older adults. On the whole, the conditions that is more common for younger age groups.

Toner (2003) - He found that human brain of is 20 weights around 1,375 g and reduces to 1,200 g at age 80. This reduction in weight can be linked to ageing. Body composition also changes with increase in age; there is tendency for fat increase and possibility of obesity, which in the other way round could facilitate type diabetes and cardiovascular diseases among the old people.

According to Bittner (2010) - Found that, When man faces a conditions in which he begins to lose functional parts of his body and begin to go through challenges, there is tendency for stress to set in stress occurs when the affected person has less resources to overcome the challenging situation he finds himself and there is less probity of effected couponing skills.

As per as Indian Journal of psychiatry (2012) - In this study depression is the most common mental health problems of elderly people. Because during this stage need extra care and concern and they face various problems like; economic problems, social problem, family problem, family acceptances, etc. in this stage they feel loneliness and they think lot of things all time . Elderly people are also characterized as hiving physical impairment, needing physical support aids as well as having declaiming eyesight and hearing.

### **Objectives of the study are: -**

1. To study the various factors which are promoting the elderly people towards the old age home.
2. To understand the functioning of the old age homes with regard to service provision
3. To know the opinion of the elderly inmates regarding the adequacy of facilities and services, their satisfaction and their views on such institutional living.

### **Research Design**

The Research design means the conceptual structure within which research is conducted; it constitutes the blue print for the collection, measurement and analysis of data.

Research design is needed because it facilitates smooth sailing of the various research operations, thereby making research as efficient as possible yielding maximal information with minimal expenditure of effort, time and money. In this study empirical research design is used. Empirical research means that any conclusion drawn is based upon need evidence gathered from information collected from real life experience and observation.

## Sample size

A total of 40 elder person respondents from Kalyan Kunj Old Age Home will be select for the study and pre testing Interview Schedule will be used as a tool to collect primary data.

## Simple random sampling

The simple random sample is the basic sampling method assumed in statistical method and computations. To collect a simple random sample, each unit of the target population is assigned a number. A set of random number is then generated and the unites having those numbers are included in the sample. In this sampling each and every item in the population has an equal chance of inclusion in the sample. In this study used a sample random sampling is adopted for selecting samples for the study. The sample consists of elderly people in Kalyan Kunj Old Age Jan Perished Bilaspur District, Chhattisgarh. 40 members were selected from old age home.

## TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

In dealing with any real life problem it is often found that data at hand are inadequate, and hence , it becomes necessary to collect data that are appropriate. There are several ways of collecting the appropriate data, which differ considerably in context of money costs, time and other resource. Primary data can be collected either through experiments or interviews. Secondary data taken from different sites and internet, news, journals.

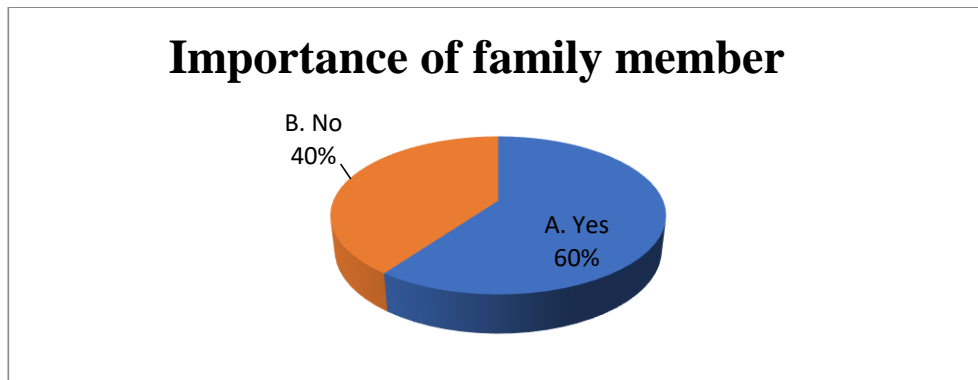
### Age Group of Respondents

S.N.	Age	Frequency	Percentage
1.	60-70	18	45%
2.	71-80	20	50%
3.	81 to above	2	5%
		N=40	

From the above table it is clear that 45% respondents are 60-70 years, and 50% respondents are 71 – 80 years and 5% respondents are above 80 years. That more then respondents are mid to 71-80 years.

### Family members given importance to your opinion

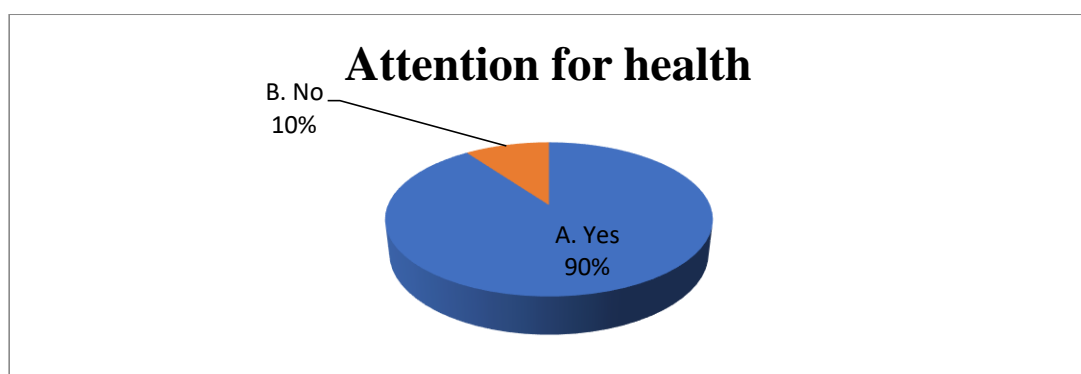
S.N	Option	Frequency	Percentage
A.	Yes	24	60%
B.	No	16	40%
		N=40	



From the above table it is clear that, There all responded of 40 people, and 24 responded yes and 16 people no. The above table shows that 60% respondents are family members given importance to your opinion an 40% respondents no family members given importance of opinion. The analysis of yes 24 respondents higher.

### Pay attention towards your health

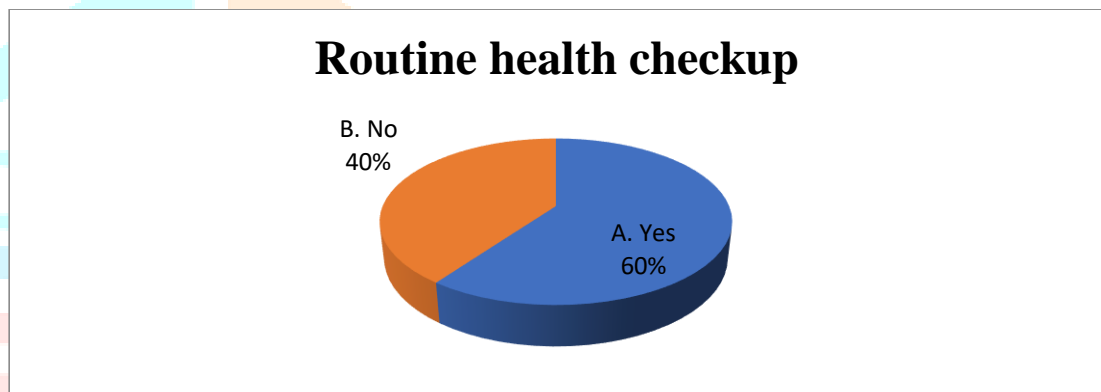
S.N.	Option	Frequency	Percentage
A.	Yes	36	90%
B.	No	4	10%
		N=40	



From this above table it is becomes clear that 90% respondent (39) do you pay attention towards your health ,and 10% respondents (4) don't pay attention towards in health. The analysis of data more then respondents said yes.

### Routine health checkup

S.N.	Option	Frequency	Percentage
A.	Yes	24	60%
B.	No	16	40%
		N=40	

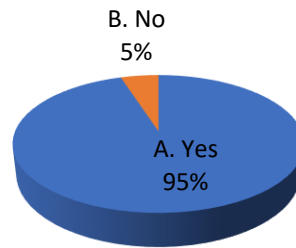


From above table it is clear that 60% respondents (24) yes, then do you go for routine health checkup ,and 40% respondents (16) no go for routine health checkup. The analysis of this 24 respondents yes this is higher response.

### Social gathering arrangement by old age home

S.N	Option	Frequency	Percentage
A.	Yes	38	95%
B.	No	2	5%
		N=40	

## Social gatherring arrenge in old age home

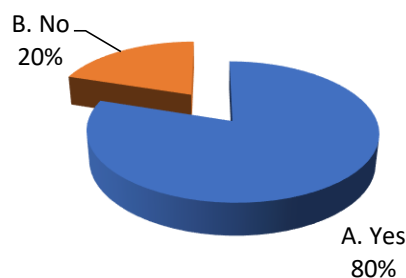


From the above table it is clear that 95% respondents (38) said yes, social gathering arrangement by old age home and 5% responded said that no social gathering arrangement by old age home. That analysis of data more then 38 respondents said yes that is higher.

## Happy in old age home

S.N	Option	Frequency	Percentage
A.	Yes	32	80%
B	No	8	20%
		N =40	

## Feel happy in old age home

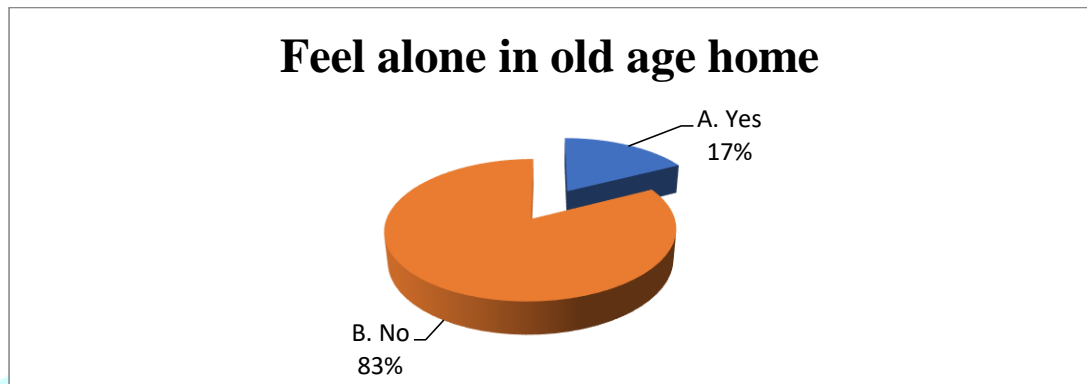


From the above table it is clear that 80% respondents(32) are said feel happy in old age home and 20% respondents (8) said that no happy feel in old age home. That is clear 32 respondents response are yes this is higher, and feel happy.



### Feel alone in old age home

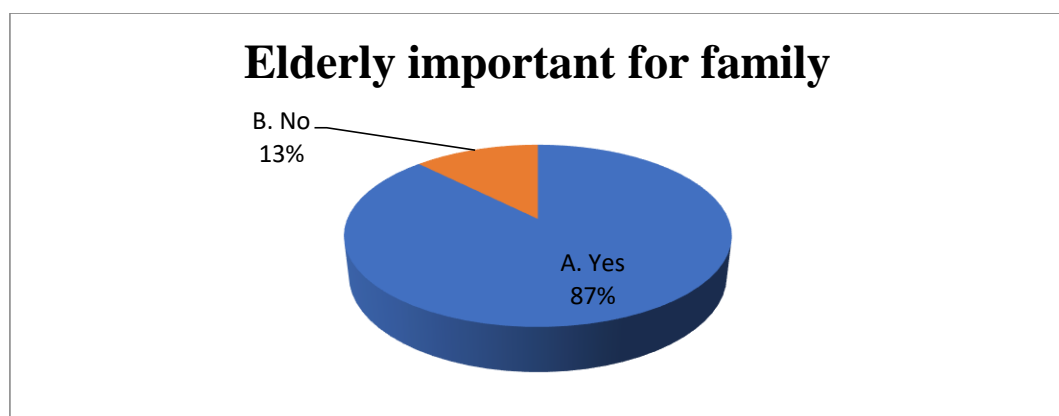
S.N	Option	Frequency	Percentage
A.	Yes	7	17%
B.	No	33	83%
		N =40	



From the above table it is clear that 17% respondents (7) are said that feel alone in old age home and 83% respondents (33) are said no feel alone in old age home. The analysis of that more then respondents 33 are feel alone is a higher.

### Elderly importance for family

S.N	Option	Frequency	Percentage
A.	Yes	35	87%
B.	No	5	13%
		N =40	

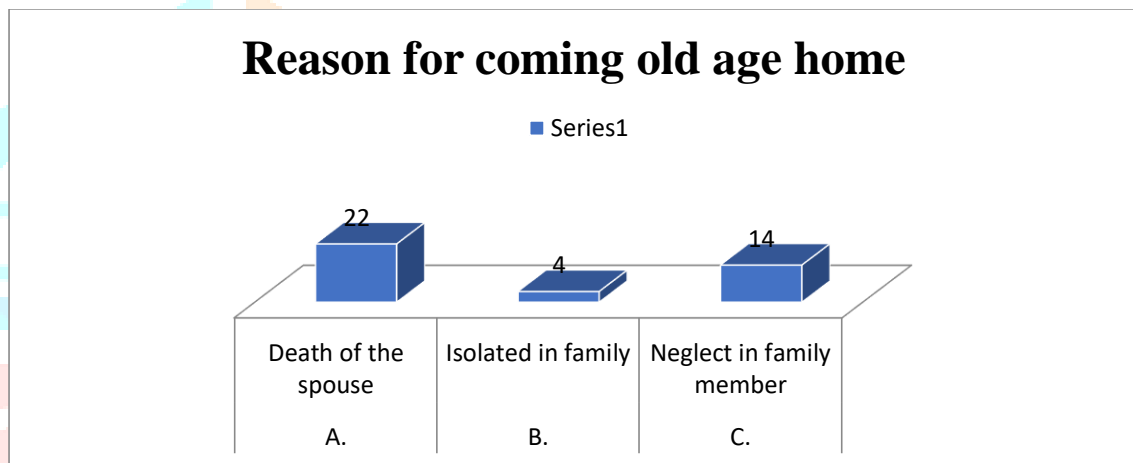


From the above table it is clear that 87% respondents (35) are said that yes old people are very important in family and 13% respondents(5) are said that no old people are not

important in family. The analysis are that more then respondents 35 response are think in today life for most important from elderly people that is higher.

### Reason of your coming in old age home

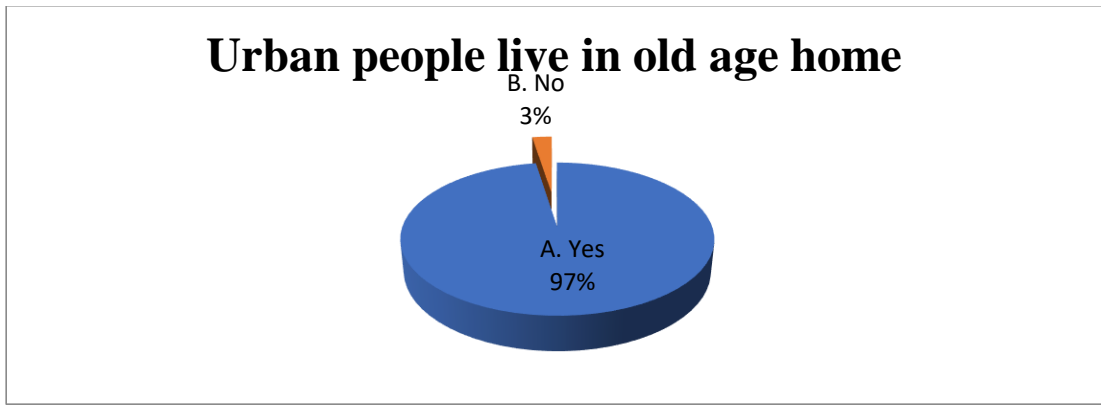
S.N	Option	Frequency	Percentage
A.	Death of the spouse	22	55%
B.	Isolated in the family	4	10%
C.	Neglect by the family member	14	35%
		N =40	



From the above table it is clear it is that 55% respondents (22) said that death of the spouse is reason of coming in old age home and 10% respondents (4) said that family isolation is most reason for coming in old age home, and 35% respondents (14) said that family member are neglected that is most reason of coming in old age home. The analysis of that more then respondents 22 response are death of spouse is most that is higher.

### Comparison to Rural area, urban people live in old age home

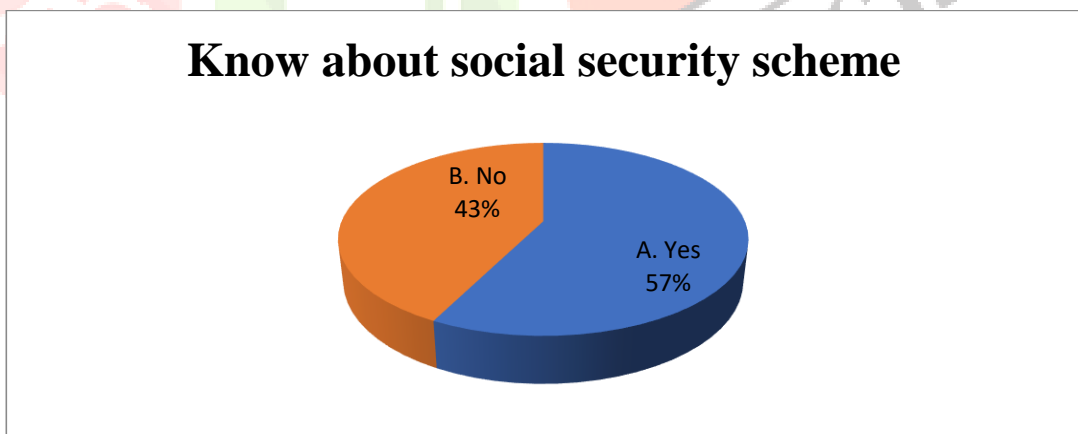
S.N	Option	Frequency	Percentage
A.	Yes	39	97%
B.	No	1	3%
		N =40	



From the above table it is clear that 97% respondents (39) said that yes rural area comparison, urban people live in old age home and only 3% respondents (2) said that no comparison to rural area, urban people are not living in old age home. The analysis of that more than respondents 39 response are yes that is higher, and majority of that living in urban people are old age home.

### Know about social security scheme

S.N	Option	Frequency	Percentage
A.	Yes	23	57%
B.	No	17	43%
		N =40	



From the above table it is clear that 57% respondents (23) said that know about social security scheme and 43% respondents (17) said that don't know social security scheme. The result of that 23 response are yes that is higher.

## **MAJOR FINDING:**

The present study has been carried out by the researcher, which found out that family member was given important of elderly and more than elderly participate in religious work, elderly attention for health and elderly are participate in social gathering and there enjoying. Elderly response are that very need of social gathering, and in old age home organized elderly day. Every need considered of old age home, and there most of elderly doing work from self. In old age home elderly are feel happy and inmates behavior are good, There take attention of superintended and entertainments available in old age home and good facilities. Most of all elderly said elderly are important for family for children socialization and care, and some of elderly have a children. Elderly are availing the BPL scheme and pension scheme. Some of elderly travel by train but not facilities are use of senior citizenship. During this time elderly are controlling of family and get respect of societies and respondents said that urbanization is promoting from old age home. There most of elderly peoples problem is socio-economic and health problem. Some elderly are ex- serviceman and their family members did not look after them..

## **CONCLUSION:**

The present study entitled “ **Problem of elderly people in old age home : A study of Kalyan Kunj Old Age Home Jan perished, Bilaspur (C.G.)**”. The present study based on primary and secondary data.

From the present study, it has been found that the problem of elderly people is on the rise even in recent time. Along with the growing number of the elderly, the family support system is rapidly disappearing from the Indian society. The elderly are one of the most vulnerable and high-risk groups in terms of health and socio- economic problem in society. Old age is very critical period, in this age there have various type of problem such as social problem, economic problem, psychological problem and health problem and changes in the living arrangement have created more problems for the elderly to interest with the changing condition in living.

Through the present study it has been found that they faced different types of problem physical problem more than elderly facing in this problem, and most of elderly facing social problem, there more than respondents are given response social problem under

neglect family member, family deprivation is higher. Some facing the economic problem and some respondents are taking the pension. Old age home is good organization for help to the elderly people.

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