



FAMILY CONFLICTS IN RURAL ELDERLY HOUSEHOLDS

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ABSTRACT

The study investigates the frequency and underlying causes of conflicts experienced by elderly individuals in rural households, aiming to provide a comprehensive understanding of conflict prevalence and patterns within these settings. Utilizing primary data collected from 640 elderly respondents in Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh, the study explores intergenerational conflicts, lifestyle differences, conflicts related to the habits of the elderly, conflicts during family functions or events, grandchildren care, healthcare decisions, and caregiving responsibilities. While a generally positive outlook is observed regarding intergenerational conflicts and lifestyle differences, challenges persist in areas such as grandchildren care, healthcare decision-making, and caregiving responsibilities, where conflicts are more prevalent. Collaborative efforts among caregivers, family members, and support networks are essential to address these conflicts effectively and develop tailored interventions to enhance the quality of care for elderly individuals. Future research could further explore factors influencing conflict occurrence in caregiving contexts to inform targeted strategies for conflict resolution and improved caregiving outcomes.

Keywords: elderly, rural households, conflicts

In rural households, the presence of elderly individuals plays a significant role in shaping family dynamics and interactions. As communities undergo demographic shifts, with an increasing proportion of aging individuals, it becomes imperative to understand the intricate web of factors contributing to conflicts within these households. Intergenerational conflicts within families, particularly among rural elderly individuals, are increasingly recognized as a significant societal issue with profound implications for family dynamics and well-being. As demographics shift and populations age, understanding the frequency and nature of conflicts within rural elderly families becomes essential for devising effective strategies to promote familial harmony and support.

Understanding the underlying reasons for conflicts during family functions or events is crucial for promoting harmonious relationships and fostering a supportive family environment. By addressing potential sources of tension and promoting open communication and mutual respect among family members, stakeholders can work towards creating enjoyable and inclusive gatherings where rural elderly individuals and their families can come together in celebration and unity. Understanding the underlying reasons for conflicts in grandchildren care is crucial for developing strategies to mitigate disagreements and promote harmonious family relationships. By fostering open communication, mutual respect, and understanding among family

members, stakeholders can work towards creating supportive environments where both rural elderly individuals and their families feel valued and respected in their caregiving roles. Understanding the underlying reasons for conflicts in these situations is essential for developing effective strategies to promote communication, consensus-building, and ultimately, the well-being of rural elderly individuals within their families. Collaboration between family members, healthcare professionals, and support networks can help address conflicts constructively and ensure that healthcare decisions align with the needs and preferences of the elderly individuals involved. Understanding the factors contributing to conflicts among elderly living arrangements, particularly in instances of higher frequency, could provide valuable insights for addressing underlying issues and improving overall satisfaction and harmony within these settings.

This research paper investigates various dimensions of conflicts experienced by rural elderly individuals within their families. Specifically, the study examines the frequency of intergenerational conflicts, conflicts arising from lifestyle differences and habits, conflicts during family functions or events, conflicts related to caregiving responsibilities and healthcare decisions, as well as conflicts concerning the care of grandchildren and living arrangements. The frequency of intergenerational conflicts in rural elderly families is of particular interest due to its potential impact on familial relationships and overall family cohesion. Additionally, conflicts stemming from lifestyle differences and habits among rural elderly individuals may shed light on the intersection of personal preferences and familial expectations within these communities. Furthermore, conflicts during family functions or events provide insights into the dynamics of family gatherings and their role in either fostering or exacerbating tensions among rural elderly individuals and their families. Similarly, conflicts related to caregiving responsibilities, healthcare decisions, and grandchildren care highlight the complexities of caregiving roles and the challenges faced by rural elderly individuals in navigating these responsibilities.

By examining the frequency of conflicts across these various domains, this research aims to contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the experiences of rural elderly individuals within their families. Insights gained from this study can inform the development of targeted interventions and support mechanisms aimed at promoting positive familial relationships and enhancing the well-being of rural elderly individuals and their families.

Review of Literature

Guo, Chi, and Silverstein (2013) investigated intergenerational ambivalence in rural China utilizing the framework of sociological ambivalence. Findings demonstrated both similarities and disparities when compared to Western contexts, revealing heightened ambivalence towards sons and decreased ambivalence towards children from higher socioeconomic backgrounds. The research associated ambivalence with factors such as a prevalent preference for sons, migration from rural to urban areas, and the household registration system, highlighting the culturally influenced character of individual sentiments within a multifaceted social milieu.

Yadav et al. (2014) examined the interplay between employment, the prevalence of chronic diseases, and medical care among the elderly population in India. Their research uncovered a reciprocal relationship: older adults who participated in consistent paid employment were less likely to develop chronic illnesses, whereas individuals with chronic conditions encountered difficulties in maintaining steady employment. Furthermore, elderly individuals who were not employed but had savings and retirement pensions demonstrated a greater tendency to seek modern treatment for chronic diseases.

Joseph et al. (2015) conducted research on morbidity, quality of life (QoL), and awareness of government schemes among individuals aged 60 and above. The survey, involving 206 participants, revealed a notable prevalence of morbidity, with hypertension emerging as the most prevalent condition. Additionally, only one-third of the participants had medical insurance, and awareness of government facilities was found to be moderate. The study emphasizes the imperative of enhancing elderly health outcomes and increasing awareness of existing government support mechanisms. The objective of the findings is to provide valuable insights to policymakers for the development of comprehensive elderly services within the examined area.

Lum et al. (2016) investigated the preferences for aging in place among low-income elderly residents in Hong Kong. Despite encountering geographical limitations and limited access to care support, the majority

of participants, accounting for 80.4 percent, expressed a strong preference for aging in place, underscoring the importance of neighborhood factors in their decision-making process. The study revealed that very low income and the absence of means-tested welfare were predictive factors for a lower preference for aging in place. Conversely, proximity to medical facilities and the availability of elderly centers within the vicinity were associated with a higher preference for aging in place. These findings shed light on the complex interplay between socioeconomic factors, neighborhood characteristics, and preferences for aging in place among low-income elderly individuals in urban settings like Hong Kong.

Feng and Straughan (2017) delved into the culturally specific interpretations of successful aging within ethnically diverse Singapore. Employing qualitative interviews with 49 elderly participants and conducting a national survey involving 1,540 residents aged 50 to 69, the study identified 12 key components of successful aging. Notably, self-sufficiency emerged as the most prominent aspect, with a particular focus on independence from and reliance on family support. Interestingly, Malays and Indians placed greater emphasis on the significance of spousal and filial roles compared to the Chinese population. These findings underscore the importance of cultural context in shaping perceptions and priorities regarding successful aging among Singapore's diverse ethnic groups.

Goswami et al. (2019) conducted a study on the awareness and utilization of social welfare schemes among the elderly population in Delhi. Out of 931 participants, a substantial majority, comprising 86.9 percent, were found to be aware of the schemes. However, the utilization rate was notably lower, with only 42.2 percent of participants availing themselves of the benefits. Interestingly, the study revealed that females and individuals aged 75 and above demonstrated higher utilization rates. The findings underscore the necessity for enhanced utilization of social welfare schemes, particularly among elderly males and individuals belonging to the younger age group.

Goswami et al. (2020) conducted a study examining the awareness and utilization of social security schemes among 234 elderly individuals residing in rural and urban areas of Haryana. The findings revealed a wide range of awareness levels, spanning from 6.8 percent to 85.5 percent, with a notable 85.5 percent of participants recognizing old age pension schemes, particularly prevalent in rural settings. However, the utilization rate stood at 41 percent overall. In urban areas, there was a higher utilization rate of 32.1 percent for travel concessions in public transport. Despite a high awareness rate of 94.7 percent among economically independent elderly individuals, administrative delays and limited mobility were identified as significant barriers hindering scheme utilization. These findings underscore the importance of addressing logistical challenges and improving accessibility to social security schemes, especially for elderly individuals in rural areas, to enhance their overall well-being and quality of life.

Ashma and Dahiya (2021) conducted a study investigating the awareness and utilization of social security benefits among the elderly population in Hisar and Nuh, Haryana. The findings revealed a high level of awareness regarding their rights among elderly individuals in both districts, with Hisar showing a higher level of awareness compared to Nuh. Remarkably, all elderly participants in both areas were found to be aware of and utilized the benefits provided by old age pension schemes. These findings highlight the significance of social security programs in supporting the elderly population and underscore the importance of ensuring widespread awareness and accessibility to such benefits across different regions.

Objectives and Methodology

The present study focuses on understanding the frequency of conflicts arising from diverse causes associated with the elderly in rural households. This paper presents the multifaceted causes of conflicts arising due to the presence of elderly members in the family. By quantifying the frequency of conflicts in these various dimensions, the present study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the prevalence and patterns of conflicts within rural households with elderly members. Intergenerational conflicts with adult children are explored to quantify how often such tensions manifest. Lifestyle differences, identified as potential sources of conflict, are examined to determine their recurring nature. Conflicts stemming from the habits of the elderly are assessed in terms of frequency, shedding light on the regularity of such issues. Family functions and events, traditionally considered joyous occasions, are scrutinized to ascertain how frequently conflicts arise during these gatherings. Additionally, the study explores the frequency of conflicts related to the care of grandchildren. Healthcare decisions and, caregiving responsibilities, are all measured in terms of their

recurrence. The living arrangements of the elderly within rural households are investigated to gauge the regularity of conflicts associated with these arrangements.

The study is based on primary data. Primary data is collected using interview schedule from 640 elderly respondents from Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh. Frequency tables are used to analyse the data.

Results and discussion

Intergenerational Conflicts with Adult Children

Table - 1 presents data on the frequency of intergenerational conflicts experienced by rural elderly individuals within their families, as observed in a field survey. A significant majority of respondents, accounting for 58.00 per cent, reported never experiencing intergenerational conflicts within their families. This suggests that for a considerable portion of rural elderly individuals, relationships with their adult children are generally harmonious and free from significant conflict, indicating a strong familial bond and effective communication. Similarly, approximately 22.50 per cent of respondents indicated rare occurrences of intergenerational conflicts. While conflicts may arise infrequently in these cases, their presence suggests that occasional disagreements or tensions may surface, potentially related to differences in opinions, lifestyles, or expectations between generations. Another noteworthy portion of respondents (11.40 per cent) reported intergenerational conflicts occurring occasionally. This indicates that conflicts between rural elderly individuals and their adult children are not uncommon but are not pervasive or constant, suggesting that disagreements may arise sporadically and may not significantly impact overall family dynamics. In contrast, a smaller percentage of respondents (8.10 per cent) mentioned experiencing intergenerational conflicts frequently. This suggests that conflicts with adult children are more prevalent in certain families, potentially indicating ongoing tension or discord arising from differences in perspectives, values, or caregiving responsibilities.

Table - 1

FREQUENCY OF INTERGENERATIONAL CONFLICTS IN THE RURAL ELDERLY FAMILY

Frequency of occurrence of conflicts	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Never	371	58.00
Rarely	144	22.50
Occasionally	73	11.40
Frequently	52	8.10
Always	-	-
Total	640	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Conflicts Arising from Lifestyle Differences

Table-2 provides insights into the frequency of conflicts arising from lifestyle differences among rural elderly individuals within their families, as observed in a field survey.

A notable portion of respondents, comprising 28.10 per cent, reported never experiencing conflicts stemming from lifestyle differences among rural elderly family members. This suggests that for a significant proportion of respondents, differences in lifestyle choices do not typically lead to conflicts within their families, indicating a level of acceptance or accommodation of these differences. Similarly, a substantial percentage of respondents (40.80 per cent) indicated rare occurrences of conflicts due to lifestyle differences. While conflicts may arise infrequently in these cases, their presence suggests that occasional disagreements or tensions may surface, potentially related to varying preferences or habits among family members. Another significant portion of respondents (17.20 per cent) reported conflicts occurring occasionally due to lifestyle differences among rural elderly family members. This indicates that conflicts related to lifestyle disparities are not uncommon within these families but are not pervasive or constant, suggesting that disagreements may arise sporadically and may not significantly disrupt overall family harmony. In contrast, a smaller percentage of respondents (5.00 per

cent) mentioned experiencing conflicts frequently due to lifestyle differences. This suggests that conflicts related to lifestyle disparities are more prevalent in certain families, potentially indicating ongoing tension or discord arising from divergent lifestyles. Additionally, a minority of respondents (8.90 per cent) claimed that conflicts always arose from lifestyle differences among rural elderly family members. While this percentage is relatively low compared to others, it indicates that in some cases, conflicts related to lifestyle disparities are constant and may significantly impact family relationships and dynamics.

Table - 2

FREQUENCY OF CONFLICTS ARISING FROM LIFESTYLE DIFFERENCES OF RURAL ELDERLY IN THEIR FAMILY

Frequency of occurrence of conflicts	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Never	180	28.10
Rarely	261	40.80
Occasionally	110	17.20
Frequently	32	5.00
Always	57	8.90
Total	640	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Conflicts Arising from Elderly's Habits

Table-3 presents data on the frequency of conflicts arising from the habits of rural elderly individuals within their families, as observed in a field survey. A notable proportion of respondents, comprising 25.60 per cent, reported never experiencing conflicts arising from the habits of rural elderly family members. This suggests that for a significant portion of respondents, the habits of the elderly individuals in their families do not typically lead to conflicts, indicating a level of acceptance or accommodation within these family dynamics. Similarly, a substantial percentage of respondents (41.10 per cent) indicated rare occurrences of conflicts stemming from the habits of rural elderly family members. While conflicts may arise infrequently in these cases, their presence suggests that occasional disagreements or tensions may arise due to differences in habits or preferences among family members. Another significant portion of respondents (27.20 per cent) reported conflicts occurring occasionally due to the habits of rural elderly family members. This indicates that conflicts related to habits are not uncommon within these families but are not pervasive or constant, suggesting that disagreements may arise sporadically and may not significantly impact overall family dynamics. In contrast, a smaller percentage of respondents (3.80 per cent) mentioned experiencing conflicts frequently due to the habits of rural elderly family members. This suggests that conflicts related to habits are more prevalent in certain families, potentially causing ongoing tension or discord within the household. Additionally, a minority of respondents (2.30 per cent) claimed that conflicts always arose from the habits of rural elderly family members. While this percentage is relatively low, it indicates that in some cases, conflicts related to habits are constant and may significantly impact family relationships and dynamics.

Table - 3

FREQUENCY OF CONFLICTS ARISING FROM HABITS OF RURAL ELDERLY IN THEIR FAMILY

Frequency of occurrence of conflicts	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Never	164	25.60
Rarely	263	41.10
Occasionally	174	27.20
Frequently	24	3.80
Always	15	2.30
Total	640	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Conflicts during Family Functions or Events

Table-4 presents data on the frequency of conflicts during family functions or events among rural elderly individuals within their families, as derived from a field survey. A significant majority of respondents, totaling 65.90 per cent, reported never experiencing conflicts during family functions or events. This suggests that for the majority of rural elderly individuals and their families, such gatherings are typically harmonious occasions characterized by positive interactions and minimal conflict. Similarly, around 19.70 per cent of respondents indicated rare occurrences of conflicts during family functions or events. While conflicts may arise infrequently in these cases, their presence suggests that occasional disagreements or tensions may surface during gatherings, albeit not to a significant extent. A smaller percentage of respondents (9.50 per cent) reported conflicts occurring occasionally during family functions or events. This indicates that while conflicts are not pervasive, they do occur sporadically, potentially due to differences in opinions, personalities, or other factors among family members. In contrast, approximately 4.80 per cent of respondents mentioned experiencing conflicts frequently during family functions or events. This suggests that conflicts are more prevalent in certain families during gatherings, potentially disrupting the celebratory atmosphere and impacting the overall experience for attendees.

Table - 4

FREQUENCY OF CONFLICTS DURING FAMILY FUNCTIONS OR EVENTS OF RURAL ELDERLY IN THEIR FAMILY

Frequency of occurrence of conflicts	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Never	422	65.90
Rarely	126	19.70
Occasionally	61	9.50
Frequently	31	4.80
Always	-	-
Total	640	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Conflicts regarding Grandchildren Care

Table-5 provided offers insights into the frequency of conflicts arising from grandchildren care among rural elderly individuals within their families, as observed in a field survey. A significant proportion of respondents, accounting for 40.50 per cent, reported never experiencing conflicts regarding the care of their grandchildren. This suggests that for many rural elderly individuals, the role of caring for grandchildren is generally harmonious and free from conflict, indicating a strong familial bond and effective communication within these families. Similarly, approximately 24.70 per cent of respondents indicated rare occurrences of conflicts in grandchildren care. While conflicts may arise infrequently in these cases, their presence suggests occasional disagreements or differences in opinion regarding childcare responsibilities among family members. Another notable portion of respondents (18.10 per cent) reported conflicts occurring occasionally, indicating intermittent challenges in the care of grandchildren among rural elderly individuals. These occasional conflicts may stem from various factors such as differing parenting styles, conflicting schedules, or disagreements over discipline. In contrast, around 15.20 per cent of respondents mentioned experiencing conflicts frequently in the context of grandchildren care. This suggests that conflicts are more prevalent in certain families, potentially due to underlying tensions or unresolved issues related to caregiving responsibilities. Moreover, a small subset of respondents (1.60 per cent) claimed that conflicts always arose from grandchildren care within their families. While this percentage is relatively low, it highlights a minority of cases where conflicts are constant and potentially detrimental to family dynamics and relationships.

Table - 5

FREQUENCY OF CONFLICTS ARISING FROM GRANDCHILDREN CARE AMONG RURAL ELDERLY IN THEIR FAMILIES

Frequency of occurrence of conflicts	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Never	259	40.50
Rarely	158	24.70
Occasionally	116	18.10
Frequently	97	15.20
Always	10	1.60
Total	640	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Conflicts on Healthcare Decisions

Table-6 offers insights into the frequency of conflicts arising from healthcare decisions within families with rural elderly members, as observed in a field survey. A significant portion of respondents, constituting 37.20 per cent, reported never experiencing conflicts regarding healthcare decisions for rural elderly family members. This suggests that, in a considerable number of cases, there is agreement or harmony within these families when it comes to making healthcare choices, indicating a level of consensus or mutual understanding. Similarly, around 28.40 per cent of respondents indicated rare occurrences of conflicts on healthcare decisions. While conflicts may arise infrequently in these cases, they are not entirely absent from the decision-making process, suggesting occasional disagreements or differing viewpoints among family members. Another substantial percentage of respondents (29.10 per cent) reported conflicts occurring occasionally. This indicates that disagreements over healthcare decisions do arise in a significant number of families, albeit not as frequently as in other cases. It implies that while conflicts are not pervasive, they are still a notable aspect of healthcare decision-making within these families. In contrast, a smaller subset of respondents (5.30 per cent) mentioned experiencing conflicts frequently regarding healthcare decisions for rural elderly family members. While this percentage is relatively low compared to others, it underscores the presence of recurrent disagreements in certain families, highlighting potential areas of tension or disagreement over healthcare choices.

Table - 6

FREQUENCY OF CONFLICTS ON HEALTHCARE DECISIONS OF RURAL ELDERLY IN THEIR FAMILY

Frequency of occurrence of conflicts	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Never	238	37.20
Rarely	182	28.40
Occasionally	186	29.10
Frequently	34	5.30
Always	-	-
Total	640	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Caregiving Responsibilities to Family Conflicts

Table-7 provides valuable insights into the frequency of conflicts stemming from caregiving responsibilities related to the elderly, as observed in a field survey. Only a small minority, constituting 1.70 per cent of respondents, reported never experiencing conflicts in relation to their caregiving responsibilities for the elderly. This suggests that conflicts in caregiving situations are nearly unavoidable and prevalent to some degree. Similarly, a modest portion of respondents (9.70 per cent) indicated rare occurrences of conflicts, implying that while conflicts may not be frequent, they still arise periodically, contributing to the complexity of caregiving dynamics. Around one-fifth of respondents (20.60 per cent) reported conflicts arising occasionally, signifying intermittent challenges in caregiving situations. This sporadic conflict occurrence suggests that caregiving responsibilities can be variable in their impact on familial relationships and interactions. Notably, almost half of the respondents (49.10 per cent) reported experiencing conflicts frequently in the context of caregiving responsibilities. This substantial proportion highlights the significant prevalence of conflicts within caregiving dynamics, indicating a pressing need for interventions to address underlying tensions and stressors. Moreover, a considerable segment of respondents (18.90 per cent) claimed that conflicts always arose due to caregiving responsibilities for the elderly. This finding underscores the persistent nature of conflicts in some caregiving situations, suggesting entrenched challenges that may require targeted support and intervention.

Table - 7

FREQUENCY OF CONFLICTS DUE TO CAREGIVING RESPONSIBILITIES OF ELDERLY

Frequency of occurrence of conflicts	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Never	11	1.70
Rarely	62	9.70
Occasionally	132	20.60
Frequently	314	49.10
Always	121	18.90
Total	640	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Conflicts due to living arrangement of elderly

Table-8 presents data on the frequency of conflicts arising from the living arrangements of elderly individuals, derived from a field survey. The frequency distribution reveals that the majority of respondents, comprising 48.40 per cent, reported never experiencing conflicts due to these arrangements. Additionally, 23.10 per cent indicated rare occurrences of conflicts. Together, these findings suggest that a substantial portion, totaling 71.50 per cent of respondents, perceive infrequent conflict within their living arrangements involving elderly family members. Conversely, a noteworthy proportion of respondents reported more frequent conflicts. Specifically, 18.10 per cent mentioned experiencing conflicts occasionally, while 9.10 per cent stated that conflicts arose frequently. A smaller subset of respondents, constituting 1.20 per cent, claimed that conflicts always occurred due to the living arrangement of the elderly.

Table - 8

FREQUENCY OF CONFLICTS DUE TO LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF ELDERLY

Frequency of occurrence of conflicts	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Never	310	48.40
Rarely	148	23.10
Occasionally	116	18.10
Frequently	58	9.10
Always	8	1.20
Total	640	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Conclusion

In conclusion, the study suggests a generally positive picture regarding intergenerational conflicts among rural elderly individuals and their families. While conflicts may arise occasionally or frequently in some cases, the majority of respondents reported minimal conflict in their relationships with their adult children, underscoring the importance of mutual respect, understanding, and effective communication in fostering positive intergenerational relationships. The study highlights a range of experiences regarding conflicts arising from lifestyle differences among rural elderly individuals within their families. While conflicts may occur occasionally or frequently in some cases, the majority of respondents reported minimal conflict in this aspect of family life, underscoring the importance of tolerance, understanding, and effective communication in navigating differences in lifestyle among family members.

Further, the study suggests a range of experiences regarding conflicts arising from the habits of rural elderly individuals within their families. While conflicts may occur occasionally or even frequently in some cases, the majority of respondents reported minimal conflict in this aspect of family life, highlighting the importance of tolerance, understanding, and effective communication in addressing differences in habits among family members. The study suggests a generally positive picture regarding conflicts during family functions or events among rural elderly individuals and their families. While conflicts may arise occasionally or even frequently in some cases, the majority of respondents reported minimal conflict during such gatherings, highlighting the importance of familial bonds and positive social interactions in rural communities.

The study suggests a range of experiences regarding conflicts related to grandchildren care among rural elderly individuals. While many families experience minimal or occasional conflicts, a significant minority faces more frequent or constant disagreements in this aspect of family life. The study suggests a range of experiences regarding conflicts on healthcare decisions within families with rural elderly members. While some families experience minimal conflicts or none at all, others face occasional or frequent disagreements, reflecting the diversity of perspectives and challenges inherent in healthcare decision-making. The study reflects the multifaceted and often challenging nature of caregiving responsibilities for the elderly, with conflicts being a common occurrence for many caregivers. While a significant portion of respondents reported minimal conflict occurrence, the presence of those reporting frequent or constant conflicts indicates areas of concern or dissatisfaction.

Addressing these conflicts effectively necessitates a comprehensive understanding of the underlying causes and dynamics involved in caregiving situations. It is crucial for caregivers, family members, and support networks to collaborate and implement strategies aimed at mitigating conflicts, promoting effective communication, and ensuring the well-being of both caregivers and the elderly individuals receiving care. Collaborative efforts among caregivers, family members, and support networks are essential to develop strategies aimed at mitigating conflicts, fostering effective communication, and ensuring the well-being of both caregivers and the elderly individuals receiving care. Additionally, future research could delve deeper into factors influencing conflict occurrence in caregiving contexts, facilitating the development of tailored interventions to alleviate conflicts and enhance the quality of caregiving for the elderly.

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