

Causes for Moving People to Old Age Homes

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ABSTRACT: Rapid growing of industry, modernization in India, it has also effected the people in many ways. The tradition of joint family in the culture of Indian society is disappearing slowly, which was based on the love, affection and tradition. It has also transformed the life of family. People have started in believing in “Nuclear family” rather than combined or joint. It has made people to live with his own family which including husband, wife and their children. This culture has also affected the emotion of each individual person. In today’s time parents afraid from their children, that’s why they have started refusing to live with them (children). Due to this reason they have started moving in the old age home where they only which for death. In India the population of old citizens is growing in 1901 it was 12.1 million, but it has been recorded in 2011 is 103.2 million¹. The population of elderly in India (over 60 years) ranks second in the world². The main reason for this is latest instruments, advanced medicine, world class treatment, social protection, living standard and food is available now a days³. If we move on the deeper side, it will observe that the number of old people would be more than the new born children⁴.

According to the latest National Population and Housing Census Report, the absentee population has increased to about 2 million in 2011, an increase of almost 300% from the data of 2001. One male from each four households is out of the country signifying that more dependency and reliance is placed on the remaining family members particularly the elderly ones [4]. Number of youth going to abroad for employment and higher studies is increasing rapidly in the recent decades. Anecdotal information indicates that the effect of internal and out migration has significantly affected the life of elderly people. The increase in the proportion and number of elderly in Nepal is not matched by any corresponding increase in support measures through normal channels-pension or health plans-or informal channels, socioeconomic security measures or the provision of subsidies for health care or home help or any other form of nursing care.

KEY WORDS: Old Age Homes, Shift, Transformation, Family, Parents, Elderly People.

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I. INTRODUCTION

India like many other developing countries in the world is witnessing the rapid aging of its population. Urbanization, modernization and globalization have led to change in the economic structure, the erosion of societal values, weakening of social values, and social institutions such as the joint family. In this changing economic and social milieu, the younger generation is searching for new identities encompassing economic independence and redefined social roles within, as well as outside, the family. The changing economic structure has reduced the dependence of rural families on land which has provided strength to bonds between generations. Research reports that life Satisfaction is strongly related to socio-demographic and psycho-social variables. Old age means reduced physical ability, declining mental ability, the gradual giving up of role playing in socio-economic activities, and a shift in economic status moving from economic independence to economic dependence upon other’s for support. Old age is called “dark” not because the light fails to shine but because people refuse to see it.

The very concept of an old age home is new to India. An old age home is usually the place, a home for those old people who have no one to look after them or those who have been thrown out of their homes by their children. The place is of course like home where the inmates get all the facilities for a routine living, like food, clothing, and shelter. There are many old age homes in India for the senior citizens to give them shelter and support in their old times. Homes for senior citizens in Delhi have made it easier for the old people to live their last days in peace. There are various reasons so far witnessed for the increasing number of old age homes in the society. All these necessities are well looked after but, the much-needed love, and care of loved ones is of

course sadly missing; for, how can outsiders provide solace? In these homes, it is very interesting and even touching to talk to people whether they are men or women. But the major concern is the reason of increasing number of these old age homes in India where there is a different traditional and cultural value all together as compared to other western countries.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW:

According to Mayor (2006), "Some people use their chronological age as a criterion for their own aging whereas others use such physical symptoms as failing eye-sight or hearing, tendency to increase fatigue, decline in sexual potency etc.

Antonelli et al. (2002). In his study reveals that Still others assess their aging in terms of their capacity for work, their output in relation to standards set in earlier years, their lack of interest in competing with others, lack of motivation to do things or a tendency to reminisce and turn their thoughts to the past rather than dwell on the present or the future." The acceptance of the fact that they are old develops in the aged an "old age complex"

(Gowri 2003). Revealed in his Study that Old age means reduced physical ability, declining mental ability, the gradual giving up of role playing in socio-economic activities, and a shift in economic status moving from economic independence to economic dependence upon other's for support. Old age is called "dark" not because the light fails to shine but because people refuse to see it.

Montross et al. (2006) The expectancy of life in India is much less than 60 years. Psychologically too, most Indians appear to consider themselves old earlier than the chronological age of 60 years and the Indian women regard themselves to be old even much earlier

In India as elsewhere, life expectancy has improved with better medical care and improved nutrition (Kanwor 1999). As a result, people are living longer. They constitute a vastly experienced human resource with tremendous potential to contribute to national development. Their well- being is the concern of both the society and the state. The traditional Indian family structure provides adequate mechanism for meeting their needs.

Family is the main source of care giving to all its members. One's need for and ability to give care is negotiated by one's place in family lifecycle. Ageing of population is an obvious consequence of the process of demographic transition. In a globalizing world, the meaning of old age is changing across cultures and within countries and families (Bergeron 2001).

Nowadays, the role of families in case of older person has declined due to structural changes which have taken place in the Indian society and the concomitant disintegration of the joint family system, which results in the rejection or neglect of the aged. Life in institutions need not be bad but it commonly is. This holds true every wherein the world. People go to institutions mainly because they have no relatives to care for them. Thus, the individuals who see alternative accommodation due to isolation or loneliness, relocation of congregate – style accommodation may increase their social contact and have a positive impact on their well- being (Bergeron 2001).

One of the major impacts of globalization is breaking up of traditional family system. In India, migrants from the villages and towns to cities predominate, resulting in breaking up of families into nuclear families. The aged who are left behind have to fend for themselves. This is leading to an increased danger of marginalization of the geriatric population due to migration, urbanization, and globalization. Another impact of the globalization is the increasing economic burden on the elderly, especially the women who have practically non-existent property rights and other social security measures (Bhat 2001).

It is important that the state, civil society and community recognizes the rights and needs of the elderly women and make suitable polices legislations and effective implementation of health and security schemes which already exist. Specific state interventions are required for the aged women, they being most vulnerable and for the aged who are below the poverty line. There is a need to protect the human rights of the elderly and have gender just laws and policies to ensure adequate economic and social protection during disability and old age, especially where the aged lack adequate family support (Bhat2001).

Dandekar (1993) states that The elderly citizens are in need of urgent attention. They do not need our pity, but the understanding love and care of their fellow human beings. It is our duty to see that they do not spend the twilight years of their life in isolation, pain and misery. Older persons are, therefore, in need of vital support that will keep important aspects of their lifestyles intact while improving their over-all quality of life.

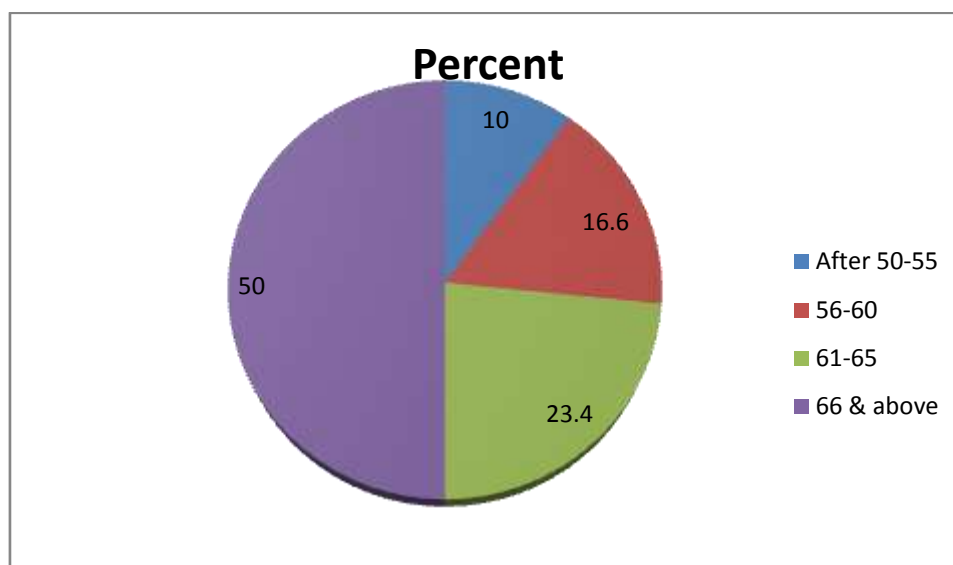
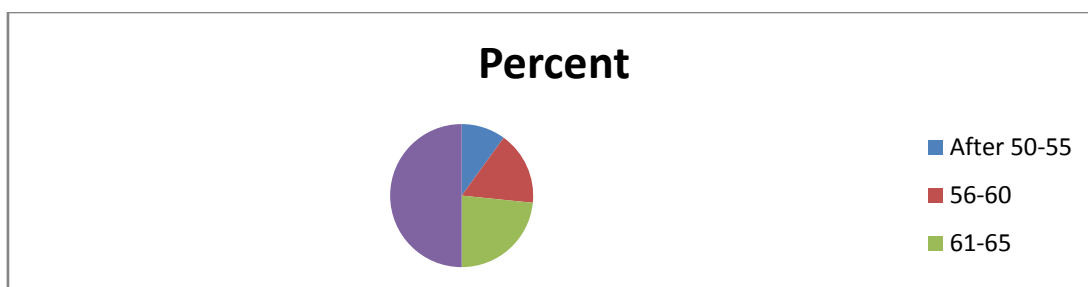
III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To understand the effect of old age homes on the life of old age people, to complete the above objectives the research methodology employed and the study was conducted in Bangalore during 2018-19 two old age home were selected in this study. 60 respondents were selected randomly from each institute. So, 120 respondents were selected. Dependent and independent variables namely age, caste, education, family income, occupation etc. were used. The collected data were subjected to statistical analysis for which statistical tools, percentage, weighted mean and correlation coefficient were used.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS:

Table: 4.1 Distribution of respondents according to age group

Age group (years)	Frequency	Percent
After 50-55	12	10.00
56-60	20	16.60
61-65	28	23.40
66 & above	60	50.00
Total	120	100.00

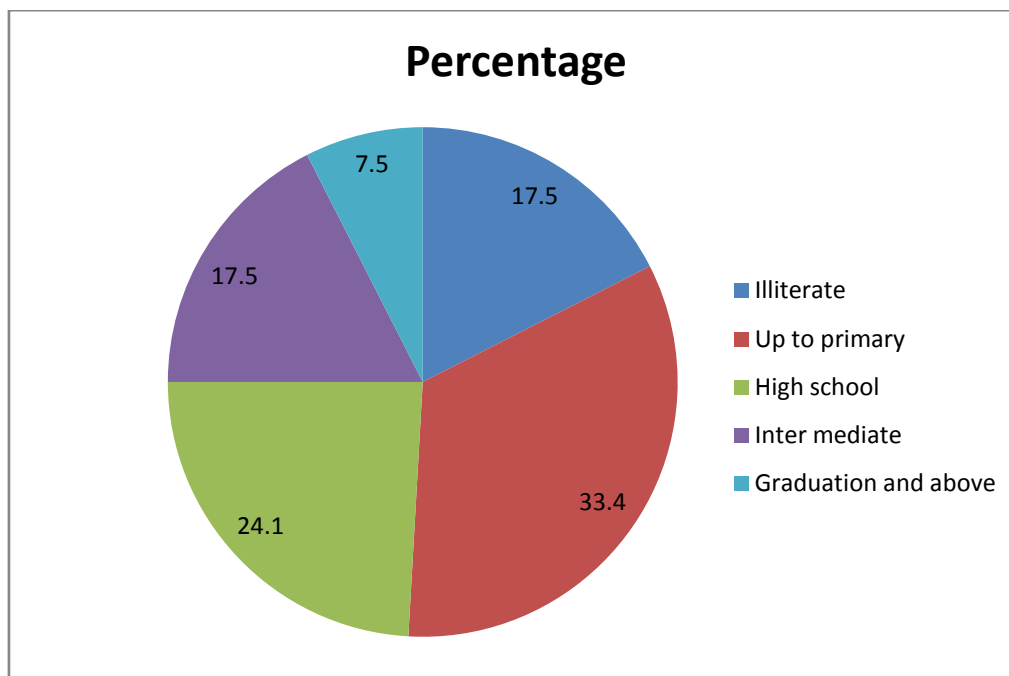


Analysis & Interpretation:

The above data reveals that the distribution of respondents according to their age. It is noticed that maximum 50.0 per cent respondents belonged to 66 and above years, whereas 23.4 per cent belonged to 61-65 years, 16.6 per cent respondents belonged to 56-60 years, and 10.0 per cent respondents belonged to 50-55 years and So the majority of the respondents were the age group 66 and above because this age is considered as perfect old age. Old age is the closing period in the life span. It is a period when people "move away" from previous, more desirable period or time of "usefulness". The increased span of life in India, a person over 65 years of age may be considered as aged.

Table: 4.2 Distribution of respondents according to education

Education level	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	21	17.50
Up to primary	40	33.40
High school	29	24.10
Inter mediate	21	17.50
Graduation and above	9	7.50
Total	120	100.00



Analysis & interpretation:

Above table shows the distribution of respondents according to education level 33.4 per cent of respondents were educated up to primary level, followed by 24.1 per cent of respondents were educated up to High school, 17.5 per cent of respondents were educated to intermediate level, while 17.5 per cent respondents were illiterate and 7.5 per cent respondents were educated graduate and above level. Education plays an important role to empowerment of people to develop their economic and social status and also improved the overall status of people.

Table: 4.3 Distribution of respondents according to personal reasons of shifting people in old age home

SL.#	Reasons	Yes		No		Score	Rank
		F	%	F	%		
1	Loneliness	99	82.5	21	17.5	1.82	I
2	Having no son	66	55	54	45	1.55	IV
3	Settlement of children at abroad	10	8.4	110	91.6	1.08	VII
4	Misbehavior of son and daughters-in-law	81	67.5	39	32.5	1.67	III
5	Adjustment problem	93	77.5	27	22.5	1.77	II
6	Life threats from children	41	34.1	79	65.9	1.34	V
7	Children do not want to keep due to psychiatric / physical illness	20	16.6	100	83.4	1.16	VI

Table: 4.3 reveals that 82.5 per cent respondents were shift due to loneliness reason with rank I and mean score value 1.82 and 77.5 per cent respondents were shift due to Adjustment problem loneliness reason with rank II and mean score value 1.77 while 67.5 per cent respondents were shift due to Misbehavior of son and daughters-in-law reason with rank III and mean score value 1.67, and so on as for as each reason in

descending order is concerned. 55 per cent respondents were shift due to having no son with rank IV and mean score value 1.55, 34.1 per cent respondents were shift due to Life threats from children with rank V and mean score value 1.34, 16.6 per cent respondents were shift due to children do not want to keep due to psychiatric / physical illness with rank VI and mean score value 1.16 and 8.4 per cent respondents were shift due to Settlement of children at abroad with rank VII and mean scores value 1.08. Misbehavior of children, financial crisis often lead to feeling of ignorance and lack of emotional support in elderly which often compel them to opt other places for living a problem free life. And, in present scenario along with other reasons OAHS are being considered as a better alternative to reside. There is a need to generate emotional support facilities in these homes and the government and voluntary agencies in India must make arrangements for institutional support and care for the elderly.

V. FINDINGS:

1. From table no 4.1 It is noticed that maximum 50.0 per cent respondents belonged to 66 and above years, whereas 23.4 per cent belonged to 61-65 years, 16.6 per cent respondents belonged to 56-60 years, and 10.0 per cent respondents belonged to 50-55 years and So the majority of the respondents were the age group 66 and above because this age is considered as perfect old age.
2. Table 4.2 shows the distribution of respondents according to education level 33.4 per cent of respondents were educated up to primary level, followed by 24.1 per cent of respondents were educated up to High school, 17.5 per cent of respondents were educated to intermediate level, while 17.5 per cent respondents were illiterate and 7.5 per cent respondents were educated graduate and above level.
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VI. RECOMMENDATION AND SUGGESTION:

1. Community nursing curricula should be reviewed to empower students that are relevant and culture sensitive in the care of elderly people.
2. Time to time vocational training should be provided by experts and trainers in institutions.
3. Elderly people should be educated about their right to have knowledge about themselves, the right to a good physical, psychological and social well-being. The curriculum should ensure that nurses develop skills of physical examination, psychological support, counseling, communication and interpersonal relationship skills. They should be good listeners, have an empathetic understanding of older people and be sensitive to their needs. Elderly people should be educated that assessment of care will be welcomed and that quality care is their right.
4. The old age home should be inspected several times a year by health authorities to ensure compliance with the old age act, thereby guaranteeing that the home provides adequate service.

VII. CONCLUSION

The increased span of life in India, a person over 65 years of age may be considered as aged. Education plays an important role to empowerment of people to develop their economic and social status and also improved the overall status of people. Misbehavior of children, financial crisis often lead to feeling of ignorance and lack of emotional support in elderly which often compel them to opt other places for living a problem free life. And, in present scenario along with other reasons OAHS are being considered as a better alternative to reside there is a need to generate emotional support facilities in these homes and the government and voluntary agencies in India must make arrangements for institutional support and care for the elderly.

Major problem encountered by elderly in the absence of their children were lack of people for the care, physical and emotional support. Due to the increasing trend of youth out-migration without any proper government initiatives to manage elderly care, the life of those elderly parents seems to become distressing, leading them to old age homes as the only option available for support and care. A more in-depth study and problem-solving initiations should be brought by the government and other agencies through policy interventions like social welfare measures, elderly care programs etc. so that elderly parents can live happier life.

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