



## **SOCIO ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF ELDERLY IN DROUGHT PRONE AREA**

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### **Abstract**

*Large-scale population-based health surveys, such as the NSSO and the NFHS, provide large amounts of data in India. Yet neither of them provides comprehensive information on the economic well-being of households. The National Sample Survey (NSS) collects consumption expenditure data regularly but does not collect information on household income, assets, and debt. The National Family and Health Survey (NFHS), on the other hand, collects information neither on consumption expenditure nor on household income but, instead, uses economic proxies (the wealth index) that do not adequately capture the economic well-being of households, especially households with elderly persons. Hence, the present paper explains the socio-economic perception of elderly in Anantapuramu district of Andhra Pradesh state.*

**Key Words: Gender, Income, Social and Elderly.**

### **Introduction**

A wide range of abuse such as physical, verbal, economic, disrespect, neglect has been observed in the Indian elderly population. The abuse of elders is very common in India, and unfortunately, it is the children, mostly sons, who are the wrongdoers. Although many elderly people are experiencing various types of abuse and financial exploitation at home; they do not come out and seek help regarding this, in spite of the existence of specific laws in the country. In addition, many older people may not be aware of such laws; therefore efforts should be taken for improving awareness in the community and ease of utilisation of such laws. There are many laws protecting the rights of the elderly in India; however their implementation and use are seriously flawed. It has been observed that those with formal education (8 years or above) among the elderly is associated with reduced violence against them. The present study focus on social security and life style of elderly people in Anantapuramu district.

### **Objectives of the present study**

The objectives of the present paper are to know the status of the elderly on various socio-economic aspects and analysed, presented here under.

### **Sampling Design**

The present study is depending on empirical analysis. Anantapuramu district is very drought prone area and majority of the population depending on agriculture and allied sector. For taken up present study – 400 (200 from urban areas and 200 from rural areas) sample elderly people was selected by using simple random techniques. And it covers Anantapuramu and surrounding mandal namely Raphthadu, Bukkarayasamudram, Garladinne, Anantapuramu rural, and Atmakur.

### **Data Collection**

The present study is based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected from the selected sample elderly respondents through using a structure interview schedule after pre-tested



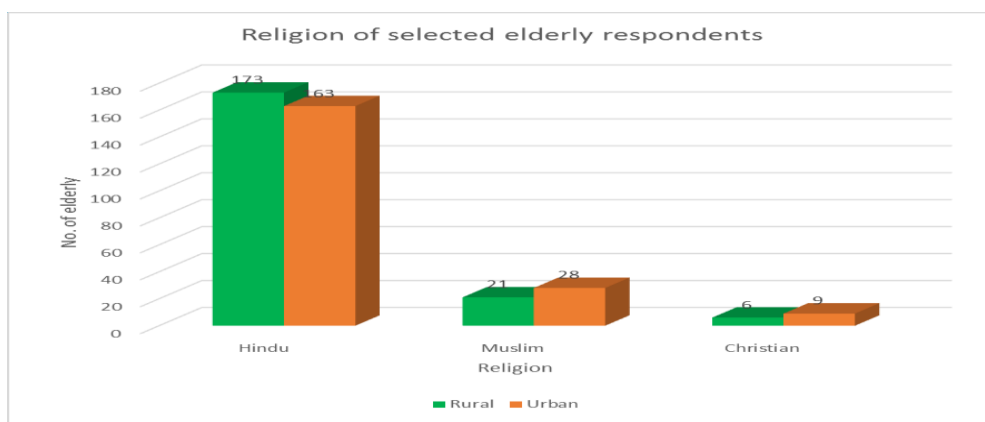
(pilot study). And secondary data was also collected from various sources like dailies, journals, books, theses, dissertations, websites, and various universities libraries.

## Results and Discussions

**Table -1, Religion wise Classification of elderly sample respondents**

S.No	Religion	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Hindu	173(86.50)	163(81.50)	336(84.00)
2	Muslim	21(10.50)	28(14.00)	49(12.25)
3	Christian	06(03.00)	09(04.50)	15(03.75)
	Total	200(100)	200(100)	400(100)

Source :Field Survey



The above table discloses that the religion of the selected elderly people in both rural and urban area of Anantapuramu district. The researcher has found that various religion people, analysed and presented here under. It is noticed that 86.50 sample respondents were reported that they are Hindu religion, 10.50 per cent represents 21 sample elderly people have come under Muslim religion, and three per cent of them belong to the Christian religion in rural Anantapuramu district. While urban area elderly religion was disclosing that 81.50 per cent are Hindu religion, 14 per cent of the sample respondents are Muslim religion and 4.50 per cent of them Christian religion. Altogether, 84 per cent are Hindu, 12.25 per cent are Muslim and 3.75 per cent are Christian religion in Anantapuramu district.

**Table -2, Community wise classification of sample respondents**

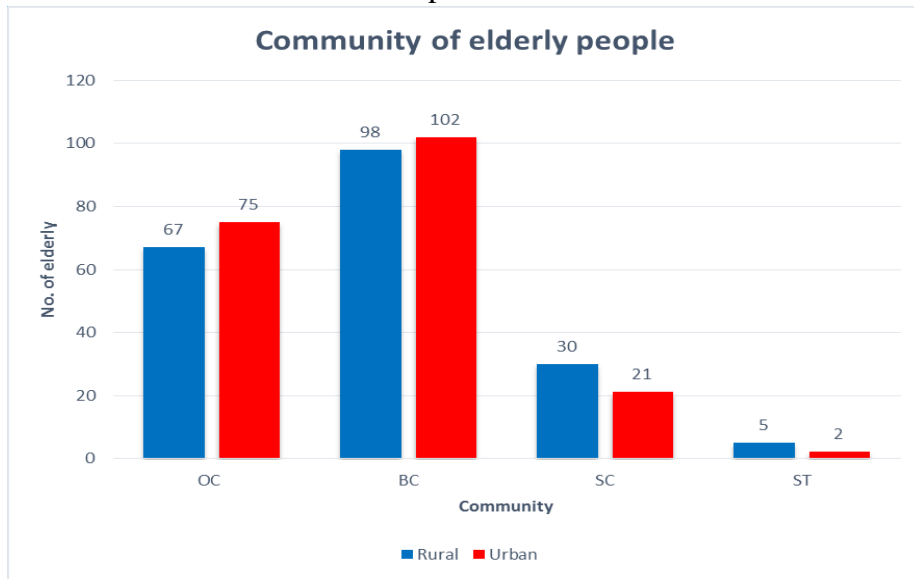
S.No	Community	Rural	Urban	Total
1	OC	67(33.50)	75(37.50)	142(35.50)
2	BC	98(49.00)	102(51.00)	200(50.00)
3	SC	30(15.00)	21(10.50)	51(12.75)
	ST	05(02.50)	02(01.00)	07(01.75)
	Total	200(100)	200(100)	400(100)

Source :Field Survey

The table demonstrated that the community of the elderly people in the study area. The researcher has identified various communities, incorporated in questionnaire and collected elderly people communities in Anantapuramu district. After collection of the data, the researcher has found that 33.50 per cent



represents 67 sample respondents are belong to Open Category, 49 per cent represents 98 sample respondents are belong to Backward Community, 15 per cent represents 30 sample elderly people have stated that they belong to Scheduled Caste respondents, and only 2.5 per cent reported 5 respondents are belong to Scheduled Tribes in rural area of Anantapuramu district of Andhra Pradesh.

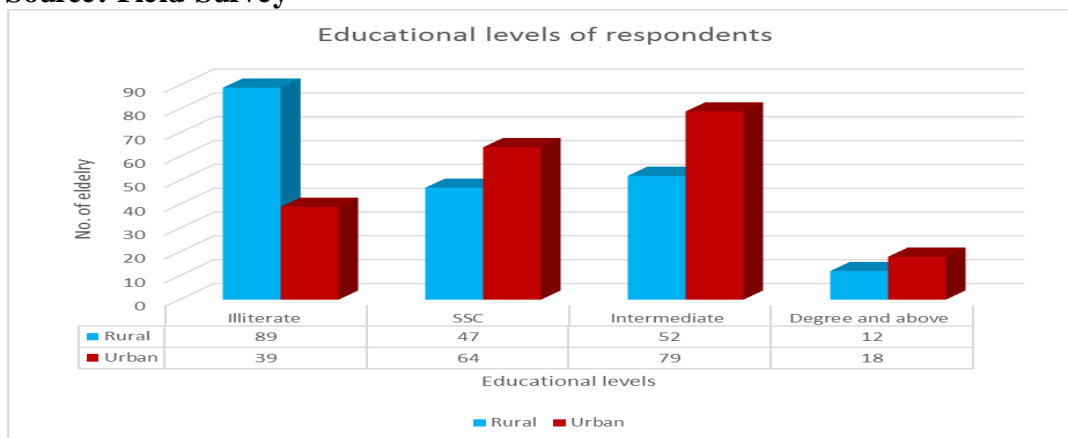


While urban area sample elderly respondents, 37.50 per cent of the respondents are belong to the Open Category people, 51 per cent of the respondents are belong to Backward Communities, 10.50 per cent of the respondents are belong to Scheduled Communities, and only one per cent of the respondents are belong to the Scheduled Tribes in Anantapuramu district of Andhra Pradesh State.

**Table -3, Educational qualifications of select elderly respondents**

S.No	Education	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Illiterate	89(44.50)	39(19.50)	128(32.00)
2	SSC	47(23.50)	64(32.00)	111(27.75)
3	Intermediate	52(26.00)	79(39.50)	131(32.75)
	Degree and above	12(06.00)	18(09.00)	30(07.50)
	Total	200(100)	200(100)	400(100)

Source: Field Survey



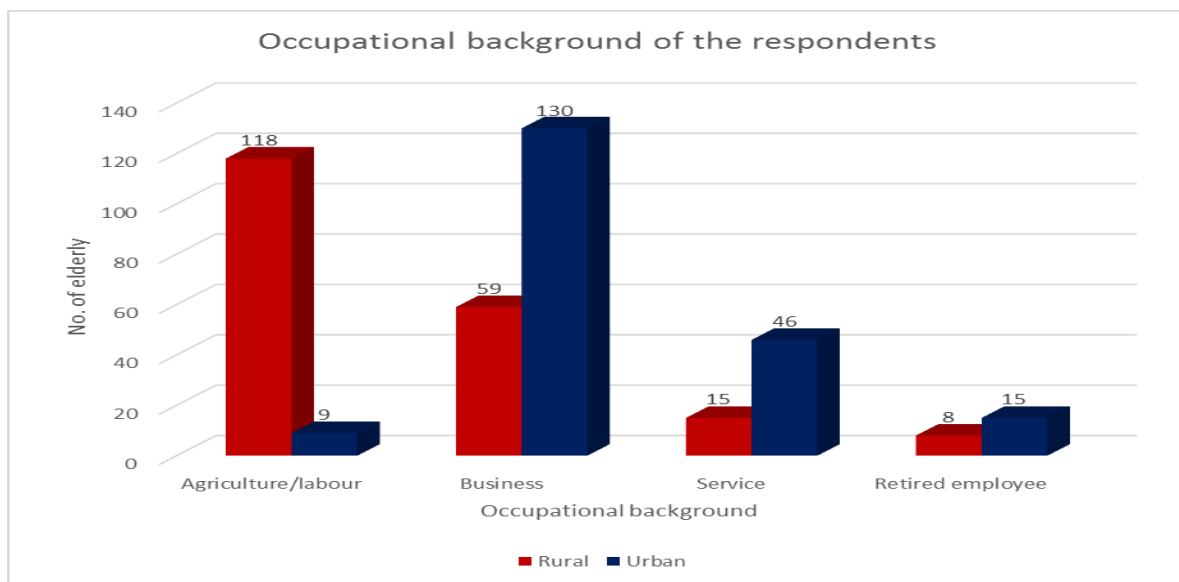


The details of literacy level of the selected elderly sample respondents in both area rural and urban in selected district of Anantapuramu district of Andhra Pradesh State. It is found that, total sample elderly people were takenup in this research work 400 respondents- among these 32 per cent represents 128 respondents are stated that they are illiterates (89 are rural areas and 39 are urban areas), 111 sample elderly respondents are completed their tenth class education (47 are rural respondents and 64 sample respondents are urban areas), 131 sample respondents have completed intermediate educational qualifications (52 are rural area respondents and 79 are urban area respondents) and finally 30 sample respondents have completed degree and above qualifications (12 respondents are belong to rural areas and 18 respondents are belong to urban areas) in the study area.

**Table- 4, Distribution of elderly respondents according to their occupation**

S.No	Occupation	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Agriculture/labour	118(59.00)	09(04.50)	127(31.75)
2	Business	59(29.50)	130(65.00)	189(47.25)
3	Service	15(07.50)	46(23.00)	61(15.25)
	Retired employee	08(04.00)	15(07.50)	23(05.75)
	Total	200(100)	200(100)	400(100)

Source: Field Survey



The researcher has to know about the occupation background of the selected elderly sample respondents in both rural and urban area of Anantapuramu district of Andhra Pradesh state. In this direction, the enumerator has collected information, tabulated and presented through this table. The table found that the occupation is shown like Agriculture and agricultural labour, business, service and retired employees. According to these occupational background, 127 sample elderly people have stated that their agricultural or agricultural labours (118 are rural area and 9 are urban areas), 189 sample respondents occupational background is business (59 are rural areas and 130 sample respondents are urban area), 61 sample respondents are came from service background (15 are rural area and 46 are urban area), and 23 sample respondents are retired employees (eight are rural area and 15 are urban area) in the study area.



### Conclusions

The Indian constitution and judiciary played a significant role in providing social and financial security to older people from time to time. The issue of widowed elderly or elderly staying alone has always been considered as one of the components of a multipronged program. The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (Amendment) Bill, 2019 stipulated that the older adults regardless of their marital status can demand food, clothing, housing, safety and security, medical attendance, healthcare and treatment necessary for the parents to lead a life of dignity from their biological or adapted children.

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