



PROBLEMS OF ELDERLY POPULATION AND THEIR WELL BEING IN GUNTUR CITY

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Abstract

Many senior citizens in Guntur fear they are not being heard or treated seriously. As a result, you may feel vulnerable and depressed. To assist our seniors in meeting their needs, we must first understand the numerous obstacles they confront. Until then, we will not be able to work on steps to improve their quality of life. The elderly in Guntur face a number of difficulties. They are confronted with a slew of issues that may be tough to handle. This article will look at some of the challenges they confront and what may be done to assist them. The elderly in Guntur town face a variety of issues. The current research will help researchers better understand India's, Andhra Pradesh's, and specifically Guntur's, demographic and socioeconomic situation among the elderly. Concerns have been raised about the rising number and percentage of elderly persons. Though the proportion of senior citizens in the population—defined as those aged 60 and up—seems to be low in India and, in particular, Andhra Pradesh, the number of elderly individuals is substantially higher in absolute terms due to their socioeconomic backgrounds. The convenience sampling method was used to select 300 people for the study.

Keywords: *Elderly People, Plethora of Problems, Demographic, And Socioeconomic.*

Introduction

A large number of elderly people in Guntur town are suffering from a variety of health and social problems. These issues can be quite taxing for elders and their families. We shall look at some of the challenges that older persons in Guntur face in this thesis. We will also discuss various solutions to these issues. The city Guntur is well-known for its large elderly population. Despite the fact that it is occasionally referred to as a "old age" hamlet, the locals disagree. Despite the many challenges that come with growing older, they feel themselves fortunate to live in a close-knit neighbourhood where their family and friends take care of them. Despite this, they are experiencing more health problems and must struggle with a changing world, which can make life difficult for them at times. We shall look at the challenges that old people in parts of Guntur face in this paper. Senior citizens in Guntur are frequently challenged with a multitude of issues that are exclusive to their age group. These issues include loneliness and isolation, as well as health problems and financial uncertainties. Many elderly people in Guntur, however, believe they are not being heard or taken seriously. You may feel vulnerable and depressed as a result of this. In order to assist our elderly in meeting their requirements, we must first comprehend the myriad challenges they face. We will not be able to work on measures to improve their quality of life until then. The elderly in Guntur town have several challenges. They are met with a flurry of problems that may be difficult to resolve. This article will discuss some of the difficulties they face and what may be done to help them. The elderly in Guntur town confronts a plethora of problems. They have no one to look after them, and society and the government generally ignore them. This must change, and we must do a better job of caring for our senior citizens. We owe it to them to repay their kindness by looking after them when they are in need. We must collaborate in order to discover solutions to the problems that the elderly in Guntur face. Only then will we be able to claim to be a caring and compassionate society. Guntur's elderly population is a major source of concern. The elderly



face a multitude of problems, the majority of which go unnoticed or unnoticed. This thesis examines some of the problems that Guntur's senior citizens face, as well as some potential answers. This should hopefully help to increase awareness about the plight of the elderly and encourage individuals to take steps to improve their own life.

Significance of the study

The current study will aid in comprehending India's, Andhra Pradesh's, and specifically Guntur's, demographic and socioeconomic situation of the old people. It will shed light on the social and health situations, living standards, difficulties, and their impact on the well-being of the elderly living in their own homes and OAHs in Guntur city at the grassroots level. This will aid in the comparison of the three types of senior people: those who live with family, those who live alone, and those who live in OAHs. The success, failures, and flaws in the overall system for defending the interests of the aged will be identified through a critical study of the many policies, programmes, and laws undertaken and implemented at the central, state, and district levels. As a result, the current study will provide a detailed picture of the elderly population at the national, state, district, and local levels in order to assist the government, non-governmental organisations, religious institutions, and individuals in not only understanding, but also solving or at the very least mitigating the wide range of issues that arise as a result of a greying society so that the elderly can live a dignified and meaningful life. This is because the elderly's betterment is essential for the country's and states' overall growth, as well as Kolkata's in the genuine meaning of the term.

Research Questions

The following are the research questions for this study:

1. What are the current demographic and socioeconomic conditions of the old population in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India?
2. What are the social, health, and living situations, as well as the overall well-being, of the elderly in Guntur?
3. What issues do the elderly in Guntur city face in their own homes?
4. How successful have the government's different laws, policies, initiatives, and measures for the well-being of the aged in India, Andhra Pradesh, and Guntur city been?

Objectives

The rising number and percentage of older people has been a source of concern. Though the proportion of senior people in a population—defined as those aged 60 and up—seems low in India and, in particular, Andhra Pradesh, the number of elderly people in absolute terms is significantly higher due to their vast population bases. This will have a direct influence on health-care demand as well as pension and social-security contributions. Due to rapidly collapsing traditional family systems, migration, and other factors, the elderly's conditions have deteriorated as a result of rapid urbanisation, modernization, and globalisation. A primary task will be mobilising resources for geriatric care and providing adequate upkeep for the elderly.

- The study's goals are to provide a complete picture of the demographic and socioeconomic profile of the older population in India and Andhra Pradesh from various viewpoints.
- To investigate the demographic and socioeconomic circumstances of Guntur's old population.



- To evaluate and compare the social, health, and living situations, as well as their impact on the well-being of the elderly living in their own homes and in old age homes in Guntur city, which was chosen as a particular case study.
- To determine the issues that the elderly in Guntur city.
- To critically assess various government programmes, regulations, and initiatives aimed at improving the well-being of the elderly in India, Andhra Pradesh, and Guntur city.

Methodology

The current study used an exploratory and explanatory research design. The study was conducted in the Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh. The researcher had a choice of 20 wards. The numbers were represented by the words 1 through 30. The lottery method was used to select ten subjects from a group of thirty. The researcher counted the elderly in each of the 30 wards. With the help of Anganwadi workers in the wards, this was done. A total of 60 people above the age of 60 were tallied. Those judged to be too old or sick to interview were deemed ineligible and deleted from the lists. The rest of the counted older citizens made up the study's sampling frame. The researcher chose to take a sample of 10% of the senior population, or 300 people. Because the sample proportion was 10%, every tenth person on the lists was to be selected. As a result, the study's participants were limited to 300 seniors. As a result, a multi-stage sample strategy was adopted, beginning with the lottery method and ending with systematic random sampling. The number of senior people picked and the sampling period are indicated below. The city of Guntur was chosen for the study because it is located in the heart of Andhra Pradesh's Amravati (Capital region). A total of 300 persons were chosen for the study using the convenience sampling approach. Primary and secondary data will be collected for the project. For primary data, researchers will visit to a given site and use an Interview Schedule to obtain the necessary information. Secondary data will be gathered from census reports, research journals, related literature, and NGOs' home records.

Analysis and interpretation

Table No: 1 Are You Suffering From Any of the Following Complaints Wise classification of sample

Are You Suffering from Any of The Following Complaints	Frequency	Percent
Diabetes	34	11.3
Arthritis	26	8.7
Cataract	2	0.7
Respiratory problem	11	3.7
Dental problem	11	3.7
Absent mindness/Dementia/Alzhimers	1	0.3
Heart problem	9	3.0
Low/High BP	12	4.0
Post menopause/menstrual problem	20	6.7
Urinary problem	1	0.3
Others	23	7.7
No health complications	24	8.0
Any Two or More	126	42.0
Total	300	100.0



The table and graph below show the distribution of respondents in this survey according to the sample's classification based on whether or not they had any of the complaints included in the survey. This investigation involved 300 people in total. Thirty-four percent of individuals who responded to the survey (11.3 percent) have diabetes. 2 (0.7%) of those who replied had cataracts, while 26 (8.7%) of those who responded have cataracts. 11 (3.7%) of respondents have a respiratory problem, 11 (3.7%) have a dental problem, 1 (0.3%) has absent mindness/dementia/alzheimers, and 1 (0.3%) has a mental disorder other than diabetes. Nine (3.0%) of individuals who responded to the poll had a heart ailment. Low or high blood pressure affected 12 (4.0%) of individuals who responded to the poll. Twenty people (6.7%) said they were having postmenopausal or menstrual problems. A urinary issue was noted by one respondent (0.3%). Other people are referenced by 23 people (7.7 percent). 24 people (8.0 percent) said they had no health problems, whereas 126 people (42.0 percent) said they had two or more health problems. According to the poll, the percentage of respondents with two or more conditions is at its greatest, 42.0 percent, while the percentage of respondents with absent mind ness / dementia/ Alzheimer's disease and an urinary problem is at its lowest, 0.3 percent.

Table No: 2 Do you aware about/avail the benefits/schemes entrusted to elderly people by the government? wise classification of sample

Do you aware about/avail the benefits/schemes entrusted to elderly people by the government?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	275	91.7
No	25	8.3
Total	300	100.0

Do you know about or have access to the government's benefits and initiatives for the elderly? The table and graph below show the distribution of respondents in this survey according on their gender. Do you know about or have access to the government's benefits and initiatives for the elderly? Intelligent classification of samples. For this inquiry, a total of 300 persons were polled. Yes is picked by 275 respondents (91.7%), while No is chosen by 25. (8.3 percent). The number of people who replied yes has reached an all-time high of 91.7 percent, while the number of people who said no has reached an all-time low of 8.3 percent.

Table No: 3 If yes, who neglected you in your family?

If yes, who neglected you in your family?	Frequency	Percent
Husband	40	13.3
Son	58	19.3
Daughter	38	12.7
Son-in-law	7	2.3
Daughter-in-law	21	7.0
Grand children	7	2.3
Others	21	7.0
Not applicable	62	20.7
Any Two or More	46	15.3
Total	300	100.0



This survey's respondents were divided into three groups based on their answers to the question "If yes, who neglected you in your family?" The following table and figure depict this distribution. Samples should be classified intelligently. A total of 300 people took part in this investigation. 40 (13.3 percent) respondents are married, 58 (19.3 percent) respondents have a son, 38 (12.7 percent) respondents have a daughter, 7 (2.3 percent) respondents have a son-in-law, 21 (7.0 percent) respondents have a daughter-in-law, 7 (2.3 percent) respondents have grand children, and 21 (7.0 percent) respondents have other relatives Sixty-two (20.7 percent) respondents said they had no answers, while forty-five (15.3 percent) said they had any two or more answers. It is at its highest point at 20.7 percent, while the percentage of respondents who have a son-in-law and grand children is at its lowest point, at 2.3 percent, respectively.

Table No: 38 If yes, what was the nature of exploitation? wise classification of sample

If yes, what was the nature of exploitation?	Frequency	Percent
Misappropriation of property	122	40.7
Chit fund frauds	20	6.7
Misuse of pension by family	25	8.3
Others	13	4.3
Not applicable	120	40.0
Total	300	100.0

If yes, what was the nature of the exploitation? The accompanying table and figure depict the distribution of respondents in this survey according to their If yes, what was the nature of the exploitation? Sample classification that is intelligent. A total of 300 people were polled for this investigation. Misappropriation of property is reported by 122 (40.7%) of respondents, chit fund fraud is reported by 20 (6.7%), misuse of a pension by family is reported by 25 (8.3%), others is reported by 13 (4.3%), and not applicable is reported by 120 (40.0%). The proportion of respondents who have experienced misappropriation of property is at an all-time high of 40.7 percent, while the percentage of respondents who have experienced others is at an all-time low of 4.3 percent.

Conclusion

Though it is clear that there are many older citizens in Guntur who confront a variety of issues, further research is needed to find actual solutions. Local government officials, social workers, and researchers will need to work together to accomplish this. Only then can we hope to improve our senior population's quality of life and assist them in ageing with dignity. Though the elderly in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, confront numerous concerns, more research is needed to better identify and treat these issues. We can design focused interventions that improve the quality of life for older individuals in this region by performing more studies on their specific needs. The elderly in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, encounter numerous difficulties. Some of these issues have been emphasised in this thesis. There are, however, many more that have gone unmentioned. It is critical to keep investigating and finding solutions to the problems that the elderly in this region confront. Their lives would improve and they would be able to live with dignity only then.



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