CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
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Review of Literature

The review of literature is an important part of research work; because the similar previous studies help the investigator to do his/her own work properly. The investigator can also get a guide line to his/her research. For this purpose, the investigator follows the academic journals, survey reports, books etc.

➢ **1999, S. Irudaya Rajan, “Financial and social security in old age in India”**

**Background:** Social security is very much important factors for every one in all the stages of life, mainly in old age. This social security is mainly relevant for individuals in times of dependency. When people lose their ability to earn money like childhood, old age, sickness, accident and unemployment. **Objectives:** To analyzed the concept of social security system in India. **Materials and Methods:** Social security system has been systematically analyzed in Kerala state. This analyzing process is established on the elderly group. The various schemes for government employees, labourers in organized sectors as well as in unorganized sectors, have been counted. **Results:** There is a significant demographic transition due to longevity, fertility rate etc. **Conclusions:** The social security system in India is explained and the Schemes for elderly have been clearly analyzed.


**Background:** Aging has different view for different person. Some people think it is the age to being sick and some think it is the age of having freedom, wisdom, and enjoyment. **Objectives:** To explore the experiences and meaning of older people's lives and how they felt about being old. **Materials and Methods:** Open-ended interview questions were used to explore the life experiences of the aged. The elderly people were invited by announcement to participate in this study at two senior citizens centers in Jasper County, Missouri. Every participant was interviewed alone by a human development specialist for 2 hours at the senior citizens center. **Result:** Every elderly mentioned that they are
enjoying the freedom from work, attend other activities, but facing the truth of physical decline. **Conclusion:** Engage themselves in communities and senior citizens centers to enjoy their lives and increased their productivity.


2001, Ushvinder Kaur Anand, in her “Working Women and Retirement” -

**Background:** The author has describe the population of aged in India and a comparative view with the other states. The author has also mentioned the dependency ratio, growth of the elderly populations, problematic position of the elderly due to breakdown of joint families. The author has mentioned it is a crucial phase for many elderly to accept the sudden change in their workless life. The author has drawn a clear picture of the condition of the elderly women and about some problems which may take place after retirement. In this book the changing perspectives of participation in work of women have been clearly described. **Objectives:** The objective of this study was to study the effects of retirements on women. **Materials and Methods:** The study was on 300 retired women in the urban areas of Delhi. The interview of the retired women was conducted by the structured schedule. The questionnaire was contained with work profile, physical, psychological, socio-economic and psycho-social aspects, job experience, living arrangements etc. of the retired women. **Result:** In this study 1/3 of the respondent’s son living separately, most of them had no decision making power, 54% women were satisfied with the behavior of the family members, many women did not have control over economic resources, suffering from multiple diseases, major diseases was arthritis, lack of fund and time were the cause of neglecting health, 54% were depressed, 55% were suffering from boredom. **Conclusion:** Physical problems, mental illness, financial problems are the characteristics of the old age. From this study it can be said that pre-retirement plannings are important for adjustment in retired life.

2004, Raja Gopla Dhar Chakraborty, in “The Graying of India; Population Aging in the Context of Asia” the author has drawn a demographic picture and socio-economic characteristics, such as; size, age-sex composition and socio-economic condition of the aging population in India in the context of Asia. In this book he also described the increasing condition of population and what its implication on socio-economic development programmes related to health, residence, investments, social security etc. This book also shows some major policies of elderly against the risk and hazards. He described how development criteria will hamper for the increasing condition of the elderly population. His book contained with the picture of the aged population in Asia and Asia1 countries, causes of rapid growth of aged population, various measurements related to aged population, relation between aging and development, status of aging etc. This is a compact book and asset for the researchers who are working on aging.

Source: SAGE Publication, New Delhi.

2005, Susan De Vos, “Indicating Socioeconomic Status among Elderly People in Developing Societies: An Example from Brazil”, - Background: This study is based on the socioeconomic status (SES) of elderly people with census or survey data from less developed societies. In that study, the needs were find out to assess the impact of socio-economic status on living arrangements among elderly people. Objectives: To study the socioeconomic status on living arrangements of the elderly and their attitude towards life. Materials and Methods: This study uses data on Brazilians 65 years and above of the 1980 Brazilian census and Brazil’s 1995 national household survey PNAD. These samples were taken from national samples of people in private households and had an racial or color category of “White,” “Black,” or “Brown” and also broken up into four groups in each year: unmarried men, married men, unmarried women, and married women. Result: From this study of independent living among elderly people 65 years and over in Brazil in 1980 and 1995 had comparable data on education, income and housing attributes. It is found that the indicators of
socio-economic status are not substitutable. Rather, they are positively related to each other, each can have a different relationship with independent living, one has positive relation and another has no relation and a third has a negative relation. **Conclusion:** The different conclusions have been drawn about the relation between independent living and SES among elderly people. It is also found that education is more positively correlated with independent living over time.


> **2006, Asiya Nasreen,** "Socio-Economic Problems In Old Age: Individual Coping Mechanisms And Societal Responses". **Background:** The elderly persons have a vital role in the family in Indian society. But the demographic shift and global changes which have a big affects on social and cultural changes. These changes bring many difficulties in the life of the elderly person. The elderly persons become more stressful due to declining health and loss of social contacts. This situation also creates socio-economic problems. **Objectives:** To study the condition of the elderly in low socio-economic neighbourhoods in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and what kind of social service available there. To study the socio-economic problems and also the health problems of the elderly person and their strategies to cope with the problems. **Materials and Methods:** The study was conducted among the elderly in low socio-economic neighbourhoods in NCT of Delhi. The average age of the elderly persons in the study sample is 68 years. **Results:** Most of the elderly in this study were in financial crisis and deprivation due to withdrawing from work life and 66.7% were not presently involved in any jobs. Many were dependent on their children. Though they had many physical problems like vision and hearing difficulty, arthritis, digestive problems, yet their sons, daughters and spouses were very caring and also bare all the medical expenditure. Their social life was very active and more than three-fourths were involved in household activities and also have decision-making power. But the gender difference still persisted. But due to economic crisis many elderly stopped their medical treatment.
Because most of them were disable to fulfill their basic needs. **Conclusions:** To give them a happy life financial planning is very much necessary.

Source: [http://old.jmi.ac.in/2000/Research/ab2007_socialwork_asiya.pdf]

> **2007, Kimberly V. Smith**, “Socioeconomic differences in health among older adults in Mexico”. **Background:** There is a relationship between socioeconomic status (SES) and health is well-established in Western industrialized countries, where the individuals with lower socioeconomic status experience higher rates of mortality and suffer more from numerous health conditions. The health condition among older adults is critical in developing countries where rapid elderly populations have limited economic resources. **Objectives:** To Understand the determinants of health among older adults in developing countries. **Materials and Methods:** Data for this analysis come from the 2001 (baseline) Mexican Health and Aging Study (MHAS). Modeled after the U.S. Health and Retirement Survey (HRS), the MHAS collected data on various SES measures. **Results:** There is a significant socioeconomic status -health associations in less urban areas. **Conclusions:** Further economic development in Mexico may be the cause of socioeconomic inequalities in health.


> **2007, Saroj, et al.,** “Psycho-social Status of Senior Citizen and Related Factors”. **Background:** Among elderly people the physical disabilities, psychological problems, impaired memory, mental changes and chronic disease are very common. Emotional distress occurs due to social maladjustment and rigidity of outlook that makes them depressed and unhappy. So it is a as problematic period of one’s life and they need more attention. Now in the nuclear families the elderly person feels lonely and they do not get proper care. For that reason government and several voluntary organizations have established old age home to provide them treatment and care in methodical way. **Objectives:** To understand the psych-
social status and problems of institutionalized senior citizen. **Materials and Methods:** Ten institutions from Haryana were selected randomly and 60 respondents (30 males and 30 females) were selected and there by making the total sample of 120 respondents. **Results:** The elderly of 81.67% joined the institution willingly and 18.33% who were sent by their family members. The maximum percentage of the respondent was in the moderate to severe level of depression, poor in economic status. Results showed that most of the elderly were feeling insecure in their own family for the negligence of the family. Here 73.33% senior citizens were financially dependent on the institution and only 15% was supported by their children. **Conclusions:** The increasing residing period in the institution decreased the health and overall psychosocial-economic status of the respondents their attitude became negative.


**2007, Syam Prasad, “Life of elderly in India”,** - **Background:** The increasing condition of the elderly in the developing world is emphasis part of the study. The increasing population of elderly is also responsible for the deteriorating conditions. Many elderly people are affected more frequently by the social and economic insecurity that affect the status of the elderly. The recent studies show that the socio-economic condition of elderly women is more vulnerable. **Objectives:** To state the life of elderly and their deprivation. To know about their marital status, work status, economic status, dependency, living arrangements etc. and the interactions between these factors that affect the living condition of elderly. **Materials and Methods:** The four dimension i.e. marital status, work status, living arrangements and dependency were identified and an index has been created for each state with the value between 0 and 1. **Results:** In the marital status the percentage of widow women is high than the men and their life become a challenge. Widowhood is high in urban areas. Financial inadequacy is a
major problem and mainly for the elderly who are widow or living in a nuclear family. The elderly women are more dependent on others for food, clothing and health care. **Conclusions:** The rapid demographic change and increasing population make the life of the elderly miserable. It is now also a challenge for the present world.

Source: [http://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/5935/]

**2009, A Lena, et al.,** "Health and social problems of the elderly: A cross-sectional study in Udupi Taluk, Karnataka". **Background:** Socio-economic changes and various health problems affect the life of elderly people. Longevity of life expectancy needs better care, but the poor health care system makes the elderly more disable. From the other side the economic problems arise due to economic changes in professional life, i.e. dependency on pension and unemployment. This situation makes the elderly economic dependent on children or relatives. Their self-esteem falls due to the loss of earning power and social recognition. **Objectives:** To study the health and social problems of the elderly and their attitude towards life. **Materials and Methods:** Descriptive study carried out in the Field practice area of the Department of Community Medicine in South India. The 213 elderly patients (60 years old and above) were interviewed, who came to the clinics. The pre-tested schedule was used. **Results:** The majority of the respondents were Hindus and the percentage was 89% and 73% patients belonged to the age group of 60-69 years. Here 12.1% of the elderly men were widowed and 67.7% of the women were widows and approximately half of the respondents were illiterate. Most of the elderly male and female had hypertension, arthritis, diabetes, asthma, cataract, and anemia and osteoarthritis was very common among elderly females. Among the respondents 98% were felt that their daily life had been affected due to old age, 48% were not happy in life and 36.2% felt they were a burden to the family. The 40% of the respondents had feelings of insecurity and 56.3% were deprived from the financial security. **Conclusions:** The elderly of this study were partially or totally dependent on others, and suffering from health problems and some of them were neglect by their family members. It needs more policies and more researches to meet their needs.

**Background:** The rapid growth of the elderly population become challenge in our country. Due to insufficient income, lack of social security, ill health etc the elderly suffers from many problems. So a comfortable living arrangement for them is a challenge. Because the joint family system was the best living arrangement for the elderly, but this system now transfers to nuclear family system.

**Objectives:**
To study the living arrangements of the elderly in Orissa and their socio-economic, demographic, gender difference and regional variations in living arrangements.

**Materials and Methods:** The study was conducted in Orissa. The information and data was collected from the 60th round (Schedule no. 25.0) of the National Sample Survey of the elderly in Orissa by the National Sample Survey Organ isation (NSSO) of India. This survey provides information on the older members of the households, the number of surviving sons, daughters and dependents, economic status, usual activities, living arrangements, whether physically immobile, disabilities, self-reported health status, chronic health conditions, ownership and management of assets, management of social and religious matters, daily chores and on the availability of food, clothing and medicine. The total sample size for Orissa was 1,238 old persons, with 660 men and 578 women.

**Results:** In this study 18.6% elderly men and 11.9% elderly women lived alone. The 68.3% elderly males lived with spouse and children where 51.6% elderly females lived without spouse but with children. The married elderly were 66.2% and 32.9% were widowed, only 0.3% was divorced/separated and unmarried were 0.6%. The study proved that there was a significant difference in living arrangements of elderly according to their marital status. The socio-economic and cultural factors, education level, age, sex, marital status, number of surviving children, income and economic dependency etc. have big impact on the living arrangements of the elderly.

**Conclusions:** Economic independence is very necessary for the elderly for better living. The policies and programmes are needed mainly who live alone.
2010, M. Taj Uddin, et al., “Socio-Economic Status of Elderly of Bangladesh: A Statistical Analysis”.- **Background:** The present study was on socio-economic condition and health condition of the senior citizens of Bangladesh. The elderly people in Bangladesh suffer from poor financial condition, mental diseases and poor health condition and medicine facilities, negligence, deprivation and socio-economic insecurity. **Objectives:** To study the respondent’s age, gender, religion, marital status, socio-economic and health condition, income, expenditure, level of education, occupation, sanitation of the elderly. **Materials and Methods:** The data were collected purposively from the three selected districts Bangladesh, i.e. Sylhet, Mymensingh and Noakhali purposively and random sample was collected from each district. A sample of 300 elderly people were selected for interview where 100 from each district. Simple statistical tools are used to analyze the data. **Results:** Most of the respondents are belong to the age group 64-65. In this study 73.3% were elderly male and 26.3% were elderly female. Among the elderly 88.3 % were Muslim, 10% were Hindu, 85% elderly were married and only 1% were divorced. In the education level 45% was illiterate and majority of the elderly have no job. The elderly people liked to live with their sons in the family and 53% like to live in joint or extended family. **Conclusions:** This study is given a clear picture on socio-economic and health status of the elderly people from various socio-economic characteristics. It is also found the age, educational qualification, monthly income, present health status and physical problems are statistically significant with their occupational status. Some initiatives should be taken for the betterment of the elderly.
CHAPTER III

OBJECTIVES