

Problems Faced by Elderly- A Comparative Study of (Institutionalised and Non-Institutionalised)

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Abstract: Ageing is natural process spanning the life period from conception through birth infancy Childhood adolescence, and old age. Old age is the closing period of the life span. In India aged people faced mainly three types problems those are physical /Health problems, financial Problems and socio-psychological problems. The present study was undertaken to know the Problems faced by elderly living in institution and non-institution of Tirupathi town and Mannarupalli (village). The sample consist of hundred (100) Elderly. People (50) from Navajeevanin stitution Tirupathi town and (50) from Mannarupalli(village) The sample was Selected in three categories 60-70, 70-80, 80 and above. Purposive random sampling technique was used to select the sample, I have used interview schedule developed by Kulai Reddy (1990) was used to collect the Information. The Statistical analysis used for percentage and frequencies were calculated. Results revealed from the study were Majority of the people who Join in institution were from nuclear families Institutionalized elderly were facing More social problems like adjust mental problems compare with non- Institutionalized People. Institutionalized people facing more psychological problems compare with non- institutionalized where as non- institutionalized elderly were facing high economic problems.

Keywords: Old age, problems of elderely, Psycholgal problems, social problems, economic problems

1. Introduction

The phenomenon of ageing is age old. It is desire of almost all human being to keep young, hale and health but, every individual has to experience the ageing process. The physical and mental health in each stage influence ageing in different ways and face different problems and relatively disadvantages in old age. The word aging has been defined variedly by researchers in different contexts according to comacho and terry(1994)Were found that there is relationship between the physical functioning and cumulative measures of Behaviour and psychological risk factors. The research evidence showed that old people from institutions have expressed more psychological problems, medium physical and social problems. Hence there is need to revive traditional values to strengthen the family bonds for integrating the aged with the family, since family bonds are the source of emotional, social, economic and physical support for the elderly. Even those who live in institutions also have problems this makes it necessary to look in the various aspects of their problems both in institutionalized and non - institutionalized set ups. The urban areas are damaged systems as the joint family concept has been crushed due to various pressures. In the context of more number of aged going for - institutionalized care, the present study was conducted to compare the problems faced by elderly in institutionalized and non- institutionalized settings.

2. Objectives

- To know the problems faced by elderly based on age
- To know the problems faced by elderly based on gender
- To know the problems faced by elderly based on type of stay(Institution and Non- institution)

3. Method

The study was conducted in Tirupathi town and Mannarupalli (village) the sample comprised of 100 elderly (50 from navajeevan old age home, and 50 from living at home in Mannarupalli (village) The sample was selected in three categories 60-70 yrs, 70-80yrs, 80above giving equal consideration to both gender. Purposive random sampling technique was used to select the sample. Interview Schedule developed by Kulai Reddy (1990) was used for the present study the tool contain two parts. Part-A consists of general information and Part-B consists of 40 questions related to physical problems, psychological problems, Social problems and Economic problems, used 3 points, attitude scale Always, sometimes and never, scores were given as 3, 2 and 1 statistical analysis used for this data was percentages and frequencies.

4. Results

Results revealed from the research is discussed in this chapter

Table 1: Distribution of the sample based on age and gender:

S. No	Age	Male		Female		Total	
		Number	percent	Number	Percent	Number	percent
1	60-70yrs	21	21%	16	16%	37	37%
2	70-80yrs	20	20%	21	21%	41	41%
3	80Above	9	9%	13	13%	22	22%

Table-1Shows that nearly equal number of sample were selected in both gender. it was evident from above table that there is 37 percent of men and women belongs to, younger group (60-70yrs) coming to next age group that is (70-80yrs) 41percent of the people under this age group Remaining elders only 22 percent of them belongs to 80yrs above which called as old age. It is evident from above table that majority

people from 70-80 group. It may be because of increasing of life expectancy.

Table 2: various problems faced by elderly based on gender

S.No.	Type of Problem	Gender											
		Male(50)						Female(50)					
		Low		Moderate		High		Low		Moderate		High	
1	Physical Problem	12	24%	18	36%	19	38%	9	18%	18	36%	24	48%
2	Psychological Problems	9	18%	16	32%	25	50%	12	24%	11	22%	22	44%
3	Social Problems	14	28%	18	36%	18	36%	20	40%	11	22%	22	38%
4	Economic Problems	10	20%	8	16%	32	64%	12	24%	22	44%	44	32%

Above table shows that various problems faced both men and women in both Institutionalized and Non Institutionalized. It is evident from the above table that 48 percent of women were facing high physical problems and 38 percent of the men were facing physical problems. It might be the reason for it, The fact we know that as age increases women face more health problems than men. Regarding psychological problems majority 50 percent men

were facing psychological problems women were facing 44 percent were facing social problems are also almost equal for both men and women. While discussing about economic problems men were facing more economic problems than women it might be because of were responsible for economic source..

Table 3: various problems faced by elderly men and women based on type of stay:

S.No.	Type of Problem	TYPE OF STAY											
		Institutionalized (50)						Non –Institutionalized (50)					
		Low		Moderate		High		Low		Moderate		High	
1	Physical Problem	7	14%	20	40%	23	46%	10	20%	20	40%	20	40%
2	Psychological Problems	11	22%	9	18%	30	60%	10	20%	18	36%	22	44%
3	Social Problems	15	30%	16	30%	19	35%	19	38%	13	26%	18	36%
4	Economic Problems	13	26%	12	24%	23	46%	9	18%	18	36%	23	50%

It is evident from above table that the problems are divided in to three categories based on intensity of problem, low, moderate and high. It is clear from the above table that almost same frequency of physical problems faced by elderly both from institutionalized and non-institutionalized majority 60 percent of institutionalized people were facing psychological problems than non-institutionalized 44 percent Social problems are almost similar among institutionalized and non-institutionalized. Regarding economic problems is non-institutionalized elderly were facing more economical problems than institutionalized elderly. It might be because of non-institutionalized people need money to full fill their needs. They have to depend on other family members to full fill their needs.

5. Conclusion

From the above discussions the following conclusions can be drawn.

1. In our country the life expectancy is increased to 70 and most of the ageing people belong to this age group.
2. Women facing more health problems than men in old age.
3. Men were facing more financial problems than women.
4. Institutionalized people were facing high psychological problems than Non-Institutionalized.
5. Non-. Institutionalized elderly facing more economic problems than Institutionalized.

6. Implications of the Study

1. This study can helpful for the Institutions which run for old age people to know more about needs of the old age people and try to full fill their needs.

2. These studies can be helpful to educate the young generation about negative impact of institutionalization of elderly.
3. This study can help the counselors to help the elderly by telling about the adjustment made for different life situation.

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