Role of government organisation to solve the problem of old aged people in Bihar

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Abstract

The problem of old age is becoming a social problem in every country as well as in Indian society also. Consequently, the need for finding out the correlates of good Adjustment in old age in the Indian background is being increasingly felt. The present investigation is a step in this direction.

Keywords: Integrated programme for old persons (IPOP), rastriya vayoshri yojana (RVY), indira gandhi national old Age pension scheme (IGNOAPS), varisth pension bima yojana (VPBY), the pradhan Mantry vay- bandana yojana (PMVBY), chief minister vridhajan pension yojana (CMVPY).

Introduction

The changing socio-economic scenario of our traditional society has changed the nature and dimension of the needs of different groups particularly of the aged. It is not only the destitute who need economic support and care through institutionalisation today. But a large portion of the economically sound and physically fit aged also require social support. Emotional and psychological security and community support for wholesome existence.

India government starts so many services to serve old aged and sent different directives to maintain them in the stats in our constitution Article 41 of the constitution enjoins upon the Bihar to mark effective provision within the limits of its economic capacity and development for public assistance in old age, sickness disablement and in other areas of undeserved want. The government arrange to help old age persons in different ways ministry of welfare has a scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations for programs relating to the aged. The scheme aims of providing physical, social, emotional, psychological and economic support to the aged (60 year and above) with a view to help them to continue to be usefully active members of the community. There are four organisations of central government and two of Bihar govt.

1. IPOP
2. RVY
3. INGAPS
4. VPBY and Bihar Govt. has two organisations
   a) PMVY
   b) CNPY (starts from 2010-2018)

The programme represent a significant step towards the fulfilment of the directive principle in Articles 41 and of the constitution recognising the concurrent responsibility of the central and Bihar Government in the matter.

Objective

The present research work was carried out to find the problem in the vicinity ¼ vkl ikl ½ of Muzaffarpur.

One of the important aspects of these problem is related to their status in society. The objectives of the present research are:

1. To find out the levels of social status of the old-aged persons.
2. To find out social economic that correlates of social status of aged.
3. To analyse sex distribution amongst the aged.
4. To analyse the demographic pattern and companionship among the aged with particular reference to Bihar. Accordingly separates lists of the aged males from each village was drawn through random- sampling technique for a total of 100 respondents the distribution of respondents are:

Table 1: Separates lists of the aged males from each village

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the villages</th>
<th>Age group no.</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Shihos, Baghnagri</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65-65</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>66-75</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>76-85</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Methodology
The methodology adopted in conducting the study is interview method with random sampling technique. The study was conducted in the colonies of Shihos and Chandan patti where most of the old persons have settled after their retirement. We have randomly selected 100 respondents. Choosing 30 from the rank of offices and 70 from other ranks. The information was collected from the help of interview schedules, observations and in formal discussions. The respondents were very honest and frank in their discussions thus it is easy to have a comprehensive picture of the problems and the status of these persons in their civilian life.

Table 2: Muzaffarpur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of adjustment</th>
<th>Health condition</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bad health condition</td>
<td>Fair health condition</td>
<td>Good health condition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very poor</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very good</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Muzaffarpur rural

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of adjustment</th>
<th>Health condition</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bad health condition</td>
<td>Fair health condition</td>
<td>Good health condition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very poor</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very good</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Financial condition.
- Health condition.
- Attitudinal factors.

Conclusion
The following organisations of central Government and Bihar Government are serve aged. Persons in different ways. The opportunity to serve old age person and their family is rewarding in itself. Schemes to serve the aged persons are following:

a) Integrated programme for old persons (IPOP)
b) Rashtriya vayoshri yojana (RVY)
c) Indira Gandhi national old age pension scheme.(IGN OAPS)
d) Varishta pension bima yojana (VPBY)

Two schemes of Bihar government also play vital role in serving the old persons. The opportunity to serve them and their physical economic and social condition to upgrade.

In this way these organisations promoting the all-round status of old age people psychological and social also.

Findings
The finding about the absence of any relationship between adjustment and strength of religious beliefs. Demonstrates that these beliefs have no important role to play regarding adjustment in old age.

This finding does not encourage religion. But it is essential to believe in the religion of self. The findings regarding the relationship of various behavioural factors on the hand and the level of adjustment on the other show that the active type of life is more desirable for good adjustment.

Old people do not want to disengage themselves from society. They like to remain fully integrated in the social network and enjoy association and interaction with various groups of people or their friends. Therefore, when they are forced to lead a disengaged life, initially due to retirement and then due to physical weakness they become frustrated from their life. Though in eth present study the theories of successful aging have not been tested through controlled observation still it can be said that our finding support theory.

All the behavioural factors which indicate the activeness and social interaction of the respondents are found to have a positive association with their adjustment whereas the involvement in religious activities. Which shows the withdrawal of an aging individual of the world is found to have relationship with the adjustment.

Our finding show the lack of interest of the retirees in voluntary organizations but those who are interested in voluntary organizations are certainly better adjusted that those who are not.

Suggestions
a) The Government must support to the old age Home and in the improvement the facilities of old aged.
b) The younger generation should be made aware of the love and care needed by the old people.
c) The community should be facilitate economic respective and mental support also to help their old aged members of the family.

References