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## Reasons for elderly living in old age home

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### Abstract

The study based on two objective, first is knowing socioeconomic background of respondents and The second objective of this study was to explore the factors compelling elderly to reside in old age homes. The sample consisted total 60 respondents of different location of Banaras. Result of study most of respondents don't have family, other than that families don't afford their responsibility, some of them don't want disturb privacy of their children. But all respondents sometime miss their children and grandchildren.

**Keywords:** old age homes, elderly, loneliness, family

### Introduction

The concept of old age home is new in India. An old age home is usually the place a home for those old people who have no one to look after them or those who have been thrown out of their homes by their children. The place is of course like homes where the inmates get all the facilities for the a routine living like food clothing and shelter.

All these necessities are well looked after but the much needed love and care of loved ones is of course sadly missing for how can outsiders provide solace. In these homes, it is interesting and ever touching to talk to people whether they are men, women. At least in India till now the old people staying away from the home from the children or left to themselves is not considered to be a very happy situation. This concept of separating the elder from the youngster has been imported into India from the west.

It is the breakup of system of joint family and introduction of nuclear family that has brought this unhappy situation enter our society and old age homes have to come up to needs of elderly.

Beside this since the women have started working out of homes there is now no look after the routine needs of elders at home also with the women working out come their attitude toward the elders for today the working women do not take the elders as their duty but as useless depending in their family.

### Review of literature

Mayor (2006) <sup>[1]</sup> found that some people use their chronological age as a criterion for their own aging whereas others use such physical symptoms as failing eye-sight or hearing, tendency to increase fatigue, decline in sexual potency etc. Still others assess their aging in terms of their capacity for work, their output in relation to standards set in earlier years, their lack of interest in competing with others, lack of motivation to do things or a tendency to reminisce and turn their thoughts to the past rather than dwell on the present or the future.

Paliwal and Mathur (2007) <sup>[2]</sup> studied life satisfaction among aged. Aging is a universal phenomenon: it is not a uniform experience among aging adults. Some persons achieve a sense of fulfillment and satisfaction in their old age, while others turn bitter and lament the decline of their physical abilities and social significance. Life satisfaction among the aged is an important concept, as it has far reaching implication and it can give us an overall view of the larger population ageing successfully or not in our society. Some influencing factors of successful aging are health status, marital status, socio-economic status and age. The study discusses the various factors as marital status, socio-economic, age, gender and social supports in affecting the quality of life and life satisfaction among the aged in India. Nasreen (2010) <sup>[3]</sup> assessed in this study that aging is an emerging social issue in contemporary society.

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The care and support to the elderly was never a problem in Indian society as well the numbers of the joint family group used to look after them. Gradually, the competence of the families in modern urban set up to provide care to its aged members has reduced. Still, in difficult times the elderly rely on the family and it too pull out its resources to respond to its aged members. Organizing substitutive services could bring the sustainability of the family.

Dubey *et al* (2011) [4] revealed that most of the elderly felt the attitude of the younger generation is unsatisfactory towards

them especially those who were in old age homes in terms of getting respect, love and affection from the family members instead they were considered as burden for others. Women living in the families had a positive attitude towards old age. The social relationship of the elderly women living in families and those living in old age home also differed

**Result:** A total of 60 older adults participated in the study.

Table 1 provides their socio-demographic details.

**Table 1:** Socio-demographic Table

Socio-demographic table	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Age	50-59 years	06 (10%)	10(16.66%)
	60-69 years	08(13.33%)	18(30.00%)
	70-79 years	08(13.33%)	05(8.33%)
	More than 79 years	08(13.33%)	05(8.33%)
Education	Illiterate	02(3.33%)	07(11.66%)
	Metric	12(20.00%)	08(13.33%)
	Intermediate	09(15.00%)	11(18.33%)
	Graduation	04(6.66%)	03(5.00%)
Marital status	Post graduation	03(5.00%)	01(1.66%)
	Married	02(3.33%)	10(16.66%)
	Unmarried	08(13.33%)	01(1.66%)
	Divorce	14(23.33%)	03(5.66%)
Occupation	Widow/widower	06(10.00%)	16(26.66%)
	Government job	12(20.00%)	04(6.66%)
	Business	08(13.33%)	03(5.33%)
	Housewife	00(00%)	22(36.66%)
	Private sector	06(10.00%)	01(1.66%)
	Other	04(6.66%)	00(00%)

Socio-demographic indicators included Age, Gender, Educational level, and Occupational and marital status. About 30% elderly are 60-69 years old. While education level of Most 20% elderly are Intermediate and 20% are metric.

Socio-demography details showed that most of the OAHs residents were females are widow (26.66%).while occupation of most (22%) are housewife.

**Table 2:** Factors compelling elderly to reside in old age homes

S. No	Factors	No (%)
1	Misbehavior of son and daughters-in-law	32 (53.33%)
2	Poverty/ no financial support	40(66.66%)
3	To serve the almighty God	15(25%)
4	Loneliness	10 (16.66%)
5	Adjustment problem	12(20%)
6	Nuclear family system	24(40%)
7	Having no children	05(8.33%)
8	Settlement of children at abroad	02(3.33%)
9	Children do not want to keep due to psychiatric and/or physical illness	14(23.33%)
10	Life threats from children	13(21.66)
11	To live independently/ unable to tolerate interference of family members	09(15%)

The factors compelled the OAHs residents for residing in old age homes are provided in table-2. The most common reasons were misbehavior of children (53.33%) while other reason are nuclear family system (40%), poverty or no financial stability (66.66%), some (8.33%) are not having children. some elderly are affected by two or three factor which are affected their emotional and mental health.

**Suggestion:** It is our duty to make comfortable elder people as we can, If a person feel happy at heart he always feel young so make our elder comfortable and heartfelt they need more care comfort. Old generation are experience so we perceive experience by them and make them comfortable.

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