

A Psycho-analytic Study of Problems Among Aged Persons

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ABSTRACT

The present research was conducted to do the psychoanalytic study of problems among aged persons. For this purpose, 250 aged persons were purposively taken from Samastipur district area (both rural and urban) as a research sample. The age range of sample was 56 to 64 years with an average range of 60 years. Self Prepared Personal Data Sheet and self developed questionnaire regarding respondent's problems were administered upon research sample. The collected data were analyzed with analytical method. The findings revealed that-aged persons were founding more problematic status by means of their occupation, rural-urban inhabitation and socio-economic related factors

Today science of human biology concludes that in optimal climatic geographical, social, economic, hygienic, dietary and other similar circumstances, the life span should be an average of 100 years. Preventive medicine instructs us to adhere to the so-called healthy habits and taking responsibility for personal health, because until people themselves understand and accept as their own 'life style'. Life according to 'Gods' that is by natural laws, doctors cannot change anything about their health and the length their lives.

Old age is a universal phenomenon. However, the types of physical and economic problems of the elderly are similar in many societies and cultures, societal-familial problems of older people vary from culture to culture, society to society.

The elderly population is considered a problem. They are both physically and mentally weak to work. As a result, they have no or very limited means to maintain their living expenses. Further, the different types of physical and mental problems seen among aged persons.

On the basis of census of India 2001, the characteristics of the elderly population in India have been observed to be that 75 percent of the elderly population lives in rural areas and they effected from different basically problems.

Several researches have been conducted related to aged problems. According to Gopal, (2006), while the elderly remain a largely neglected

group, special care services for elder women are yet to occupy the attention of policy makers and voluntary organisations.

Lena, Ashok and Kamath (2009) studied the health and social problems of elderly and found that a majority (nearly 73%) of respondents had health problems related to hypertension, arthritis, diabetes, asthma, cat rack and anemia and nearly 68% respondents were responded that they were viewed neglected by people's attitudes.

In a study Sedamkar, C.B. and Sedamker, H, (2012) found that a majority of the respondents were not working, they were housewives. As a result of this, they had no individual income. A majority of the respondents also expressed dissatisfaction with their present living conditions, that is, they felt that 'old age is a curse' stated that they were largely dissatisfied with their life.

In another study Thakur, Banerjee and Nikumb (2013) studied the health problem among the elderly and found that female elders outnumbered the male elders, widows outnumbered widowers and tobacco use was very high.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY :

The main objective of the research was to do the psycho-analytic study of problems among aged persons.

HYPOTHESES :

- (i) Occupation related factor would be more effector of elderly problems.
- (ii) The rural respondents would have more problems than those of urban respondents counterpart.
- (iii) There would be significant difference between respondents of low socio-economic status and high socio-economic status in term of their aged problems.

METHODOLOGY :

(i) The Sample :

Total 250 aged persons (aged range from 56 to 64 years) were selected purposively from Samastipur district area.

(ii) The Schedule:

In this study, a Personal Data Sheet and a questionnaire related to aged problems were developed by researcher and administered upon research sample.

(iii) Analysis of data :

The collected data were analyzed with analytical method and prepared results in current context.

FINDINGS:

The main findings of this research work were as under:

Table No.-01
Impact of Occupation related factors upon aged problems:

Occupation	Number	Problem showed	
		Problematic	Non-Problematic
Employed	35	13 (37.14%)	22 (62.86%)
Self-employed/Business	55	18 (32.72%)	37 (67.28%)
Domestic work	52	38 (73.07%)	14 (26.93%)
Retired	45	22 (48.88%)	23 (51.12%)
Unemployed Persons	63	52 (85.53%)	11 (14.47%)
Total	250	143 (52.20%)	107 (42.80%)

Table No.-02
Findings related to problems of rural and urban aged persons:

Group	Number	Problem showed	
		Problematic	Non-Problematic
Urban respondents	125	71 (56.80%)	54 (43.20%)
Rural respondents	125	92 (73.60%)	33 (26.40%)
Total	250	163 (65.20%)	87 (34.80%)

Table No.-03
Findings based on Respondent's Socio-economic status:

Group	Number	Problem showed	
		Problematic	Non-Problematic
High SES group	135	38 (28.14%)	97 (71.86%)
Medium SES group	50	28 (56.00%)	22 (44.00%)
Low SES group	65	46 (70.76%)	19 (29.24%)
Total	250	112 (44.80%)	138 (55.20%)

An observation of above table no.-01 revealed that, 85.53% unemployed persons were found in more problematic status than other

occupation related individuals. On total level (250 respondents) 57.20 (143) percent respondents were found in problematic status and 42.80 (107) percent respondents were founding non-problematic status. According to this result it can be say that most aged persons affected from different problems like physical and mental problems even they were or not were engaged in different occupation. Thus, in this context earlier made hypotheses no.-i that "occupation related factor would be more effecter of elderly problems" was confirmed by empirical verification.

An observation of table no.-ii revealed that, 73.60% rural aged persons were found in problematic status comparison to their counterpart urban aged persons. On total (250 respondents) 62.20 (163) percent respondents were founding problematic status and 34.80 (87) percent respondents were founding non-problematic status. The reason behind such findings may be that rural aged persons always suffer from several difficulties and crisis than those of urban respondents. Thus, this finding confirmed our earlier made hypothesis no.-ii that, "the rural respondents would have more problems than those of urban respondents counterpart" by empirical fact.

An inspection of table no.-iii revealed that respondents belonging to low and medium socio-economic group were found more in problematic status than those of respondents of high socio-economic group. In this context, it can be say that by means of lower level of socio-economic status respondents cannot full fill their needs on time. Thus, this result confirmed our hypothesis no.-iii that "there would be significant difference between respondents of low socio-economic status and high socio-economic status in term of their aged problems".

CONCLUSION :

To conclude it can be say that aged persons were founding more problematic status by means of their occupation, rural-urban inhabitation and socio-economic related factors.

SUGGESTION :

Best on the findings of the research it is suggest that aging is the most challengeful period in human life. In this period individuals feels alienated and neglected by other persons. So, hence, it is necessary that there should be conduct research work to make National sample.

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