



A STUDY ON THE ABUSE AND NEGLECT OF ELDERLY WOMEN LIVING IN FAMILIES IN GUNTUR

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Abstract

Every year, there are more reports of older people being abused. This is a worrying trend that needs to be addressed right away. This form of abuse frequently goes unnoticed, and the victims are forced to suffer in silence. Local leaders in Guntur, on the other hand, are taking a stand against the abuse. They have created campaigns to raise awareness about the problem and offer assistance to victims. It is critical that other towns and cities follow Guntur's lead in combating elder abuse. The convenience sampling method was used to select 300 people for the study. The initiative will collect both primary and secondary data. For primary data, researchers will go to a specific location and collect information using an Interview Schedule. Census reports, research journals, related literature, and NGOs' home records will be used to compile secondary data. It is critical to continue investigating the problems that the elderly in this region are experiencing and to devise solutions to these problems. Only in this way would their lives be improved, and they would be able to live with respect for themselves.

Keywords: *Abuse, Victims, Elderly, Problem, And Neglect.*

Introduction

Every year, there are more reports of older people being abused. This is a worrying trend that needs to be addressed right away. This form of abuse frequently goes unnoticed, and the victims are forced to suffer in silence. Local leaders in Guntur, on the other hand, are taking a stand against the abuse. They have created campaigns to raise awareness about the problem and offer assistance to victims. It is critical that other towns and cities follow Guntur's lead in combating elder abuse. We can prevent further victimisation of our vulnerable elderly by doing so. Despite the fact that Guntur is recognised for its ancient landmarks, elderly mistreatment is a hidden but major issue in the town. In Guntur town, research on elderly maltreatment was recently undertaken, and the results were worrisome. According to the survey, approximately half of the senior citizens in Guntur town have been abused in some way. Physical abuse, mental abuse, sexual abuse, and financial exploitation are all examples of violence. Unfortunately, because seniors are typically frightened to speak up, many incidences of elder abuse go undetected. There are things you can take to help prevent or report elder abuse, fortunately. Abuse of the elderly occurs every day and goes unnoticed. This is especially true in rural locations, where there may be a scarcity of resources to assist victims and report crimes. Guntur, in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh, is one such rural location where old people are frequently abused.

Significance of the study

Many studies have been done, and more are being done, to better understand the problems that India's senior citizens confront. However, there are still some areas that need to be explored and penetrated further. There are many aspects of ageing research that are unknown or untouched. More study, even if



it takes a detour, will not only add to the body of knowledge by providing more information and a deeper understanding, but it will also highlight changing scenarios and new difficulties that affect the elderly. No study studies have looked into or investigated senior mistreatment in relation to family social capital, to the best of the present researcher's knowledge. This is the problem that the current study is attempting to solve. If a family is well connected to the community in which it resides, it is reasonable to believe that it will be bound to follow the community's values and customs. If this does not happen, the family will be reprimanded. If a family disobeys social norms, it will face moral repercussions. There is no exemption when it comes to filial etiquette. A sense of belonging to a neighbourhood, a community, or a wider social group The environment is intrinsically tied to social capital. As a result, it is reasonable to predict that in households with more social capital, elderly abuse will be absent or low. There are limited research on the social capital of elder members in rural families. Furthermore, studies that look into and examine elderly abuse in rural family settings are rare. As a result, the current study can add to the body of knowledge on social capital and elder abuse among elderly people and rural communities.

Objectives of the Study

The following objectives formulated for the present study,

1. To investigate the socioeconomic and demographic profiles of mistreated elderly people in the research region.
2. To look at the issues of abused elderly people in the research region.
3. Determine the scope of elder abuse in the research area.
4. To comprehend the circumstances that contribute to senior abuse.
5. Investigate the relationship between socioeconomic and demographic factors and elder abuse in the research area.
6. To Recommend Appropriate Measures For Ending The Problem of Elderly Abuse.

Methodology

An exploratory and explanatory research design was adopted in this study. The research was carried out in Andhra Pradesh's Guntur district. A total of 20 wards were available to the researcher. The words 1 through 30 were used to symbolise the numbers. To choose ten subjects from a group of thirty, the lottery method was applied. The elderly were counted in each of the 30 wards by the researcher. This was accomplished with the support of Anganwadi personnel in the wards. There were a total of 60 persons above the age of 60 who were counted. Those who were found ineligible because they were too old or unwell to interview were removed from the lists. The study's sampling frame was made up of the remaining elderly citizens who were counted. The researcher selected to take a sample of 300 seniors, or 10% of the senior population. The tenth individual on the lists was to be chosen because the sample proportion was 10%. As a result, the number of people who could participate in the study was limited to 300 seniors. As a result, a multi-stage sampling process was used, starting with a lottery and finishing with systematic random sampling. Because it is located in the centre of Andhra Pradesh's Amravati district, the city of Guntur was chosen for the study (Capital region). The convenience sampling method was used to select 300 people for the study. The initiative will collect both primary and secondary data. For primary data, researchers will go to a specific location and collect information using an Interview Schedule. Census reports, research journals, related literature, and NGOs' home records will be used to compile secondary data.



Abuse of Elderly

Table No: 1: When did the abuse start? wise classification of sample

| When did the abuse start? | Frequency | Percent |
|--|-----------|---------|
| Before 60 years (even before you get aged) | 74 | 24.7 |
| After 60 years (after you get aged) | 172 | 57.3 |
| Not applicable. | 54 | 18.0 |
| Total | 300 | 100.0 |

The table and show the distribution of respondents in this survey based on their When did the abuse begin? Sample classification that is intelligent. A total of 300 people were polled for this investigation. 74 (24.7 percent) respondents said they were under 60 years old (even before they started becoming older), 172 (57.3 percent) said they were over 60 years old (after they started getting older), and 54 (18.0 percent) said they were not sure. The proportion of respondents who say beyond 60 years (as you become older) is at an all-time high of 57.3 percent, while the percentage who say not applicable is at an all-time low of 18.0 percent.

Table No: 2 How often this abuse happens wise classification of sample

| How often this abuse happens | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Very often | 16 | 5.3 |
| Often | 9 | 3.0 |
| Sometimes | 6 | 2.0 |
| Occasional | 43 | 14.3 |
| Never | 5 | 1.7 |
| Not applicable | 221 | 73.7 |
| Total | 300 | 100.0 |

The following table illustrate the distribution of respondents in this survey based on their How frequently this abuse occurs wise classification of sample, as determined by the survey. A total of 300 people took part in this investigation. 17 (43.3%) respondents have done so very frequently, 9 (30.0%) respondents have done so frequently, 6 (2.0%) respondents have done so occasionally, 43 (14.3 percent) respondents have done so occasionally, 5 (1.7 percent) respondents have never done so, and 221 (73.7%) respondents have said it is not applicable. Among those who answered not applicable, the number was 73.7 percent, while the percentage of those who said never was 1.7 percent, which was the lowest ever recorded.



Table No: 3. What was the form of neglect? wise classification of sample

| What was the form of neglect? | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Denial of food | 19 | 6.3 |
| Denial of shelter | 37 | 12.3 |
| Denial of clothing | 13 | 4.3 |
| Denial of healthcare | 26 | 8.7 |
| Denial of love & affection | 129 | 43.0 |
| Others | 3 | 1.0 |
| Not applicable . | 54 | 18.0 |
| Any Two or More | 19 | 6.3 |
| Total | 300 | 100.0 |

When asked what type of neglect they had experienced, the accompanying table and figure indicate how respondents in this poll were distributed according to their answers. Samples should be classified intelligently. A total of 300 people took part in this investigation. 129 (40.0 percent) respondents have Denial of love and affection, 3 (1.0 percent) respondents have others, 54 (18.0 percent) respondents have not applicable, and 19 (6.3 percent) respondents have any two or more of the following: Denial of food, 37 (12.3 percent) respondents have Denial of shelter, 13 (4.3 percent) respondents have Denial of clothing, 26 (8.7 percent) respondents have Denial of health care, and 19 (6.3 percent) respondents have any two or more of the following: When it comes to denial of love and affection, the percentage of respondents with others and grandchildren is the largest, at 43.0 percent, while the percentage of respondents with other people and grandchildren is the smallest, at 1.0 percent.

Table No: 4. Have you been neglected by your family? wise classification of sample

| Have you been neglected by your family? | Frequency | Percent |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Yes | 238 | 79.3 |
| No | 62 | 20.7 |
| Total | 300 | 100.0 |

Following is a table and figure that illustrates the distribution of respondents in this survey based on their response to the question "Have you ever felt ignored by your family?" Samples should be classified intelligently. A total of 300 people took part in this investigation. Yes answers were given by 238 respondents (79.3 percent), while no answers were given by 62 respondents (20.7 percent). While the percentage of respondents who answered yes is at its greatest point ever (70.3 percent), the percentage of respondents who answered no is at its lowest point ever (20.7 percent).



Table No: 5,Are you aware of the Maintenance & Welfare of Parents & Senior citizens Act, 2007 wise classification of sample

| Are you aware of the Maintenance & Welfare of Parents & Senior citizens Act, 2007 | Frequency | Percent |
|--|-----------|---------|
| Yes | 124 | 41.3 |
| No | 176 | 58.7 |
| Total | 300 | 100.0 |

The table below shows the distribution of respondents in this study based on their knowledge of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. A total of 300 people were polled for this investigation. Yes is chosen by 124 (41.3%) of respondents, while No is chosen by 176 (58.7%). The percentage of respondents who said No is at an all-time high of 58.7%, while the percentage of respondents who answered Yes is at an all-time low of 41.3 percent.

Conclusion

Despite the fact that it is clear that there are many older citizens in Guntur who are experiencing a variety of difficulties, more research must be undertaken in order to provide more definite solutions. A collaborative effort between local government officials, social workers, and researchers will be required to achieve this goal. After that, and only then, can we hope to improve the quality of life for our senior population and assist them in growing old with dignity. Despite the fact that the aged in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, confront a variety of concerns, more research is required to better understand and manage these issues. It is possible to develop targeted interventions that improve the overall quality of life for older persons in this region by doing more studies on the specific needs of this demographic. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, has a large number of old people who confront a variety of difficulties. Some of these issues have been brought to light in this thesis. However, there are plenty others that have gone unmentioned here. It is critical to continue investigating the problems that the elderly in this region are experiencing and to devise solutions to these problems. Only in this way would their lives be improved, and they would be able to live with respect for themselves.

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