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## Senior People: Family and Social Participation as a Moderator of Deprivation

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### ABSTRACT

The main objective of the present study is to find out the relation between family and social participation and various deprivations in senior people above the sixty-five. For the purpose of study, 90 senior citizens have been selected from the Random method from Bhilai Nagar, District Durg in Chhattisgarh, in which both men and women are included. Interview and questionnaire were used for the collection of data.

From analysis of data came to the conclusion that the level of deprivation among the senior women and men involved in family-social activities is low. The study did not find significant effect of gender on deprivation.

Key Word: Senior People, Family and Social Participation, Deprivation

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### Background:

The participation of people aged over 60 in the census of India has reached 8.6 percent. Compared to the year 2001, the population of the age group of over 60 has increased by almost 35 percent in the 2011 census. In the context of old age; normally their physical and mental problems are discussed. But if we look at the social and reciprocity of the present and the past, we see that senior citizens above sixty plus in every area of the society are leading successfully. Now the time has come, we have to think a new way about our senior citizens.

The main objective of the present study is to make a critical study of the level of family participation and the level of different deprivation in senior people above the sixty five in urban areas of Chhattisgarh.

### Operational framework:

Senior People - People above 65 years are called senior citizens or senior People. Senior citizens are full of life experiences.

### Family and Social Participation

It is seen that even after sixty years, elderly family and social responsibilities play very well. There are many such instances which can be a source of inspiration for the elderly, and then in the new generation it can change the thinking of the elderly.

### Deprivation:

Deprivation is a common factor that can be seen in less or more in any form in any person. Lack of relationship is due to lack of it. Psychology has been studied on a lot of topics. In old age, a

person starts to be deprived of various fields. The influence of malfunction also influences their individuality. Following deprivation may be reflected in old age:

**Family Deprivation:** When a person or an elderly is kept separate from the family, due to lack of family, family Deprivation can arise.

**Social Deprivation:** This type of lewd relationship is accompanied by an inadequate opportunity to meet people and participate in social activities.

**Economical Deprivation:** This Deprivation indicates the low economic condition. Lack of employment and lack of funds can lead to economic deprivation in the person. The person cannot fulfill his need without the need for money.

**Health Deprivation:** When a person does not get enough health services he is fed with various diseases.

**Emotional Deprivation:** Every person wants to share their happiness, curiosity and other experiences with others. If it does not get the opportunity to divide it then the temporal lien starts to be home.

### **Related studies:**

Azewell (2017) studied and found that the dependency in the elderly is very high, although in the last 15 years there has been a lot of improvement in the area of economic and health. The opportunities for social interaction get reduced to the elderly.

Bakshi and Pathak (2016) found that in the household work of the elderly, there is more participation in women than the elderly. Life partner is more active in elderly work in the presence of partner. If the elderly are alone in the house, the lien is also found more in them.

Chauhan and fellow (2016) found in his study that economic dependence produces depression. If the elderly are provided financial support, their depression can be reduced.

Nayar V. Lakshmi (2014) highlighting the changing connotation of turmoil in relation to the change happening with universal development.

### **Objective:**

1. To study the family and social participation in senior people of 65+.
2. To study the family and social participation in senior people of 70+.
3. To study the family and social participation in senior people of 75+.
4. To study the effects of gender in family participation in senior people
5. To study the level of various deprivations in senior people.
6. To study the effect of family and social participation on the level of deprivations.

### **Research method:**

Presented research is based on survey method.

### Samples:

For the purpose of study, 90 senior people have been selected from the Random method from Bhilai Nagar, District Durg in Chhattisgarh, in which both men and women are included. The samples have been elected from the families of middle class socio-economic status.

### Tools:

Interview and questionnaire were used for the collection of data. Information related to their economic-social background and family involvement has been obtained by Interview. Economic, social, emotional and health deprivation have been measured in the elderly by the self-made deprivation scale. More marks in deprivation scale show more deprivation.

## **Result and Analysis:**

### **Family and Social Participation in Senior People of 65+:**

25 out of 30 people were involved in economic and family work. Social activities found in 10 elderly out of 30. The 4 men aged retired from the government job said that the expenditure of the household runs from their pension. 8 out of 15 women said that they cooperate in the small work of the house. 10 out of 15 women said that grandchildren cared for the granddaughter.

### **Family and Social Work Participation in Senior People of 70+:**

10 out of 30 elderly people said that they cooperate with the family in money earning. 5 out of 30 elderly people said that they are related to the work of their society. 6 out of 15 men aged said that they are bought from nearby shops and bought vegetables also. 4 out of 15 female elderly people said that they look after grandchildren. 8 out of 30 elderly people said that they do not do any work for their home or society.

### **Family and Social Participation in Senior People of 75+:**

2 out of 30 elderly people said that they cooperate with the family in money earning. 8 out of 30 elderly people said that they involved their community. 5 out of 15 men aged said that they are bought from nearby shops and bought vegetables also. 3 out of 15 female elderly people said that they look after grandchildren. 20 out of 30 elderly people said that they do not participate their family and society.

### **Effect of Gender in Family and Social Participation in Senior People:**

Sex has a clear effect in family participation in senior people. Where Women more work is done in the uplift of domestic work, while men financially support the family. At 65+ and 70+ levels, women were found to be more active than men in social and cultural activities. But after 75+, there was a decline in the social and cultural activism of women.

### **To Study the Level of Various Deprivations among Senior People:**

Those who are involved in activities, their family, health, economic, social and emotional deprivation levels are low and those who are far away from the activities, the levels of different

deprivations are relatively high. There is less social interaction among senior people of 75+. Hence, in them social losses are more than 65+ and 70+.

**Impact of Gender at the Level of Various Deprivations in Senior People:**

**Table: 01**  
Mean and SD Value of Deprivation Score of male and female Elder

Various Deprivation	Male ( N=30)		Female ( N=30)		t-value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Family Deprivation	7.06	2.46	5.00	1.98	0.0007
Emotional Deprivation	7.40	2.82	7.00	2.09	0.53
Health Deprivation	6.76	2.07	8.03	2.26	0.02
Economical Deprivation	6.30	3.04	8.23	2.72	0.01
Social Deprivation	7.16	1.93	6.06	2.13	0.04
Total Deprivation	34.7	8.35	33.83	8.52	0.69

The level of economic and health deprivation among female is more than male. While the level of family, social and emotional deprivation is lower than male but these values are not significant. The higher score is referring to high deprivation.

**Effect of family and social participation on the level of deprivations:**

**Table: 02**  
Mean and SD Value of Deprivation Score of Participate and Non-Participate Elder

Various Deprivation	Elder Participate in Family and Social Activity ( N=30)		Elder Non-Participate in Family and Social Activity ( N=30)		t-value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Family Deprivation	4.566667	1.83234	7.5	2.096796	3.25 xx
Emotional Deprivation	6.633333	2.189053	7.766667	2.674056	0.004
Health Deprivation	6.066667	1.638614	8.733333	1.981524	4.55 xx

Economical Deprivation	4.966667	2.235811	9.566667	1.633345	9.09 xx
Social Deprivation	5.033333	1.42595	8.2	1.297212	1.33
Total Deprivation	26.76667	3.520221	41.76667	3.757139	6.98 xx

xx: Significant at .01 level of confidence

The effect of family and social interaction is clearly reflected on the level of deprivation. It can be seen above table. Those who are family and socially active, the levels of deprivation are low. Those who are family and socially inactive, the levels of deprivation are more. Table- 02 showed that significant difference between mean values of two groups.

### Conclusions:

It is clear from the results that the senior who is active in his family and society, the level of deprivation is found low. They are happy because level of deprivation is low and they also have less depression. That means Family and Social Participation play as a Moderator for reduce various Deprivations. Therefore, in the all activities, our elders will have to walk together us.

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