A Sociological Study of Impact of Migration on Elderly People
(An Age Sensitive Psyco-somatic Study in Semi Desert Region)
Renu Poonia¹ & Dr. Madhu Singh²
¹Lecturer, SPC Govt. College, Ajmer (Raj.)
²Lecturer, Govt. College, Jayal, (Raj.)

Abstract:- Migration has multifaceted impact on society as a whole. This article is about to its impact on the people of elder age in two situations: stay with and without their next generation. It is a study in which psychological, physical and behavioral changes has been taken into consideration of a group of 50-70 years aged people. For this assessment, two parameters Personal Potentiality and Capability (PPC) and Actual Personal Performance (APP) are created and then the targeted group is checked on these parameters in different situations. It is analyzed that the people having high scored PPC are not happy with their next generation who reunite after long period of separation due to migration. Result helps in understanding the main anthropo reason behind breaking of joint family concept.

1. Introduction
Migration has its history as old as evolution of human being. It is an inevitable part of human culture and takes place due to some economic or socio-cultural or natural forces but it leaves its impression on both places the left one and the new one. Not only man-made environment affected by this movement but natural milieu also feels changes a lot. From many multifaceted impact, In this article we binds ourselves to concern only its one aspect i.e. the impact of migration especially immigration on the people of elderly aged with in family. Though this study has been taken place in a small area but can be replicate throughout the world.

2. Objective
The main reason behind this study is to find the forces which are responsible for the breaking of joint family due to restless behavior of elder people in their family after the come back of their son/sons who has earlier migrated to other place for more than one year.

3. Study Group
A district, Nagaur, in semiarid region of Rajasthan has been choosen where migration of young generation is very common towards nearly higher developed area. 126 families are selected which have following characteristics:-
- The head of the family is of 50-70 years and economically independent
- One or more son immigrate at least after one year who also economically independent and now taking part in decision making.
Mean we have one group in two situations: first, when the eldest person is the sole head and second, when son immigrate and start to live with that eldest person.

4. Methodology
It is a primary data based study in which result has been calculated on the basis of responses to two psychosomatic parameters. These two parameters include different aspects of human behavior which integrate different factors. The parameters are-

1. Personal Potentiality and Capability (PPC) :- A measuring Index which is used to search out the internal capability
and potentiality of individual to commence a job. It includes three factors

- a. Personal Factor
  - i. Education
  - ii. Level of Self Confidence
  - iii. Intelligence Quotient
  - iv. Emotional Quotient
  - v. Feeling of self-Respect
  - vi. Decision making

- b. Family Concern
  - i. Family Background
  - ii. Current family support

- c. Social belongings
  - i. Networking
  - ii. Bonding

2. **Actual Personal Performance (APP)***:-

It is a Measuring Index to calculate performance of individual in relation to its capability. It also includes three factors:-

- a. Self Observation
  - i. Satisfaction
  - ii. Relaxation

- b. Other's Observation
  - i. Quality of work
  - ii. Time in work

- c. Social Behavior
  - i. Network Framing
  - ii. Maintaining Relation

5. **Formula Generation**

On the basis of these parameters the difference in the behavior of the eldest person of family has been calculated. The following formulas are generated for this calculation:-

- Performance Gap (SI) = PPC-APP (SI)
- Performance Gap (SII) = PPC-APP (SII)

Where (SI) means First Situation (when eldest person is the sole head) and (SII) means Second Situation (when son/sons come back to live together)

- After calculating Performance Gap in both situations, compared with each other and finally get the Difference in Performance Gap.
- Difference in Performance Gap (DPG) = Performance Gap (SI) - Performance Gap (SII)

Or
- Difference in Performance Gap (DPG) = APP (SII) – APP (SI)

For which firstly the Performance Gap (PG) which means the gap between performance potentiality and actual performance (PPC-APP) has been calculated in both situations. First situation in which the eldest person is the sole head (SI) and second situation in which son immigrated and involved in decision making (SII). After this the difference in PG’s has been calculated for individual person who leads us to find that why some joint families breaks after the immigration of son/sons.

**Steps for Processing the Assessment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Steps</th>
<th>Work Done</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Shaping the proper Questionnaire which is sufficient to evaluate the desired features i.e. PPC and APP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Selection of identical study group which is having almost similar age group, monetary status, family size, surrounding environment, work type, culture etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Getting their views and collecting information through direct surveys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Preparing a Analysis Spread Sheet to analyze data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Ranking (0-Absent, 1-Negligible,2-Low, 3-Moderate, 4-High) all the PPC and RPP elements as per the experience of step III in both situation I and II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Ranked data put into the Analysis Spread Sheet and calculate them in the form of percentage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Applying the altered data in the already prepared formula I to get Gender Inequalities (GI) and in formula II to get Difference in Gender Inequalities (DGIn) in both situation for an individual and got individual results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>These results were further analyzed and Final assessment has been done.</td>
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<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>Finding out the future aspect of this study i.e. applying it on different region to get more particular and accurate result. So that a generalized formula can be get out which is suitable especially for Indian Society.</td>
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</table>

6. **Assessment of Result**

After a rigorous work on data sheet of 126 families in which son came after one or more years of separate living back to their family where before their comeback the eldest person was already exist to take family decisions. On the basis of behavioral change of the head of the family, two clear cut sub-groups have been found which reacts opposite to each other but same in their group. This behavioral
change was first measured through the PPC and APP parameters and then these parameters are correlated with their behavior change and then the following table came into existence. The Results in the form of responses of the head of the family can be summarized in the following table:-

Table 1. Responses of Sub-Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analysis Heads</th>
<th>Response of sub-group I</th>
<th>Response of sub-group II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PPC Score</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APP in Situation I</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APP in Situation II</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance</td>
<td>Goes Up</td>
<td>Goes Down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction</td>
<td>Increase</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference in PG</td>
<td>Decrement</td>
<td>Increment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willing to stay</td>
<td>With son/sons</td>
<td>Alone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Performance Gap Change as par PPC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result Window Total 126 families</th>
<th>Performance Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PPC Element</td>
<td>Increment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Score</td>
<td>3.10% (04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Score</td>
<td>22.22% (28)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the above table 2, results of 126 families has been shown regarding to their PPC score and Performance Gap. The number mentioned in bracket is the actual number of families.

- Analysis of result for sub-Group I:-

**Example**- Suppose PPC Score= 12 means 12 *100/40 =30%
APP Score in Situation I = 7 means 7*100/24 = 29.16%
APP Score in Situation II = 19 means 19*100/24 = 79.16%
So the Difference in Performance Gap (DPG) = APP (SII) – APP (SI)
= 79.16 – 29.16 = 50.00%
When the value of DPG comes with Positive sign, it shows the High APP in second situation means Decrement in Performance Gap. It includes those entire eldest persons who ranked low to the PPC elements. Means the elder head of family who has Low Score of PPC elements perform better when stay with their son/sons and perform better than those who have done when lived alone. They show more satisfaction in situation II in context of their own status as well as self respect.

Reason of formation of these sub-groups is summarized as follows:-Low value of PPC elements means these people are low in self confidence, IQ, EQ, independent decision making etc. This kind of nature made them very insecure and their APP affected negatively. While when these people were with their son/sons, they feel more secure and safe which boosts them for working they like which results into self satisfaction and enhancement of their APP.

- Analysis of result for sub-Group II:-

**Example**- Suppose PPC Score= 32 means 32 *100/40 =80%
APP Score in Situation I = 21 means 21*100/24 = 87.50%
APP Score in Situation II = 19 means 19*100/24 = 79.16%
So the Difference in Performance Gap (PG) = APP (SII) – APP (SI)
= 79.16 – 87.50 = -08.35%
When the value of DPG comes with Negative sign, it shows the Low APP in second situation means Increment in Performance Gap. This group includes those entire eldest persons who ranked high to the PPC elements. Means the elder head of family who has high PPC elements perform better when stay alone than that stay with son/sons.
Reason- They show more confidence and self respect when performing jobs with full responsibility while feel a little bit dissatisfaction when their son interfere in decision making. As a result they feel neglected and hence willing to stay alone.

7. Conclusion

Joint family is a specific feature of our culture. It was known and acceptable that emigration is responsible for the break of this joint family concept but this study reveals that immigration is also an important factor behind the dispersement of a joint family because of suppression of potentiality and capability of decision making of the previous head of that family. It is suggested that to avoid this situation all family members must be aware of capabilities and interests of each other so that everyone can be involved in family decisions.
8. References


