

III Social Interaction and Expectation

Needs and expectations

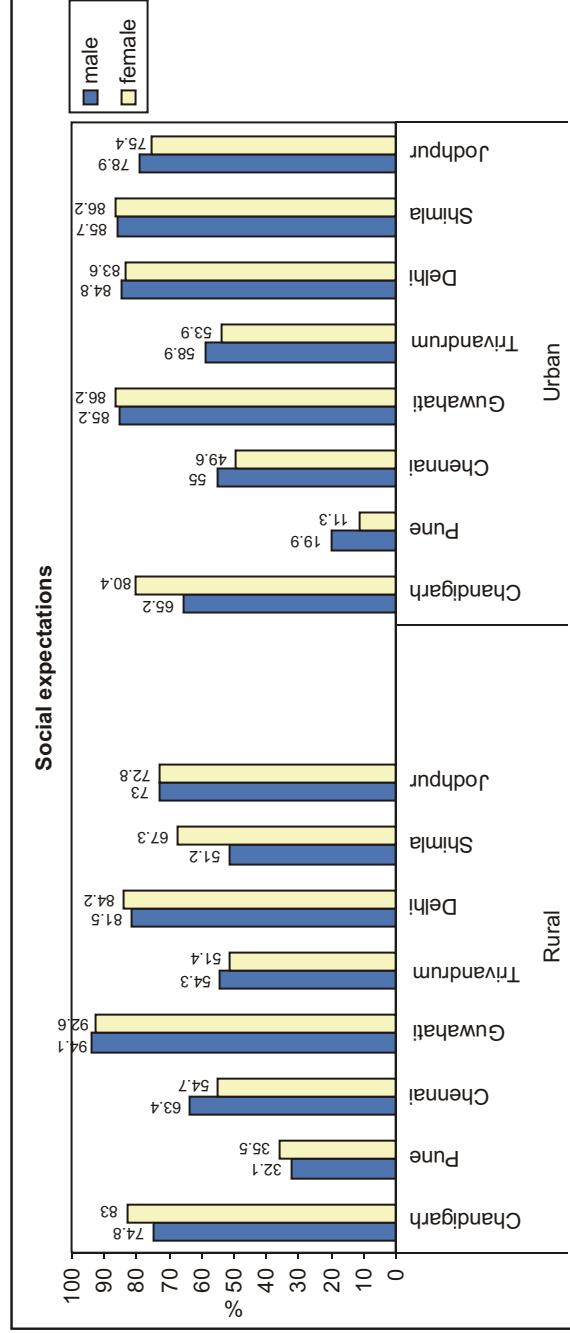
Among the studied population, 52.9% reported a need for social relationship from family and 20.7% for financial support from family. Rural elderly population (53.0%) and urban elderly population (52.9%) had same social expectations from family. However, males (55.7%) had higher social expectations from family than females (50.4%) which was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

Financial expectations from family were seen more among females (23.2%) than males (17.9%) which was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). Among rural elderly population, 21.4% had financial expectations from family whereas it was observed among 20.1% of urban elderly population which was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

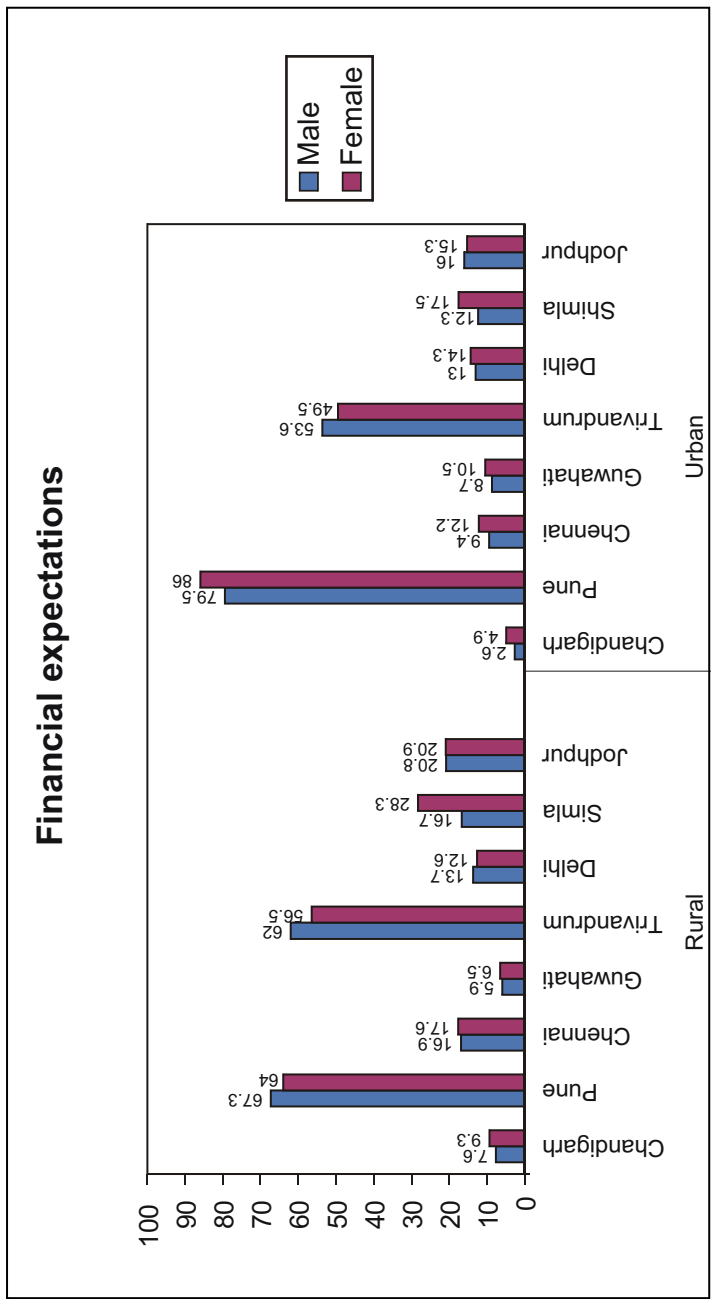
Rural elderly population of Guwahati had highest expectations for social support from family (93.1%). Urban elderly population of Pune had highest expectations for financial support from family (84.0%). Impact of various socio-economic factors on morbidity of elderly have been highlighted by Bali A and Yadav KN et al.^{22,23}

Treatment preference

Present study revealed that 75.5% of elderly population preferred allopathic system mostly in urban areas (76.4%) rather than in rural areas (74.6%) which was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). Among males 77.3% preferred allopathic system as compared to 74.0% females, the difference was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

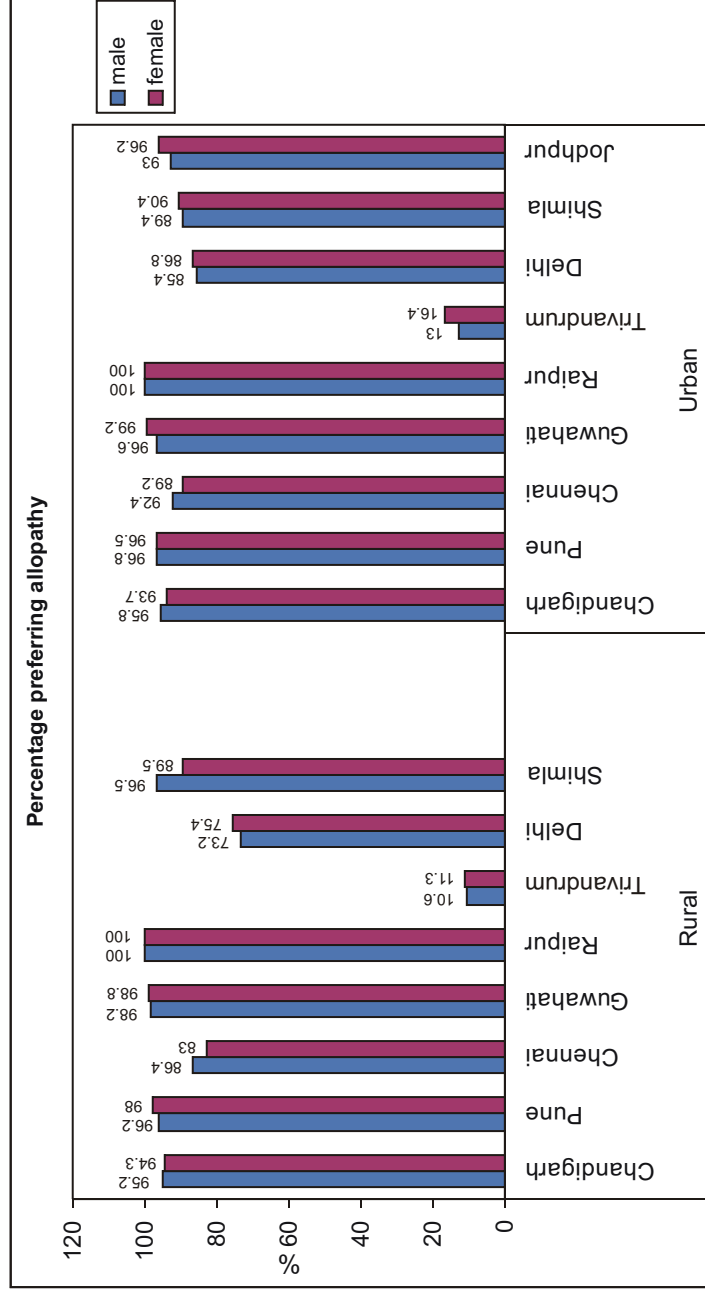


Graph 13 (a): Residence wise distribution of elderly population studied according to Social expectations.
 * Raipur and Vellore data not available



Graph 13 (b): Residence wise distribution of elderly population studied according to financial expectations from family.

* Raipur and Vellore data not available



Graph 13 (c): Residence wise distribution of elderly population studied according to allopathy preference.