

Problem And Supporting System Of Aged People In Sugali Tribes, In Chittoor District, Andhrapradesh

Dr. M Surendra, Dr.G. Kiran Kunar Reddy, U M Gopal Krishna

Abstract: India is an emerging country in population. In 2011, Indian Census Department figured out, more than 104 million elderly persons. Among them 53 million are females and 51 million are males. With reference to rural and urbanity 73 million people live in rural areas. Among them 29% elder people reside in urban areas. In Andhra Pradesh 2011 census report 60 age group of the elderly population is 451781. India has diversity of tribal population reflecting its great ethnic diversity. They are scattered all over the hilly, forest, and plain regions of the country in different ecological settings, with a variety of socio-economic-cultural patterns and diversified dietary habits. Today changing family structure has caused increased problems of old age people. In recent years, nuclear families existing due to some factors, the old rich family members are facing psychological, physical, financial, abuse and other miscellaneous problems. The miscellaneous problems may be related to inability to get accustomed with modern and innovative techniques and methods, traditional viewpoints and perspectives, occurrence of conflicts and disputes, disagreements, inability to get along with others, boredom, lack of knowledge and awareness, loss of control, low self-esteem and lack of preparedness for old age. Sugalie tribe is one of the largest tribes in Andhra Pradesh, majority of Sugalis live at forest areas in Andhra Pradesh. The study area of Pedda Tanda is the foot hill of Seshachalam forest, at this Thanda, a significant number of aged Sugalie people are involved and supported for research work. The study paper provides insight into the social, economic and health conditions of problems of the oldest people residing in the Pedda Tanda and assists the scope for social work the old age people in Sugali tribes.

Key words: elderly, rural areas, Sugalie, Pedda Tanda, financial, nuclear families

1. INTRODUCTION

Andhra Pradesh is 7th largest state in tribal population in India, 33 tribal groups are living in different locations. Rayalaseema region is one of the three regions of the former state of Andhra Pradesh. It is formed on the basis of topography, socio-economic development and political, historical antecedents. It is located in the southern part of Andhra Pradesh, it comprises four districts of the state namely, Chittoor, Kadapa, Anantapur, Kurnool. The region located between 12^o. 3 to 16^o.15 Northern latitude and 76^o.55 to 79^o.55 Eastern longitudes with territorial extent of 67.340 sq kms, geographically Chittoor district is composed of hills, plain land, normally the highest increases from East to west region from 75 meters to 1200 meters. In Chittoor six major tribes are existing namely Yanadi, Yerukala, Lambadi or Sugali, Nakkala, Chenchu and Iruala. In 2011 census report total population of Sugali tribes in thirteen district of Andhra Pradesh are 361520 (13.74%), males 185601 (51.3) and females 175919 (48.7%) (Government of Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Raj Engineering Department, July 2018). Whoever in Chittoor Scheduled Population 159165 (3.81%), males 79756 (1.91%) and females 79409 (1.90%) (Census of India, 2011, <http://aptribes.gov.in>)

- Academic Consultant, Department of Anthropology, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati – 517502. Email: machavaramsurendra@gmail.com
- Assistant Professor, Department of English, Rajeev Gandhi Memorial College of Engineering & Technology, Nandyal- 518501E-mail: kiran.mokshita@gmail.com
- Research Scholar Department of Management Studies, Rajeev Gandhi Memorial College of Engineering & Technology, Nandyal- 518501, E-mail: gopalakrishna.gks@gmail.com

Demography Status of aged people in Sugalies

Population ageing is a global phenomenon. The elder persons in the society face a number of problems due to absence of assured and sufficient income to support themselves for their healthcare and other social securities. According to 2011 census report nearly 104 million elderly persons in India (above 60 years), 51 million are male and 53 million are female. The percentage has increased 5.6 percent to 8.6 percent from 1961 to 2011. Here female percentage is higher (9%) than male (8.6). According to Central Statistic Office 2016 report, 71 percent of elderly population resides in rural areas and 29 percent in urban area. As a matter of fact, vulnerabilities towards the elderly arising out of poverty, illiteracy, rural living, income insecurity, decreasing support base, dependency, etc are increasing.

District wise Elders Population Status in Andhra Pradesh

Table 2: District wise 60t Age group of the elderly population in Andhra Pradesh-2011 census

District	Total	Male	Female
Srikakulam	302895	141128	161767
Vijayanagram	244247	114084	130163
Visakhapatnam	374981	174380	200601
East Godavari	323260	245399	277861
West Godavar	431797	202151	229646
Krishna	462657	220780	241877
Guntur	516097	241381	274716
Prakasam	364393	172746	191651
SPSR Nellore	295225	140214	155011
YSR Kadapa	295225	137310	160360
Kurnool	297670	146412	179631
Anantapuram	326051	201700	215904
Chittoor	417604	214696	237085
Total	451781	2352381	2656273

(Source: C I4 Population in five years age group by residence and sex, www.ensuindia.gov.in/2011 census)

Layout of the village

Pedda Thanda is one of the Sugali settlements in the village of Jillamanda of K V Palli mandal, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh, Pedda Thanda is located 26 km distance from

mandal head quarters of KV Palli, and 94 km distance from district head quarters Chittoor. It is around 5km from nearby town Pincha project dam. To the west of the village have Pincha reservoir and east side are Basnagaripalli village,

north side is foothills of Seshachallam forest area, South it goes to forest. The Thanda consist of 173 household, street lines are constructed with concrete, eleven street lines having this Thanda, it is the biggest Thanda in this mandal.

Table 1: District wise population of Schedule Tribes in Rayalaseema region in Andhra Pradesh

Region	1981	%	1991	%	2001	%	2011	%
Anantapur	82,026	3.22	1.11 laks	3.5	127,161	3.49	154,127	3.78
Chittoor	78,834	2.88	1.05 laks	3.2	128,085	3.42	159,165	3.81
Kurnool	39,914	1.66	0.56 laks	1.9	69,635	1.97	82,831	2.04
SPS Nellore	177497	8.81	2.14 laks	8.9	242,257	9.08	285,997	9.65
YSRKadapa	37,580	1.94	0.47 laks	2.1	75,886	2.63	75,886	2.63

Source: Directorate of Census operation, Andhra Pradesh, A.P 2011 Census. Include 7 mandals of Khamman district ST population (as per reorganization act 2014)

2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ali. M. A. Z. (2014), has focused on the adjustment problems of the oldest people. Author has stated that there is a need for preserving the Indian joint family system. There should be mutual cooperation and understanding between new and old generations. Through the study author has focused on the emotional adjustment, social adjustment and marital adjustment of oldest people (Ali. M. A. Z 2014) Backman. A.C. (1973), has found that, "older man and woman suffer from role lessness, powerlessness and depression. With ageing there is decline in many functions which led to feelings of inadequacy and insecurity" Cheriboga. D.A (1982) has observed that, "older subjects exhibit more psychosocial distress than do younger subjects and sex differences suggest that males and females have different vulnerabilities." Post. F. (1966) is of the opinion that, "the development of withdrawal of social interest, suspiciousness and antipathy towards others can be viewed as a paranoid process in old age. Social isolation in old age is also caused by several factors some of which may be viewed as the nominal process of ageing and some other as pathological" Rao. A.V. (1985), has observed that, "emotionally disturbing influences affect the age more frequently than the young. The aged suffer from such psychological trauma as death of a near and dear one, fear of death, conflicts with the younger generation, disappointments at the son or daughter's failure to live up to expectations and the like. An old man suffering from a fatal illness, such as cancer, goes through a series of emotional reactions like shock, anger, dependency, depression and dejection which

4. METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted on a sample of 72 individuals both men and women (60 years onwards) was taken by using convenience sampling method. The research study conducted in Jillelamanda Pedda Thanda, Chittoor District, and the study applied anthropological field work methods, like questionnaire method, participation method and interview method.

5. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table 3: Demographical Status of Aged People in Sugalies

S.No	Age group	Male	Female	Total
1	61-70	16	13	32 (44.44%)
2	71-80	10	14	24(33.33%)
3	81-90	5	8	13(18.05%)
4	Above 91	2	1	3(4.16%)
	Total	33	39	72 (100%)

Source: Field work

spread over weeks or months before he finally accept the inevitable". Singh. R. (2015), has given insight into the socio economic condition of the oldest people along with the social and health problems faced by old age people. Through the study author has focused on the factors contributing to problems of old age people in India. Author has focused on the fact that, due to urbanization family nuclearisation, rapid growth of industrialization and rise of individual philosophy, diminished the Indian traditional values that earlier had a vested authority with old age people. Author has suggested that, there should be efforts to prevent the problems of elders and this can be carried out through awareness generation in families and social work intervention. Problems Faced by old age people author has concluded that, as far as India is concerned social security schemes should be coupled antipoverty programs. Sethurajakumar. P, and K. Venkatesh. K (2019) reveals that the status of tribes in our country is totally unprecedented position. They are being forced to evacuate from their origin and also being threatened by the encroachers. This situation of primitive groups leads to create a pathetic and strange condition among the elderly tribes in our society.

3. OBJECTIVES

❖ To understand the major socio economic and health problems of old age people in Sugalies and to find the supporting system regarding care and treatment given by family members and other relatives in Sugali tribes.

Majority of the responses we derived from the age group of 61 years to 70 years were 44.44%, 71 years to 80 years were 33.33%, 18.05% belonged to 81 years to 90 years, above 91 years of age were 4.16% only. Education Status of Aged people in SugaliesThe Sugalis were mainly illiterates and led a migratory life. They had no chance to avail education. Colonel Mackenzie says that "A Sugalis who can read and write is unknown. But their memoires, from cultivation, are marvelous and very retentive." Education impact the change, Andhra Pradesh new educational policies brings change on tribal people. Here an interesting point is most of the tribes favor to boys education, not interested in girls education it is clearly reflected in Sugali community also.

Educational Status of elders in Sugalies

The data reveals that in 70.83% of Sugali elders are Illiterates remaining 29.17 % of people are literates, out of 21 respondents 39.39 % are male and 20.51% are female. Majority of the persons studied primary education 13.88% remaining 11.11% are secondary education, only 2.77% are

Degree and 1.38% are Technical education in this age groups.

Table 4: Educational Status of elders in Sugalies

S.No	Educational status	Male	Female	Total
1	Illiterates	20(60.60%)	31(79.48)	51 (70.83%)
	Literates	-	-	-
2	Primary education	5(15.15%)	5(12.82)	10 (13.88%)
3	Secondary education	5(15.15%)	3(7.69%)	8 (11.11%)
4	Degree	2(6.06%)	-	2 (2.77%)
5	Technical education	1(3.03%)	-	1 (1.38%)
	Sub-total	13(39.39%)	8(20.51)	21(29.17%)
	Grand total	33(100%)	39(100%)	72 (100%)

Source: Field work data

Social Supporting system

Elders face various problems due to the change in the attitude of younger generation. Elders can not cherish their rights due to self centric thoughts, materialistic ones. Younger generation treat elders as an pleasant people. Joint family system honoured elders. Their role is recognized. A vast change happened in values, attitudes, and life style. The government should pay attention for the welfare of elders.

Economic Status of Aged People in Sugalies

An economy with a significant share of seniors and retirees has different demand drivers than an economy with a higher rate and larger working-age population. The sugalies are traditionally nomadic tribe. In 1970's Indian government has resettled some nomadic tribes into permanent villages. Later, their occupation has been shifted from nomadic tribes to established agriculture and trade. Both the male and female involved in wage earning, when the females are mostly engaged as agricultural labourers males engaged with other workers like business, trade etc.

Table 5: Occupational status old age people in Sugalies

S. No	Occupational status	Male	Female	Total
1	Not working	15 (45.45%)	17(43.58 %)	32(44.44%)
2	Worked	-	-	-
	a. Cattle rearing	7 (21.21%)	10(25.64%)	17(23.61%)
	b. Petty shop	2(6.06%)	-	2(2.77%)
	c. labour work	3(9.09%)	7(17.94)	10(13.88%)
	d. Agriculture	6(18.18%)	5(12.82)	11(15.27%)
	Sub Total	18(54.54%)	22(56.4%)	40(55.53)
	Total	33(100%)	39(100%)	72(100%)

Source: Field work data

The table summarizes the details of Sugalis, it runs thus :44.44% of elders are not working, remaining 55.53% of elders are working in different sectors, majority 23.61% cattle

rearing, remaining 15.27% agriculture, 13.88% labour work only 2.77% are running small shop business. Interestingly female perception is higher 56.4% than 54.54% of male.

Table 6: List of retired Govt. employers among Sugalies

S.No	Job sector	Male	Female	Total
1	Teaches	2	1	3(25%)
2	Forest beat officers	1	-	1(8.33%)
3	Police officers	3	-	3(25%)
4	Nurses	-	2	2(16.16%)
5	MRO officer	1	-	1(8.33%)
6	Army	2	-	2(16.16%)
	Total	9(75%)	3 (25%)	12(100%)

Source: Field work data

According to data analysis, research find the 12 members of retired government employees in Sugalie, namely 3(25%) teachers, 2 (16.16%) nurses and 2(16.16) army and 1 (8.0%)

forest beat officer and 1 (8.33%) are MRO officer. In the government sector male perception is higher 9(75%) than female 3(25%).

Old age pension

Old age pension scheme played a significant role for the empowerment of people. The AP Government took some drastic steps for the welfare of elders to provide minimum needs. The name of the scheme is YSR Pension Kanuka, under this scheme the government proved Rs. 2000/- every month, eligibility criteria is above 60 age and widow, disability, but ST's and ST's eligibly age is concise to 55 years. Beneficiaries of Sugalies under this scheme is explained in the below table.

Source: Field work data

Table 7: Govt. of Andhra Pradesh old age pension status of Sugalies

S.No	Name	Male	Female	Total
1	Pension holders	28(4.84)	30(76.9)	58(80.55)
2	Without Pension holders	5(15.15)	9(23.07)	14(19.44)
	Total	33(100.0)	39(100.0)	72(100.00)

The above table illustrated that old age pension status of Sugalies by providing of Govt. of Andhra Pradesh. According to the data analysis 80.55% of Sugalis getting old age pension by government, gender wise 84.84% are male, 76.92% are female, here 19.44% are not getting the old age pension from government here female 23.07% are higher than 15.15 of male

Table 8: Pension money organization of aged people in Sugalis

S.No	Money management	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1	By own	13	22.41
2	By wife	10	17.24
3	Children	28	48.27
4	Others	7	12.06
	Total	58	100.00

Family Support

Old age is one of the natural phases of human life. One of the chief characteristics of family is mating relationship, the family was responsible for giving protection, providing economic standard, education, food, clothing, shelter and everything else which an individual needed, both for life and also for better life. But today the hold of the family has considerably been reduced. The institution of family is disintegration itself and the solidarity of the good old days is changing into disorganizations. Expert estimate the India will be reach highest population status in the world by 2025 (Mazumdar PG, Mazumdar S, 2013). Intergenerational family relations seem to be of special relevance in their contribution to health and well being of older family members. Key factors of intergenerational relationships include association, help, and support.

Living status of aged people in Sugalis

Elders are living longer, households and are getting smaller and causing stress in joint, congested families. However isolation, insecurity and co-residing marginalization is felt into elder persons. Different reasons play significant role on aged people living status particularly common room, separate room and separate house, some of the reasons namely financial issues, health issues and misunderstanding, selfishness, feeling of overburden etc. these all factors are playing significant role on living conditions of elders, and family members has treated different perspective on elder at living home. The above table illustrates the family members treatment towards the aged people at home, the data reveals that 63.88% of aged people living in common room at home, 27.77% of people living separate room at home and 8.35% of elders in separate house.

Table 10: Family members responding action about aged people living at home

S.No	Age people living status	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1	in home		
2	Common room	46	63.88
3	Separate room	20	27.77
4	Separate house	6	8.35
	Total	72	100.00

Problem of Elder Abuse in Sugalis

"Elder Abuse is the inflict of harm on an older person". Abuse is any act or failure to act that endangers the health and well being of the older person. Such action or inaction is especially harmful when it occurs within a relationship where there is an expectation of trust "Elder abuse is the maltreatment of an older or elderly individual. Elder abuse appears in many forms namely Physical abuse, Psychological abuse, Sexual abuse, Material or Financial abuse, Societal abuse, Neglect, Discriminatory abuse. According to 2014 survey report half of Indian's elders (50%) experiencing abuse, 77 per cent are living with their families.

Source: Field work data

The concept of above table is how to manage the pension money for elder group in Sugalis? The data reveals that majority 48.27% of pension money is managed by their children, significantly 22.41% are pension money managed by own, 17.24% are managed by wife remaining 12.06% are managed by others.

Table 9: Family support system among aged people in Sugalis

S.No	Job sector	Number of respondents	Percentage
1	Wife	17	23.61
2	Husband	13	18.05
3	Children	20	27.77
4	spouse	2	2.77
5	Others	3	4.16
6	Not depend	17	23.61
	Total	72	100.00

Source: Field work data

The above table illustrates that in Sugalis out 72 respondents of elders 23.61% of persons depending on wife, 18.05% are depending on husband and majority 27.77% are depending on children, 4.16 % are depending on others, least 2.77% are deepening spouse.

	in home		
1	Common room	46	63.88
2	Separate room	20	27.77
3	Separate house	6	8.35
	Total	72	100.00

Source: Field work data

Table 11: Aged people Opinion of living separate rooms and houses

The table highlights about the aged people opinion and living style. At separate room, majority 42.32 % of respondent having lonely feeling, 30.76% of respondent expressed their opinion are happy, remaining 26.92% respondent having no feeling on separate living.

S.No	Age people living status in home	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1	Happy	8	30.76
2	Lonely	11	42.32
3	No feeling	7	26.92
	Total	26	100.00

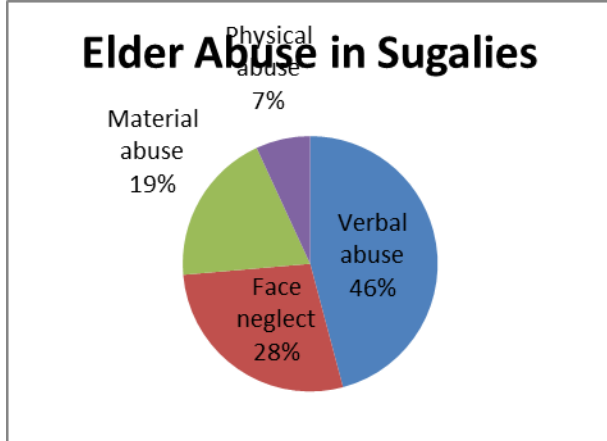
Source: Field work data

Table 12: Elder Abuse in Sugalis

S.No	Name	Respondent	Percentage
1	Verbal abuse	33	45.84
2	Face neglect	20	27.77
3	Material abuse	14	19.47
4	Physical abuse	5	6.9
	Total	72	100.00

Source: Field work data

Pie-Chart 1: Elder Abuse in Sugalies



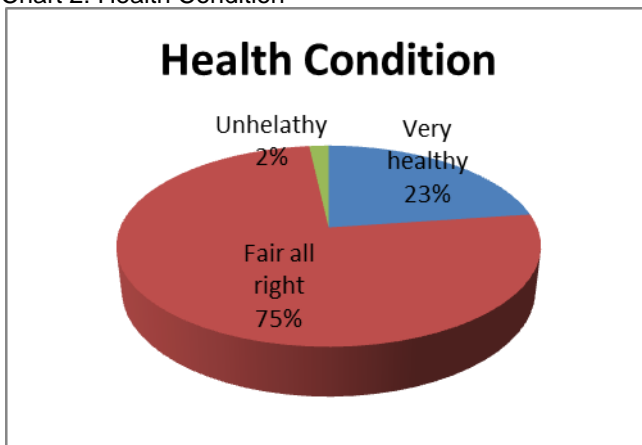
Elder abuse definition runs thus, "Any ill treatment to an older person. 45.84% of elders face verbal abuse, 27.77% are neglected, 19.47% confront material abuse and 6.9% face physical abuse. They are abused financially, emotionally, and mentally as well for various reasons and in different ways. Health status of Aged people among Sugalies

Table 12: Feelings of Health condition of aged people in Sugalies

S.No	Name	Number of respondent	Percentage
1	Very healthy	13	18.05
2	Fair all right	43	59.72
3	Unhealthy	16	22.22
	Total	72	100.00

Metabolism process is one of the cause to become old . Generally aged people are weak both mentally and physically. Aged people are more prone to diseases, sickness, Syndromes. Aged people are mostly vulnerable to different types of non-communicable diseases. Different factors are playing a significant role on health conditions namely family, society, environment, taking food, economic conditions etc.

Pie Chart 2: Health Condition



The above table illustrated the health status of aged people in Sugalies, 22.22% of respondents expressed their feelings about health condition is fair all right, 59.72% of respondents expressed their feeling on health condition is unhealthy remaining 18.05% of respondent expressed the feeling on health condition is very healthy.

Table 13: Specific problems of aged people in Sugalies

S.No	Name	Yes	No	Percentage
1	Vision	52 (72.22)	20(27.77)	72(100.00)
2	Hearing	28(38.88)	44(61.11)	72(100.00)
3	Walking	30(41.66)	42(58.33)	72(100.00)

Source: Field work data

The above table reveals the out of 72 respondents 72.22% of people are facing the visionary problems, 38.88% of people are facing the Hearing problems and 41.66% are facing the walking problems.

Case Studies

Case Study 1

Promila Amma, 69 years old woman, from Sugali Pedda Tanda, Jillelamanda Mandal, Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh. She looked very cheerful and enthusiastic. She didn't have teeth but was very talkative. She married at the age of 17 year, her husband alcoholic addict, cattle rearing is family occupation, and her husband died 7 years ago by the snake bite. She began her second innings and lived with her younger brother family. She had no children, her brother backed up her . She had no worries in her life and joined in the Om shanthi organization to come out of the agony. Recently ,she fell down in bathroom and got injury on her head. She underwent medical treatment. Physically she is capable of doing her all work, till now she brings the fire wood from forest, slightly she facing the eye problems. She does little sewing work and cut vegetables daily. She prepares her own food . She expressed her brother is a good samaritan till today, without his support her living is not possible. Her children showed good care towards her, recently she transfered her property (house and once acre agricultural land) to her brother.

Case Study 2

Sarubai, 82 year old women, she says, she has three children eldest and second one are son's third one is daughter. Daughter is married at the age of 16 years, she studied 3rd Class only, and though two sons studied upto 5th Class at Government Schools. They studied at outside the village ,5km away from this Thanda. Our economic position is also very poor, so that we stopped them school going, they supported family. My sons supported his father to produce country liquor in the forest. My duty is to sell this liquor secretly. Since that time cost of liquor just Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 3.00 per glass or packet. Liquor preparation is a major economic source of the villages since 1989, this village is a hub of girl child trafficking. Some mediators in this village involved in illegal activities and sold the girls and pushed into the flesh market. We don't have any other economic source, so that the Thanda people practiced such kind of activities, my cousin is in Pune. Both my sons and my husband take liquor, eldest son and husband addicted to liquor, my hubby died at the age of 55 years, 2 years later my elder son also passed away, he has two daughters one girl studying in Intermediate and another one studying in 10th class, me and my grand-daughters and mydaughter-in-law live in one house, my younger son and their family living separately. I don't have any money saving, I am depending on government monthly pension scheme Rs. 2000,I spend this amount mostly on medicine, sometimes my

daughter give a small amount of money for my personal expenses. I am facing the health problems, but my grand-daughter looks after me. But I feel sad about the loss of my hubby and son.

Case Study3

Shashartna 67 years: This primary educated old lady hailed from Rayachoti. At the age of 12 she got married and after 3 years of marriage her husband passed away. Her in laws didn't support her and started working as a maid for few years and then she worked as a caretaker of a 5 year old baby. She has been suffering from knee joint pains and back pains from the past 5 years. She eats normal food like 'ragi balls' with red chilly with onion curry. In the night she eats roti with subji. Sometimes she incarnated as a mediator to supply women and girls to Saudi and Kuwait countries. Sometimes police caught her, she offered bribes to the police and escaped from women trafficking cases. At the age of 30 she entered into prostitution and trapped lorry drivers and daily wage labourers.

CONCLUSION

The aged people have different problems. These are, social, economic, psychological, health, abuse and other miscellaneous problems. The miscellaneous problems may be relating to inability to get accustomed to modern and innovative techniques and methods, traditional viewpoints and perspectives, occurrence of conflicts and disputes, disagreements, inability to get along with others, boredom, lack of knowledge and awareness, loss of control, low self-esteem and lack of awareness about old age problems. Some of these problems are enduring, which do not have solutions. For instance, when a person is unable to walk, it is a possibility that he may be able to walk after sometime or may not be able to walk. The demographical status indicates after the 60 plus female population is higher than male that means female life span is higher than male in Sugaliies. Number of studies says in the current 80 per cent of Sugaliies getting the government old age pension, it gives a small financial support for fulfill their necessary needs. In this community majority of the elders depends on children after 60 plus, compare with wife and others. Regarding care treatment of elders by members and other relatives 44.44 per cent of the elders getting the normal treatment. In Sugaliis family 63.88 per cent share a common room at old age, a significant perception are not accepted to share common room it indicated old age people facing the family burden with their family members and relatives the support system is very poor in 36.12 per cent of elders. When the living of separate room and house automatically they fell lonely, the studies find the 44 per cent of the Sugliies face this problem.

REFERENCES

- [1]. J Ali. M. A. Z. (2014). "A Study on Adjustmental Problems of Old Age Persons", International Journal of Academic Research, 1(2), Retrieved from: [http://ijar.org.in/stuff/issues/oct-14/V-1-I-4\(2\)-oct14.pdf](http://ijar.org.in/stuff/issues/oct-14/V-1-I-4(2)-oct14.pdf)
- [2]. Backman. A.C. (1973). "Role-loss, Powerlessness and Depression Among Older Men and Women", Dissertation Abstracts International, 34(1-A), 419.
- [3]. Cheriboga. D. A. (1982) Human Development and Ageing Programme, San-Francisco, Jr. of Gerontology, 37 (1): 109-114
- [4]. Sethurajakumar. P and Venkatesh. K, Plight of Elderly Tribes In India – A Sociological View, International Journal of Research in Social Sciences, ISSN: 2249-2496, Vol. 9 Issue 1, January 2019, p.133
- [5]. Government of Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Raj Engineering Departemnt, Andhra Pradesh Rural Roads Connectivity Project The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank assisted, Tribal Peoples Planning Framework (TPPF), Final Report, July 2018.
- [6]. Mazumdar PG, Mazumdar S. Dynamics of Family Support for the Elderly in Rural India. The Influence of Co-Residence with Children. Available at: <http://iussp2009.princeton.edu/abstracts/91597> (last accessed on February 22, 2013).
- [7]. Singh. R. (2015), Social conditions of elderly and problems, Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Science 3(3). Retrieved from <http://www.questjournals.org/jrhss/papers/vol3-issue3/l335254.pdf>
- [8]. Census of India (2011), District Wise Population of Scheduled Tribes of A.P. 2011 census, <http://aptribes.gov.in/pdfs/table2.pdf>, 17-4-2019.
- [9]. Post. F. (1966) Persistent Persecutory States of the Elderly, New York: Pergamen Press 1966
- [10]. Rao, A .V. (1985) Problems of the Aged Seeking Psychiatric Help, New Delhi: I CMR.