

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

A pension is a retirement plan intended to provide a person with a secure income for the rest of life. The common use of the term pension is to describe the payment a person receives upon retirement. Pensions have traditionally been payments made in the form of a guaranteed annuity to a retired or disabled employee, or to a deceased employee's spouse, children or other beneficiary. A pension created by an employer for the benefit of an employee is commonly referred as an occupational or employer pension.

Pension schemes can have a substantial impact on gender equality. The way in which pension systems distribute rights, resources and risks can affect men and women differently and serve to mitigate, reproduce or amplify the gender inequalities emerging from the labor market, the distribution of working the household, and so on. Pension systems can also favor some family arrangements over others and introduce incentives that consolidate specific gender roles. The types of benefit that a pension system provides, the mechanisms for the calculation of benefit levels and the eligibility conditions vary between countries with different effects on the gender distribution of old-age protection and the relative position of men and women vis-à-vis the pension system (Arza, C., 2012).

Pension schemes define "who gets what and how" in old-age protection are central to the distribution of social citizenship for both men and women. The capacity of pension systems is to guarantee adequate levels of old age protection for different groups in family and society. They distribute social citizenship rights in an equal way. Old age protection with earnings related contributory systems. Coverage in contributory systems depends on participation in the formal earning levels and family composition. Pension reforms that fully or partially replaced these systems with fully funded schemes of individual accounts, in which benefits depended on individual pension savings. By strengthening the connection between lifetime contribution and

benefits, the new pension schemes raised a new set of gender equality issues (Arza C., 2012).

The Terai is the northern fringe of the Indo-Genetic plains abutting the foothills of the Central Himalayas. It is a long and narrow strip of plains in the southern region of Nepal adjacent to the foothills of Siwalik or Curia range. The Terai region, lying between hills in the north and the Indo-Genetic plains in the south, is called Madhyadesh and the plains people inhabiting this region are called Madhesi.

Not only geographically but also culturally, the Terai is distinct from the hills. It occupies 23 percent of the land area and 50.22 percent of population of Nepal (CBS, 2011). Most Terai inhabitants are plains people, called Madhesi whose religions traditions, language, cast system, food, style of clothing and other social customs and manners are similar to those of the people of Indo-Genetic plains (Yadav, 2006).

In this region some untouchable castes are living. They are called Madhesi Dalit. They are of an Aryan origin. All were performing their traditional occupation (such as bamboo equipment, leather work, soil cutting, stone cutting, carcass throwing, rats killing and eating etc.) because they don't have their own land and have to work in Non-Dalits farm as agricultural laborers. Leatherwork, loom, cloth washing, making equipments of bamboo etc. were their work. But some of them are still performing such works by thinking it as the work of historical importance because their forefathers were performing these tasks (NNDSWO, 2006).

Historically the concept of Dalit originated from India. Its effect spread in its surrounding regions when Hindu religion had brought caste system to its climax. It is mentioned in different historical works that the system entered in Madhesh of Nepal of same time (Prashreet BC 2056). Caste system has been established due to the people of Madhesh of Nepal and the people of India residing on the border regions exchanged the same cultural and social tradition. In the context of Nepal, caste system entered in different ways, according to the article of Aahuti, the caste system of mountain Dalit entered in Khas state through Kumaon-Gadhwali and then had come up to Kathmandu valley spreading viz. Gorkha-state. Whereas Madhesi Dalits have been living in their own culture, showing by their professional and historical example. There is a difference in 'untouchable' between Dalits of hilly region and Dalits of

Madhesi origin. Madhesi Dalits community (MDC)¹ is the most neglected and caste wise community originating and living in Terai region of Nepal.

Simply, the age of person above the 60 years is called the ageing. In other world, the older population is itself ageing. The ageing of population is the ultimate manifestation of biological and demographical activities in individual human being and population at large. The achievement of ageing is the positive impact of improvement on health facilities in the countries which govern to decline on high fertility and mortality. Until recently very little attention was paid about the dynamics of aging in percentage of aged persons in the population is crating humanitarian, social and economic problem in many countries specially the developed ones.

Table 1: Dalit population of Siraha district

Castes	Male	Female	Total
Chamar	13,510	13,491	27,001
Dushad	7,897	7,892	15,789
Musahar	15,451	15,456	30,907
Khatwe	3,797	3,805	7,602
Dom	629	645	1,274
Halkhor	152	164	316
Kami	2,219	2,140	4,359
Tatma	5,632	5,669	11,301
Dhobi	2,039	2,037	4,076
Banter	523	538	1,061
Sarki	1,151	1,213	2,364
Unidentified dalits	2,709	2,902	5,611
Total	55,713	55,959	1,11,672

Source: National Dalit Commission (2001)

"Life is becoming less like a short sprint and more like a marathon." This is the statement by secretary general of the United Nation, Kofi Anan that he made at the function of developing the UN international year of older persons (IYOP), 1990 on first October 1999 (IYOP, 1999 as cited Bhandary 2001:1). The statement indicates that life expectancy of human being has increased unlike the past. The analysis of human civilization shows that such increment in life expectancy is found

¹ According to National Dalit Commission of Nepal the community comprises Batter, Chamar, Chidimar, Dom, Dusadh, Dhobi, Musahar, Tatma, Khatwe, Patharkatta, Kakahiya, Sarbheng, Karla etc.

concentrated specially over the last 2000 years. Beside the last half of the 20 century has also brought a new trend in demographic and that is population ageing. Now, the tempo of ageing is really fast and spread.

Table 2: Dalit population of Bhagawanpur Village Development Community

Castes	Male population	Female population	Total population
Khatwe	255	288	543
Ram/Chamar	165	155	320
Paswan/Dusad	205	277	432
Musahar	86	77	163
Saphi/Dhobi	33	40	73
Total	744	787	1531

Source: National Dalit Commission (2001)

All living being will be victims of ageing one day. It is period of loss of growth, vitality and capability but not only loss also gain too. It is regarded as better period interims of wisdom, judgment and mature decision making. The ageing people need the compare of a person of experience for sharing happiness and sorrows of their life. Similarly, elderly people are found to pass their time, predominantly pursuing religious activities or doing household works or visiting friends and relations or just taking rest. Recently the global eyesight is concentrated upon both problems and importance of elderly people. Some international convention was held in the field of ageing and international community self esteem and human right. Nepal is co-signature of the ageing convention and some effort has been made upon this field but neither there is sufficient nor are those implemented properly. Senior citizen policy and working plan 2002, National plan of Action on ageing 2002 and recent published "The act of convention and social security of senior citizens, 2063" is provided the provision of the welfare of elderly people in Nepal.

In context of Nepal, the historical achievement on ageing is "Nepal Senior Citizens Act, 2063". Which is declared that to response and care of elderly is the responsibility of all should not be keep separately without their property, should care by keeping together with them. They should be available facilities in public transportation, health care and public works, religious as well as public place.

Various study shows that the very poor status of Dalit community compare to other caste groups community because of lower available of health and other facilities. In the way, their educational, economic status is also lower. They have been

treated as the second class citizen since ancient period. That's why, the number of Dalit Senior Citizen is very lower comparatively and proper cared by family, society as well as by nation is also lower.

The participation of Dalit Senior Citizen in every sector is very low like the national political participation is also reared. Even in the VDC and municipality level participation of Dalit is reared. Education status, health status, social status, life expectancy, child mortality maternal mortality, political participation, employment status, saving and their occupational status is the key elements of quality of life, which is lower for Dalit community.

In Hindu religion, parents are honored as god. Every new younger was taught this moral. Instead of this moral teaching in our society we found some disorder in our society gradually their ability to work decrease as well as sometimes intellectual abilities decline their status in their family as well as in society. This trends elderly persons to develop negative attitude toward their own life and family, which is increasing at present days. But in that situation also they compare to stay with their family. Elderly people from well to do families are the invisible suffers who can neither tell their tales of woes to anybody nor can leave the families for fear of social stigma. Some elder were gone out from home and to be a bagger to stay at Ashram that we found example from our society. Modernization, urbanization as well as social conflict are the main responsible for being emerging as the elderly will require social security in the society. Social security of the elderly people is very significant to the developing countries like Nepal where the people living below the poverty line are very high as 31 percent (NLSS, 2003/4) social security system is in primary stage in Nepal (Bisht, 2001). The government of Nepal provides an old age pension to the elderly aged 75 years and above, as sum of 150 rupees per months at present rise from 100 to 150 rupees in the international year of older persons 1999. However, this amount is inadequate and even the retirement pension received by retired person is not sufficient to sustain their life because the majority of the elderly population has no definite source of income after their retirement (Bisht, 2000).

In Nepal, estimates have shown significant increase in life expectancy between 1950s and 1990s to 55 years in the early 1990s and for female has been from 28.5 to 53.5 years (Subedi, 1996). And it is estimated for 1996 is 57 years for male and 56 for female. Life expectancy is expected to reach 62 and 62.5 years for males and females respectively by 2011 (CBS, 2001).

In Nepal, various age limits have been prescribed for the specific purpose. For example, 58 years is specified for the compulsory retirement from civil services, 60 years for UN employees, 63 years for university teachers, 65 years for members of constitutional bodies and 75 for receiving the social security for both male and female and 60 years for only for the widowed from the government.

According to the 2001 census, there are 15 million elderly people in Nepal, constituting 6.5 percent of the total population. Between 1991 and 2001, the elderly population has increased by 3.5 percent per annum, compared with 2.4 percent for the total population. Elderly men out of numbers women by a few thousands (758, 418 verse 745, 893). This is contrary to most countries where there are far more elderly women than men. However, the growth rate of elderly women has been consistently higher than for men over the last two decades. For example, whereas the population of elderly women increased by 2.7 percent per annum between 1981 to 1991. The corresponding figure for elderly men was only 1.9 percent (CBS, 2002). According to 2001 census, population of elderly aged 75 and above is below one percent in Nepal. The percentage of elderly people aged 75 and above for Siraha district is 1.6 higher than national population (CBS, 2001).

Traditionally, it was the prime responsibility of the family to take personal care of the elderly parents and support them financially to keep them healthy and wealthy in Asian countries. Nepal is not away from this culture. In China, the children have to look after their parents, constitutionally and legally. The elderly people usually lived with their children, married or unmarried mostly in joint or extended families. The daughters-in-law cared and looked after the elderly population at home. The elderly people were considered as resources rather than liabilities. But they are clear indication that family support systems are eroding now a days. The care of the chronic diseases is very expensive for the elderly people even if the geriatric wards are available with respect to the earnings of families. There is a need of private or public sector institutions to meet the needs of the elderly populations. The elderly will require social security in the society. They require health care resources, comfortable elderly homes, and retirement benefits like pension to support them financially. Only a few Asian countries such as Japan and Singapore have pension schemes that cover more than a fraction of the elderly population (Bisht, 2001).

Nepal has started pension scheme under the social security program for the needy oldest-old (aged 75 years and above) in the Eight Five Year Plan. The country is facing the implementation problem in the elderly pension scheme, updating the absolute number of the elderly and the allocation of health care resources (Bisht, 2001). The government of Nepal provides pension to the retired civil servants, police, teachers and army officials who constitute insignificant portion of elderly in Nepal. There is also a provision of old age pension to the widows of 60 years and above, a sum of 100 rupees per month and 150 rupees per month for the elderly aged 75 years and above (Bisht, 2001).

At the outset, it should be noted that although increase in life expectancy has much to do with population ageing, the main impetus of population ageing is fertility decline. In developing countries, improvement in mortality results into sharp decline in infant and child mortality, this leads to an increase in life expectancy. But if life expectancy increases without decline in fertility, population youth inning rather than ageing take places (Subedi, 1999).

1.2 Statement of the problem

Above are commonly used proverbs in Nepalese society, which shows the important role of elderly. In line with the spirit of proverbs the elders in the household still are decision makers in some families. People give preference to the elderly people or at least seek their advice while selecting the representatives in the local authorities. Age-old practice reveals that elderly people opinions are considered invaluable during the natural disasters or in the initiation of community work.

Madhesi Dalits are facing violence (untouchability, rape, assault, use of derogatory words towards Dalits such as Domra, Tatma, Chamar, Musahar, Dusadawa, Khatbaiya etc.) by Madhesi non-Dalits in day to day life because they are economically exploited, politically made violence, socially suppressed, educationally backwards, culturally un-respected, psychologically suppressed and legally ignored. They are not aware about their rights. In the beginning of cast history they had been forbidden to read, write and listen to the matter related to knowledge or sermon. They could not understand the value of education. As a result they could not understand the rights, rules of nation and universal declaration of human rights. Economic status of Madhesi Dalits is deplorable. They are unable to raise voice against any kinds of violence against Madhesi Non-Dalits because in their farm and work they are getting

job to feed the family because of absolute poverty. Madhesi Non-Dalits has forbidden Madhesi Dalits to participate in religious rituals, political affairs, and better income generating activities. They have been forbidden to sit in non-Dalits home and non-Dalits don't allow them to sit with them. Madhesi Dalits women are forbidden in water resources to fetch the water. In cities areas Madhesi Dalits students are dominated by Madhesi Non-Dalits in government school, college, hostel due to low caste. They are unable to get seat or bed there. In such situation due to some psychological problems they are compelled to return their home.

However, the practice that treats elderly with respects is rapidly changing. Intervention of new technology, new ideas and new practice has changed a lot on the life style of the people at the present world. Indigenous ideas and practices have been replaced by the modern practices and new ways of thinking. New socialization process replaced the previous proverbs as well as the way of living for the elderly has considerably altered. Contradictions between elderly people expectations and new generation attitude towards old age issues are emerging every day. For examples: elderly people viewed as burden by the younger generation as the older person as not able to earn income and remain dependent on their families for survival.

We are rich in culture of paying respect to our elders and aged. However, our social culture is being broken by the changing context of the world, desire of the small family, poverty, rapid and unplanned urbanization and modernization, which directly affect the status of elderly people. Remarkable matter is this; the elderly people will be most vulnerable groups in the society. If the government and social organizations are not timely concerned in this matters the problem of aged people can be more serious than others population. Generally, the people of ages 15-59 for an individual is considered as the economically active population or working age population and the age 60 and above are considered as the age of retirement. The elderly people have right to get the proper care from their offspring and to fulfill the desire of their elderly parents is the responsibility of their offspring. But all of the elderly people don't have offspring. And yet a lot of elderly people in Nepalese society works in the old ages having the agricultural occupations. In the case of aged women, they perform all the domestic works as well as the agricultural activities. Their offspring be busy on their business and work, then the aged people should deal with problems arises in the household and take care of grand children and cattle. They don't get a single time as

leisure in a whole day. So it is necessary to investigate whether all elderly people work and nature of works they are engaged in.

In Nepal there are few numbers of cities and most of the parts are village. In rural areas, there is still joint family system, which is slowly changing to the nuclear family system. The people of aged 15-59 are most probable to migrate from rural to urban for the socio-economic development. Then the aged people remain alone with mental and physical disabilities even the performing the household and agricultural activities. So the condition of elderly people is most serious in the rural areas.

Some take care of old parents only to inherit the property. These families property are as hereditary house or an ancestral land they own. Son keeps their parents with them only to make sure they leave behind these properties for them to enjoy. So it is necessary to study the status of aged people in rural areas.

In the context changed after the restoration of democracy, our national commitment and responsibility for senior citizens have become more serious. Furthermore, it has also been necessary to materialize the commitment expressed by Nepal in various international conferences.

For the first time, the ninth plan made public in the development program under social service and social security, particular object, policy and programmed for the indigenous and tribe people, untouchable and neglected community and senior citizens helpless and disabled. Furthermore, it has pursued the objective of paying proper respect to the senior citizens by employing their experts, experience and knowledge in development, construction work of the country.

This study has been to be framed with the objective of making the old age secured with the utilization of best capacity, knowledge, skill and experience they have inter various spheres of nation building and protection of respectful culture life of senior citizens.

In our society, despite support from family members and other relatives, elderly belong to the most worst economically deprived groups. Furthermore, if only 30.8 percent of the total population is below the line of poverty (NLSS, 2003/4). Among the various caste/ethnic groups, Dalits are considered as the higher percent of population living with under the poverty line. What is the condition of the Dalits elderly population, who are living with the vicious cycle of poverty?

The concept of the social security is gradually shifting from the realm of society to the state Nepalese people have a long-standing Asian culture of paying

respect to the elderly in the family and community. The elderly people are compared with the God –"Marti Deo Bhava, Pitri Deo Bhava" is common tongues in Nepalese culture. But, in the process of modernizations, shifting from the agricultural to industry society, rapidly shifting in age structures and shifting from old traditional norm of paying respect to the elderly people.

The socio- economic status of various caste/ethnicity has differed from each other and it is very poor for Dalits community. The socio-economic status of any family or community is effect on the all over status of that senior citizen. By concerning this statement the socio-economic and demographic status of Dalits community is being burning issue in Nepal.

1.3 Objective of the study

It is true that every study have two types of objectives. In this way, this study also classified the objectives- one is a general objective and another is a specific objective respectively. General objective of this study is to find out the overall Family Support, Health Status and Socio-economic mechanism of senior citizen of Dalit community of "Bhagawanpur" Village Development Committee. The specific objectives of this study is-

1. To find out the intra family supports and services provided to elderly people.
2. To analyzes the health status of elderly people in the study area.
3. To find out the socio-economic mechanism of Dalit community to support elderly members in the family.
4. To find out the extent to what the given senior citizen's allowance offered social security for the elderly Madhesi Dalit members in the Study area.

1.4 Importance of the study

Senior citizens are the nation's property and dignity. They spend their whole life contributing for family and nation. They have rich experience that can be very useful for younger generation to learn and adopt. It is better to utilize their knowledge, experience and skill for socio- economic development of the nation. The problem of senior citizen is not only for developing countries but also for developed countries. In developing countries, senior citizen problem exist due to the facilities and lack of national natural resources. But, in developed countries, it is exist due to the

modernization, more economic development and communication and technological development.

The study may be helpful for the different institutions working with ageing amendment of law act and planners to understand the life of elderly people of the Dalit community. It may also be useful for the further study on this issue. Until now, there is no even single nation-wide survey on issue of senior citizen has been conducted. So the study of the Madhesi Dalit senior citizen has been far from expectation. As ageing is an emerging issue and elderly are in increasing trend in Nepal. Rapidly changing in modernization and other infrastructures also affect the life of old age people. As modernization increases, there is the chance of development of individualism. Individual may not be fulfilling the financial, social, health and other support of elder people. It is high time for the concerned authorities take the initiative to study and address the wide range of issues including economic, social and health aspect of the elderly before it is too late. Elderly people are passing through different mental and psychological state due to the expansion of nuclear family, intergenerational gap, modernization urbanization, occupation shift etc.

Various studies show the people of the rural area are deprived from all kind of facilities. Similarly, various literatures show that Madhesi Dalit caste is most dominated social groups among the all caste/ethnicities. In this way, by covering the age pattern 60 year and above age group, that's why, the study of Madhesi Dalit senior citizen is significant.

1.5 Limitation of the study

Due to the limited time and economic constraints, every study has its own limitation. This study is limited in the following areas.

1. The study covers only those who are above 60 years of age.
2. The study has been conducted in Bhagawanpur VDC of Siraha District.
3. This study has covered only Madhesi Dalits community.

Beside of above limitation, the study area is situated in the rural area so that finding of this study may not represent national wide social exclusion of Madhesi Dalit Senior citizens.

1.6 Justification of the study

This study focused on the overall intern family support, health status and socio-economic status of Madhesi Dalit Senior Citizens. The justifications on the study are listed as:-

1. The study analysis the socio-economic status of Madhesi Dalit Senior Citizens. Generally, overall national socio-economic mechanism status of Madhesi Dalit is lower, comparatively.
2. This study tries to find out the health status of elderly people in the past and present.
3. This study focus also senior citizen's allowance offered social security for the elderly Madhesi Dalit members in the Study area.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Necessities of literature review

The rapid growth of the elderly population may be a new phenomenon, but the concept and images of older people are not new. One of the main demographic events during twenty century was increasing longevity and decrease in birth and death rate. On the basis of social and economic structure, old age is defined in different way. According to social structure "The elderly persons", "Golden Age", "Senior Citizens" and so on. The beginning of the old age is also characterized by the working capacity begins to be affected by physical, mental and biological condition of the people, making the operational definitions of old age limits to 60, 65, 70years or above (Bisht, 2004).

All people who are 60 years and above, know as ageing population (National senior citizen Act, 2063). The ageing is growing old or maturing progressing changes related to the passage of time (Taber's cyclopedia medical dictionary, 2005). It is very difficulties to define universally and no precise method for determining the rate or degree of ageing. According to Robbins, 1998 it has seven stages of men. It begins at the moment of conception, involves the organism and its cells at some variable point in time, leads to the progressive loss of functional capacity characteristic of senescence, and ends in death (CBS, 2003, Vol. 2).

Oxford dictionary, defines senior citizen as an elderly person, especially an old age pensioner. The age of being pensioner applies only to those who were formally and permanently employed before they reached to old age. Since the retirement age varies across the countries this definition fails to recognize the all persons over the specific age as senior citizen. More applicable definition of senior citizen could be developed from the discipline of demography and economics that account persons aged 60 and over normally as economically inactive and as dependent segment of population. Hence, the segment of economically inactive or dependent population aged 60 and over could be regarded as senior citizen. While earlier studies on elderly population in Nepal have used 60 years and above as the cutoff point (Subedi, 1996, 1999), the 'Senior Citizen Act 2006/07'(Jestha Nagarik Ain 2063) clearly defines 'Jestha Nagarik' whose age is 60 years and over. However,

there is a question of usefulness of the use of chronological age for defining the later stage of human ageing, because other cultures have used different social definitions of old age such as grandparenthood or physical fitness (Coleman et al. 1993), this study accepts the definition of senior citizen as defined by 'Jestha Nagarik Ain' of Nepal. In this study, the senior citizen is considered as a translation of Nepali word 'Jestha Nagarik'.

Madhesi Dalits remain at the very bottom of Nepal's caste hierarchy. Even now the government and many development aid organization use euphemisms such as "occupation castes", "backward classes", "marginalized" and "disadvantage groups" instead of referring to them as Madhesi Dalits. Madhesi Dalits are hesitated to introduce as Dalit because of caste based discrimination in Nepal. Over 200 forms of caste based discrimination have been identified in Nepal. This kind of discrimination is more in the country's less developed areas especially in the mid and far-western region. The Dalits can broadly be categorized as either (who make up 61% of the Dalit population) or Tarai Dalits.

Dalits known as highly discriminated, deprived and disadvantages caste ethnic group in Nepal. So called untouchability of Nepal are created by Hindu religion, according to this the creator of the world, Brahma created Brahmin from the mouth, Kshetri from head, baishye from thigh and Sudra from feet in this way so called upper caste people maintained the hierarchy and defined Sudra untouchable and lowest caste hierarchy (Dalits of Nepal, 2002:20).

Among Dalits there is more sufferance of women than that of men, on the one hand, they being women are exploited by patriarchy and being Dalits, on the other hand they are again exploited by high caste, again in the household they are suffering from the male family member. So, Dalit women are living with in very vulnerable conditions among Dalit community (Hisila Yami 2052 as cited in Bhattachan, 2002:78).

To attempt the question, how the term Dalit understood in Nepal. There is no many definitions and claimed by various organization and expertise. According to Koirala (1996) "Dalits refers to a group of people who are religiously, culturally, socially and economically oppressed, who belong to different language and ethnic groups." Definitions given by Rijal (2001), "The word Dalit is used in Nepal to identify a vulnerable and poor group, who are discriminated against on the basis of

their caste." Bishwarkarma (2001) prefers to use the main Dalit exclusively only for the so-called "Untouchable" of Nepal over last 33 years (NDSR, 2002).

Ageing involves an endogenous molecular program of cellular senescence as well as continuous exposure throughout life to adverse exogenous influences, leading to progressive encroachment on the cell's survivability (Gannon, 1999). In Nepalese context ageing is not a new concept. "Aago Tapnu Mudhako, Kura Sunnu Budhako" is the famous proverb in Nepalese societies. There are many terms to indicate old age in our societies "Baje/ Bajai" (Grand-parent), Bridha (Old person), Budhyouli (Old-age) etc.

Ageing is natural outcome of demographic transition from high fertility and mortality to low fertility and mortality. The elderly people are the pride of the nation; they are living history and the property of human nation. But the rapid increase in the proportion and absolute number of aged people among the total population will impact on socio-economic and demographic status of Nepal. In the traditional family support system sons are considered as the means of security in the old age. Due to the breakdown of the traditional large family system in Nepal the traditional family support system for the elderly parents is eroding now a day's some consider take care of the parents as the burden rather than their moral obligation. It is high time for the younger generation people of today, who will be the future elderly to be seriously aware try to understand today's elderly and start immediately saving some money immovable property for the future security, develop a positive attitude from the beginning in children towards the elderly (MOHP, 2007.pp112).

Elderly people are the source of knowledge experience and they are the wealth of the family society and that of state too. For this purpose, counseling centers can be established where elderly people can utilize their time, earn some money, take entertainment and feel self-respect. Economically huge numbers of people are suffering from poverty. They are working hard but they were facing in hand to mouth individualism in society. Active generation has been migrating from rural areas due to socio-economic and demographic difficulties. Many of the elderly people in rural areas are far from the transport facilities, health services and other facilities provided by the government (Poudel, 2006).

There is rapid increase in the proportion and absolute number of elderly people day by day automatically people are physically and psychologically disabled with the increasing old age. Diseases protection capacity and capacity to do daily

work is decrease with the increasing old age. Elderly people are suffered from the many kind of health problem and diseases related to; heart, respiratory, diabetes, eyes, ears, skin and weakness in different organs of the human body. In Nepal there are no specific health programs, especially targeted to the elders. The facility of medical insurance to elder does not exist. Recently the government made public guideline for the implementation of new programs namely "Senior Citizens Treatments Services" (Budhathoki, 2009).

"The age of elderly is normally defied in terms of a specific age however, the problem of ageing is rather concerned with old age disabilities and that one's condition as aged depends on personal health, sex, employment and socio-economic status." The specific aged cut offs commonly used in the literature to assess the state of elderly are for statistical convenience (Mason, 1992 as cited in Subedi 1993/96). Whatever definition countries might have been using for defining their older population or its subgroups generally a population with more than 35% of its people at under age 15 is young and a population with more than about 10% of its 65 years or older can be considered old (Weeks 1980:210 as cited in Regmi, 2006).

The ageing of the population various form one countries to another or one community to another over time. Most countries take 65 years and above as an elderly population. In Nepal, several age limits have been prescribed for the specific purpose, for example, 58 years is specified for the compulsory retirement from civil services (Saraswoti Prakeshan, 2058). 62 years for UN employees (UN, 1999) 63 years for university teachers (TU, 2050), 65 years for constitutional bodies (LBMB, 2053) and 75 years for receiving the social security benefit of Rupees 150. Although, the fact is that there is no age limitation in the field of political participation.

Majority of the world's elderly person 54% live in Asia and 24% in Europe. The Asia elderly population share of 338 million, Chinese elderly people 135 million, India elderly 81 million and Nepalese 1.5 million (Bisht, 2003). The proportion of the aged population (65 years and above) is increased from 7.9% in 1950 in the most rapidly ageing countries (including Japan, Germany and Italy) will approach or exceed 20% of their population at older ages by 2050 (UNFPA, 1998). Dominant theories of Gerontology, suggest that the status of elderly declines with modernization and status tends to be high in agriculture communities and socially where extended form the family touches on the rudiments of ageing (Cogwill 1980, Cogwill and Homes 1972).

The size of ageing population is growing rapidly as growing the life expectancy of people. In 1971, the life expectancy of male was 42 years and for women was 40 years. In 1981, it was 50.9 for males and 48.1 years for males. Similarly, in 1991, for male was. It was 55 and 53.5 for female. The size of aged population in 1952/54 was 40976 where as in 1991. It was 1071234 (Subedi, 1991). The proportion of the elderly national population (aged 60 years and above) are expected to grow rapidly over the past 5decades in Asia. The increasing of the ageing people is higher in the economically advanced countries of Asia such as Japan, Hong Kong, Macao, North Korea and South Korea. Similarly, South Asia countries were just opposite as in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. In context of Asia countries traditionally, it was the prime responsibility of the family to take personal care of the family parents and support them financially to keep them healthy and wealthy in Asia countries in China. The children have to look after their parents constitutionally and legally (Bisht, 2001).

Traditionally, taking care of elderly is basically a family responsibility. There has been no change in the system. So far, the size of elderly population is not alarming but the trend and growth care of this population shows rapid increased to be very high especially, when societies strive towards modernization. Trends are evident but over the last 2 decades, the country is characterized by stagnant economy (Subedi, 1990).

Various social, psychological, economic and family dimensions of senior citizens are yet to be explored and further research is necessary. Government policies and programs have yet to internalize their specific needs and expectations although some support provisions (allowances and discounts) are in place. Senior citizens issue touches various segments of society and various sectors of government. With time the number of senior citizens in the country will increase and so will be the social, spatial and economic problems associated with them. Senior citizens of Nepal need special attention from family, from society and the state.

The government of Nepal provides pensions for government employees. It is provided to civil servants, military personnel, police officers and teachers. The retirement age is currently 58 for civil servants. However, in universities, the age of retirement for teachers and administrator is 63 and for the lower ranks of military and police officers, it is 46 to 48. However, a universal flat pension of Rupees 100 to all

persons at least age 75 years was first announced Prime Minister Late Manmohan Adhikari on 26th December 1994. When the Nepali Congress came to power in 1996, they introduced two additional social security programs, namely the Helpless Widows Allowance for widows above 60 years of age and disabled pension, each paying Rs. 100 per month, which has been raised to Rs. 200 now. Formal Support System comprises a variety of professional caregivers whose services are financed by people in either own resources or through their taxes (Novak, 1997, cited in Smith, 1998). In Nepal, this system is virtually nonexistent. There are a few elderly home supported and run by the Government under the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare.

WHO is particular committed to improving knowledge and skill of primary health workers through training activities in a variety of countries to deal with ageing related problems living longer are both an achievement and a perpetual challenge. Investing in health and promoting it throughout life span is the only way to ensure that more people will reach old age in good health and capable of contributing to society intellectually spiritually and physically (WHO, 1998). Ageing is an emerging issue and that the tempo is expected to be unexpectedly fast as the mortality countries to decline and life expectancy continues to increase. As a result, the problem of ageing can become more serious than most other population problem in Nepal in the near future. The problem of ageing is rather than concerned with the old age disabilities and that one's conditions, as aged depends on personal health, sex, employment and socio-economic status (Subedi, 1993-96).

Population Ageing is quite new in Nepalese societies and neither the family nor the government well versed to handle these issues. It is inevitable result of demographic transition especially with the decline in fertility. Modernization is good for most people but it may not be equally good for the older people, but our societies cannot withstand the forces of modernization. This means many aged will be deprived of the extremely needed caregivers from within the household (Subedi, 1999). Nepal is not facing largely on ageing yet. It does not high proportion of old age people as other developed countries have (Bisht, 2001).

The most widespread welfare provision by government is the old age pension/allowance scheme basically for the destitute (Bisht, 2001). There is no specific health programs especially, targeted to the elders. The facility of medical insurance to elders does not exist (Bhattra, 2003). 100 percentages of today's senior

citizens were born at home. Hence, no birth certificates (Gautam, 2004). It is observed that the majority of the young migrants hardly return back to their rural home for permanent settlement. As a result the elderly may be left on their own at the stage of their life cycle when they need more help than ever (Acharya, 2001).

In our Hindu religion parents are honored as God. Every new Younger was taught this moral. Instead of this moral disorder in our society we found some disorder in our society gradually their ability to work decrease as well as sometime intellectual abilities any decline, which may cause the decline their status in their family as well as society. This tends elderly persons to develop negative attitude towards their own life and family, which is increasing at present days. But in that situation also they are compelled to stay with their family. Elderly people from well-to-do families are the invisible sufferers who can neither tell their tales of woes to anybody nor can leave the families for fear of social stigma. Some elderly was gone out from home and to be a beggar, went to stay at 'Ashram' that we can found from our society.

In the context of Nepal, poverty of elderly people deteriorating and disgusted settlement isolation, declining facilities, unemployment problems, high tendency of unpaid economic participation, no property ownership, irresponsible attitude of offspring towards elderly are emerge as crucial problems (Regmi, 2006). With modernization, the process of family nucleation is increasing and this may ultimately mean that elderly populations are increasingly in need of institutionalized support. At this stage there is complete lack of government and non-government support mechanism in Nepal. The only provision i.e. Pension is limited to the retired civil servants. Police and army officials who are constitute insignificant portion of elderly in Nepal. It is high time that the concerned institution take the initiative to study and address the wide range of issues including economic social and health aspects of the elderly before it is too late (Subedi, 1996).

A survey of SCJ, 2006 has shows that about 77% Dalit are based on agricultural system. There are so many social discrimination with Dalits, on matter a study has exposes that Dalits are socially discriminated at temple, hotel school, road side, water resources, ceremony like marriage, death etc. untouchables on product of milk and water (CLIP, 2005). Nepal has started a pension scheme under the social security programmed for the needy oldest-olds (aged 75 years and above) in the eight five year plan. The country is facing the implementation problem in the absolute

number of the elderly population in the country. According to the registration section of the ministry of local development, there are 173834 people above 75 years of age in the country (Swashashan, 4-10-12 as cited NEPAN and help age international, 2003).

The government of Nepal provides an old age pension to the elderly age 75 years and older, a sum of one hundred and fifty rupees per rupees in the international years of older persons 1999. But this amount is not adequate and even the retirement pension received by retired their life because the majority of the elderly people have no definite source after their retirement (Bisht, 2000).

In 1982 world conference on the older concluded in Vienna passed a working plan and in 1991 United Nations principle for the older also came into operation. Moreover, an international conference on population held in Mexico expressed solidarity to the principle that state should create an environment, in which the knowledge, experience and skill of the older can be utilized economically and commercially subsequent conferences gave further direction you this solidarity and the year 1999 was celebrated as an international older years on the appeal of united Nations (Senior Citizens policy and working policy, 2002).

After the restoration of democracy, our national commitment and responsibly for senior citizens have been becoming more serious. Furthermore, it has also been necessary to materialize the commitment expressed by Nepal in various international conferences. The directive principle of the constitution of the kingdom of Nepal 2047 (1990) state that the status shall pursue policy of making special provision of education and progress of the children, helpless, women old disabled and week.

For the first time the Ninth plan made social service and security particular objective of policy and programmers for the indigenous and tribal people, untouchable and neglected community, senior citizens, helpless and disabled. Furthermore, it has purposed the objective of paying proper respect to the senior citizens by employing their expertise, experience and knowledge. In development, construction work of the country (Senior Citizens policy and working policy, 2002).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study site

To achieve the above mentioned goal and to accomplish my work I will follow both qualitative and quantitative methods. I will go to Bhagawanpur Village Development Community. Dalits are made in Hindu religion by birth. The Bhagawanpur is one of the famous Village Development Community in Siraha District because there is in famous temple of 'Bala Sundari Bhagawati'. This study focuses on Madhesi Dalits community in "Social Security through Old Age Pension among Madhesi Dalit Senior Citizens." What are their problems which don't allow them to include in all sphere of society. To find out such problems interview is needed. To conduct interview persons of both technical and general staffs² of Madhesi Dalits will be directly consulted for interview because they have more information than other. Information will be collected from them. To take information from them I will visit their homes and family as well as their interaction. Some Madhesi Dalits send their children to school for higher education. I will consult them and asked- what are the factors which helped them to send their children in higher education. I will meet household personally and select person according to age, profession and personality. Leaders social workers and renowned persons of Madhesi Dalits will be consulted and asked them their secrets of success. Some Madhesi Dalit people who have got opportunity will also be my key informants and suggestions will be taken from them about "Social Security through Old Age Pension among Madhesi Dalit Senior Citizens". Some Madhesi Non-Dalits will also be asked about the backwardness and interaction with Madhesi Dalits in academic, social, economic and cultural point of view. Various methods of focused group discussions, observation and review of secondary sources will be adopted. Madhesi Dalits communities, Madhesi Dalits activist, social activist, journalists, political party activists will be consulted for key informants for the study. Some questionnaire will be made to take interview from the respondents.

3.2 Research design

Research is the plan, structure and strategy of the investigation conceived so as to obtain answer to research questions and to control variable. In this way, our study is going to find out the social exclusion of Madhesi Dalit Senior Citizen in term of their socio-economic and demographic status. This study will find out the education, health and employment status

² Technical staffs science and technology, engineering, medicine, agriculture, veterinary and forestry. General staff means- other staff who have passed humanities, social science, education and management working in general field.

of those people. This study will administrated the census method for data collection in Bhagawanpur Village Development Community of the Siraha district, Nepal. Structured and unstructured questionnaire are the main tools of data collection through the interview. Collected will be entered in the Statistical Package for Social Science and analysis with some mathematical techniques as classification etc. In this study, status of elderly people is the dependent variable and education, income, occupation, health, personal saving are the dependent variable and will be show the relation of them.

3.3 Nature and source of data

This study has administrated the census method as the primary data collection. Because only 103 Old Age Pension for Madhesi Dalits Senior Citizen are living in Bhagawanpur Village Development Community. Additionally, secondary data are also included in this study from different source, such as, journals, census survey report and internet vote list profile of Village Development Community. The Dalit people aged 60 years and above will be the main source of information for this study.

3.4 Sampling procedure

There is not necessary to employ other sampling procedure due to the limit number of Madhesi Dalit Senior Citizens are living in our study area. So, all Madhesi Dalits Senior Citizens has taken as respondents who are found in study area, therefore census method of data collection has employed.

3.5 Data collection tools and techniques

For this study data has collected through direct interview method. Primary data collection will be administrated to collect the required information. Some time, cross questionnaires has used if there is necessary. All the questionnaires are already constructed. Among the questionnaires most of are structured question and some are unstructured or open ended questionnaires.

3.6 Method of data analysis

In order to analysis the collected data following techniques has used to ensure the meaningful and effective study. The data collected through individual interview has presented in suitable table. They has analyzed and tabulated according to the objective of the study. The data are analyzed based on frequency and percentage. From the table descriptive analysis has made to observe the situation of Madhesi Dalit elderly population currently living in that Village Development Community. Data has displayed through figure wherever feel necessary for displayed all above table.

CHAPTER FOUR

FAMILY SUPORT AND SOCIAL SECURITY

CHARACTERISTIC OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

This chapter provides some intra family support and social security characteristics of household population. Family support and social security characteristics deals with age and socio-economic mechanisms characteristics provide analysis on the education level, occupation, educational attainment of the household population and so on.

4.1 Age structure by sex

Age and sex structure of a population is the most important variable in Demographic analysis. If age distribution is distorted, all age specific information of vital events is eventually distorted. The various demographic events are differently in elderly age groups.

Table 3: Distribution of study aged population by sex

Age group	Aged population by sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
<=65	48	68.6	22	31.4	70	68.0
66 Years	20	60.6	13	39.4	33	32.0
Total	68	66.0	35	34.0	103	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The table 3 shows that the 103 elderly dalits population in the study area. The male elderly dalits population about double than female elderly dalits population. There are 69 percent male and 31 percent female 65 below age group and 61 percent male and 39 percent female 66 above age group. The proportion of population below age 60-65 is 68% and 66+ is 32% the lowest. There are a large proportion of their populations in the younger age groups than older age groups.

4.2 Aged population by caste and sex

The sex ratio is the principle measurement of sex composition of a population. The 103 aged dalits populations enumerated from 89 sample households comprised 35 (34%) female and 68 (66%) male.

Table 4: Distribution of study aged population by caste and sex

Caste/ ethnicity	Aged population by caste and sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Khatwe	34	50.0	13	37.1	47	45.6
Ram	14	20.6	6	17.1	20	19.4
Musahar	10	14.7	6	17.1	16	15.5
Paswan	9	13.2	6	17.1	15	14.6
Saphi	1	1.5	4	11.4	5	4.9
Total	68	66.0	35	34.0	103	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The Table 4 shows that there are 103 elderly dalits population in the study area. Then, Caste of Khatwe elderly population is about double than caste of Ram and caste of Saphi very low of all dalits caste in the study. The interviewed of elderly dalits caste population, about 46 percent Khatwe, 19 percent Ram, 15 percent Musahar, 15 percent Paswan and 5 percent Saphi respectively.

4.3 Marital status

Marriage is one of the essential aspects of human beings. In Nepal, child bearing takes place mostly within marriage and timing of marriage makes the beginning of women's exposure to child bearing. In other words, age at marriage in most of the societies begins a women's exposure to the risk of child bearing. So, it plays a critical role to determine the level of fertility of a family.

Marital Status is an important determinant of demographic status of elderly people. Marital status of elderly people are effects the fertility behavior also. It is changing with modernization process and differs from one place to another. In context of developing countries like Nepal it determines a women's position within the family as well as her status in society.

Each census before 2001 obtained information on marital status under five categories viz. (i) Single (ii) Married: (a) Married living with more than one spouse (b) Remarried (iii) Widowed (iv) Divorced (v) Separated. But, the 2011 census collected information on marital status under eight categories and there sub-categories viz. (i) Married Once (ii) Never Married (iii) Remarried (iv) Married but gauna not performed (v) Separated (vi) Divorced (vii) Widow/Widower (viii) Never married but living together. Similarly, in this study marital status is categories into

two categories like as: Never Married, Currently Married. The marital statuses of elderly people are shows in the following table-

Table 5: Distribution of aged population in study by marital status and sex

Marital status	Aged population by sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Married once	45	66.2	12	34.3	57	55.3
Widow/widower	20	29.4	21	60.0	41	39.9
Never married	2	2.9	0	0.0	2	1.9
Remarried	1	1.5	1	2.9	2	1.9
Divorced	0	0.0	1	2.9	1	1.0
Total	68	100.0	35	100.0	103	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The Table 5 shows the marital status of aged population of Bhagawanpur VDC in 55 percent are married once and followed by widow and widower 40 percent. There are 66 percent male and 34 percent female married once and 29 percent male and 60 percent female widow/widower respectively. It indicates that there is no social security of elderly people and most of elderly remained widow and widower, they are adopted other partners after death of their husband or wife. Remarried is higher for male than female i.e. 2 percent and 3 percent respectively. Similarly, percentage of Never married and Divorced is very lower. It reveals that the Madhesi Dalit societies are affected by traditional culture. The never married population is lowest, it means two male found in the case study. It is fact that never married is almost impossible for elderly people. There is no culture or system of divorce; it means only one female divorce in Madhesi Dalit Community of the study area.

4.4 Numbers of children

Children are important for elder people. They are their helper. Generally, in earlier period higher members of children were prevalent due to high fertility. They have no knowledge of contraception and family planning method. Flowing table shows the information about the numbers of children in study area.

Table 6: Distribution of aged population in study by their numbers of children and sex

Numbers of children	Aged population by sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
3	19	28.8	10	28.6	29	28.7
4	20	30.3	9	25.7	29	28.7
5	15	22.7	9	25.7	24	23.8
6	9	13.6	6	17.1	15	14.9
7	3	4.5	1	2.9	4	4.0
Total	66	100.0		100.0	101	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The Table 6 shows that 29 percent elderly people have 3 children and 29 percent have 4 children. Similarly, 4 percent elderly have 7 children.

Male and female situation is difference 26 percent elderly female have 4 children. It is high proportion of elderly female. But it is seemed different to male elderly. 29 percent elderly male have 3 children.

4.5 Education status

Education development affects population trends through promotion if increased acceptance of family planning measures by the adults and delay in at marriage. Literacy rate has gone up steadying but literacy status of Madhesi Dalits people has been since previous time.

4.5.1 Educational status by sex

Table 7: Distribution of aged population in study by education status and sex

Education status	Aged population by sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Illiterate	54	79.4	34	97.1	88	85.4
Literate	14	20.5	1	2.8	15	14.6
Primary	9	13.2	0	0.0	9	8.8
Lower secondary	3	4.4	0	0.0	3	2.9
Secondary	2	2.9	1	2.9	3	2.9
Total	68	100.0	35	100.0	103	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The Table 7 data reveals that majority of elderly people are Illiterate (but do not Literate) i.e. male 54 (79%) and female 34 (97%) and literate 21 percent male and 3 percent female. Likewise, Primary level and Lower secondary level only male 9 (13%) and 3 (4%) persons educated followed by respectively. It shows that the education status is decrease with increase in level of education. The higher percentage of illiterate and just secondary level is male 2 (3%) and female 1 (3%) but not new because 60 year before educational system is not wider. The education status is vast different between male and female. Among the all male and female there is 85 percent are illiterate, 9 percent are just literate. Anyway, the educational status of elderly people is satisfactory compare to national educational status of 60 year before.

4.5.2 Education status by caste

Table 8: Distribution of aged population in study by education status of sex and caste

Education status	Aged population by caste											
	Khatwe		Ram		Paswan		Musahar		Saphi		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Illiterate	36	76.6	19	95.0	12	80.0	16	100.0	5	100.0	88	85.4
Primary	9	19.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	8.7
L.secondary	2	4.3	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.9
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.9
Total	47	100.0	20	100.0	15	100.0	16	100.0	5	100.0	103	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

4.6 Household's care

Generally, it is found that in most of the society's household head is known as the supreme of the household's care. In modern society the responsibility of household's care is equal for all family who is being mature. The following table shows that the status of Madhesi Senior Citizen Care.

Table 9: Distribution of aged population in study by household care

Household care	Aged population by sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Self	21	30.9	7	20.0	28	27.2
Husband/wife	23	33.8	12	34.3	35	34.0
Grand-son/ daughter	24	35.3	16	45.7	40	38.8
Total	68	66.0	35	34.0	103	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The Table 9 exposes that husband or wives are more devoted to household's care. Grand Son or Daughters are more attended to care of household (39%) compare to grand-son or grand-daughter male (35%) and female (46%) respectively. It is found that there is 27 percent self is also attended to care of household. Among the all female 20 percent self are devoted to care of household but in case of male there is 31 percent to care of household. Similarly, husband/wife household care is male and female same i.e. 34 percent male and 34 percent respectively.

4.7 Make food in household

In most of the societies, female are known as house's wife. They have to make food. Some of the modern societies where female also engaged in out of household work, there is more probability of making food by other person when male being so elder and sick.

Table 10: Distribution of aged population in study by make food in household

Make food	Aged population by sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Self	26	38.2	13	37.1	39	37.9
Husband/wife	25	36.8	5	14.3	30	29.1
Grandson/daughter	3	4.4	0	0.0	3	2.9
Daughter/son in law	14	20.6	17	48.6	31	30.1
Total	68	100.0	35	100.0	103	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The Table 10 reveals that husband or wife 29 percent are participation to make food i.e. male 37 percent and female 14 percent respectively. Furthermore, Grandson/daughter only 3 percent elderly people are helped to their individual sanitation by their husband or wife. It is concluded that in these societies there is helpful behaviors to individual sanitation of own couple. Among the female, no one husband care their wife in case of individual sanitation but in case of male 4.4 percent female care their husband. Similarly, in case of female more than 37 percent care by own self and in case of male 38 percent are cared by own self. Daughter/Son in Law is more responsible for the individual sanitation of male 21 percent and female 49 percent elderly people.

4.8 Living status

The living status of elderly people categorized as own household, by donation, dependent, rented and others. It is saying that elderly should live in own household, they should not forced to live outside of own household which is also provision on new senior citizen act, 2063. In case of our study, the status of elderly shows the following table as-

Table 11: Distribution of aged population in study by living arrangements with whom

Currently living with whom	Aged population by sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Self	40	58.8	18	51.4	58	56.3
Husband/wife	19	27.9	10	28.6	29	28.2
Grandson/daughter	9	13.2	7	20.0	16	15.5
Total	68	100.0	35	100.0	103	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

As shows in Table 11, majority of elderly people are living with son/daughter i.e. 16 percent and followed by living with husband/wife i.e. 28 and 56 percent living with self at percent. It indicates there is more than higher self to followed extended family system.

4.9 Economic status

Economic status is the status in which you or your family is in of or relating to an economy, economics or finance, for example, wealthy or poor. A doctrine that states that all cultural, social, political, and intellectual activities are a product of the economic organization of society.

4.9.1 Main economic source

Main economic source is an important indicator of quality of life. Economic source should be well and strong. The following table shows main economic sources-

Table 12: Distribution of aged population in study by main sources/activity of family livelihood

Source of household income	Aged population by sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Agriculture labor	66	97.1	31	88.6	97	94.2
Foreign employment	0	0.0	3	8.6	3	2.9
Pension	2	2.9	1	2.9	3	2.9
Total	68	100.0	35	100.0	103	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

By observing the Table 12, it shows most of the elderly people are depended agriculture labor production. It is not surprising that because the study area is village and most people are devoted in agricultural occupation but it is surprising that almost 3 percent people's main economic sources is foreign employment. Similarly, 3 percent reported that their main economic source is elderly allowance pension provide by government. Among the female respondent 87 percent elderly main source of economic is agricultural labor and 9 percent elderly main source of economic foreign employment.

4.9.2 Main economic source by caste

Table 13: Distribution of aged population in study by caste economic source

Main source of income	Aged population by caste											
	Khatwe		Ram		Paswan		Musahar		Saphi		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture labor	42	89.4	20	100.0	15	100.0	16	100.0	4	80.0	97	94.2
Foreign employment	3	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.9
Pension	2	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	3	2.9
Total	47	100.0	20	100.0	15	100.0	16	100.0	5	100.0	103	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The Table 13 shows that unexpected result of Khatwe caste i.e. 89 percent elderly main source of economic is agricultural labor. About 20 percent Saphi caste elderly people reported their main economic source is elderly allowance pension. In this way, among the Paswan caste and Musahar caste elderly people main source

economic same percent for also agricultural labor at present. So, table shows the variety of economic source, there is no similarity among elderly allowance pension.

4.10 Role of aged people in household

Elderly people are known as the source of knowledge and skill. So, elderly people should be taken as the source of suggestion, skill behavioral knowledge more than physical labor.

Table14: Distribution of aged population in the study by her/his role in family management

Role in family management	Aged population by sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Give suggestion	26	39.4	10	28.6	36	35.6
Care children	1	1.5	4	11.4	5	5.0
Collect firewood	5	7.6	10	28.6	15	14.9
Behavior knowledge	20	30.3	3	8.6	23	22.8
Others	14	21.2	8	22.9	22	21.8
Total	66	100.0	35	100.0	101	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The Table 14 reveals that of elderly people are utilized as physical labor. It is the unexpected results because our national senior citizen act, policies and plan clear that they are not taken as the source of physical labor. This kind of results is the result of agricultural societies. Only 36 percent elderly people are taken as the source of suggestion. It is unexpected results that are only 5 percent care children but 15 percent collect firewood and 23 percent share and provide daily behavioral knowledge and 22 percent are taken as others respectively.

CHAPTER FIVE

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARECTERISTICS

This chapter contains the Socio-economic characteristic of the elderly population. The Socio-economic characteristic of the elderly population contain Education status, Occupation, Main source of Economic, Living status, Household care, Household decision, Elderly allowance etc.

5.1 Occupation status

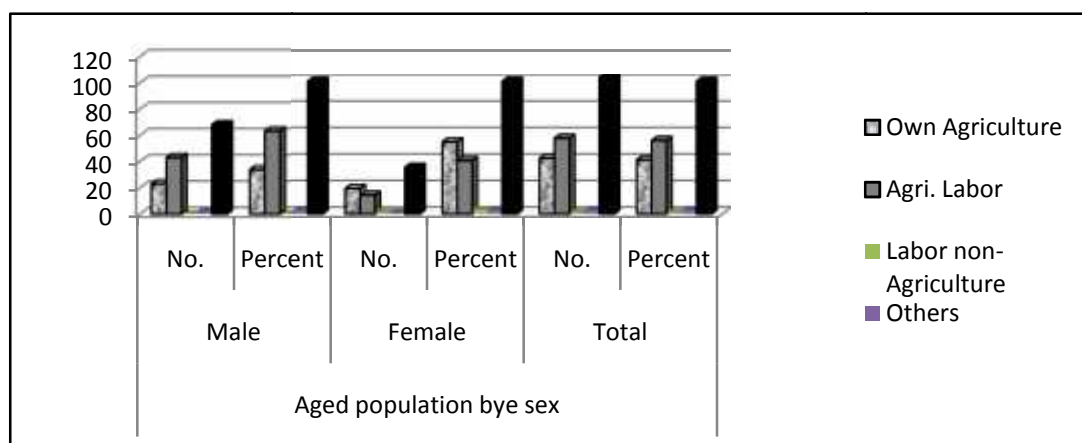
Different caste has adopted different occupation. Tradition of the family has followed by their generation. Madhesi Dalits community traditionally adopted job is not table based job. In this study, occupation status of Madhesi Dalits people in the present is included. In context of Nepal, people have adopted various types of occupation but in our occupation are divided as Own Agriculture, Agriculture Labor, Labor Non-Agriculture and others.

Table 15: Distribution of aged population in the study by occupation status

Occupation status	Aged population by sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Own agriculture	23	33.8	19	54.3	42	40.8
Agri. Labor	43	63.2	14	40.0	57	55.3
Labor non-agriculture	0	0.0	1	2.9	1	1.0
Others	2	2.9	1	2.9	3	2.9
Total	68	100.0	35	100.0	103	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Figure1: Distribution of aged population in the study by occupation status



The Table 15 and figure 1 shows the majority of elderly people occupation is own agriculture, i.e.41 percent. Among the female 54 percent are engaged in own agricultural, 40 percent are agriculture labor, 3 percent are same engaged on labor non-agriculture and others occupation at once in their life. Among males almost 34 percent are engaged on own agricultural and followed by agriculture labor (63%) and no male has engaged in labor non agriculture. In other occupations male has engaged 3 percent and where as no any elderly population male and female has engaged in any government services in study area.

5.2 Size of home land

Landholding is the crucial part for any of the economic analysis. Land is real property of elderly people. Land is an area of ground with defined boundaries, including minerals or resources below the surface and anything growing on or attached to the surface. Land is necessary to all production, no matter what be the kind or form; land is the standing-place, the workshop, the storehouse of labor; it is to the human being the only means by which he can obtain access to the material universe or utilize its powers. Without land man cannot exist. To whom the ownership of land is given, to him is given the virtual ownership of the men who must live upon it.

Table 16: Distribution of aged population in study by ownership of homeland the family is living status and sex

Ownership of home land	Aged population by sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Own family	9	13.2	9	25.7	18	17.5
In others land	33	48.5	18	51.4	51	49.5
Unregistered (ailani)	26	38.2	8	22.9	34	33.0
Total	68	100.0	35	100.0	103	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The Table 16 shows that the study area what is the actual possession of ownership of home land by the households. There is one of the un-expectations result that is only 18 percent of ownership of home land male and female own family. In others land (male, 49% and female, 51%) is higher than Unregistered land (Ailani)

(male, 38% and female, 23%) respectively. So, that Madhesi Dalit community is very poor of another community.

5.3 Household decision

Household decision consists of works, marriage of family members, buy and sell of valuable goods, ceremony of important festival. This kind of household decision is generally done by household head and household head is must more likely to be male compare to female. The situation of important household decision is found in our study area as follows-

Table 17: Distribution of aged population in the study by responsible person making decision on labor division of family members

Decide the labor division	Aged population by sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Self	34	50.0	13	37.1	47	45.6
Husband/wife	29	42.6	11	31.4	40	38.8
Grandson/daughter	5	7.4	11	31.4	16	15.5
Total	68	100.0	35	100.0	103	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

According to Table 17 there is self supreme interim of decision about the division of work in household and followed by husband or wife and Grand Son/daughter i.e. 39 percent and 16 percent respectively. In case of male there is almost same as 50 percent and 43 percent self and husband or wife respectively supreme for decision about the division of work in household but in case of female there is 37 percent and 31 percent self and husband or wife respectively for decision of work in household.

Table 18: Distribution of aged population in the study by decision about the marriage

Marriage decide	Aged population by sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Me alone	27	40.9	14	40.0	41	40.6
We husband/wife	39	59.1	21	60.0	60	59.4
Total	66	100.0	35	100.0	101	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

According to the Table 18 decisions about the marriage of the family members in almost 59 percent is depended on their household head followed by husband or wife i.e. male (59%), female (60%) respectively. Among 41 percent are participation me alone i.e. male (41%) and female (40%) respectively.

Table 19: Distribution of aged population in the study by valuable goods buy and sale

Buy and sale	Aged population by sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Self	37	54.4	12	34.3	49	47.6
Husband/wife	26	38.2	11	31.4	37	35.9
Grandson/daughter	5	7.4	12	34.3	17	16.5
Total	68	100.0	35	100.0	103	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The Table 19 shows the decision about the buy and sale of the valuable goods in family. This kind of decision is higher of the self (48%) and followed by husband or wife (36%), Grand Son/Daughter (17%) respectively.

Table 20: Distribution of aged population in the study by ceremony of important festival

Celebration decision	Aged population by sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Self	37	54.4	11	31.4	48	46.6
Husband/wife	26	38.2	10	28.6	36	35.0
Grandson/daughter	5	7.4	14	40.0	19	18.4
Total	68	100.0	35	100.0	103	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The Table 20 reveals the decision on the ceremony of important festival in which 47 percent reported as decision self depended. On their Grand son or daughter (18%) and followed by depended on husband or wife (35%).

In conclusion, all of the elderly people household decision as ceremony of important festival is depended on their family discussion. But most of the elderly people are dependent in term of decision in reported by higher 47 percent in case study.

5.4 Status getting elderly allowance

National Senior Citizen Act, 2063 declared that all of the elderly people who above 75 year and widow/widower and Dalit elderly people (60 and above) has to get elderly allowance pension.

Table 21: Distribution of aged population in the study by status of getting elderly allowance

Available the getting elderly allowance	Aged population by sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Yes	68	100.0	35	100.0	103	100.0
No	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
Total	68	100.0	35	100.0	103	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The Table 21 shows that 100 percent elderly people are get elderly allowance. All elderly people are 103. Then male are 68 and female 35 respectively.

Table 22: Distribution of aged population in the study by reason of not getting elderly allowance

Reason of not getting elderly allowance	Aged population by sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
60+ Years but no document of its proof	49	72.1	24	68.6	73	70.9
Nobody help in process	13	19.1	7	20.0	20	19.4
Lack of proper document	6	8.8	3	8.6	9	8.7
Difficult	0	0.0	1	2.9	1	1.0
Total	68	100.0	35	100.0	103	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The Table 22 that the most of elderly people (71 %) are reported that the reason of not getting elderly allowance is 60 year above age but no document of widow/widower proof, 19 percent has reported that nobody help in process and followed by lack of proper documents (9%) and 1 percent has felling difficulty to get. Among the male 72 percent and female 69 percent do not get allowance due to not being widow/widower proof document. There is also raised the question what is the process of getting allowance and who are able to get it.

CHAPTER SIX

HEALTH CHARECTERISTICS

This chapter contains the Health characteristics of the elderly population. The Health characteristics of the elderly population contain Health care system; Health status in term of capacity of slight, listen, memory and physical diseases, frequency of diseases, duration of diseases, type of diseases, education status and care system etc.

6.1 Health status

The main problem of elderly people is health problems. Most of the elderly dies due to the attraction of various diseases and being physically week is one of the remarkable features of elderly age. Various health facilities and behavior effect on the health status.

6.2 Diseases

Elderly age is main risk age in life in term of diseases. They are being physically week. The following table shows the diseases of study area-

Table 23: Distribution of aged population in the study by types of disease they suffer with

Types of disease	Aged population by sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Cough and asthma	10	14.7	7	20.0	17	16.5
Tuberculosis	1	1.5	1	2.9	2	1.9
Paralysis	1	1.5	1	2.9	2	1.9
Arthritics (bath)	3	4.4	2	5.7	5	4.9
No disease now	53	77.9	24	68.5	77	74.8
Total	68	100	35	100	103	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The Table 23 shows that Most of the elderly people are suffering from Cough and Asthma 17 percent; Tuberculosis 2 percent, Paralysis 2 percent, Arthritics (Bath) 5 percent and No diseases now are 75 percent.

6.3 Health care system

Health care system may differ by different societies. Advanced society mostly follows the hospital treatment but in traditional society follows the home based as well as Dhami Jhakri based treatment. The following table shows the health care system of study area-

6.3.1 Health care by sex

Table 24: Distribution of aged population in the study by going for care while being sick

Have the treatment	Aged population by sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Home/ dhami/ jhakri	4	5.9	2	5.7	6	5.8
Government hospital	26	38.2	20	57.1	46	44.7
Private hospital/ clinic	7	10.3	2	5.7	9	8.7
Primary health center	30	44.1	10	28.6	40	38.8
Non response	1	1.5	1	2.9	2	1.9
Total	68	100.0	35	100.0	103	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

As shows in Table 24 the treatment is mostly based on traditional belief. Majorities follow the home based treatment and followed Dhami/ Jhakri 6 percent, Government Hospital 45 percent, Private Hospital/ Clinic 9 percent, Primary Health Center 39 percent and Non Response 2 percent are not able to go for treatment.

Table 25: Distribution of aged population in the study by manage medical care

Help to manage medical care	Aged population by sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Self	28	41.2	9	25.7	37	35.9
Husband/ wife	10	14.7	3	8.6	13	12.6
Grandson/ daughter	11	16.2	19	54.3	30	29.1
Other relatives	19	27.9	4	11.4	23	22.3
Total	68	100.0	35	100.0	103	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The Table 25 shows that Most of the elderly people are manage medical care from self 36 percent, Husband/ Wife 13 percent, Grand Son/ Daughter 29 percent and Others relatives are helps to manage medical care 22 percent.

Table 26: Distribution of aged population in the study by betterment of health facilities from the government sector in their view

Betterment view of health facilities	Aged population by sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Cash payment	2	2.9	1	2.9	3	2.9
Free health treatment	59	86.8	31	88.6	90	87.4
Provide free medicine	5	7.4	2	5.7	7	6.8
Mobile health workers	2	2.9	1	2.9	3	2.9
Total	68	100.0	35	100.0	103	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

It is true that elderly people have many more requirements as well as they have more aspiration. If their requirements is not fulfill with respectfully then they will be felt very much pity.

The Table 26 shows that majority of elderly people i.e. 3 percent wants to cash payments by government for improvement on health status and followed by feel as a requirement to provide free medicine 7 percent, to provide free health treatment 87 percent and to manage the mobile health workers 3 percent. Majority of female (89 %) has reported as their requirement is management of free health treatment and majority of male (3%) has reported as their requirement is cash payment in the study area.

6.4 Daily activities

Elderly people have more knowledge about thing. They do various work on one days. They help their family by doing difference works. Following table shows the daily activities of elderly people in study area.

Table 27: Distribution of aged population in the study by daily activities

Daily activities	Aged population by sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No	Percent
Care of children	3	4.4	5	14.3	8	7.8
Going for cattle herding	2	2.9	0	0.0	2	1.9
Collection of fodder and fire wood	28	41.2	18	51.4	46	44.7
Going in daily wages	2	2.9	1	2.9	3	2.9
Participation in religious activities	3	4.4	0	0.0	3	2.9
Talking with family	30	44.1	11	31.4	41	39.8
Total	68	100.0	35	100.0	103	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The Table 27 shows that 45 percent of elderly people engage in their collection of fodder and fire wood, 40 percent elderly people spend their time talking with family. Most of the elderly people do not get rest in their house. Female situation is more difficult than male situation. 51 percent of elderly female engage in their collection of fodder and fire wood. Similarly, 31 percent talking with family, 14 percent care of children and 3 percent elderly people going in daily wages activities respectively. 44 percent of elderly male spend their time taking with family, 41 percent collection of fodder and fire wood, 4 percent care of children and 3 percent elderly people going in daily wages respectively in the study area.

6.5 Sleeping and getting up time

Most adults need 7 or 8 hours of sleep each night to feel fully alert during the day. This is usually also true for people age 65 or older. But as we get older, we might have more trouble sleeping. Many things can get in the way of sleeping well or sleeping long enough to be fully rested. Older adults might get sleepy earlier in the evening. Older adults may have insomnia, which makes it hard to fall asleep when they go to bed or stay asleep all night. They might wake up very early in the morning and not be able to go back to sleep.

6.5.1 Sleeping up time

Elderly people need more rest in their life. Their physical condition has been poor. So, they want to sleep a lot of time. Following table shows the sleeping time of elderly people in study area.

Table 28: Distribution of aged population in the study by daily sleeping up time

Sleeping up time	Aged population by sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
9	3	4.4	0	0.0	3	2.9
10	38	55.8	19	54.2	57	55.3
11	27	39.7	16	45.7	43	41.7
Total	68	100.0	35	100.0	103	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The Table 28 shows that 55 percent elderly people sleeping at night 10:00 o'clock. Similarly, 42 percent 11 o'clock and 3 percent elderly people at sleep at night 9 o'clock respectively. Male and female situation is different. Most of elderly male sleep at 10 o'clock 56 percent and 54 percent elderly female sleep at 10 o'clock in the study area.

6.5.2 Getting up time

Getting up time is a routine of elderly people in every morning. Some of elderly people get up early in morning and some elderly people get up let in the morning. Following table shows the getting up time of elderly people in study area.

Table 29: Distribution of aged population in the study by daily getting up time

Getting of time	Aged population by Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
4	24	35.2	8	22.9	32	31.1
5	39	57.4	20	57.1	59	57.2
6	5	7.4	7	20.0	12	11.7
Total	68	100.0	35	100.0	103	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

According to The Table 29, we know about getting up time of elderly people of study area 57 percent of elderly people get up at 5 o'clock, 31 percent elderly people get up at 5 o'clock and 12 percent elderly people get up 6 o'clock in the morning. They do not sleep property at night. Male and female situation of getting up time does not differ much. Their time is same as total condition.

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Summary of findings

The high proportion of elderly is the national's property. It is the achievement of better health facility, urbanization, desire for a small family poverty and modernization. Against this background if the olds are kept engaged in the matters of their interest and skill with preservation of our good custom and culture, various skill and expertise can be preserved. Citizens in a country having economical, social structures like that of Nepal have a greater desire that their old age be easier and secured, they lived with the members of family. However, this matter was not used to be treated as a different sector prior to the ninth plan.

According to various censuses, Nepal's elderly population percentage has been increasing and now reaches 7 percent. Although, this percentage is not made satisfactory to us because it is very low compare to other developed countries.

This study is confined on Madhesi Dalit community of one VDC that is Bhagawanpur VDC in Siraha. Census method is applied for collection of information. In this VDC only 103 Madhesi Dalits elderly are found. This study has focused on Old Age Pension with the effect of social security with respect to socio-economic variables. The main objectives are to find out the intra family supports, health status, socio-economic mechanism and social security of Madhesi Dalits elderly people. Most of question is used close-ended and some questions are open-ended also. Primary data are main source of information and some of secondary data are also used. The major finding on the study can be presented as follow.

This study has conducted in June 18 to July 11, 2013 of Bhagawanpur VDC. All 89 household of Madhesi Dalits community in respective all wards are selected for this study. From the 89 total household populations, one ageing persons aged 60+ age group per each household are interviewed.

The sex composition of total household population, the proportion of male and female are 68 and 35 percent respectively. Similarly, around of Numbers 70 are under age are 65 and around of Numbers 33 are age 66- and above. The sex ratio of this population is found as 103.

In total household of population 41 percent have own agriculture occupation. The occupation by daily wage labor in non-agricultural sector (1%), daily wage labor in agriculture (55%) and others occupation (3%) are found in the study area population. On the same household, around 55 percent population is currently married and it is followed by never married (2%), remarried (2%) widow/widower (40%) and divorce is 1 percent respectively.

In total household of population, around male 54 (79%) and female 34 (97%) numbers of the household populations are illiterate. Among literate the proportion of primary level of educational attainment male 9 (13%) numbers is higher for the total literate population. Similarly lower secondary male 3 (4%), and secondary level male 2 (3) and female is 1 (3%) number of the Madhesi Dalits elderly population literate respectively. Literate proportion is lower than illiterate. Most of the respondents are involved in domestic work and wage labor.

7.2 Conclusions

The elderly people are the assets of society. Their knowledge and experience can be vital to the family, society as well as the country. Elderly people are the leader of the society. Elderly people are increasing due to life expectancy increase. This research has been attempted to find out the family support, health status, socio-economic mechanism and social security of elderly.

Number of elderly is decreasing with increasing in age group. Almost total numbers of Madhesi Dalits elderly population are 103 but 88 (85%) elderly population are illiterate. Majority has adopted agriculture labor about 94 percent and 3 percent are foreign employment there for there is need of provision of household income generating which are fit for them. Generally, son or daughters are taken responsibility of household decision. Majority's average household size is 7 and above. Its indicate Dalits household size is larger, majority 22 percent passing their daily life by working household works. It means there is forced to elderly in household works. Main economic source is taken as agriculture which means economic status is poor. Almost 40 percent has reported that their main property is houses than other is lower. About 90 percent are able to get elderly allowance. Most of elderly has adopted home based treatment and Dhama, Jhakri, it means health care system is almost traditional.

There has found that participation of social work and politics is very low. Most of elderly are unknown about the present elderly act and they feel there should be make elderly home, avoid social discrimination, budget for dalits, ensuing food etc. That's why; government should be attention their problem and make police and plan to address their demand which may be helpful for betterment of Madhesi dalits elderly people.

7.3 Recommendations

This kind of small research may not be sufficient to make policy and plan although it covers the one VDC especially Madhesi Dalits community, and has adopted census method of data collection, therefore, it may be helpful to suggest policy and plan maker. Based on presented finding following recommendation should be considered for betterment life of Madhesi dalits elderly people.

7.3.1 At the family level

- The family should help in every sector as their wise and requirement.
- The family should not hate to their elderly members and they should be cared.
- There should be make ensuring food because Madhesi Dalits elderly are not sure about future.
- There should be managing the economic and other fund especially by focusing Madhesi Dalits elderly people.
- The right to property should be rest the elderly people themselves and they should be free to utilize their property as their will.
- There should be provision of elderly employment if ageing people are wanting and they are physically as well as mentally.

7.3.2 At the community level

- The older person should have opportunity to income generating work according to their age.
- There should be strongly implement the new existing senior citizen act, 2063 by increasing the facilities for elderly people.
- There should be make easy process of getting allowance and elderly allowance should be increased.

- There should make elderly home as per the demand of Madhesi Dalits elderly people.
- In Madhesi Dalit Community should be avoid the social discrimination by making policy and plan.
- There should be managing the economic and other fund especially by focusing Madhesi Dalit elderly people.
- Government should launch the program of providing citizen ship to elderly people.
- The old age pension and widow allowance rules should be framed depending on economic condition and vulnerability of elderly people.

7.3.3 At the national level

- There should be carried out the various programs especially for elderly people by which increase the awareness.
- There should be strongly implement the new existing senior citizen act, 2063 by increasing the facilities for elderly people.
- There should be make easy process of getting allowance and elderly allowance should be increased.
- There should make elderly home as per the demand of Madhesi Dalit elderly people.
- In Madhesi Dalit community should be avoid the social discrimination by making policy and plan.
- NGOs and government need to pay attention toward the elderly issue and create social pressure to the family for providing care and support to the elderly people.
- The right to property should be rest the elderly people themselves and they should be free to utilize their property as their will.
- The age limit to get old age allowance is very high so it should be lowered. The amount is small so it needs to be increase.
- There should be provision of elderly employment if ageing people are wanting and they are physically as well as mentally.
- There should be participation of Madhesi Dalit elderly people in every level of making decision.

- In each VDC, there should be constructed "Bhajan Greha".

7.4 Further research issues

The research is confined only of Bhagawanpur VDC in Siraha District, Nepal. Elderly issue is not arising as focusing research issue and Madhesi Dalit community is not also given the attention of research. Nationality representative research on ageing has not been done until now. Therefore, there should be focuses on Madhesi Dalits elderly issue nationally.

This research attempted to find the Social Security through Old Age Pension among Madhesi Dalit Senior Citizenship of Madhesi Dalits elderly people. The research is quantitative research but Madhesi Dalits elderly people research should be done qualitative research because it is very critical issue. This kind of research should be focus on intra family support, nutritional status, care in family, requirement for betterment of life, health status, family environment, social welfare, social security, income, income gathering, utilization of their skills and expert, attitude of elderly toward family and society.

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRES

OLD AGE PENSION FOR DALIT SENIOR CITIZENS

(A CASE STUDY OF BHAGAWANPUR VDC, SIRAHA-2070)

Note: The information of respondents will be secret and this information will be used only for THESIS.

Name of household head: _____ Ward no : _____

Name of VDC : _____ Community : _____

Household no : _____ Date : _____

Religion : _____

A. Household Roster

ID	01.Name (Start from HH head)	02.Relation to HH head	03.Sex	04. Age (in completed yrs.)	05.Education (if 5 +)	06.Occupation (if 5 +)	07.Marital Status (if 5+)	08.If age 60+ (put 1 if 60+)
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
8.								
9.								
10.								
11.								
12.								

CODE NO.

Relation to HH Head	Sex	Education	Occupation	Marital Status	Age 60+....1
Head.....01	Male.....1	No Literate.....00	Own Agriculture00	Married Once.....1	
Wife/Husband.....02	Female....2	Primary.....01	Agri. Labour01	Never Married.....2	
Son/Daughter in Law.....03	T Sex.....3	Lower Secondary..02	Labor-non-agri02	Remarried.....3	
Daughter/Son in Law04		Secondary.....03	Foreign emp.....03	Married but gauna not performed.....4	
Grandchild.....05		Intermediate.....04	Employment in India..04	Separated.....5	
Brother/Sister.....06		Bachelor.....05	Student.....05	Divorced.....6	
Others (Specify).....07		Master/P.HD.....06	Business.....06	Widow/Widower.....7	
		Don't Know.....99	Government.....07	Never married but living together.....8	
			INGO/NGO.....08	Others (Specify).....9	
			Others (Specify).....09		

B. Family Socio-economic characteristics

9.	Type of house living?	Thatched/hut.....1		
		Tile, slate or galvanized sheet.....2		
		Cemented3		
		Others (Specify).....4		
10.	Ownership of the homestead land?	Own family ownership1		
		In other's land2		
		Unregistered land (Ailani) ..3		
		Others (Specify).....4		
11.	Ownerships of agriculture land? (if no land write 00)	In Kattha_____		
12.	Cultivation of other's land for agriculture? (if no write 00)	In Kattha_____		
13.	What's yours main sources of household income?	Agriculture Labor.....1		
		Non-agriculture Labor2		
		Foreign employment.....3		
		Business/Trade/Entrepreneur4		
		Industry.....5		
		Pension6		
		Government7		
		Others (Specify)8		
14.	How many months do your household food productions?	In months_____		
		If 12 months go to Q 16		
15.	Does your HH own any livestock?	Type	Yes	No
		Cow/Ox	1	2
		Buffalo	1	2
		Goat	1	2
		Pigs	1	2
		Hen/duck/pigeo	1	2
16.	What's main source of drinking water in HH?	Open Well...1		
		Close Well.....2		
		Tubel/Hand pump3		
		Pound /River/Stream.....4		
		Others (Specify).....5		
17.	Which fuel wood uses in HH?	Fire wood1		
		Kerosene/LP gas2		
		Dung cake (Goitha)3		
		Crop residue (Paral)4		
		Others (Specify).....5		
18.	Who collect it?	Self1		
		Husband/wife.....2		
		Son/Daughter in Law.....3		
		Daughter/Son in Law.....4		
		Grand Child.....5		
		Brother/Sister.....6		
		Others relatives.....7		

19.	Do you own following property?	Type of property	Yes	No	
		Bank balance...	1	2	
		Land	1	2	
		Ornaments.....	1	2	
		Others.....	1	2	
20.	Who are responsible person to manage your personal expense like food, clothes, health, pocket money?	Self	1		
		Husband/Wife.....	2		
		Son/Daughter in Law.....	3		
		Daughter/Son in Law.....	4		
		Grand Child.....	5		
		Brother/Sister.....	6		
		Others relatives.....	7		
21.	How do you help to your family?	Give Suggestion	1		
		Care Children.....	2		
		Collect Firewood.....	3		
		Behavior Knowledge	4		
		Others (Specify).....	5		
22.	Who is to be responsible for the care of elderly persons in your views?	Self	1		
		Husband/Wife.....	2		
		Son/Daughter in Law	3		
		Daughter/Son in Law.....	4		
		Grand Child.....	5		
		Brother/Sister.....	6		
		Others relatives.....	7		
23.	Who make food in your family?	Self	1		
		Husband/Wife.....	2		
		Son/Daughter in Law	3		
		Daughter/Son in Law.....	4		
		Grand Child.....	5		
		Brother/Sister.....	6		
		Others relatives.....	7		
24.	What kinds of utensils used for cooking by your family?	Made by soils.....	1		
		Made by aluminums.....	2		
		Made by steel.....	3		
		Made by metal.....	4		
		Others (Specify).....	5		
25.	Whether the toilet is in your family or not?	Yes.....	1		
		No.....	2		

C. Individual questions for senior citizens

26.	How old are you? (Write exact age)	Age in completed years _____	
27.	Where were you born?	In this village1	
		Another Village of the district ...2	
		Another district of Nepal3	
		India4	
		Others(Specify).....5	
28.	At what age did you get married? (first marriage)	Age at Marriage _____	
29.	How many times did you marry?	Only one1	
		More than one2	
30.	How is your marital status now?	Never Married.....1	
		Currently married2	
		Widow/widower3	
		Separated.....4	
		Divorced.....5	
		Others (Specify).....6	
31.	How many children have you had?	Son alive1	
		Daughter alive2	
		Son dead3	
		Daughter dead4	
		Others (Specify).....5	
32.	Are all children of yours got married?	All married1	
		Some still left to marry2	
33.	Who decide the marriage of your children?	Me alone1	
		We husband/wife2	
		Grown up children3	
		Children themselves4	
		Other relatives5	
34.	All together, how many children and grand children do you have at present?	Total children _____	
		Grand children _____	
		Children of grand children _____	
35.	Who decide for buying and sale of valuable goods in your household?	Self.....1	
		Husband/Wife.....2	
		Son/daughter in law3	
		Daughter/son in Law.....4	
		Grand children5	
		Brother/Sister.....6	
		Others relatives7	

36.	Who decide the labor division in your household?	Self.....1 Husband/Wife.....2 Son/daughter in law3 Daughter/son in Law.....4 Grand children5 Brother/Sister.....6 Others relatives7	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
37.	Who care your household?	Self.....1 Husband/Wife.....2 Son/daughter in law.....3 Daughter/son in Law.....4 Grand children5 Brother/Sister.....6 Others relatives7	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
38.	Who has helped in your individual sanitation? (washing clothes, bathing, preparing beds)	Self.....1 Husband/Wife.....2 Son/daughter in law.....3 Daughter/son in Law.....4 Grand children5 Brother/Sister.....6 Others relatives7	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
39.	Who decide about the celebration of important festival in household?	Self.....1 Husband/Wife.....2 Son/daughter in law3 Daughter/son in Law.....4 Grand children5 Brother/Sister.....6 Others relatives7	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
40.	With whom are you living currently?	Self.....1 Husband/Wife.....2 Son/daughter in law3 Daughter/son in Law.....4 Grand children5 Brother/Sister.....6 Others relatives7	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
41.	What is the attitude toward you in your family?	Respectful1 General.....2 Heated3 Neglected.....4	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

42.	How are you passing your daily time?	Care of children1 Going for cattle herding2 Collection of fodder and fire wood.....33 Going in daily wages4 Participate in religious Activities.....55 Others(Specify).....6	
43.	Do you have separate sleeping place/bed?	Yes1 No.....22	
44.	How is your sleeping cot and clothes?	Cot fair clothes clean and good.....11 Cot old and clothes ragged22 No cot sleep in floor in ragged clothes/mattress33	
45.	When do go to bed at the evening and get up in the morning?	Bed time at the evening11 Get time in the morning22	
46.	Are you suffering any health problem? If yes which?	Cough and asthma11 Tuberculosis22 Diabetes33 Paralysis44 Arthritics (Bath)55 Others	

		(Specify).....6	
47.	Where do you go for its treatment?	Home /Dhami /Jhankri.....1 Government Hospital.....2 Private Hospital/Clinic.....3 Primary Health Centre/HP/SHP.....4 Others (Specify).....5 Non Response.....77	
48.	Who helps to manage medical care?	Self..... ...1 Husband/Wife..... ...2 Son/Daughter in Law.....3 Daughter/Son in Law.....4 Grand Child.....5 Brother/Sister.....6 Others relatives.....7	
49.	What is your view for betterment of health from the government?	Cash Payment.....1 Free Health Treatment.....2 Provide free Medicine.....3 Mobile Health Worker.....4 Others (Specify).....5	
50.	Which age is more enjoyable in your life?	Youth Age.....1 Elderly Age.....2 Others Age.....3	
51.	Has any members taken the loan in your family?	Yes.....1 No.....2	

		I don't know.....3	
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D. Enrollment in Old age pension scheme

52.	Are you getting elderly allowance?	Yes..... ...1 No..... ...2 (go to 54)	
53.	For how long have you been getting old age pension? (In years and Months)	Year; Month	
54.	How did you got elderly allowance ID Card?	Myself visited to VDC secretary With proof.....1 VDC secretary contact to us2 Son/daughter took initiation3 Others (Specify).....4	
55.	What is the reason of not getting allowance?	60 + years but no document of its proof.....1 1 Nobody help in process.....2 Lack of proper document.....3 Difficult.....4 Asked for money5	
56.	How much money do you get in each month?	In RS:_____	
57.	Do you get it monthly?	Yes, monthly.....1 In three months2 In 6 months3	

		In yearly4	
58.	Do they give you money of the whole year?	Yes whole year1 Give only of six months2 Give of nine months only3 Never get of the whole year.....4	
59.	How do you get the money?	Go to VDC office to get1 Secretary come to ward to give.2 Gives at home3 Need to go to District4	
60.	Do you get old age pension regularly?	Yes..... ..1 No..... ...2	
61.	How it is distributed?	Cash in Hand.....1 Bank transfer.....2 Others.....3	
62.	Is your family having livestock/cattle?	Yes..... ...1 No..... ...2	
63.	Have your family's members ever hungered within 2 days since last year?	Yes..... ..1 No..... ...2	

Thank You