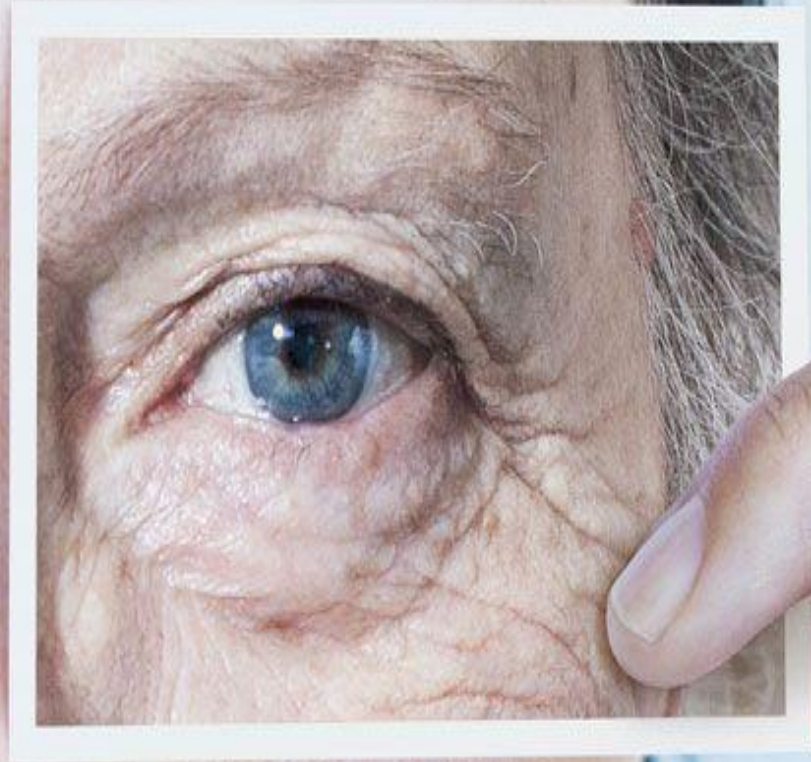


UNIT:IV
Gerontological Social Work



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Unit IV

- Older Persons and Family: Intervention of older persons with parents, spouse, children, children -in-laws, grandchildren and others - Caregiving roles between older persons and the family - Issues of division of property, housing and social security - Issues of neglect, abuse violence and abandonment - Review of laws for inheritance and protection from abuse - Intervention needs: Raising family awareness.

Older Persons and Family



- Interventions and Family Dynamics in Elder Care
- Overview of the importance of family as the primary caregivers.
- Family's role in elder care and emotional support.
- Importance of intergenerational relationships.
- Recognizing the challenges families face in elder care.
- Family members as key influencers in the well-being of elderly.
- Significance of family dynamics in elder quality of life.
- Addressing elder abuse, neglect, and support systems.
- Support programs to strengthen family caregiving.
- Importance of legal frameworks for elder protection.

Role of Family in Elder Care

- Family provides daily living assistance to older adults.
- Acts as emotional support, preventing social isolation.
- Family members help manage healthcare and medical needs.
- Provide financial support to cover elder care expenses.
- Assists with decision-making on health and lifestyle.
- Offers companionship, enhancing elderly self-worth.
- Reinforces cultural and family values, which benefit the elderly.
- Provides a sense of security and stability for older adults.
- Plays a vital role in handling emergency healthcare situations.
- Overall, family support contributes to the well-being and mental health of the elderly.



Caregiving Roles and Responsibilities

- Daily Assistance: Bathing, dressing, and personal care.
- Household Tasks: Cooking, cleaning, and managing errands.
- Healthcare Management: Ensuring medications, doctor visits, and therapy.
- Financial Support: Covering healthcare and daily expenses.
- Emotional Support: Providing love, companionship, and reassurance.
- Transportation Assistance: Helping with mobility or taking them to appointments.
- Monitoring Health: Watching for signs of mental or physical decline.
- Emergency Response: Being prepared for sudden health issues.
- Social Interaction: Engaging in activities to prevent isolation.
- Advocacy: Ensuring the elderly receive proper care and respect.

Family Dynamics and Elder Care

- Intergenerational Differences: Varying views on elder care within families.
- Role Clarity: Confusion about who takes on which responsibilities.
- Cultural Beliefs: Influences how families approach elder care.
- Communication Issues: Misunderstandings or lack of communication.
- Support System: Importance of each family member's role.
- Conflicts Over Resources: Financial strain can lead to tensions.
- Caregiver Resentment: Caregivers may feel overburdened or unappreciated.
- Shared Responsibilities: Encouraging equal involvement from family members.
- Adjustment Period: Time needed for families to adapt to caregiving.
- Seeking External Help: Need for respite care or professional help.



Issues of Neglect, Abuse, and Abandonment

- Physical Abuse: Causes harm or injury to the elderly person.
- Emotional Abuse: Verbal abuse, threats, and humiliation.
- Financial Exploitation: Misuse of elderly finances or assets.
- Neglect: Withholding basic necessities like food and healthcare.
- Causes of Abuse: Caregiver stress, ignorance, or malicious intent.
- Abandonment: Family leaving elders in institutions without further care.
- Impact on Elderly: Physical health deterioration, mental distress.
- Legal Implications: Laws exist to protect elders from abuse.
- Community Awareness: Importance of recognizing abuse signs.
- Reporting Mechanisms: Hotline numbers and support agencies.

Legal Issues in Elder Care

- Inheritance Rights: Legal claims of elderly individuals over property.
- Property Disputes: Family conflicts over elder-owned property.
- Social Security: Ensures economic security for elderly persons.
- Pension Schemes: Provides a steady income to older adults.
- Protection from Abuse: Laws and policies safeguarding elderly rights.
- Guardianship Laws: Legal representatives for incapacitated elders.
- Healthcare Rights: Right to access adequate healthcare services.
- End-of-Life Directives: Legal guidelines for medical decisions.
- Elder-Friendly Courts: Specialized courts for elder issues.
- Right to Make a Will: Protecting elderly autonomy over assets.

Intervention Needs in Elder Care

- Protection from Abuse: Strengthening legal action against abusers.
- Counseling for Families: Support in handling elder care stress.
- Caregiver Support Programs: Reducing caregiver burden.
- Access to Healthcare: Regular check-ups and treatment.
- Community Awareness Campaigns: Educating about elder rights.
- Legal Aid: Assistance for elder property and inheritance cases.
- Respite Care: Temporary caregiving options for family relief.
- Financial Assistance: Government programs supporting elder care.
- Mental Health Services: Counseling for emotional well-being.
- Training for Family Caregivers: Educating on elder care practices.

Raising Family Awareness

- Educational Programs: Workshops on elder care basics.
- Rights Awareness: Educating on legal rights of the elderly.
- Community Involvement: Family training on caregiving.
- Intergenerational Activities: Promote bonding across ages.
- Public Awareness Campaigns: Media to inform about elder issues.
- Resource Availability: Access to elder-friendly resources.
- Elder Abuse Awareness: Recognizing and preventing abuse.
- Health Awareness: Importance of regular elder check-ups.
- Financial Literacy: Educating families on elder financial needs.
- Mental Health Support: Addressing caregiver and elder stress.

Family Support Programs

- **Counseling Services:** For caregivers and elderly individuals.
- **Respite Care Programs:** Short-term care options for relief.
- **Community Centers:** Daycare for elderly interaction and support.
- **Financial Aid Programs:** Assistance with elder care expenses.
- **Legal Aid Clinics:** Help with property, wills, and disputes.
- **Volunteer Services:** Trained volunteers supporting families.
- **Support Groups:** Peer support for caregivers.
- **Medical Check-ups:** Routine health services for the elderly.
- **Educational Programs:** Training for caregivers in elder care.
- **Home Assistance:** In-home help for elderly daily tasks

Conclusion

- Family plays a central role in the care of older persons.
- Elderly care responsibilities affect family dynamics significantly.
- Abuse and neglect are critical issues needing intervention.
- Legal frameworks provide some protection for elders.
- Families need support programs to manage caregiving stress.
- Awareness and training can improve elder care quality.
- Family support programs alleviate some caregiving burdens.
- Proper care improves the overall well-being of older adults.
- Community involvement enhances elder care.
- Policies must evolve to meet changing family structures.

Acknowledgement

I wish to place on record, the sincere appreciation and thanks to Ms. Priya.S.Dev (ICSSR Doctoral Research Scholar), Department of Social Work, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli-23, for the able assistance in the preparation of this Course Material for Gerontological Social Work.

Questions

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Answers

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