

# Nepal's Foreign Labor Migration and its Effect on Senior Citizen

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## Abstract

*Labor Migration in Nepal has long been viewed as a strategy adopted by the family to raise resources rationally to increase the income and standard of living. According to Department of Foreign Employment, the number of Labor migrants has increased to 5,27,814 in 2013/14 from 35,543 in 2000/01 with legal permission, to the top destinations like Malaysia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE (ILO, 2014) which covers 25 % of Nepal's GDP (World Bank, 2015). This massive outflow of youth population for opportunities abroad has manifold impacts on senior citizen in Nepal. This article attempts to answer the questions of how has remittance supported to senior citizen in the manner in which of economic sufficiency prevails. What are their social conditions in the absence of young people in their inactive days? Similarly, how do they cope with it. To answer some of the questions I have employed qualitative research approach of Bruce L Berg to collect ethnographic data. From February 14 to March 4, 2015, I interviewed 18 local senior citizens in Gathaghar, Bhaktapur, Nepal whose children were Labor migrants. The paper analyses the situation of senior citizen on the basis of contemporary economic and social issues. The finding suggests that the labor migration is a compulsion since there are not much of opportunities in Nepal to support their families. Due to the immense inflation, urbanization and persisting complex livelihood issues youth have no option than to migrate for economic opportunities. For those who remain in Nepal find it difficult to look after themselves. As an effect of migration Senior citizens are being abandoned in old age homes or in homes of relatives. Meanwhile, the remittances collected are invested more for property and education of children. Thus, I argue i) Nepal's traditional family and its cultural heritage has been breaking out, ii) it is urgent to form new pragmatic policies to senior citizens by the Government.*

Keywords: migration, remittance, senior citizen, family.

## Introduction

The thrust of this paper is to elucidate relationship between Nepal's foreign labor migration and its effect on senior citizens in economic dependence and their social challenges. The aim is to explore various facets of dependence and facilitate in formulating senior citizen friendly policies

to improve their overall quality of life. This paper depicts the ongoing challenges that are in the Nepali society and try to illustrate the scenario of contemporary time. People have migrated to <sup>1</sup>the countries like Malaysia, Qatar , UAE , and Saudi Arabia since 2001 (Department of Foreign Employment, 2013/2014)) for employment in labor market. Since the number is very high it has brought the changes in the Nepalese society from living style to the demands of technology, facilities etc. One of the genuine issue is the senior citizens and their wellbeing. The attractions of labor migration to the economically emerging and prosperous countries are high which has led to the absence active population in Nepal. Since one and half decade this trend has taken its pace and is still popular because of the political instability, better opportunities or joblessness in the country. However this has resulted migration and remittance inflow as well. On the contrary the living style and the family structure and their relations are being fragmented. This paper focuses on the economic dependence of senior citizens and its relation to family structures and the vulnerability that they experience in terms of family relation and social life. Also talks about the economic difficulties that they face when there is absence of an active member earning in the family.

Nepal, once known for agriculture and rare herbs, now exports domestic labor. According to “Nepal Institute of Development Studies”- more than 2.2 million Nepalese which is nearly 10% of total population – work abroad (Kaphle, 2014). Migrant’s faces life’s risk but poverty have left no options behind but work abroad. According to International labor Organization (ILO), “Globalization, demographic shifts, conflicts, income inequalities and climate change will encourage ever more workers and their families to leave country in search of employment and security”. Migrant workers help to grow economy in their countries of destination whereas

“Migration” in this paper primary means a person leaving the country seeking employment opportunities.

“Labor Migration” is used in the context of people who go for abroad for employment opportunities having with them semi-skilled (cooking, electrician, carpentry etc.) and labor work.

“Senior Citizen” has been used in the strict sense referring to people who are above 60 years, and my respondent senior citizens are those parents who are parents of children who have gone for labor migration.

“Family” in this paper is described as the traditional family system where all the family members (including grandparents and uncles’ family) staying in the same house.

countries of origin benefits from remittances which supports National budget. Primary motivation behind migration is –money so that poor people can support their family and children. Poor migrant workers suffer depression as they travel from small villages to mega cities in developed countries. The work is so hard that many people die while at work. Many migrants workers faces abuse, beatings from employers which has result in hundreds coming back in plywood coffins. When someone goes aboard for work then their family is left alone in their home country. Their family totally depends on the person who has migrated. Many families got senior citizens in family who wants to live rest of their life with love and affection.

### **Trend of Migration:**

Migration has long viewed as one of the major source of income in Nepal. This has been a great strategies for the better livelihood. The Famous Book *Muna Madan* by Laxmi Prashad Devkota is total visualization of the migration and its explanation of socio- economic condition of the Nepalese contemporary society. Since the beginning 19<sup>th</sup> century Nepalese people have participated in the army of Ranjit Singh in the Northern Punjab at Lahore. Those men were called “ Lahure” it became very famous in that point of time to be recruited. In the year 1886 recruitment of Nepalese in British Army was formalized after which Nepal young men fought in first and second world wars from the side of British government. Recruitment of Nepali youth in British Army and Indian Army, as ‘Gurkhas’ is still prevailing (Sijapati, B., & Limbu, A., 2012)

Since the lack of opportunities the trend has shifted to India and into the golf countries. The Golf Cooperation Council (GCC) counties and recently in Malaysia has seen the most of the labor migration. Majority of international from Nepal head to India (37.6 percent), the Middle East(37.6) and ASEAN countries. According to the Department of Foreign Employment labor migrants given permit have increase from 35,543 in 2001 to 5,27,814 in the 2013/2014. Based on the data of 2013/2014 the most popular destinations are with permit visa is Malaysia (40.6 percent). Qatar (23.7 percent). Saudi Arabia (16.4 percent), and UAE (10.3 percent) (International Labor Organization, 2014).

Migration trend depends on the amount of money they can invest to go to abroad. He says that there are four categories. One who have less amount of money, go to India because it takes less amount in traveling. Second category of people who can afford to take loan or have some money to invest in traveling and processing expenses. Those people go to Middle East or Malaysia. Third categories of people are those who are from good family and target countries like Japan or Korea spending higher amount as their processing charge and travel expenses. And fourth category of people is those to target European nations and America spending over a million rupees (Bhattarai, 2005).

The reason this level of migration could be the Maoist insurgency in Nepal which almost gave negative impact to tourism and decrease in number of industries and reluctant investors. This definitely gave a wrong impression to general person that they have less job opportunities and easy and better opportunities abroad. Another major reason is political instability and government's inability to bring the economic stability and policy to keep the youths in Nepal.

### **Senior citizen and Nepali Society**

Senior citizens have similar problems in whole world. They have their inactive days as they become physically and mentally less able than their young age to work and compete with the world. Aging is a social and economic challenge in this changing time of Nepal (Pun, 2009). Nepalese society believes in communal and collective way of living. Most of the families are joint family. There are various social problems inside a communal way of living and collective ways of living. Since the modernization and urbanization living style is changing very rapidly.

In this changing time people's way of thinking, need and priorities have changed or shifted. Due to high migration we are more into the income generation. In those who got permission to go to abroad for income are mostly men with 95.1 percent from 2008/2009 to 2013/2014 and significant increase in the number of permits acquired by women at 239 percent over the six years, compared with nearly 133 percent for men (Department of Foreign Employment, 2013/2014). The government mostly allowed men until 2005/06. According to Department of Labor and Employment Promotion(2001) shows only 161 women migrated for foreign employment between 1985 and 2001 Hong Kong ,Israel, and Republic of Korea. As of 2013/14, 46274 permits were issued to women for broad work which is why mostly women are using

more irregular channels. (Department of Foreign Employment, 2013/2014, pp. 6-7) There is less number of people who take care of the elder family members especially there are less number of male attendance in the families. Also the population growth of senior citizen is faster(2.73 percent ) than the national population (2.07 percent) during the last two decades(1981-2001) (Pun, 2009). So increasing life expectancy of senior citizen has also elevated their problems. We get to observe and follow news that they are being abandoned in the old age homes, other limited to the house with hatred. We can observe or learn the domestic violence and abuse done to them. They are limited to the households, they are financially deprived since they have to rely on their sons, pension the allowance they get from the government. Social institutions and freedom are limited in the name of inflation and growing need for the education of the children, their health provision and other recreational activities are given most priorities of younger generations within the family. Either incomes are basically for the repayment of debts, or for the purchase of real estate or building homes or for the savings in the bank. These information were from the survey done by the Nepal Rastra Bank in 2008 for the most common sector that the remittance is being invested.

During research of this paper, I encountered with so many senior citizen whose condition is miserable as their son/daughters are working abroad and they are left alone here without any support. Thus the focus is on the socio-economic impacts on the senior citizens and the role of remittance in the life of the senior citizens. Of course there are plenty of pragmatic challenges in the lives of people since our society is more male dominated and how do senior citizens carry on with their living environment. Since it's also about the economic sufficiency for senior citizens, it's also about the reflection of the long lasting culture and tradition (Pun, 2009): in a city area which has complete different dimension now a days than the traditional or orthodox values of living in a society.

### **Why Madhyapur Thimi?**

Selection of this Ward No.15 is because this is located right in the middle of the city. It is in the Bhaktapur district and under the Madhyapur Thimi Municipality. This area is a semi urban area where it has one of the best road of the country and has good access all over. This place has recently been the most happening place for the residential purpose and commercial area in the

roadside of the highway in spite of that place is people still is hub for agricultural products for the valley. This area was the resident of the Newar Community and still majority of people are Newars. The major reason to select this area is to find the socio-economic situation of the senior citizens in the city area. Despite the probability of having a house and family does not necessarily mean that they have luxurious life or have access to modern facilities. This paper assumes that senior citizens have more free time and less strength to perform physical activities, so there might be plenty of conflicts of interest in the family. Since this place has still the texture of agricultural activities for a lot of household I presumed that the traditional values of life must be boldly prevalent.

This paper is based on the qualitative approach and data were collected from the field by adopting ethnographic method propounded by research method adopting the Bruce L. Berg (Berg, 2001). Since the area of this research is limited to Bhaktapur district, Madhyapur Thimi municipality, Gathaghar, Ward 15 I had done an ethnographic research with 18 households snowball approach starting from the list of Social Security List. This list is the major source of information about the senior citizens. This list helped my research to find my respondents. Field work was carried out from 14<sup>th</sup> February 4<sup>th</sup> March 2015. Interview was the crucial part of the information gathering process. Thus, the researcher employed two step strategies: First, from interviews I choose the household with the senior citizen and at least one family member migrated for their earning as a unskilled or semiskilled labor and used case studies to present them. For the other important information, history and statistical data about the area, old aged people, migration and other literatures are gathered from the web sites, literatures and clubs, associations.

### **Remittance and condition of senior citizens and polices:**

Even though huge amount of inflow of the remittance from all the countries most of them are expended in the purpose of real estate, debt clearance etc. Due to the inflation and the increasing demands of luxury goods and changing necessities in Nepal the remittance is barely managing to improve the nation's economy. The inflow of remittance supported the national GDP by 4 % in the year 2012/2013 whereas it increased by 5.2% in the following year 2013,2014 which shows the increment by 1.2% (International Labor Organization, 2014). According to Tribhuvan

University Professor Bhagwat Mishra,” Families having increased income from remittance tend to migrate from village to urban areas, where they spend, not invest, money for luxurious lifestyle. ‘ Growing towns and cities across the country is an indication of money spent in ‘better’ living,’ Mishra further opines, ‘very little of the remittance has been brought into nation’s infrastructure development.” (Gajurel, 2015)

Modernization has a lot to do with this in the family and lives of people in Nepal. As modernization is progressing, we can analyze changes in a society. Previously, the families were agricultural based, they had at least children and women working for their field or households with children, daughter in laws or even sons used to be in homes after their regular agricultural work. Festivals and daily activities were very closely related and interdependent between neighbors because there was less commercialization on food and clothe items, less equipment but this has changed with the industrial and service oriented jobs and business and time constraints due to huge completion. Increased roads access and luxuries transportation, growing use of information technology, booming fashion on food, restaurants, junk food, clothe, etc. and youths interest and competition to the global market and fashion has left behind the orthodox way of living. Education and acceptance of daughters and daughters in-laws going for the income generation has changed the family dynamics. As trend of life style changes and for elders it becomes harder to adopt that life style. Such changed life style comes with the awareness, egocentric behavior, arrogance of the contemporary blending in the innovations, and comfort which eventually challenges the essence of the orthodox ways of living, thinking and doing things. According to Cowgill (1986) modernization leads to the decreased importance of the extended family, increased geographic mobility and rapid changing technology, social structure and cultural values. The extended and joint family structures slowly are adapting the nuclear family structure (Pun, 2009).

So the value system within the family members and their hierarchy has changed and in fact has shifted to the other members of the family. Children were brought up showing disrespect, not getting blessings using bad words are considered sin. Now a days the concept and fear of sin is decreasing. Role of mother, daughter and daughter-in-laws have taken a new dimension for taking the responsibility of contributing economically to the family. The older people having the absolute power in the decisions making have limitations in the family with all the people well

educated and access to the world with the help of technology. So with the demand of the society, modernization and urbanization the traditional values system is weakening. With this problems and issues of senior citizens are also increasing. So the increasing attraction of nuclear family has questioned the quality care to the senior citizens. (Geriatric Centre Nepal, March 2010). To regularize and understand the circumstance of the senior citizens there policies of their social security, health and long term care.

According to the news published by (Sharma, 2014) there are instances where daughters have abandoned their own mother to the old age homes pretending to be the closest relatives. She also quote the manager of Ageing Nepal, Krishna Murari, states 3 reasons why senior citizens suffer: Due to financial crisis, children can't offer good hospitality even if they wish to give good care for them; some parents have enough property but no children to look after them in their older days; and some children don't feel it their responsibility to take care of their parents even with their good income. Survey conducted by "National Human Rights Commission and Geriatric Centre Nepal" from (2008-2010) on 117 news published on national dailies related with issues of disrespect to senior citizens. Total of 51 incidents are related to physical violence. 45 incidents happen inside the homes. The report of Global Age Watch 2013 shows, the situation of senior citizens in Nepal is very poor compared with southern Asian countries. Nepal stands at 77<sup>th</sup> position, out of 91 states (Geriatric Centre Nepal, March 2010).

Up till 2002 there was no specific policy for senior citizens in Nepal. Senior Citizen Policy 2058 is the key policy document of the government towards elderly in the country. There are brief provision in the Civil Code 1963 B.S. and Local Self Governance Act 1999 B.S. In Civil Code it states a provision on the property distribution where parents have to clearly notify in *Badapatra* (legal note) with which daughter or son he/she wants to stay and that respective child has to take care of their parents. Local Self Governance Act 1999 mentions only about the protection and development of senior citizen. The policy of 2058 B.S. following the Vienna Conference and United Nation principles foreseen the economic, social security, health services, participation and involvement prestigious livelihood etc. In 2065 B.S. government of Nepal enacted the Senior Citizen Act. This acts has ensured nourishment and health care of old age; to maintain their dignity; ensuring their property and have right for use of their property; special facilities and exemption of transportation fair for old age. (Geriatric Centre Nepal, March 2010)



Government of Nepal provides pension for the public servant (government employee) after the age of 58 for civil servant, 63 for university teacher and administrator and 46-48 for lower rank military and police officers. Similarly a universal flat pension of rupees 100 to all person at least 75 years which was implemented by Prime Minister Late Manamohan Adhikari on 26<sup>th</sup> December 1994 (Humagai, 2011). In 1996 Nepali congress introduced two social security of widow and disabled allowance of rupees 100 above 60 years of age which has been raised of rupees 200 now (Pun, 2009). In Ninth Five Year Plan(1997-2002) national strategy for Senior Citizen has been implemented that ensures social security, inculcate positive feelings towards senior citizen and lunch rehabilitation activities to fulfill their basic needs. An OLD-AGE-ALLOWANCE came into effect to fulfill the Directive Principle of the Constitution and commitment expressed in the international forum of ageing. It was first introduced in 1995/1996 and partially modified after that. Now government provides Rupees 500 per people who are 70 and above and for the widowed women who are above 60. Allowance money was first at the age of 75 and it was brought down to 70 by the government and they are still planning to bring it down to 65 (The Kathmandu Post, 2014). In the same quest for my purpose to find the situation in this Madhyapur Thimi I had done several interviews with the senior citizens whose children are abroad and basically get more information on their status of living with or without their family members.

## **Case Studies**

In courses of my visit to the senior citizens, I found the real situation seem more complicated and far more emotional. Common phenomenon of family members do not want bear burden when they themselves are busy with their jobs, schools and business etc. This has resulted the shocking and heartbreaking situations of the senior citizens. Modernization could be taken as a culprit for the situation where children abandon their parents. Here in the below mentioned story a well-established and wealthy person with the contribution to the society with political interest and his philosophy, vision, courage to bring change in the society has been let down by his own children.

This is the usual scenario in the nation where most of the senior citizens are abandoned because of the burden they become, unnecessary pressure from the spouse, financial insufficiency, and opportunity for the abroad residence or career.

We can also argue and contradict the on the fact that time, money or the level of education may not be the cause in most of the time. And it also breaks the cultural value of having many children in our Hindu or communal way of living life brings a contradictory impression. There is always distribution of the property and usually none of children are willing to keep their parents with them.

A 95 year old Ajit Pundari says

*I had hundreds of acres of land in Saptari District and could afford to ride an elephant. I was an active leader as founding member of Nepali Congress. I have three sons and two daughter. All of them are in good position and well-off in abroad countries. One is professor here in Nepal and other are in abroad. They got everything from me and my property. But they don't have time and respect for me and now I am useless to them. I am old man with my own philosophy and I had to quit the house because of their behavior. They had no time and energy to support and look after their old father daily needs. I became a burden. I live in the room beside the temple that this community provided only due to the knowledge of history, politics and spiritual books and Hindu mythology. People around here are generous enough and give me food and shelter. Fortunately I can walk by myself and I don't have any long term sickness. Otherwise I would be like a beggar. I had to ask alms. People who come to prey at the temple offer me nice food but I am being looked after by a local senior citizen activist. He has been looking after me for 9 years now.*

The theory of Cowgill 1986, has relevance which shows the modernization has been fragmenting the concept of extended family structures. Life has become more complicated for a nuclear family with the life of rush for job people do, school they have to attend and the changing roles of women in our society. Mr Ajit pundari technically having three sons and their family is solely surviving on the culture of offering to *Santa* (Saint) who get esteem and love from people who come to pay homage. But on the contrary every senior citizens are not abandoned. Some have even complicated situation.

Mr. Shan Bahadur Shrestha ,79 from Gotthaghar has groundbreaking situation. He lives in a rented cow shed with his old wife who is 3 years younger than him.

*I have two daughters and a son. Daughters are married and are with their husbands. My son has vanished. He went to work in a Saudi's company around 12- 14 years ago and have not heard from him since. I don't know anything if he is dead or alive. It's just two of us. We have already forgotten him and dream of his support and earnings. Only source of income I have is a house that I have rented and technically is in my brother's control. I don't have money, and energy to fully renovate and properly function the house. So my brother does that and only gives me Rs 5000 every month, other than that it's just our old age allowance. I have to pay rent Rs 2000 for that ridiculous rented cow shed.*

They both are victims of high blood pressure and are continuously haunted by the feeling of their son gone missing in a foreign country. They said their daughters keep on asking to give that house and they will take care of them. *Sabai Khane Dau ta honi* means it's all about greed on other's property to make it your own. And he was very skeptical about that idea and did not want let go the last remaining property he has in other's hand: not even his own daughter. Here we can say that inflation is upsetting the emotion and capacity of payment.

Since Nepal has been an agricultural country and the distribution of the parents property to the sons has always been the major source of property and income. This distribution of property has dynamics of potential satisfaction or dissatisfaction could also create a quarrel between the brothers. In case of Mr. Shan Bahadur Shrestha his only son's status is unknown and they don't have major source of income. So they are having problems when they cannot pay the rent on time, they have to call relatives and friend when they have to move to new place. *Chora chori Payo Hurkayo Badhayo aakhir koi pani chhaina*( gave birth to sons and daughters, nurtured and nourished them at last nobody is there) was the saying of the his wife who is awaiting for death.

In this case even both of them are old wife has to do most of the cooking, cleaning and washing. Which can also describes the trouble and physical work load to female senior citizens. It must have been a hectic daily routine for them. Taking the reference of this case the allowance that government provides to the senior citizen seems inadequate. This situation I believe is ideal situation to relate where a couple of married senior with not much of family support and

economic stability cannot survive with Rupees 500 hundred a month and Rupees 2000 medical allowance a year since there is so much of inflection. This can be debatable with the state's income and planning strategies for the welfare of them where current policies and demands should be amended.

In a home visit and interview of Mrs. Sharada Silwal an widowed women having three sons and one of her son gone abroad for labor work. She stays with the eldest sons' care and youngest son staying separate in the same house with all the three daughter-in-laws.

*The allowance if truly speaking is very negligible and insufficient. I also get Widow Allowance which covers almost nothing but it's something for those family or senior people who are economically vulnerable. In case of the my son going abroad for work it has not made any significant difference to the family. But is better than nothing here he could not find a proper job. Only thing it has supported is, his son can go to private school.*

This can be clearly be seen as the amount of money sent are mostly used for the luxury. As she said her son's earning has made her grandson's private schooling possible. As in the present context sending children to private school is very much expensive. Similarly the increasing level of impunity, unstable economy and very limited opportunities make most of the people unemployed. And increasing attraction for jobs outside of the country because pay rate is comparatively higher. For those who are not well-off but have their family members around them those group of senior citizens have a mild level of frustration towards the policy, inflation and ultimately towards the family. But in the matter of taking good care of them its mostly hesitation and unwillingness in most of the cases. As you can read in these cases we have hardly found people without family member or severe financial cases. Due to increasing inflation and cost of living younger family members try to hesitate attending and enjoying their company.

But on the contrary there was high level of frustration towards to the government and policies when the active family members are not around. Mr. Narayan Khadka, 74, who is uneducated farmer having a physically challenged wife and five children: two daughters married and one unmarried physically challenged daughter and two son. Both of them were in abroad while one

son recently came after nine years and one son went 2 years ago. He has some land which gives him some food supplies and rent from a recently made house.

*Both of my children were out of country at a point. I have two physically challenged people to look after. I am an old man without any education. Only support I have is my daughter-in-law who herself is young literate girl and has not much of experience. I had to do all the physical work and be mobile for the official and non-official works. What to do my sons were not well educated and hardly got any jobs here. Nobody else has jobs and we all depend on their earning in foreign country.*

*Government has cheated me in terms of allowance. They gave allowance to my daughter for 4 years and when my wife was eligible for Disabled Allowance after 60 both of them were rejected by officials saying “you can’t get allowance for two persons at the same house” . Since then we have not received any allowance so far. They used to say I get it after 75 and I have not applied yet. Only those who have ‘power’ get the work done easily and be benefited, who cares about our justice. Only satisfaction and support I got when my son were not at home was the day I started going to Church.*

*Money sent by them is just enough to simply run the households activities. My son’s earning partially supported to build the house otherwise it’s not the amusing.*

The advantage of living in the city despite of no active members in the house is rents and food supplies from the land you have. Rent has been one of the major source of income to the families and senior citizens. They get money without much hassle and use them. Also talking about the family environment daughter-in-law was very straight and brief on every conversation they had which I symbolized that she was not that friendly because she has to do every household thing. Most of the remittance went in the building house and general expenses. There is some kind of relief as a whole for the family even though they might not use of the money first-hand.

In the course of campaigning on behalf of senior citizens on their needs demands and obstacles in the society Mr. Maha Prashad Parajuli, President of *Jestha Nagarik Sangharsha Tadartha Samiti*. It is the campaigning group of people on behalf of senior citizens. Their campaign has already reached in its 3<sup>rd</sup> year now and they demonstrate it in front of Constitution Assembly

Hall. They have their current demands of giving 50% off in public vehicles and an identity card, complete free health expenses and at least Rupees 100 each day as Allowance.

*He says there are many thing in Senior Citizen Act 2006 A.D and Senior Citizen Rules 2008 A.D which is just limited to paper and no implementation about our needs. Political leaders call us for the negotiations but they are not willing to implement and always give fake assurances. Its free in government hospitals but its only in two hospital which is at Kathmandu and senior citizens from remote areas and long distance cannot utilize those facilities. Those kind of facilities should be in the nearest hospitals. In this expensive time 2000 as medical allowance is injustice where a appointment in a cheapest hospital or clinic ranges from Rupees 60 – 300 and they expect us to take medicines from the same money. We are trying to implement those Act and rules with some contemporary need/issues that needs a review.*

According to the ward office 15 of Gathaghar people from Janajati (People from Minority) who are above 60 years old are getting the Old-Age –Allowance. They are very few in numbers who have come to claim. But the senior citizens who are from Newar community are not getting it despite them being in the Minority group according to government. There is a bit tension and anger in the people for this kind of discrimination.

So there are so much of discrepancies in the role of government in the manner of governance. It should have been in the manner of age and disabilities rather than in the name of caste, ethnicities or religion and it is contradicting its own policies and regulations which eventually are creating disputes among the senior citizens.

## **Conclusion**

With all evidences and problems that I found in my research it seems that government has very contradictory and complicated policies. Government needs to revise and bring the social security policies which should address the contemporary issues and need in the manner of inflection, social scenario and changing life style of the people. There are lots of senior citizens who are either living in a isolated life or are being abandoned by their own children. In this situation there should be proper support and faultless backing for them from government. They have higher

level of frustration and anxiety of being alone. Since the traditional family system is lacking and families are being more and more individualistic the traditional values of respecting seniors are degrading which somehow is fulfilling the materialistic satisfaction but is not fulfilling social and emotional satisfaction.. Meanwhile the remittance that is coming in are either being used in purchase of real-estate or teaching children and building houses and luxury items.

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