International Journal of Recent Development in Engineering and Technology
Website: www.ijrdet.com (ISSN 2347-6435 (Online) Volume 15, Issue 10, October 2026)

An Assessment of Economic Dependence among the Elderly Population in Varadharajapuram, Mudichur, Kanchipuram District, Tamilnadu

Dr. S. Sujatha

Associate Professor of Economics, Saveetha University Simats, Chennai, India

Abstract **--Aims to understand the Economic life style of the elderly people above 60 years in Varadharajapuram, Mudichur, Kanchipuram district, Tamil Nadu. The Google Data says that by 2050 the elderly population in will cross 340 million that is 20% of Indias total Population. The World Health Organization report shows that according to census 2011, India has more of female elderly population than Male elderly population. It also says that elderly population are the valuable resource for any society and ageing is the natural phenomenon with lot of challenges like physical stamina and financial independence and opportunities like positive attitude and mental wellbeing. The Government of India had introduced Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act in the Year 2007 and National Policy for senior citizens in the Year 2011 for supporting the needs of these elderly population, Recently the Government India introduced Ayushman Bharat Programme for National primary health care and wellness centers for elderly population. The Medical Science identified the senior citizens category that is 60 plus, 70 plus and 80plus in which their General Health, Family History and Psychological aspects had being studied. Therefore, the objective of this Article is to study the elderly wellbeing and to analyze their physical and financial stability. Methodology the area of study in and around Varadharajapuram, Mudichur, Kanchipuram District Tamil Nadu with random sampling of 100 respondent of both men and women.**

Keywords: **- Economic life style, elderly people, Google Data, World Health Organization, Valuable Resource, Physical Stamina and Financial Independence, National Policy, Ayushman Bharat Programme, General Health, Family History and Psychological.**

I. Introduction

This is the assessment of 21st century of elderly population earlier the UN General Assembly declared 1999 the International Year of Older Persons. The International Day of Older Persons is celebrated on 1 October every year. The Demographic shift with growth trajectory reveals that the elderly population is increasing and by 2050 there will be an alarming for senior citizens which will have a regional disparity with that of age group people and also there will be a gender bias that is Women elderly population will be more than the Men elderly population and the challenges to be faced are health care, socio- economic indicators and Economic security. The Google Data says that by 2050 the elderly population in will cross 340 million that is 20% of Indias total Population.

The World Health Organization report shows that according to census 2011, India has more of female elderly population than Male elderly population. It also says that elderly population are the valuable resource for any society and ageing is the natural phenomenon with lot of challenges like physical stamina and financial independence and opportunities like positive attitude and mental wellbeing. The Government of India had introduced Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act in the Year 2007 and National Policy for senior citizens in the Year 2011 for supporting the needs of these elderly population, Recently the Government India introduced Ayushman Bharat Programme for National primary health care and wellness centers for elderly population. The Medical Science identified the senior citizens category that is 60 plus, 70 plus and 80plus in which their General Health, Family History and Psychological aspects had being studied.

II. Objective Of The Study

To study the elderly wellbeing of above 60 years of age in Varadharajapuram, Mudichur, Kanchipuram district, Tamil Nadu

To analyze their physical and financial stability of above 60 years of age in Varadharajapuram, Mudichur, Kanchipuram district, Tamil Nadu

III. Methodology

The area of study in and around Varadharajapuram, Mudichur, Kanchipuram District Tamil Nadu and with the sample size of 100 respondent of both men and women elderly population. The statistical sampling technique used for study is Random sampling method. More over this study have a touch on senior citizens so the respondent are almost known persons. The merit of this study is that the respondent came out with lot of information and the demerit of this study is that the un known people are less touched because this particular study have an insight on psychological aspects which may have much of impact on their living.

International Journal of Recent Development in Engineering and Technology
Website: www.ijrdet.com (ISSN 2347-6435 (Online) Volume 15, Issue 10, October 2026)

IV. Review Of Literature

Prassanna Tulasi. A, Ranjit Kumar Dehury and Parthsarathi Dehury (2025) "Ageing Populations in India: Towards Integrated and Editable Geriatric Care" ACHSM Asia -Pacific Health Leadership Congress in Drawin critically examined the evolution and the scope of Indias social security policies for ageing Population. The elderly population currently exceeding 100 million and future it will increase future 20% by 2050. Need for Holistic Approach and National Policy frame work for older persons 1991 and National Policy for senior Citizens 2011. Concluded that equitable geriatric care in India requires multisectoral collaboration, community – based service models and sustained investment for long term care infrastructure.

The United Nation peace dignity and equality on the health planet (2024) declares that the size of the population peaked before 2024 and the countries includes China, Germany, Japan and the Russian Federation. By 2030 half of the women population will not have children by natural means. The increased reproductive age reached around 2.2 billion from 2.0 billion. The first Assembly on Ageing was conducted in the year 1982 produced 62 -point Vienna International Plan of Action on Ageing. Specific issues like health and nutrition, protecting elderly consumers, housing and environment, family, social welfare, Income security and Employment and Education in which data have been collected and analyzed. Aimed to design international Policy on ageing for the 21st century and adopted a political declaration and the Madrid International plan of action on ageing.

Imogen stoodley, Simon Conroy (2024) "An ageing population: the benefits and Challenges" Medicine Volume 52 issues 11 Pages 710-712 explored healthy ageing societies to thrive by multiple factors and varied implications like healthcare services, economical contribution, cultural implications such as loneliness had been discussed. The conclusion is ageing of the global population and climate change interact in complex ways. Older people are risk at climate change.

Karat Mubarish (2025) "Economics of aging population in India: Implications for pensions and social security system" Financial and Accounting Research Journal 7(8) 396 -410 investigated on economic concerns particularly in pension systems, social security, health care and labour market dynamics. This research made an economic implication of an aging population in India focused on effectiveness of country's pension system, social security mechanisms, healthcare infrastructure and employment policies.

The recommendations made in this research is to extend pension scheme to informal sector workers, investing in healthcare infrastructure and providing opportunities for both older workers and Youth.

Katalin Bodnár, Carolin Nerlich (2022) "The macroeconomic and fiscal impact of population ageing" Occasional Paper Series, European Central Bank, Occasional Paper Series No 296, this paper examines the population ageing is the main challenges ahead in the next decade. The analysis of this paper was the demographic changes in the euro areas drag on potential growth through Labour supply and productive growth more over Population ageing is a burden on Fiscal Policy. It poses significant challenges for the fiscal sustainability and limited fiscal policy space and effective. To safe guard the economic and fiscal consequences of population ageing it is recommended by the Author is that need for fiscal buffers, Improved Public Finance and structure reforns.

Rainer Kotschy, David Bloom (2023) "Economic Growth prospects in the face of Population ageing" Centre for policy Economic research explored the effects of population ageing on economic growth for a global sample of 145 both OECD and non-OECD countries from the period of (1950–2015) to (2020–2050) based on POAT (prospective old-age threshold) remaining life expectancy falls below 15 years on macro-economic performance. The result is that chronological age can be offset by improvements in functional capacity with longevity.

V. Analysis

The Frequency Distribution for the Variables shows that regarding Age Factor 40.4 % belong to the age category of 60+ and 37.6 % belong to the age category of 70+ and finally 22% belong to the age category of 80+ altogether the total respondent is 109. Regarding gender 40.4% represents male respondent and 59.6 % represent female respondent. Regarding the variable Family70.6 % of the respondent have children and 22% of the respondent are Individual and 7.3% of the respondent stay in Old Age homes. Regarding Education 36.7% of the respondent are under Graduates and 33.9 % of the respondent are post graduates and 14.7 % of the respondent have B.Ed. and M.Ed. Degrees because those days people prefer education profession.

The Variables like Financial Independence with that of Pension, Children and Neither Children Nor Pension equally shares 33%. The variable of Residence with that of Own Home, Children Home and Old Age Home equally shares 33%. The variable of Physical Stamina with that of very best, best and better equally share 33%.

International Journal of Recent Development in Engineering and Technology
Website: www.ijrdet.com (ISSN 2347-6435 (Online) Volume 15, Issue 10, October 2026)

The Variable of Positive attitude with that of More positive, Less Positive and Neutral equally share 33%. The Variable of Mental Wellbeing with that of strong, weak and balanced equally shares 33%.

The Variables with that of Ayushman Bharath 73% of the respondent now very well about the scheme, Regarding the Family History 95.4% of the respondent have their Children and their Grandchildren, Regarding the Economic Contribution 43.1% of the respondent have savings and 33.9 % have invested and more over 22.9 % neither have savings nor have investment. Regarding the Cultural Implication 43.1% of the respondent have effective communication and 33% deserve collaboration and 23,9% have clarity in their life style.

VI. Hyphothesis

H0 There is no significant difference between the Gender and with that of Education, Family and Marital Status.

H0 There is no significant difference between the Family and with that of Family history, Economic Contribution and Cultural implication.

H0 There is no significant difference between the Age and with that of Gender, Physical Stamina and Mental wellbeing

VII. Statistical Test

One sample test is used to find out the average mean of a Gender with that of expected population mean of Education, Family and Marital Status. Person correlation is used to test the strength of Family and Family history of the two continuous variables to find out the positive and the negative correlation of Economic Contribution and Cultural implication. Independent sample test is commonly used to test the Age to check the different group of Gender, Physical Stamina and Mental wellbeing to know the significance.

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference Lower	Upper
Gender	33.813	108	.000	1.596	1.50	1.69
Education	20.586	108	.000	2.073	1.87	2.27
Family	36.926	108	.000	1.853	1.75	1.95
Marital Status	51.954	108	.000	1.046	1.01	1.09

Correlations

		Family	Family History	Economical Contribution	Cultural Implication
Family	Pearson Correlation	1	.062	.336**	.271**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.524	.000	.004
	N	109	109	109	109
Family History	Pearson Correlation	.062	1	-.026	.027
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.524		.785	.781
		109	109	109	109
Economical Contribution	Pearson Correlation	.336**	-.026	1	.852**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.785		.000
	N	109	109	109	109
Cultural Implication	Pearson Correlation	.271**	.027	.852**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.004	.781	.000	
	N	109	109	109	109

**. *Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).*

International Journal of Recent Development in Engineering and Technology
Website: www.ijrdet.com (ISSN 2347-6435 (Online) Volume 15, Issue 10, October 2026)

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means		
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Age	Equal variances assumed	2.224	.139	-3.733	99	.000
	Equal variances not assumed			-4.695	61.297	.000
Gender	Equal variances assumed	58.810	.000	3.162	99	.002
	Equal variances not assumed			3.654	50.319	.001
Physical Stamina	Equal variances assumed	.060	.807	-1.727	99	.087
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.776	40.241	.083
Mental Well Being	Equal variances assumed	.060	.807	-1.727	99	.087
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.776	40.241	.083

VIII. Conclusion

In case of one sample test since the P value is .000 (2-tailed) it shows that there is a significant difference between the Gender and with that of Education, Family and Marital Status. Therefore, the Null Hypothesis is rejected and the Alternative Hypothesis is accepted. In case of correlation since the P value is 0.01 level (2-tailed) it shows that there is a significant difference between the Family and with that of Economic Contribution and Cultural implication. Therefore, the Null Hypothesis is rejected and the Alternative Hypothesis is accepted. In case of independent sample test since the P value is .000 level (2-tailed) it shows that there is a significant difference between the Age and with that of Gender. Therefore, the Null Hypothesis is rejected and the Alternative Hypothesis is accepted.

REFERENCES

[1] Prassanna Tulasi. A, Ranjit Kumar Dehury and Parthsarathi Dehury (2025) "Ageing Populations in India: Towards Integrated and Editable Geriatric Care" ACHSM Asia -Pacific Health Leadership Congress in Drawin

[2] The United Nation peace dignity and equality on the health planet (2024)

[3] Imogen stoodley, Simon Conroy (2024) "An ageing population: the benefits and Challenges" Medicine Volume 52 issues 11 Pages 710-712

[4] Karat Mubarish (2025) "Economics of aging population in India: Implications for pensions and social security system" Financial and Accounting Research Journal 7(8) 396 -410

[5] Katalin Bodnár, Carolin Nerlich (2022) "The macroeconomic and fiscal impact of population ageing" Occasional Paper Series, European Central Bank, Occasional Paper Series No 296

[6] Rainer Kotschy, David Bloom (2023) "Economic Growth prospects in the face of Population ageing" Centre for policy Economic research