Need of The Elderly Welfare in Makha Subdistrict, Non-Sung District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province

Nuchanat Suwannawong, Soraya Doklang, Nattawut Kruengwaen, Natthapong Polman, Kesara Ayla, Naratip Khantiphong, Chacattrai Rayasawath, Sirivadee Wiwithkhunakorn and Wiwat Sangkhaho*
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Nakhon Ratchasima Rajabhat University
*Corresponding author e-mail: ch_rayasawath@yahoo.co.th

Abstract:- *This research aimed to study the level of social welfare service needs of the elderly in Makha Subdistrict, Non-Sung District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province. The population group used in this research was the elderly who received the elderly pension service, who were both male and female aged, living in Makha Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Non-Sung District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province. Several 333 people, calculated using Yamane's formula with a discrepancy of not more than 5%. The instrument used for data collection was a questionnaire on the social welfare needs of the elderly in 5 areas: (1) health, (2) education, (3) recreation, (4) housing, (5) life safety. The social welfare needs of the elderly were analyzed using mean and standard deviation statistics. The results showed that the welfare needs for the elderly were classified into 5 areas as follows: life safety (mean = 4.76, S.D. = 0.48) at the highest level. The housing aspect (average=4.75, S.D.=0.49) is at the highest level. Education and health (mean=4.72, S.D.=0.55) were at the highest level, respectively.*

Keywords: Need, Welfare, Elderly

Introduction

Today, the structure of the Thai population has changed a lot from the past. Due to advances in the economy, society, technology, medical and public health services, affecting people's livelihoods and health, the population of children is decreasing. And people live longer, resulting in the number and proportion of the elderly increasing at a rapid rate and the structure of the Thai population is moving into the Population Aging phase. According to the 2005 Thai population survey, Thailand has an elderly population of approximately 7 million, or 10.4% of the total population, and is expected to increase to 13.4 percent in 2015 and 15.3% in 2020 (National Statistical Office, 2005).

The statistics of the increase in the number of elderly people indicates the importance and severity of problems that will increase in the future, along with the changes in social conditions which directly affect the lifestyle and well-being of the elderly. There is no way to avoid it. This effect raises many problems for the elderly, the problem is different from other populations. This is because the elderly population is the age at the end of life that undergoes development and changes in physical, mental, emotional, and social deterioration. In particular, the alterations of the body have resulted in a less effective function of the body's organs as well as the immune system. Elderly people are therefore more prone to various diseases, leading to disability and eventually death. The mental and emotional changes that result from deterioration of the body make the elderly feel worthless and a burden to others. This is coupled with social changes that cause the elderly to lose their power and roles from being the head of the family to being a resident, resulting in poor relationships with family members. From the problem of such change, the elderly need to rely on other people to meet their needs in various fields, especially family members with older people living more according to their age (Siripanich, B.,1999; Chayowan, N. et al, 1989). These needs include physical needs, security needs, love, and belonging needs, self-esteem needs, and the need for success in life, which are the Basic Needs of the elderly. (Ebersole,1990; Wattananammakul, W.,1996).

The problem of aging in Thailand is increasing day by day as the current economic and social changes rapidly, as well as urbanization and modern industrialization are the main reasons for the role of the elderly in Thailand. Families in caring for the elderly began to decline accordingly. Young people's migration from rural areas to urban areas has resulted in rural aging and psychological consequences. At the same time, the elderly in urban areas is no different from those in rural areas. These elderly people are often left at home alone because family members need to work outside the home. A large number of studies and research have shown that the majority of the elderly in Asia, including in Thailand, still have to live with most of their children. Therefore, the elderly to be able to secure financial stability need to have funds accumulated at a young age or have children to take care of when they are old. A family is therefore a social unit that plays a very important role in providing love and cares for the welfare and well-being of the elderly today. Providing care and assistance to the elderly, in addition to being the duty of the person in the family or relatives.

At present, there are various agencies and organizations both public and private sectors have played a role in looking at and helping the elderly in various fields to meet the needs of the elderly, In particular, the basic needs of living things such as food, clothing, housing, health, make the elderly have a better quality of life, especially health services. Health is a service that the state has given great importance to. This is because the elderly have different health problems from other groups in both physical and mental health, providing services in health promotion, medical treatment, disease prevention, and rehabilitation. Elderly in all state medical and public health care facilities, as well as in some private sector services. In addition, the state has provided social and economic welfare services for the elderly. The services provided include services for the elderly, the establishment of service centers for the elderly in different regions, the construction of residential buildings for the elderly, and welfare in Old age pension. There is also a service in the area of income insurance (income maintenance) especially social security insurance), health insurance so that the elderly can help themselves at the end of life. Educational services to promote knowledge of the elderly so that they are always up to date. In addition, there is also an appropriate job placement service to encourage the elderly to participate in the benefit of society and the nation (Panichphan, S., 1989:26-35). In Thailand, the system and format of organizing social welfare for the elderly are limited in scope.

In addition, service schemes are not systematic and well-formed, that is, only one group of civil servants or state enterprise employees will be covered under the social welfare system or pension system such as one. A study on the social security system in Thailand found that less than 5% of the population in Thailand was covered by the social security system (Jones, Gavin W., 1990; Bunnak, O., 1994:34).

Many elderly people have never worked in any agency or organization that will provide protection, when necessary, especially those who have a career in agriculture or people who work as farmers or day workers, for example. These populations, at the age of retirement due to physical disabilities, need to take care of themselves with little accumulated wealth. Rarely, sometimes these individuals do not have children to provide medical care when they enter old age. In addition, welfare services are limited and cannot be fully serviced. Social welfare operations for the elderly in the past until now, the problem and obstacle that occurs are that the elderly social welfare work has resulted in benefits for only some groups of the elderly, especially the elderly who live. In most urban societies, it is not as widely distributed to the elderly in the rural areas who are the majority of the country's elderly people. Importantly, the elderly in rural areas did not know about the social welfare services provided by the state. There is also a problem in the lack of budget to do this because the priority of

national problems, the elderly problem is not yet considered a major problem of the country. This is because the government still sees the importance of problems in economic development rather than the budget to support social welfare work for the elderly is still scarce.

The problem of scarcity of personnel with expertise in social welfare work for the elderly is because, at present, there is no educational institution in Thailand that has a course to teach directly about the elderly (gerontology). Problems with the rules of the bureaucratic system with many procedures in operation. And one of the most important problems is the shortage of epidemiological educational and research data on the elderly. Demographics of the elderly who are suffering and neglected by society only in rural areas, causing problems in providing various social welfare services to the elderly.

From the foregoing, it was found that social welfare services for the elderly were not yet fully covered and did not meet the needs of the elderly. This is because the scope of social welfare provision mainly focuses on providing health care services, which the elderly still have many other problems such as economic problems, problems of lack of knowledge to be used in life, problems of lack of caregivers. Such problems among the elderly tend to have different causal factors in different areas, causing the elderly to have different needs for social welfare services. Therefore, the researcher is interested in studying the need for social welfare services among the elderly in Makha Subdistrict. To know that the elderly require social welfare services in terms of health services, health services, education services, housing assistance and services, occupational promotion and income security are at a level. The results of the study will be beneficial for the appropriate provision of social welfare services for the elderly of the relevant agencies of the Makha Subdistrict.

Objective

This research aimed to study the level of social welfare service needs of the elderly in Makha Subdistrict, Non-Sung District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province.

Methodology

This research was to study the social welfare needs of the elderly in Makha Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Non-Sung District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province. The researcher used the Quantitative Research method, which was carried out in the following steps.

The population used in the research The population used in this study was the elderly who received the Elderly Pension Service, who were aged 60 years and over, both male and female and living in the administrative area. As for Makha Sub-district, Non-Sung District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province, the population is 1,933 people, using Yamane formula (1973) with an error of not more than 5%, which obtained the sample size of 333 people.

Data Collection Tools

1. The tools used in this study were Questionnaire, which the researcher created himself and used the questionnaire of On-ubon, S. (1998), some parts were applied to create a tool in this time and studied and researched from textbooks, documents, and related researches, as well as presented the questionnaire to the advisor, after that the questionnaire was used to improve. Edited according to the recommendations of experts and advisors. The tool used to collect data in this study was a questionnaire consisting of two parts as follows:

Section 1 of Personal Information contains six multiple-choice questions: gender, age, status, education, occupation, and income.

Section 2 Social Welfare Service Demands is a questionnaire about the social welfare needs of the elderly in Makha Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Non-Sung District,

Nakhon Ratchasima Province in 5 aspects, namely (1) on health, (2) education, (3) Recreational, (4) Housing, (5) Life Safety Questions in Part 2 are rating scale questions, with each question having 5 answers to choose from.

2. The researcher used the questionnaire to experiment (Try-out) with 30 elderly people of the Makha Subdistrict Administrative Organization to determine the reliability of the questionnaire by Cronbach's alpha coefficient method (Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient) was found to have a confidence value of .856, which is acceptable as a high-confidence questionnaire.

Data collection in this research study, the researcher divided the method of data collection into 2 parts as follows:

1. Document data collection The researcher has studied and collected document information from sources that are academic textbooks, official books, and publications.

2. Field data collection involves the following steps: (1) Requesting approval for data collection, the researcher has requested permission from the President of the Sub-District Administrative Organization, Makha Subdistrict, Non-Sung District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province to collect information from the elderly who receive the elderly pension service, who are Aged 60 years and older, both male and female. (2) Data collection, the researcher sent a questionnaire to the elderly who received the elderly pension service, who were aged 60 years and over, both male and female, and residing in Makha Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Non-Sung District. Nakhon Ratchasima Province. In this regard, the data collection period will be used from February 2020 to March 2020, Once the data is obtained, it will be used to check the completeness and accuracy of the data again to use the data obtained from the questionnaire for further analysis.

Data analysis: (1) Analyze the general data of the sample by using frequency distribution statistics and percentage values. (2) Analyze the social welfare needs of the elderly by using mean and Standard deviation.

Results
Part 1 Results of general data analysis of respondents
Table 1 General information of the respondents

General Information of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Male	131	38.5
Female	209	61.5
Total	**340**	**100**
Age		
60 - 69 years	105	31
70 -79 years	220	65
80+ years	15	4
Total	**340**	**100**
Status		
Single	29	8.5
Get married	290	85
Divorced/separated	19	6
Other	2	0.5
Total	**340**	**100**
Education level		

General Information of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Didn't study	34	10
Elementary school	236	69
Secondary school	19	6
Diploma	0	0
Bachelor's degree or above	51	15
Total	**340**	**100**
Occupation		
Unemployed/unemployed	36	10
Farmer	221	65
Trade	43	12
Personal business	2	1
Pension	19	6
Employee/Employee	19	6
Other, specify....	0	0
Total	**340**	**100**
Monthly income		
Less than 1,000 baht	37	11
1,001-3000 baht	83	24
3,001-5,000 baht	110	32
5,001-7000 baht	47	14
7,001-9,000 baht	39	11
9,001 baht or more	24	8
Total	**340**	**100**
Residential style		
Own house	246	72
Children's house	85	25
Relative's house	8	2
Other	1	1
Total	**340**	**100**

Table 6 shows the percentage of elderly people in Makha Subdistrict, Non-Sung District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province classified by gender, it was found that most of the elderly were female, numbering 209, representing 61.5 percent, and 131 males representing 38.5 percent respectively.

Most of the elderly were aged 70-79 years with 220 people accounting for 65%, followed by 60-69 years with 105 people accounting for 31 percent, and the last place was aged 80 years and over, 15 people accounted for. is 4 percent, respectively.

The majority of the elderly were married with 290 people representing 85 percent, followed by 29 singles accounting for 8.5 percent, followed by divorce/separating 19 people representing 6 percent, and respectively. Lastly, the other 2 people accounted for 0.5% respectively.

Most of the elderly had primary education level 236 people accounted for 69%, followed by bachelor degree or above 51 people accounted for 15%, followed by 34 accounted for 10%, Secondary school level 19 accounted for 10%, and the diploma level had no respondents respectively.

Most of the elderly are farming occupations of 221 people representing 65%, followed by trading occupations of 43 representing 12 percent, unemployed/unemployed 36 people

representing 10 percent, civil servants, pensioners and employees/ The number of employed has 19 people representing 6 percent, and the last 2 people are private businesses representing 1% respectively.

Most of the elderly had a monthly income of 3,001-5,000 baht, 110 people accounted for 32 percent, followed by 1,001-3000 baht, 83 people and monthly income of 5,000-7,000 people accounted for 14 percent, Income less than 1,000 baht, 37 people accounted for 11 percent, and lastly, monthly income amounted to 9,000 or more, amounted to 24, accounting for 8%, respectively.

Most of the residences are at home with 246 people representing 72%, followed by 85 children's houses representing 25%, 8 relatives' homes representing 25%-, and 1-person's others. accounted for 1% respectively.

Part 2 Analysis of the level of welfare needs of the elderly society in Makha Subdistrict, Non-Sung District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province

Table 2 Mean and Standard Deviation of Social Welfare Needs for the Elderly in Makha Subdistrict, Non-Sung District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province

Welfare needs for the elderly	$\bar{x}$	S.D	Need level
1. Health and hygiene	4.72	.55	Highest
2. Education	4.72	.61	Highest
3. Recreation	4.61	.72	Highest
4. Residential side	4.75	.49	Highest
5. Safety in life	4.76	.48	Highest
Total	**4.71**	**.57**	**Highest**

From Table 2, it was found that welfare provision for the elderly categorized all five aspects of welfare provision for the elderly. For the most part, the management for the elderly had life safety at the highest level, housing at the highest level, and education and health at the highest level respectively.

Table 3 Mean and Standard Deviation of Social Welfare Needs for the Elderly in Makha Subdistrict, Non-Sung District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province, by Health

Terms of health	$\bar{X}$	S.D	Need level
1. Get treatment free of charge.	4.58	.80	Highest
2. Need to be convenient by having a special channel for the elderly in the hospital	4.67	.58	Highest
3. Need to be convenient by having a public health facility near the house	4.76	.48	Highest
4. Need to receive home visits, counseling, and advice on health care by public health officials	4.73	.51	Highest
5. Want public and private services to provide general counseling services to the elderly.	4.83	.48	Highest
6. Need to provide alternative medicine services to take care of the elderly's health such as Thai traditional medicine.	4.80	.49	Highest
Total	**4.72**	**.55**	**Highest**

[34]

From Table 3 , it was found that welfare for the elderly in Makha Subdistrict, Non-Sung District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province, were classified by their health characteristics, most of them wanted public and private institutions to provide general counseling services to the elderly at the level of the most, Secondly, the need for alternative medicine services to take care of the elderly, such as Thai traditional medicine, is at the highest level, Need to be convenient with the health services near the house at the highest level, And lastly, the desire to receive home visits, counseling and health care advice by health workers was at the highest level respectively.

Table 4 Mean and Standard Deviation of Social Welfare Needs for the Elderly in Makha Subdistrict, Non-Sung District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province, by Overall in the term of Education

Terms of education	$\bar{x}$	S.D	Need level
1. Need to gain appropriate knowledge, especially on the issues necessary for the elderly, such as health, religion, welfare, state-sponsored.	4.84	.45	Highest
2. The aspect of obtaining appropriate knowledge by disseminating it through radio, television, newspapers.	4.81	.55	Highest
3. You Need to receive vocational training suitable for the age of the elderly.	4.64	.70	Highest
4. I want the community society to have opportunities for the elderly to show their abilities as a brain treasury such as disseminating wisdom.	4.75	.50	Highest
5. Need to have the campaign to raise awareness and awareness of the value and dignity of the elderly	4.57	.86	Highest
Total	**4.72**	**.61**	**Highest**

From Table 4, it is found that the welfare for the elderly in education, most of them Need to obtain appropriate knowledge, especially in the matters necessary for the elderly, such as health, religion, welfare that the state supports are at the level. the most. Followed by obtaining appropriate knowledge by broadcasting via radio, television, newspapers at the highest level. It wants the community society to have the opportunity for the elderly to show their abilities as a brain treasury such as disseminating wisdom at the highest level. And lastly, you Need to receive vocational training that is appropriate for the age of the elderly at the highest level respectively.

Table 5 Mean and Standard Deviation of Social Welfare Needs for the Elderly in Makha Sub-District, Non-Sung District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province, Overall, in term of Recreation Area

Terms of recreation	$\bar{x}$	S.D	Need level
1. Need to establish and operate an elderly club and network	4.48	.89	Highest
2. Need to reduce the price of passenger vehicles for the elderly during various festivals to encourage the elderly to travel and relax	4.67	.66	Highest
3. Need to have a place for a park, sports field for exercise and rest that is suitable and safe for the elderly.	4.70	.61	Highest
Total	**4.61**	**.72**	**Highest**

From Table 5, it is found that most of the welfare for the elderly in recreation requires that there are parks, sports fields for exercise, and leisure that are suitable and safe for the elderly are at the highest level. Secondly, the need to reduce the price of transportation for the elderly during festivals to encourage the elderly to travel and relax at the highest level. And lastly, the need for the establishment and operation of elderly clubs and networks at a high level, etc.

Table 6 Mean and Standard Deviation of Social Welfare Need Level for the Elderly in Makha Subdistrict, Non-Sung District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province, in the term of **housing**

Terms of housing	$\bar{x}$	S.D	Need level
1. Need to establish a nursing home for the elderly at the sub-district level	4.67	.67	Highest
2. Want the government to provide welfare for the elderly free of charge	4.81	.46	Highest
3. Need to live in a nursing home for the elderly	4.71	.61	Highest
4. Need to have a project to provide a low-interest loan source for the elderly's housing	4.83	.49	Highest
Total	**4.75**	**.55**	**Highest**

From Table 6, it is found that most of the welfare for the elderly in the housing sector requires that the project of low-interest loans for housing for the elderly is at the highest level. Secondly, the state wants to provide welfare for the elderly who are free of charge at the highest level. The desire to live in a nursing home for the elderly was at the highest level. And lastly, the need for peace and safety management for the elderly in public buildings is at the highest level, for example.

Table 7 Mean and Standard Deviation of Social Welfare Needs Level for the Elderly in Makha Sub-District, Non-Sung District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province as overall in term of **safety in life**

Terms of safety in life	$\bar{x}$	S.D	Need level
1. Need to have peace and safety management for the elderly in public buildings	4.68	.60	Highest
2. To have government and private agencies responsible for helping the elderly who are harmed by abuse, unlawful exploitation, and neglect.	4.78	.52	Highest
3. Need to provide facilities in public places for the elderly such as footpaths and toilets.	4.83	.48	Highest
Total	**4.76**	**.53**	Highest

From Table 7, it is found that most of the welfare for the elderly in life safety require the provision of facilities in public places for the elderly such as walkways and toilets to be at the highest level. Secondly, the need for government and private agencies to be responsible for helping the elderly who are harmed by abuse, unlawful exploitation and neglect are at the highest level. And lastly, the need for peace and safety management for the elderly in public buildings is at the highest level, for example.

Discussion

Welfare needs for the elderly, Makha Subdistrict, Non-Sung District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province found that welfare provision for the elderly categorized all five aspects of welfare provision for the elderly. For the most part, the management for the elderly had life safety at the highest level, housing at the highest level, and education and health at the highest level respectively. This research is consistent with Khaichaiyaphum, P., and Sirichot, P. (2011) study of the Welfare needs of the Elderly in the Nonthai Municipality, Non-Thai District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province. The study found that they have got maintenance allowances support and want it to be 1,000 Baths per month. The other support needed were self-development and participation in social activities and the formation of groups bearing the characteristics of network or community; as well as community service centers for the elderly. The suggestions were that Nonthai Municipality should establish Multi purposes Service Center for the elderly of Nonthai municipality; provide personal as well as health volunteers who take responsibility for the elderly; and should establish Social welfare fund for the elderly. As the same found that Khamkeaw, W., and Noppanatwongsakorn, R. (2020) found that the comparison of the needs of the elderly for welfare showed that differences in their gender, age, status, education level, income, and the type of residence also caused differences in needs for benefits, whereas the difference in their occupation caused no difference in needs for benefits, which was not statistically significant as .05. in addition, it has consisted of Somchai, P., and Kanewan, P. (2013) found that the elderly needs more allowance. followed by the elderly Need to Nongwang Subdistrict Municipality activities and support to the elderly, and the elderly Need to health officer care services to the villages, respectively. The Suggestion of the welfare needs of elderly in health and sanitation aspect. the average maximum is the consumer has the elderly as necessary and thoroughly. So, Subdistrict Municipality and those involved should suggest the direction of travel of the elderly in developing key issues about the process and how to be an obstacle to the welfare of the elderly on the spot for pacing with demand and provide a suitable period

Recommendation

Studies have shown that the increasing number of older adults suggests violence is rapidly changing socio-economic conditions and may result in neglect and psychological consequences for the elderly. Providing care and attention is the duty of the person in the family. At present, there are still government and private agencies to help in various ways to meet the needs of the elderly, enabling the elderly to be upgraded to a better quality of life, and can create more benefits for society and the nation. Therefore, development recommendations should be carried out as follows.

1. In terms of hygiene, there should be annual health checks and free treatment of diseases.

2. Education, should provide education about promoting learning about occupations to generate income.

3. Recreation, should organize activities and recreation to encourage the elderly to relax and have friends to talk to so that they are not lonely and can relax in themselves.

4. In terms of housing, housing should be available to the elderly free of charge.

5. For safety in life, there must be facilities in public places for the elderly and government or private agencies to help the elderly who are at risk of being harmed by abuse and neglect.

References

Bunnak, O. (1994). The needs of the elderly in terms of work and welfare to establish the Service Center for Employment for the Elderly in Bangkok. Bangkok: Institute of Demography.

Chayowan, N. et al. (1989). Summary of research results of the Socio-Economic Impact Research Project and the elderly population in Thailand. Bangkok: Institute of Demography, Chulalongkorn University.

Ebersole, P. A., & Hess, P. (1990). Toward healthy aging: Human and needs and nursing. Response (3rd ed.). St. Louis Missouri: The C.V. Mosby Company.

Jones, Gavin W. (1990). Population and development review. - Hoboken, NJ: Wiley-Blackwell.

Khaichaiyaphum, P., and Sirichot, P. (2011). Welfare needs of the Elderly in Nonthai Municipality, Non-Thai District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province. Humanities and Social Sciences,28 (1), 85-100.

Khamkeaw, W., and Noppanatwongsakorn, R. (2020). Needs of the Elderly in Samphanthawong District, Bangkok, for Social Welfare. Dhammathas Academic Journal, 21 (1), 15-28.

National Statistical Office. (2005). Population Change Survey Report 2005 – 2006. Bangkok: National Statistical Office.

On-ubon, S. (1998). Factors Affecting the Needs for Social Welfare Services of the Elderly in Rural Areas, Changwat Chaiyaphum. Khon Kaen: Khon Kaen University.

Panichphan, S. (1989). Social services for the elderly in Japan. Japanese Studies Journal. 6 (2), (1989): 1989-2

Siripanich, B. (1999). Thai elderly people. Bangkok: Council of the Elderly of Thailand.

Somchai, P., and Kanewan, P. (2013). Welfare Needs of Elderly in Nongwang Subdistrict Municipality, Lahansai District, Buriram Province. Academic Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Buriram Rajabhat University, 5 (2), 88-104.

Wattananammakul, W. (1996). Relationship between expectations and perceptions about family aged care among elderly people and municipal caregivers. Khon Kaen Province. Khon Kaen: Khon Kaen University.

Yamane, T.(1973).Statistics: An Introductory Analysis.3rd Ed. New York: Harper and Row. Publications.