

Elderly care - Sweden vs India

Sweden

In Sweden we have a social democratic welfare model. Which means that the state and municipalities in charge of the welfare system's components, this leads to many welfare services are general. Pension is an example of a general welfare service, all citizens receive pensions by the State (Almgren et al, 2012, p. 274). All society's citizens pay taxes to the state and the state finances the welfare and allows charges to be lower. This also applies to the elderly. According to the state budget in 2015, it was planned to go 38.2 billion kronor to financial security in old age (Sveriges Radio, 2014).

Elderly care in Sweden paid by the taxpayer. In Sweden, all older by law the right to assistance and support from the state (If Sweden, 2015, p. 62). This support can take various ways. Many older people to continue living at home. Then there are opportunities to get home tailored to your needs. There are also assisted living, home care is the care and service that the municipality finances. Senior housing and sheltered housing places that are suitable for older where you do not need the permission of the state. You rent or buy housing on their own initiative. Service building is a type of special accommodation for which the municipality owns where older to rent an apartment. You have to pay to get home care there. There are also group homes, where many elderly people live who have extensive need of care (If Sweden, 2015, p. 205 & 206).

India

We believe that India has an overall conservative welfare model. Because the family is expected to take care of both children and the elderly. Dr. Vaishali, a zoologist at Maharshi Dayanand College in Mumbai, told us in an interview that the woman takes care of the family and the man to take care of household finances. Indian citizens do not pay much tax, the community based on that everyone should have a high salary and not be dependent on welfare. Taxes are just and we therefore believe that welfare is conservative. The conservative welfare model is based on cooperation between state employers and employees (Almgren et al, 2012, p. 275). It is difficult to know how the welfare system looks across India because India is a federation of states that have their own governments (Globalization, 2016).

As I said before, India is a conservative society where elderly care is not a priority of the state. I think this is strange considering that 116.6 million people in India are over 60 years old (Global AgeWatch Index, 2015). This leads many older people become dependent on their children for care. Right now seen a change in Indian society, where more young people move away from their parents. The consequence is that the elderly are without care of immediate family, which in turn leads to more elderly needed (Epoch Elder Care, 2016). These retirement homes are private, therefore not paid by the state. Nursing homes are selective as they are not available to all citizens. Since there is an increase in the elderly increases the pressure on the state to finance more pensions and elderly care services (CIA, 2016).

Comparison

Elderly care is important for citizens, since both in Sweden and in India, the number of older people drastically, it brings greater need of care (If Sweden p. 198 & Global AgeWatch Index, 2015). Pension come from the state and private savings in both India and Sweden. For you as a Swedish citizen to receive pension you need to have a collective agreement, an agreement between an employer and a union if the worker justice and obligations (Union, 2016). In India, it looks much the same way, there are not as many as are trade union work but to get a better pension can unions help, the union know your rights and obligations (Union Bank of India, 2014 & Vaishali, Dr. 2016)

Given that India and Sweden have different welfare state means that it paid more tax in Sweden than in India leading to the State finances the elderly care. This leads to a more equal society where everyone is included because the social democratic welfare model is general and not selective as the conservative (Almgren et al, 2012, p. 274 & 275)

To summarize, India and Sweden are mighty different societies. I believe that Sweden has come further in development than India. But Dr. Vaishali told that the Indians want society to change. As an example, she told me that today is investing more than before that girls are entitled to the same education as boys. It is being developed, I think.

Analysis

Benefits for people with a lot of money in a country that has a social democratic welfare model is that you pay more taxes, which in turn helps others eg older. Tax revenues also help people who do not have any money. The social democratic welfare model needs both rich and poor for it to work and be of no use. Since the Swedish government prioritizes care leads to women do not need to stay home from work to care for children or the elderly. Which in turn leads to a more equal society.

In India based society that you should have a lot of money. Children who want to move away from their parents can now do it because it is elderly. They do not take care of their parents themselves. The downside is that this will be expensive and only those who have money can pay for elderly care, with the result that women often need to stay home from work to care for their parents. India is evolving toward a more egalitarian society where might even trade unions can take greater responsibility and to ensure that everyone has the same rights and obligations so that even those with little money are heard.

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