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Grandparents and Social Work Services: A Social Work Appraisal in Tehran, Iran

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Abstract

The article explores how due to demographic change the number of the elderly people and grandparents is increasing with surging needs and expectations. In such a case adequate number of social workers is not available to comply with the elderly's needs. Similarly, social work is concerned with individual and personal problems which may include poverty, unemployment, domestic violence etc. Because of the emergence of the new lifestyle, social work services need to be provided to fill the vacuum. As a whole, the amount and quality of help requested by the grandparents of different backgrounds is not the same. Nowadays, the elderly remain longer in married life. In such settings social workers have a better role to play. Social workers provide counseling to individuals, families and senior citizens to meet their needs. During the tragic transition too, when one spouse dies, the contributions of social workers are quite important. The samples of the present article is 452 men and women of age 65 and over. The main hypothesis of the research is: provision of social work services leads to improved quality of life of grandparents.

Keywords: Demographic change, Social Work, Grandparents, Lifestyle, Quality of Life

Introduction

Social work is concerned with individual and personal problems; similarly with boarder social issues such as poverty, unemployment, domestic violence etc. The concept is used by social science researchers in various perspectives. However, the most important domain of social work affecting quality of life is the overall satisfaction of individuals with life.

Iran with a population of over 79.5 million in mid-2016(WPDS 2016), is facing increasing older population because of more than 62 percent of population at age groups 15-64. Such a state is creating vulnerabilities as far as grandparents vs social work services are concerned. The gap between the needs of grandparents and how they are met is provided by the professional social workers. Social tensions are also minimized through social work services. Rapid increase in the proportion of the elderly in modern societies (Cox:1984) is considerably noticeable in Iran, where the percentage of people 65⁺ has almost doubled in 50 years from 4% in 1956 to 8.3% in 2011 (Census, 2011). One reason for this surge could be the accessibility to social and medical services by the elderly that include grandparents too. It is well established that the elderly consume large share of the health-care services in modern societies (Callahan, 1986). While due to demographic change the number of the elderly people and grandparents is increasing with increasing needs and expectations, adequate number of social workers is not available to comply with such needs in social, family and medical contexts. Under such circumstances the elder grandparents are abused. They even sometimes lose their self-esteem.

Because of the new lifestyle and new form of family style, social work services need to be provided to fill the vacuum. However, duties carried out by social workers vary depending on the settings in which they perform duties to assist grandparents. These negative attitudes may in turn generate negative, stereotyped, dependent behavior among the elderly (Kosberg, 1983). To meet the increasing elderly citizens' needs, more professional social workers must be trained.

As a whole, the amount and quality of help requested by the grandparents of different backgrounds is not the same. Social work institutions, have thus far failed to plan for the changing shape of the population, so agencies and services are being adapted in the midst of overwhelming demands (Marshall, 1990). Though there are very few sources and scientific documents on *grandparents* in Iran, the author is trying to create views and literature on

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the topic by collecting data and using relevant materials through referring to foreign resources. "Third Age" appearing as a new phenomenon, it is highly depended on the functions of social work to help grandparents and families to solve their emerging problems which affect their performance.

While in the past, *grandparents* were very influential over the youth, social structure of the family was such that, almost every decision-making of the younger generations

was directed by the authority of *grandparents* (Asefi,1973), yet, in the course of time, and due to the increasing education and socialization of the children and youth, the grandparents' authority over the grandchildren has declined. Therefore, social work intervenes to create a better safety and quality of life for both families and grandparents. The present work tries to reflect a perspective of *grandparents* with special reference to their own lives, i.e. their safety and quality of life.

Table 1: Comparative Profile of the Number and Proportion of "Potential" Grandparents 65 years and over in Iran and in Tehran City Between 1956 and 2011

Iran				Tehran City			
Year	Population	(Potential) Grandparents	% Total	Year	Population	(Potential) Grandparents	% Total
1956	18954704	758670	4.0	1956	1560434	52013	3.3
1966	25788722	993045	3.8	1966	2719730	81295	3.0
1976	33708744	1186470	3.5	1976	4536264	14829	3.3
1986	49445010	1493382	3.0	1986	6010075	203062	3.4
1996	60055488	2587437	4.3	1996	6758845	320430	4.6
2006	70472846	5130000	7.3	2006	7803883	464638	6.0
2011	75149669	4343041	5.8	2011	8154051	604283	7.5

Source: Results of the Decennial Population and Housing Censuses of Iran 1956-2011

In general, due to increasing facilities, the elderly have found it to live longer life, and remain longer in married life, letting them eventually appear as grandparents. In these settings the social workers contribute to the care, treatment and rehabilitation of the aged as well as care of the disabled persons. Years of living together contributes to mutual understanding and companionship to likely increase between old couples, or what is known in this paper as grandparents. By about age fifty, most couples have completed the task of raising children. From this age on, the couples gradually enter the period of grandparenthood. The remaining years of marriage — "the empty nest" brings a return to living with only one's spouse, and a decline in their socialization.

In health centers, social workers are involved in the provision of counseling to individuals or families and in providing services to the seniors. They also help citizens to identify their needs and propose ways necessary to meet those needs. Those born in 1950s — now in their fifties, will spend as many years looking after their aging parents, as they did caring for their own children (Jarrett, 1994).

Retirement also brings a change to family life. If the spouse has been a homemaker, the husband's retirement mean that spouses will spend much more time together. Although the husband's presence is often a source of pleasure to both, more in the Western world, it sometimes undermines wives' established routines to the point of intrusion (Kalish 1982, 96). In post-retirement life, social workers further regulate the relations of grandparents who have to spend more time together. They principally need such counselors to reunite them.

The most influential and tragic transition in the married life appears after one spouse dies. Wives who usually outlive their husbands, needs to be tolerant enough, and that can happen through the counseling of social workers. Under such conditions, they expect to spend a significant period of their lives as widows. Loneliness accompanying the death of a spouse is always difficult. This experience may be even harder for grandfathers or widowers, who usually have fewer friends than grandmothers or widows (Berardo, 1970). In the present research, variables such as age, state of life, state of occupation, income, welfare, insurance,

safety, education etc. have been investigated among the *grandparents*.

Research Design

The problem of research not touched before in Iran, and being socially very important, made the researcher intervene and appraise the relevant relations in Tehran City. The *research design* in this work involves identification and selection of research problem, choice of theoretical framework (conceptual model) for research problem. In that, sampling procedure, tools and techniques of gathering data, processing of data, analysis of data, presentation, discussion and interpretation of data, and generalization of research findings were all thought of.

Method of Research

The author first reviewed the necessary and background literature and theories on aging grandparents. In the theoretical section, relevant theories were searched, and the perspectives necessary were extracted, and used in the text. While the aging grandparents are not easily approachable, yet the researcher was patient enough to find them in families where they used to live. The researcher could refer to the intended samples in all the 22 different municipal parts of the city.

The empirical section of the research included 452 samples of age 65⁺. They were randomly selected in various neighbourhoods of Tehran City and for whom the questionnaires were filled in. The selected grandparents were interviewed too, in the course of referrals. Eventually, the questionnaires were edited, electronically extracted and tabulated in the form of designed tables. The main hypothesis of the research is: *Provision of social work services leads to improved quality of life of grandparents.*

Findings

Based on preliminary identification, those elderly who were really grandparents were identified, and for whom the face-to-face questionnaires were administered. In the process of referral, the researcher could find 272 living grandfathers and 402 living grandmothers. That is, a sex ratio of 67.7 ($\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{males}}{\text{females}} \times K$), which is natural and normal

according to the Iranian demographic standards. The author recognized how effective social workers are in the lives of older grandparents, and in various perspectives. They can influence and improve their quality of life. While such a study has not so far been done on older grandparents in Iran, the results could be generalizable to other parts of Iran, since social work is poorer in the rest of the country. After data tabulation, the researcher reached more than 50 tables which was impossible for him to reflect all. Therefore, the data and tables have been analyzed and highlighted in the form findings.

In referral to families to screen/find out about different characteristics of grandparents, the researcher could find 272 alive grandfathers against 402 alive grandmothers, i.e. a sex ratio of 68 males for every 100 females or grandmothers. Within those alive, 75% used to live together, while 25% of those elderly couples used to live with their offspring. In another query, the author came to know that 60% of sample grandfathers lived alone, while 40% used to live with their offspring. In this query, 73% of grandmothers used to live alone, while 27% used to live with their offspring. Similarly, occupational status of grandfathers was as such: 27% were busy in jobs, 41% pensioners, 1% had no pension at all, 7% were depended on offspring and finally 24% were depended on their own wealth. In this regard, only 2.75% of grandmothers were engaged in jobs, 35.78% were pensioners, 15.6% had no pensions, 18.35% were depended on their offspring and 27.52% were depended on their own wealth.

Income being an important factor in old age, it was found that: 14% of grandfathers asserted to earn about 107 US \$ a month, 16.5% declared to have monthly income of about US \$ 100 and 160. Those having monthly income of US \$ 160 and 180 were 21%, grandfathers with monthly income of US \$ 180 and 267 demonstrated 20.5%, and finally 28% declared to have an income above US \$ 268 a month. So far as the grandmothers' income status is concerned, they declared their monthly income as such: 35.36% had income of less than US \$ 107 per month, 19% of grandmothers had income of between US \$ 107 and 160, 15.22% had monthly income of US \$ 160 and 180, 14.07% had monthly income of US \$ 180 and 267, and finally 16.35% of grandmothers declared to have a monthly income of US \$ 268 and above. While insurance plays a determining role in the safety and security of the ageing grandparents, 82.72% of our sample grandfathers declared to have insurance and the rest of 17.28% declared not to be under any health insurance coverage. In a query regarding the health insurance of grandmothers, 84% had insurance, and 16% did not have it. In another table prepared to find out about the health conditions of grandfathers the data collected were as follows: 36.03% were healthy, 11.75% had arthritis, 20.22% had some heart disease, 7% had diabetes, and 25% had other diseases. In case of grandmothers, 26.62% were healthy, 28.61% had arthritis, 12.94% had some heart diseases, 12.19% had diabetes, and 19.65 had other diseases.

Older generations are not quite educated in Iran. Therefore, a perspective of the educational status of grandfathers could be reflected as follows: 26.84% uneducated, 30.88% had only primary education, 12.5% education of below ninth grade, 24.27% had finished secondary school or below, 1.84% had finished a diploma or college degree, 1.84% had a B.A./ B.Sc., and also 1.83% had a master's degree or above. Educational reflections on grandmothers is a bit different from those of grandfathers. Table concerning grandmothers states that 46.02% of them were illiterate, 30.6% had primary education, 6.47% had education of below ninth grade, 13.33% had finished secondary school or below, 2.24% had finished a diploma or a college degree, 1% had a B.A, B.Sc, and only 0.25% of the sample grandmothers had master's or above.

Classification of grandfathers according to their general feelings could be explained as such: 19.12% of our sample grandfathers declared to have loneliness feeling, 44.12% had impatience or moodlessness feelings, 7.72% had feelings of non-assistance or helplessness, 12.5% feared death, and finally 16.54% of grandfathers declared no remarks. In case of grandmothers, feeling of loneliness among them was 30.35%, impatience was 30.6%, feeling of non-assistance 14.43%, fear of death was 12.19%, and 12.44% declared no remarks.

Another table indicating grandfathers' status could be reflected as follows: 10.66% were in poverty, 29.41% were in social isolation, 30.15% suffered insecurity, and 29.78% gave no comments. Similarly, grandmother respondents were found, 9.2% in poverty, 25.87% in isolation, 35.82% in insecurity, and 29.1% with no comments.

In a query regarding the satisfaction of grandfathers, various reflections were found accordingly, i.e. 59.19% were satisfied with their lives, 18.75% were not satisfied with their lives, 8.82% expressed happiness, and finally 13.24% expressed grief. In case of grandmothers, 49.5% were satisfied with life, 16.17% were dissatisfied with their lives, 9.95% were happy, and 24.38% were grieved. Similarly, attitudes of grandfathers towards different conditions were measured as such: 54.04% were satisfied with their marriage, 6.25% were discontented with their marriage, 5.15% were satisfied with their income, 10.66% were discontented with their income, 11.03% of the grandfathers were satisfied with the atmosphere/ their surroundings, and finally 12.87% of the grandfathers were discontented with their atmosphere around. In terms of grandmothers, the data showed that 35.82% were satisfied with their marriage, 10.7% were discontented with their marriage, 3.48% were satisfied with their income, and 15.17% were discontented with that. Similarly, 15.17% of grandmothers studied were satisfied with the atmosphere around them, and 19.65% were dissatisfied with that.

Other indicators pertaining to the way of life of the grandparents and approaches towards them in the family are reflected in a compact table as follows:

Table 2: Multi-indicator Perspective of Grandparents in Tehran

The way grandparents are approached in the family				
Grandfathers	100%	With justice 34.19%	With affection 52.94%	With discrimination 12.87%
Grandmothers	100%	16.42%	68.66%	14.93%
The way the ideas/experiences of grandparents are used in the family				

Grandfathers	100%	Use of ideas		Non-use of ideas	
Grandmothers	100%	69.85%		30.15%	
		61.69%		38.31%	
Safety and psycho-mental dependency of grandparents					
Grandfathers	100%	Visiting relatives	Visiting friends	Visiting offspring	None
Grandmothers	100%	26.47%	10.66%	49.26%	13.6%
		27.61%	6.47%	59.45%	6.47%
Safety dependency of grandparents					
Grandfathers	100%	Adequate income		Care by offspring	Care by nurse
Grandmothers	100%	42.65%		55.88%	1.47%
		27.61%		70.15%	2.24%

Priority of grandparents' lives					
Grandfathers	100%	Living alone	Living in birth place	Living with spouse	Living with offspring
Grandmothers	100%	6.99%	22.06%	54.04%	16.91%
		10.45%	14.18%	41.29%	34.08%
Grandfather dead and state of life of grandmother					
Grandfathers	100%	Living alone		Living with offspring	
Grandmothers	100%	72.78%		27.22%	
		60%		40%	

Discussion

Population ageing in Iran as in most other countries is an unprecedented phenomenon. As predicted, by UN, population aged 65 and over will outnumber those aged below 15 by the year 2050 in most developed societies and the European countries. (United Nations, ESCAP, 2007). As far as Iran is concerned, due to declining birth rates and decline in replacement level indicator, the elderly people will outnumber those under the age 15 by the year 2050. Such a scenario will result in increasing issues of health care, housing and other social services for the elderly including grandparents in the years to come.

In brief, the long-term decline in fertility and contraction in the family size, are leading, and will further lead to a decrease in the population (0-14), which will in turn push up the population into the working age; followed by increase in elderly population and more *grandparents*. However, the emerging population change, and the inverted demographic pyramid will lead to increasing problems which need adequate social work services for the elderly grandparents.

In Iran, services and supports for the elderly are mainly provided by four government organizations, i.e. Imam Khomeini Relief Committee, Islamic Republic Martyr's Foundation, State Retirement Organization, and the State Welfare Organization.

Services provided by these organizations in 2011 are as follows: About 150.000 elder rural persons are paid pensions through Shahid Rajaee Project. In Iran, a new welfare project started in 2005 for the elderly called Manzelat (Respect) Cards, distributed among the elderly by the State Retirement Organization in the form of Trip Allowance Credit Cards — letting the elderly commute free of charge.

Though families try to help and support *grandparents* in Iran; to improve their quality of life, yet, such helps/services are inadequate. Therefore, government and public services in favor of the aging people are urgently needed to be implemented. Similarly, loneliness, nursing, sickness, depression, and health care are major emerging problems of the aging grandparents that require immediate solutions. The scenario could highly be helped by the government policies.

The large number of older people in Iran as in many other countries is a new phenomenon, and according to (Laslett,

1976), it calls for invention rather than imitation. Therefore, progressive ways and solutions must be investigated in order to improve old age today.

The researcher has attempted to prove that social work, and the new concept of grandparents are much interlinked with special reference to the 21st century. This is where the dilemma begins, and the need for social work services well-felt. However, there is clearly room for an alternative interpretation of roles to be played by the social work towards *grandparents*.

Grandparents can be of great help to their children. They can influence a family's adjustment, and often provide support to the entire family, especially those who are under the coverage of medical insurance (82.27%), and not a burden on their children. They often serve many purposes of their grandchildren that their parents cannot fulfill. To be effective supporters, grandparents must first have their own needs and concerns responded and addressed. They have the potentiality of being each other's best resources. Grandparents everywhere could be the best caregivers for millions of children, especially those whose mothers work outside home. They can also transfer older culture to the "third generation". Therefore, such valuable pieces of experiences and advice must be well protected.

To focus attention on the phenomenon, and provide grandparents with the recognition they deserve, the present research has been started. Grandparents bridge between the last generation(s), and the new generation(s). They transfer old culture and values to the younger generation(s) through their caregiving to contribute to their social mobility. The interaction is mutual; while grandparents benefit their grandchildren, they are benefited by them too. While they transfer the old culture to the younger generation, they are updated by them too, and interaction prevents them from being socially excluded.

To upgrade quality of life in every society, education, culture and clean environment must be promoted within the youngest and the oldest (grandparents) regardless of class, caste and creed. However, sociologists argue how environmental problems are linked to particular cultural values, economic arrangements and welfare of ageing grandparents (Cylke, 1993).

Safety of grandparents depends on many factors such as providing social work and health services to them, and also improving their social, physical and mental well-being.

Despite being retired, grandparents may be activated to keep on secondary functions such as keeping their grandchildren in parent-absent homes, and thus maintaining their independence for longer time. However, a century back or so, about half of children died before the age of twenty, and few could live to forty (Lenski & Lenski: 1995). Under such conditions the chance of having grandparents was very low.

Currently, the number of grandparents is increasing due to increase in longevity and life expectancy as compared with any time before. Under such circumstances strong social security need to be adapted and maintained. In short, we can state: "What goes up must come down" (Baltes and Shaie, 1979). What they immediately need now is better income, more social security, and better coverage of health insurance. So, increase in old age means more grandparents. The trend is likely to increase up to the year 2020 due to high population growth rate of 1960s. However, as the number and proportion of the elderly people increase, the healthcare system will experience an unprecedented influx of grandparents with physical and mental health problems, i.e. various age-related issues will make their care more complex and necessary.

Different Socio-economic backgrounds provide the elderly grandparents with different state of safety; some groups and classes confront with challenges associated with mental health problems, addiction, Alzheimer's etc. For example, 44.12% of the sample grandfathers in this study showed impatience. Similarly, prevalence of depression among them is quite on increase in modern time. But, fortunately, as a result of advances in medical sciences, many old grandparents can be treated upon clinicians' diagnosis. That is largely possible in the industrial countries, and less practical in developing societies including Iran.

However, despite all the advances taken place at different rates, and in different societies, many physicians are unlikely to recognize and diagnose mental health problems in older adults in the early stages of Alzheimer's disease. Similarly, if and when diagnosed, it so happens that many patients does not receive the necessary treatment. In case of mental problems physicians and clinicians do not take it as serious and pay less attention, while in case of physical problems, fractures etc, they pay more attention to treat them. Therefore, in contemporary time and in many societies, mental illness and aging problems which simultaneously happen to grandparents are simply ignored. Factors such as the age of grandparents, and whether they both are alive — living together; all contribute to the quality of life of grandparents in Iran. Similarly, occupational position of grandparents, their pensions, their "age and work", their income and as a whole their economic position affect their quality of life, their health conditions etc. In case of Iran, not all the grandparents hold medical insurance; those who have it, can practically have more immune life. Likewise, educational status of grandparents also narrows the gap between grandparents and grandchildren. Education has much led to increasing longevity, or so to say, it has left behind more grandparents, and in the future the number and proportion will be much higher (Blundell, 2001). But, unfortunately not all the grandparents are educated. While many grandparents are in need of help and emotional supports of their children, or grandchildren, that often does not happen at the current complicated conditions.

Theoretical Perspectives and Literature

In this section, the researcher refers to a large amount of scientific *literature* associated with theoretical and research publications, scientific journals, reference books, government reports, policy statements, and other materials about the theory practice, and results of scientific inquiries. They involved various public health disciplines, health services research, environmental health, health education, health sciences, sociology, social work, demography, psychology etc.

Gerontologists use a variety of theories to direct their research and explain their findings. They also use a number of methods that help them study the process of ageing as grandparents. The proper use of these methods ensures that the research comes up with reliable and valid findings. Improper use of them can lead to biased and confusing results. However, researchers in a single study may ask a broad range of questions that give a detailed snapshot of a group of people at one point of time (Charness, 1995). Though nursing homes and other institutions will never take the place of a person's own home or apartment, yet those with pleasing social services will make it acceptable to elder grandparents.

According to many economic demographers, an ageing population and increase in the number of grandparents lead to negative consequences in terms of growth of output per capita. A decreasing ratio of the working-age population to the total population contributes to the increases of the ratio of dependents (grandparents) to working people and the active members of families. This phenomenon is increasingly appearing in the contemporary world with special reference to the countries with longer life expectancy.

The theory of optimal life-cycle human capital investment that has been developed by Bon-Porath (1967), Mincer (1974) and Becker (1964), argues that rapid technological change in the form of education contributes to be almost exclusively concentrated at younger ages, poses challenges for rapidly ageing population or grandparents. Hence, the relationship between age and human capital investment and consequently productivity growth cannot be seen in isolation from organizational and institutional factors. Under these circumstances the number of the grandparents is ever increasing. But, due to poor planning and controversial conditions, large numbers of ageing grandparents are not in healthy and quality conditions in Iran.

No any economic theory provides a clear view as to how ageing affects productivity. Thus, health limitations tend to reduce employment opportunities of ageing grandparents. In response to lower earnings, potential older grandparents with health limitations are likely to reduce hours of work, and retire at earlier ages. Poor health also changes the grandparents' own assessment of the value of themselves.

Japan provides a good example of grandparents' health and retirement within them. It has the most rapidly ageing population (grandparents) in the world, and currently has the highest proportion of people age 65 and older. In 1980, only 9.1% of the population of that country was aged 65 and older. By 2004, this percentage had increased to 19.5%, and current projections indicate that in 2025, about 31% of the Japanese population will be aged 65 and older. That is, about one-third of population will be grandparents (Ogawa 2003). Hence, many other countries will have

larger number and proportion of grandparents in the years to come.

When nations develop, the young often move to cities (Holmes and Holmes, 1995). The young feel less tied to the land, and feel less obligation to care of the elders. This leaves the aged in rural support (Chi, 2001). Older workers sometimes return to their home countries after years of working in another country. They have no work, no skills, and no pensions, and will grow old in poverty (DeLehr, 1988). Countries with social programs and pension plans in place will need to adapt these programs to serve more older people (Chee, 2000; Oh and Warnes, 2001). Therefore, social workers need new theories of ageing to explain the changes taking place in developing countries, and new plans for social change that fit the needs of an ageing world. Solutions that fit Western development countries do not necessarily fit the developing nations (Apt, 2002). While the developed countries created pensions and other welfare programs for their older citizens (Kertzner, 1995), this approach requires an economy and political system that supports these programs.

However, many developing societies have neither the social services nor the economic resources to help the elderly poor. But, there are some exceptions such as Hong Kong that can do so. Many of the developing nations cannot afford the housing, health, or welfare services for the elderly that Western countries have set up. The AARP (American Association of Retired Persons) reports that 155 countries had social security programs in 1993 that covered about a third of the people aged 60 and over in the world. But, these programs remain unstable and in some cases they have failed (AARP: 1998). Many older people in these countries face economic and social hardships.

Another perspective emphasizes the consequences of demographic change for long time economic growth. Anderson (2001), for example, estimates the effect of population ageing, and appearance of larger number of grandparents on average growth rate which is a down-ward trend. Bloom and Williamson (1998) add that the ratio of the non-working- age population (grandparents), to the working age population between 1965 and 1995; suggesting that a baby-boom generation would create a wavelike pattern of real GDP per capita over time. Bloom and Williamson believe that as baby-boomers increase the head count immediately after birth, they reduce per capita income, and the final incidence is on grandparents who are often pensioners.

Population change denotes that the future economic output in most industrialized countries must be accomplished by a smaller and older labour force. A key question is how this development might affect labour productivity as measured by output per worker (Blanchet, 1992). In the view of many economists, an ageing population or increasing grandparents has negative consequences for growth in output per capita. Therefore, countries with such population structures must search alternatives to respond to the shortage of their human labour force (15-64). However, though the number of grandparents is increasing, their economic conditions are at risk in countries like Iran. They are at present highly dependent on their children, and the scenario will be worse in the years to come.

Until recently grandparenthood has been a neglected area of study (Cunningham-Burley, 1986). Academic interest has been much more widespread in the USA (Bengstone

and Robertson, 1985). Roles that have been identified are surrogate parent (Victor, 1994). One matter of concern has been the lack of legal rights and obligations that parents have in relation to their grandchildren.

Upon the studies done, it was found out that grandmother was the second most frequent source of child care for women in employment (Martin and Roberts, 1984). In that, large number of pre-school children of working mothers use grandmothers to look after these children during the absent-time of mothers. Almost the same amount of help and care are offered to school-aged children by grandmothers. However, this is a sort of exchange, i.e. while the daughter sees her visits as "keeping an eye on mom", mom may see the visits as the daughter turning to her for help and advice (Harris, 1969). He stresses that to be on the receiving end in old age amounts to an abrupt reversal of the parental role.

Older people being the whole of a generation survived to a certain age, is the result of demographic changes in the population, i.e. the outcomes of longer life expectancies, lower birth rates, and an older average age of giving birth (Becker, 2004). This scenario eventually leads to the phenomenon of grandparents. It has been recognized that such changes are likely to result in significant increases in elder abuse which includes grandparents too (Ramsey-Klawnsnik, 2000 and Voelker, 2002). Sociologically speaking, disproportionate increases in the number of dependent elders (Grandparents) relative to working-age individuals may result in higher stress levels among caregivers and increase abuse opportunities, and thus may act to increase the rates of grandparents abuse.

Findings, and the literature on elder mistreatment, and misbehavior with the elderly appears to emphasize dependency and stress as two of the most significant factors. For example, a positive relationship between abuse and stressful workplace environment has been emphasized in Pillemer and Finkelhor (1989), and Pillemer and Moor (1989). In many cases, the elder and grandparents' abuses are hidden, and as a normal and routine movement — depending on societies and cultures, poverty and affluence etc. For example, Harrington et al. (2000) found a positive relationship between nurse staffing hours and nursing home deficiencies. The specific mechanisms that lead to increased levels of abuse, neglect, and exploitation, are not clear, what is consistent among the studies is that, a decrease in the qualified workforce is inversely related to abuse.

Similarly, safety and quality of life of grandparents highly depends on health status and personality traits, and ethno-cultural backgrounds of those around such elderly people. Therefore, such people may abuse the elderly, or have good behavior with them. In the present paper, we are unable to uncover all the dimensions regarding the grandparents' lives because of data limitations.

Conclusion

The paper comes to the conclusion that Iran does not have enough number of social workers and care-givers to put up with the increasing number of the ageing grandparents. Increasing life expectancy in Iran means that couples would remain married for longer time, which would need more care and sympathy with them in the years to come. Under the present demographic change, the potential ageing grandparents would need more investment with respect to

their care and support. While the quantity of grandparents is increasing, their quality of life too must improve in the current changing time. The paper concludes that in case of Iran, wives not much welcome the retirement of husbands due to ever presence at home, diminishing of family's income, intervention of husbands in daily family routines etc. Similarly, loneliness followed by the death of a spouse is always a hard time. The research provided the opportunity to appraise variables such as age, the state of life, welfare, insurance, safety, education and ... of the elderly grandparents and within them. The present research includes a research design involving identification and the selection of research problem. In the empirical part of the research, the researcher could find more grandmothers than grandfathers; a sex ratio of 67.7 men against every 100 women.

According to UN predictions the elderly people will outnumber those under the age of 15 by the year 2050 in Iran — a situation that will need further social work services. Under the conditions of industrialization and urbanization, the aging grandparents need further protection and supports. In such a projected population change, increasing problems will appear within the elderly grandparents. As found out, families try to help and support the elderly and grandparents in Iran to improve their quality of life, but such help/services are not adequate. Therefore, such a great number of the upcoming generation of grandparents would need more invention rather than imitation. While grandparents benefit their grandchildren, they are benefited by them too in various ways. Hence, the youth must learn how to value grandparents not only in our society, but in any other society too. They can learn old culture and history from them.

Similarly, not all the elderly grandparents are in a state of safety, some face challenges associated with mental health problems, Alzheimer's disease, dementia etc. For instance, 44.12 percent of the sample grandfathers in the present study showed impatience. Depression among them is also on increase in modern time. The author came to know that in Iran, the quality of life of grandparents is widely influenced by the two spouses being alive; and if not the surviving spouse would feel increasing failures/shortcomings.

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