

A comparative study of Negative Psycho- Social factors in Working and Non-Working Elderly Persons

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Abstract: Psychosocial means it relates to one's psychological development in, and interaction with, a social environment. The present research is focussed on A comparative study of Negative Psycho- Social factors in Working and Non-Working Elderly Persons of age 60-80 years of Jaipur city. The tool is designed by Ms. Savina Bishnoi (2012). The tool consist 65 items those divided into 13 dimensions which measures the psycho-social characteristics of Elderly people in different areas regarding self-esteem, pertaining to cognitive capacity, meaningful roles in ourselves and others life, physically deterioration, social relations and social contacts with friends and relatives, about financial condition and resources, different moods like Loneliness, insecurity, dependency physically and mentally, about how much capable of caring a chronically ill person, health status, social support from spouse, friends and family, life events of individual life.. The sampling population of this research includes 80 Elderly persons living in Jaipur out of which 40 are Working and 40 are Non Working. The sample was collected by simple random sampling method. The population belonging to age group of 60-80 years was taken in study. The result revealed that There is significant difference between the psycho social factors scores of Working and Non-Working Elderly

Key words:

I. Introduction

Elderly consists of ages nearing or surpassing the average life span of human beings, and thus the end of the human life cycle. Terms for old people include seniors, senior citizens ,older adults , and the Elderly..Old people often have limited regenerative abilities and are more prone to disease, syndromes, and sickness than younger adults. The medical study of the aging process is gerontology, and the study of diseases that afflict the Elderly is **Geriatrics**.

The boundary between Middle age and Elderly cannot be defined exactly because it does not have the same meaning in all societies. People can be considered old because of certain changes in their activities or social roles. Examples: people may be considered old when they become grandparents, or when they begin to do less or different work—retirement. Most countries have accepted the chronological age of 65 years as a definition of 'Elderly' or older person.

Psychosocial means it relates to one's psychological development in, and interaction with, a social environment. The individual needs not be fully aware of this relationship with his or her environment. It was first commonly used by psychologist Erik Erickson in his stages of social development.

The rapid growth in the number of very old people raises questions about the quality of additional years of life lived by those achieving exceptional longevity. The World Health Organization has declared that “increased longevity without quality of life is an empty prize” [1] However, aging is a multidimensional concept, and psychosocial factors that assess psychological and social well-being should be included in conceptual frameworks used to understand the aging process [2]. Gerontologists have been interested in the psychosocial dimensions of quality of life in older adults for some time. In his conceptualization of the “good life”, Lawton argued that psychosocial indicators of well-being are inextricably linked with health and functioning in determining quality of life among older adults [9].

Psychosocial dimensions of well-being, such as social relationships, feelings of loneliness, and satisfaction with life, are important factors to consider in the measurement of quality of life among older adults [9,1]. Illness increases with age. All else being equal, an older population has greater needs for health care. Most developed world countries have accepted the chronological age of 65 years as a definition of 'Elderly' or older person, but like many westernized concepts, this does not adapt well to the situation in Africa. Although there are commonly used definitions of Elderly, there is no general agreement on the age at which a person becomes old. (WHO)

Changes associated with aging

There is often a general physical decline, and people become less active. Elderly can cause, amongst other things:

- Wrinkles and liver spots on the skin due to loss of subcutaneous fat
- Change of hair color to gray or white
- Hair loss
- Reduced circulatory system function and blood flow
- Reduced lung capacity
- Reduced immune system function
- Changes in the vocal cords that produce the typical "old person" voice
- Heightened risk for injury from falls that otherwise would not cause injury
- Lessened and weakened hearing.
- Diminished eyesight. It becomes more difficult to read in low lighting and in smaller print. Speed with which an individual reads may also be impaired.
- Reduced mental and cognitive ability.
- Depressed mood.
- Lessening or cessation of sex, sometimes because of physical symptoms such as erectile dysfunction in men, but often simply a decline in libido.
- Greater susceptibility to bone and joint diseases such as osteoarthritis and osteoporosis
- Memory loss is common due to the decrease in speed of information being encoded, stored, and received. It may take more time to learn new information.
- Alzheimer's disease, the most common form of dementia, is found in Elderly. It is a general term for memory loss and other intellectual abilities serious enough to interfere with daily life. Behavioral changes can include wandering, physical aggression, and verbal outbursts due to diseases such as depression, psychosis, or dementia.

In most parts of the world, women live, on average, longer than men. Therefore life expectancy of females is more as compared to men. Accidents and disease claimed many people before they could attain Elderly, and because health problems over 65 meant a quick death in most cases. If a person lived to an advanced age, it was due to genetic factors and/or a relatively easy lifestyle. There is concern, for instance, that those who survive to very Elderly spend their remaining years in a state of poor health and functioning and, therefore, have a poor quality of life ^[4,5] Research on long-lived individuals indeed confirms that among individuals who survive to exceptional Elderly there is a high prevalence of disease and disability as well as impaired cognitive performance ^[7,8]“Self-esteem is related to better health, less criminal behavior, lower levels of depression and, overall, greater success in life” ^[3]

Objective

Going through the literature and keeping in mind the stereotyped views towards the elderly, it is necessary to study the factors contributing to their personality. Hence research has been planned and conducted to compare the general feelings, social relationships, loneliness, self esteem, life expectancy, cognitive abilities of the Working and Non-Working Elderly persons ,with the following objectives in view-
To find out the Negative Psychosocial factors in between working and Non-Working Elderly people.
To find out the differences in the various dimensions in the Negative Psychosocial factors of working and Non-Working Elderly people.

Hypothesis

H₀1) There is no significant difference between the Negative Psychosocial factors in working and Non-Working Elderly people.

H₀2) There is no significant difference between the Negative Psychosocial factors in working males and working females.

H₀3) There is no significant difference between the Negative Psychosocial factors in Non-Working males and Non-Working females.

H₀4) There is no significant difference between the Negative Psychosocial factors in working males and Non-Working males

H₀5) There is no significant difference between the Negative Psychosocial factors in working females and Non-Working females.

H₀6) There is no significant difference between the various dimensions of Negative Psychosocial factors in working and Non-Working Elderly persons

II. Research Methodology

Sample

The population selected for this particular study is the Working and Non-Working Elderly persons of age group 60-80 years of Jaipur city.

Sampling Technique

The sampling population of this research includes 80 Elderly persons living in Jaipur out of which 40 are Working and 40 are Non Working. The sample was collected by simple random sampling method. The population belonging to age group of 60-80 years was taken in study.

Tool

The tool is designed by Ms. Savina Bishnoi (2012). The tool consist 65 items those divided into 13 dimensions which measures the psycho-social characteristics of Elderly people in different areas regarding self-esteem, pertaining to cognitive capacity, meaningful roles in ourselves and others life, physically deterioration, social relations and social contacts with friends and relatives, about financial condition and resources, different moods like Loneliness, insecurity, dependency physically and mentally, about how much capable of caring a chronically ill person, health status, social support from spouse, friends and family, life events of individual life.

Method of scoring

From the beginning the item no. 1 to 55 and from 61 to 65 scoring pattern is 4, 3, 2, 1, 0 and the scoring pattern of the item no. 56 to 60 is reversed that is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4

Dimensions of Psycho-Social Scale

S no.	Dimensions	Questions	Maximum Scoring
1.	Self Esteem	1-5	20
2.	Cognitive Capacity	6-10	20
3.	Meaningful Roles	11-15	20
4.	Physical Deterioration	16-20	20
5.	Social Contacts	21-25	20
6.	Financial Resources	26-30	20
7.	Insecurity	31-35	20
8.	Dependency	36-40	20
9.	Caring for a chronically ill	41-45	20
10.	Health Status	46-50	20
11.	Loneliness	51-55	20
12.	Social Support	56-60	20
13.	Life Events	61-65	20

Statistical analysis

The gathered was tabulated, computed and analyzed using mean, SD and t test.

III. Results and Discussions

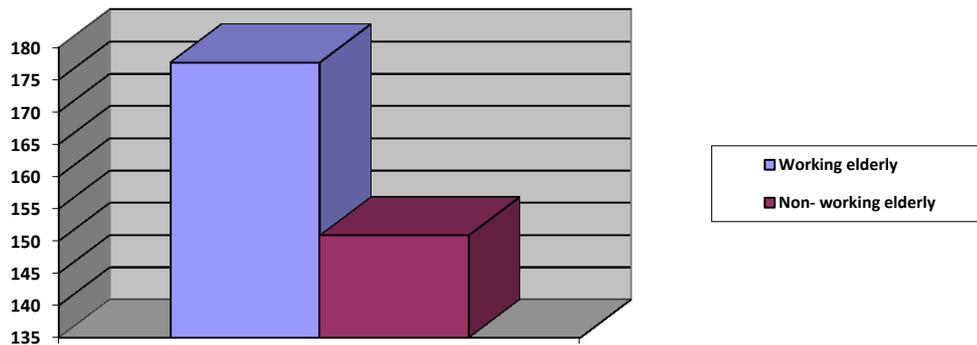
H₀1 - There is no significant difference between the negative psychosocial factors in Working and Non-Working Elderly.

Table 1

Negative Psycho- social factors scores of Working and Non-Working Elderly

Group	N	Mean	S. D	t value	Significance
Working Elderly	40	177.7	55.4646	2.2404	Significant
Non -Working Elderly	40	150.875	51.5589		

Graph 1
Negative Psycho- Social Factors scores of Working and Non-Working Elderly



The mean scores of negative psychosocial factors of working lies in higher and non working in medium category. The two-tailed P value is 0.0279 which indicates that there is significant difference between the psycho social factors scores of Working and Non-Working Elderly at 95% confidence interval. This mean of the Working Elders have high degree of Psychosocial factors in comparison to Non working Elders.

The Working persons have variety of work to do. Also they tend to drop trivial subjects and divert from the negative episodes happening in their environment. On the other hand, Non-Working people’s lives revolve around home, house hold chores, relations and their social circle. This difference keeps the Working persons away from the stress laid by the environment, while the Non-Working people are more critical of their immediate environment.

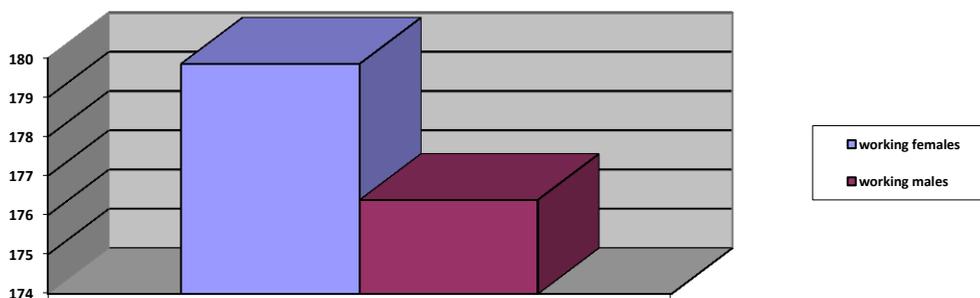
The result is supported by the study that shows that Females who are Working and married, are low on anxiety with higher life satisfaction in comparison to the non-Working married Females. They perceived their life as challenging and secure. They feel comfortable with their life situations. Whereas, the Non-Working married Females are less satisfied with their lives and their anxiety level is also higher than the anxiety level of Working Females^[6]Hence the hypothesis is rejected.

H₀₂ - There is no significant difference between the Negative psychosocial factors in Working Males and Working Females.

Table 2
Negative psycho- social factors scores of Working Females and Working Males

Samples	N	Mean	S. D	t value	Significance
Working Females	15	179.867	64.6749	0.189	Not significant
Working Males	25	176.4	50.5404		

Graph 2
Negative psycho- social factors scores of Working Females and Working Males



The mean scores of negative psychosocial factors in both Working Females and Working Males lies in the higher category. The two-tailed P value is 0.8511 which indicates that there is no statistically significant difference between the psycho social factors scores of Elderly Working Females and Males at 95% confidence interval. This concludes that both of the categories has higher degree of psychosocial well being.

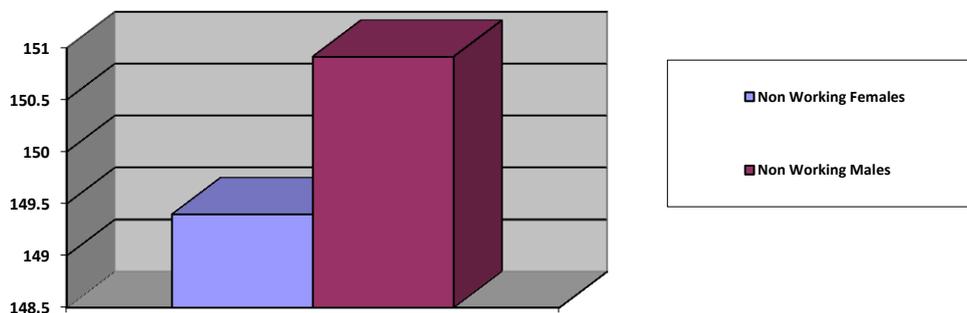
The result is supported by this study-Mars-Venus sex differences appear to be as mythical as the Man in the Moon. A 2005 analysis of 46 meta-analyses that were conducted during the last two decades of the 20th century underscores that men and women are basically alike in terms of personality, cognitive ability and leadership. Psychologist Janet Shibley Hyde, PhD, of the University of Wisconsin in Madison, discovered that males and females from childhood to adulthood are more alike than different on most psychological variables, resulting in what she calls a gender similarities hypothesis [10]. Thus hypothesis is accepted.

H₀₃ - There is no significant difference between the Negative Psychosocial factors in Non-Working Males and Non-Working Females.

Table 3
Negative Psycho- social factors scores of Non-Working Females and Non-Working Males

Samples	N	Mean	S. D	t value	Significance
Non-Working Females	15	149.4	50.3896	-0.0873	Not significant
Non-Working Males	24	150.917	54.2329		

Graph 3
Negative Psycho- social factors scores of Non-Working Females and Non-Working Males



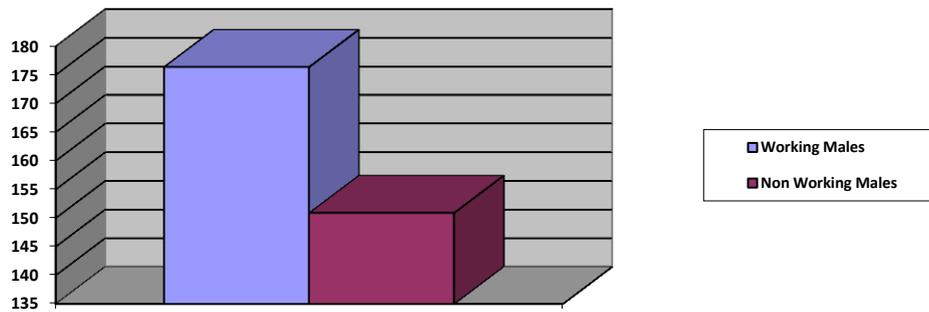
The mean scores of negative psychosocial factors lie in the medium category. The two-tailed P value is 0.9309 which indicates that there is no statistically significant difference between the psycho social factors scores of Elderly Non-Working Females and Males at 95% confidence interval. Both are living in home and are free from the responsibilities of earning and don't have burden of office schedule. Other than this they also receive the relationship benefit. Thus hypothesis is accepted.

H₀₄ - There is no significant difference between the Negative psychosocial factors in Working Males and Non-Working Males

Table 4
Negative Psycho- social factors scores of Working Males and Non-Working Males

Samples	N	Mean	S. D	t value	Significance
Working Males	25	176.4	50.5404	1.7024	Not quite significant
Non-Working Males	24	150.917	54.2329		

Graph 4
Negative Psycho- social factors scores of Working Males and Non-Working Males

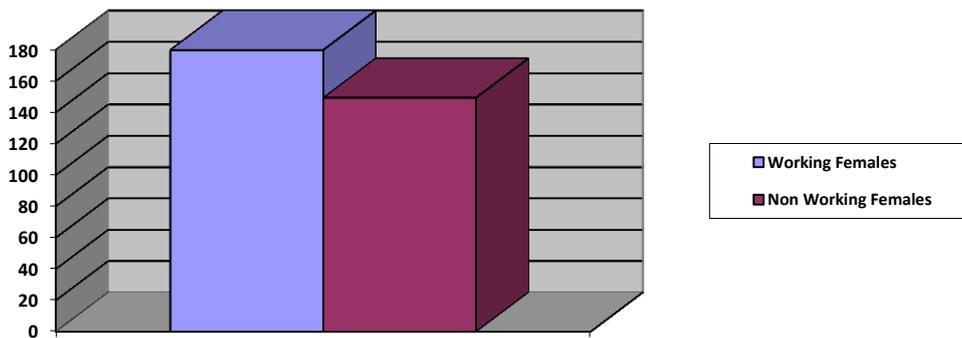


The mean scores of negative psychosocial factors lie working in high category and non working in the medium. The two-tailed P value is 0.0953 which indicates that there is no statistically significant difference between the psycho social factors scores of Elderly Working Males and Non-Working Males at 95% confidence interval. Although there is difference in the lifestyle of both but there is no as such difference seen in the negative psychosocial factors in Elderly Working males and Non Working males'. Thus hypothesis is accepted. H₀₅ -There is no significant difference between the Negative psychosocial factors in Working Females and Non-Working Females.

Table 5
Negative Psycho- social factors scores of Working Females and Non-Working Females

Samples	N	Mean	S. D	t value	Significance
Working Females	15	179.867	64.6749	1.4392	Not significant
Non-Working Females	15	149.4	50.3896		

Graph 5
Negative Psycho- social factors scores of Working Females and Non-Working Females



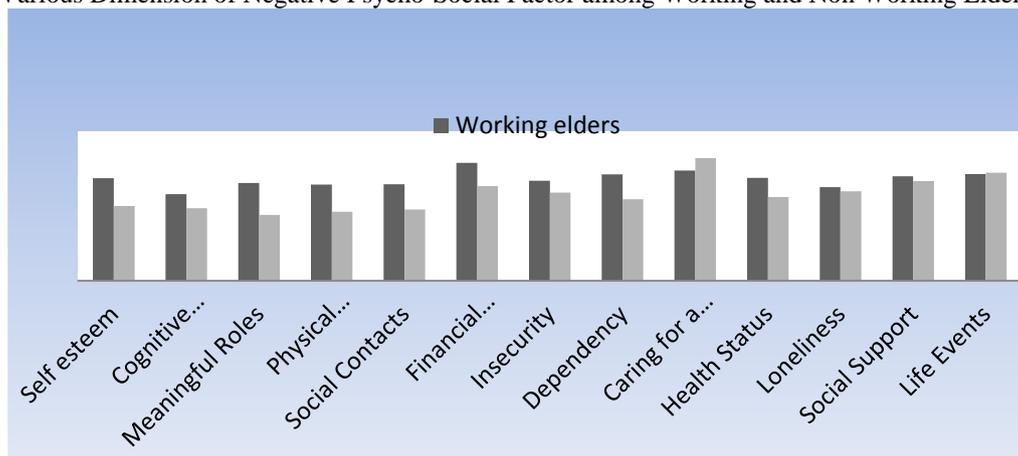
The mean scores of negative psychosocial factors lies working females in high category and Non working females in high category. The two-tailed P value is 0.1612 which indicates that there is no statistically significant difference between the psycho social factors scores of Elderly Working Females and Non-Working Females at 95% confidence interval. Although there is difference in the lifestyle of both but there is no as such difference seen in the negative psychosocial factors affecting in between Elderly Working and Non Working females Thus hypothesis is accepted.

H₀₆ -There is no significant difference between the various dimensions of Negative psychosocial factors in Working and Non-Working Elderly persons

Table 6
Various Dimension of Negative Psycho-Social Factor among Working and Non Working Elderly

Dimension of Psycho-Social Factor	Working Elderly			Non Working Elderly			t	Significance
	Mean	N	S.D	Mean	N	S.D		
Self esteem	13.8	40	5.1451	10.075	40	5.0454	3.2693	Very significant
Cognitive Capacity	11.65	40	5.1168	9.75	40	4.8185	1.7097	Not Quite significant
Meaningful Roles	13.15	40	6.278	8.85	40	5.3424	3.2991	Very Significant
Physical Deterioration	12.95	40	6.5475	9.275	40	4.2061	2.9867	Significant
Social Contacts	12.975	40	6.0404	9.6	40	5.2222	2.6733	Very Significant
Financial Resources	15.85	40	6.2943	12.725	40	6.9798	2.1029	Significant
Insecurity	13.425	40	4.4715	11.85	40	4.8281	1.5137	Not Significant
Dependency	14.3	40	6.3658	10.975	40	6.4827	2.3146	Significant
Caring for a chronically ill	14.825	40	5.1684	16.475	40	3.3358	-1.6964	Quite significant
Health Status	13.85	40	5.8025	11.25	40	5.462	2.0635	Significant
Loneliness	12.575	40	4.3198	12.05	40	5.3825	0.4811	Not significant
Social Support	14.025	40	3.7313	13.4	40	4.1683	0.7066	Not significant
Life Events	14.35	40	3.4235	14.525	40	4.2122	-0.2039	Not significant

Graph 6
Various Dimension of Negative Psycho-Social Factor among Working and Non Working Elderly



IV. Results

Indicate that there is no significant difference between the negative psychosocial factors like cognitive capabilities, loneliness, social support, and life events of working and non working elderly. Thus hypothesis is accepted.

V. Conclusion

- There is significant difference between the psycho social factors scores of Working and Non-Working Elderly
- There is no statistically significant difference between the psycho social factors scores of Elderly Working Females and Males
- There is no statistically significant difference between the psycho social factors scores of Elderly Non-Working Females and Males

- There is no statistically significant difference between the psycho social factors scores of Elderly Working Males and Non-Working Males
- There is no statistically significant difference between the psycho social factors scores of Elderly Working Females and Non-Working Females
- There is no significant difference between the negative psychosocial factors like cognitive capabilities, loneliness, social support ,and life events of working and non working elderly. Thus hypothesis is accepted.

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