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ADJUSTMENT OF THE AGED AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO
SOME PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL VARIABLES

Outline Of A Dissertation Submitted By:

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For Ph.D. Degree In Education
(Mental Hygiene)

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the males group who work and the males group who do not work after retirement in favour of the males group who work after retirement.

(10) Statistical significant differences in the means of the adjustment scores have been found between the females group who work and the females group who do not work after retirement in favour of the females group who work after retirement.

(11) Statistical significant differences in the means of the adjustment scores have been found between the males group who frequent clubs for the aged and the males group who do not frequent clubs for the aged in favour of the males group who frequent clubs for the aged.

Results of the study indicate that social variables represented in the social relations and the social level are the strongest variables in predicting the adjustment of the total sample.

(6) Statistical significant differences in the mean scores of morale have been found between the low adjustment level group and the high adjustment level group in favour of the high adjustment level group, while no statistical significant differences have been found in the mean scores of morale between the male group and the female group.

(7) Statistical significant differences in the means of the adjustment scores have been found between the married males group and the widowed males group in favour of the married males group.

(8) Statistical significant differences in the means of the adjustment scores have been found between the married females group and the widowed females group in favour of the married females group.

- Statistical significant differences in the means of the adjustment scores have been found between the married females group and the divorced females group in favour of the married females group.

- Statistical significant differences in the means of the adjustment scores have been found between the widowed females group and the divorced females group in favour of the widowed females group.

(9) Statistical significant differences in the means of the adjustment scores have been found between

(2) A positive statistical significant relationship has been found between the scores of morale measured by the scale used in the study and the scores of the general adjustment of the aged in all the dimensions of the scale except the fourth dimension (agitation) where a passive significant relationship has been found.

(3) A positive statistical significant relationship has been found between the scores of the social relations of the aged, measured by the scale used in the study and their scores in the general adjustment.

(4) Statistical significant differences have been found between the mean scores of each of the two groups of aged males and females with a low social level and the mean scores of aged males and females with a high social level in the general adjustment in favour of the group of aged males with a high social level.

(5) Statistical significant differences in the mean scores of self-actualization have been found between the low adjustment level group and the high adjustment level group in favour of the high adjustment level group, while no statistical significant differences have been found in the mean scores of self-actualization between the male group and the female group.

(7) There are no statistical significant differences in the means of the adjustment scores between the married males group and the widowed males group.

(8) There are no statistical significant differences in the means of the adjustment scores between the married females group, the widowed females group and the divorced females group.

(9) There are no statistical significant differences in the means of the adjustment scores between the males group who work and the males group who do not work after retirement.

(10) There are no statistical significant differences in the means of the adjustment scores between the females group who work and the females group who do not work after retirement.

(11) There are no statistical significant differences in the means of the adjustment scores between the males group who frequent clubs for the aged and the males group who do not frequent clubs for the aged.

-The study arrived at the following results:

(1) A positive statistical relationship has been found between the self-actualization scores measured by the scale used in the study and the scores of the general adjustment of the aged.

by the scale used in the study and the scores of the general adjustment of the aged.

(2) There is a positive statistical significant relationship between the scores of morale measured by the scale used in the study and the scores of the general adjustment of the aged.

(3) There is a positive statistical significant relationship between the scores of the social relations of the aged measured by the scale used in the study and their scores in the general adjustment.

(4) There are no statistical significant differences between the mean scores of each of the two groups of aged males and females with a low social level and the mean scores of aged males and females with a high social level in the general adjustment.

(5) There are statistical significant differences in the mean scores of self-actualization between the low adjustment level males and females and the high adjustment level males and females in favour of the high adjustment level group.

(6) There are statistical significant differences in the mean scores of morale between the low adjustment level males and females and the high adjustment level males and females in favour of the high adjustment level group.

The present study employed the following tools:

- A Form of The Social Variables Related To The Adjustment of The Aged (Prepared by the researcher)
- The Philadelphia Geriatric Morale Scale:
(M. Powell Lawton - Prepared by the researcher)
- Personal Orientation and Self-Actualization Test:
— (E.L. Shostrom - Prepared by Talaat Mansour & Viola El-Beblawi)
- The Adjustment Scale For The Aged (Prepared by Samia El-Kattan)
- The Social Level Form (Economic & Cultural)
(Prepared by Samia El-Kattan)

Analysing the data of the study included the use of the following statistical methods:

- Pearson's Correlation Coefficient.
- 'T' test.
- The two-way analysis of Variance (2X2)
- Mann-Whitney 'U' Test.
- Kruskal-Wallis Significance Test.
- Multiple Regression.

The study attempted to verify the following hypotheses:

- (1) There is a positive significant statistical relationship between the self-actualization scores measured

The significance of the study lies in that the studies dealing with the variables correlated to the adjustment of the aged are few. Most of these few studies were conducted in environments and circumstances different from ours. These studies and researches gave inconsistent results because of the variation in their samples, the different method followed in conducting them and the objectives and attitudes of the researchers.

The results which the researcher will arrive at can be a contribution in the understanding of the aging phenomenon and an indicator to clarify the role of the society towards the aged so as to benefit from their experience and wisdom.

The objectives of the study can be summed in identifying the psychological and the social variables which correlate with the adjustment of the aged. The present study also aims at identifying the relationship between each of the psychological and the social variables used in the study and the adjustment of the aged. In addition to the submitted recommendations and suggestions which will participate in the wise planning for a better present and future for the aged.

OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

In the present study, the researcher deals with the topic of "Adjustment of the aged and its relationship to some psychological and social variables."

- A sample of (80) aged persons was chosen randomly from the aged residing in Aswan. It consists of (40) males and (40) females aged (60-70) years (mean age 64,9 years) with mediocre or high levels of education.

- The problem of the study can be identified in the following questions:

— Which of the psychological variables used in the study correlates more with the adjustment of the aged who represent the sample of the study?

— Which of the social studies used in the study correlates more with the adjustment of the aged who represent the sample of the study?

— What is the relationship of the psychological variables used in the study to the adjustment of the aged who represent the sample of the study?

— What is the relationship of the social variables used in the study to the adjustment of the aged who represent the sample of the study?