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A comparative study to assess the psychosocial problems among elderly people residing in old age home and within families at selected areas of Kolhapur district, with a view to develop an information booklet

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ABSTRACT

The non-experimental, descriptive comparative research design was used, which consists of a group of 100 samples that were selected by using non-probability, purposive sampling technique. Data was collected by using Sociodemographic variables and Modified WHO Quality of life and psychosocial wellbeing scale through structured interview schedule after assessing the psychosocial problem score the information booklet was given to the elderly people residing in old age home and within families at Kolhapur district

Keywords— Elderly people, Old age home, Family, Psycho-social problem, Information booklet

1. OBJECTIVES

- To compare the mean score of psychosocial problems between the elderly people residing in old age home and within families.
- To find an association between psychosocial problems scores among elderly people residing in old age home with their selected Sociodemographic variables
- To find an association between psychosocial problems scores among elderly people residing within the families with their selected Sociodemographic variables.

2. HYPOTHESES

All hypotheses are tested at 0.05 level of significance.

H₀₁: There is no difference between the mean score of psychosocial problems among subjects residing in old age home and within families.

H₁: There is a difference between the mean score of psychosocial problems among subjects residing in old age home and within families.

H₀₂: There is no association between psychosocial problems scores among subjects residing in old age home with their selected socio-demographic variables.

H₂: There is an association between psychosocial problems scores among subjects residing in old age home with their selected socio-demographic variables.

H₀₃: There is no association between psychosocial problems scores among subjects residing within families with their selected socio-demographic variables.

H₃: There is an association between psychosocial problems scores among subjects residing within families with their selected socio-demographic variables.

3. DESCRIPTION AND FINDINGS RELATED TO SELECTED SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES OF THE SUBJECTS RESIDING IN OLD AGE HOME AND WITHIN FAMILIES

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of subjects residing in old age home and within families according to they're selected socio-demographic variables, n=100

Sr. no	Sociodemographic variables	Subjects residing in old age home		Subjects within families	
		Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Age in years				
	a) 60-69yrs	19	38	22	44
	b) 70-79yrs	21	42	20	40
	c) 80yrs and above	10	20	08	16
2.	Gender				
	a) Male	16	32	19	38
	b) Female	34	68	31	62
3.	Educational status				
	a) Informal/Formal	09	18	21	42
	b) Primary school	20	40	16	32
	c) Secondary school	12	24	08	16
	d) Higher secondary	03	06	04	08
	e) Diploma	03	06	01	02
	f) Graduation	03	06	00	00
4.	Marital status				
	a) Married	05	10	22	44
	b) Unmarried	06	12	00	00
	c) Divorced	10	20	00	00
	d) Widow/ Widower	29	58	28	56
5.	Previous occupational status				
	a) Private service retired	10	20	07	14
	b) Public/govt. retired	03	06	01	02
	c) If other specify	37	74	42	84
6.	Source of income				
	a) Children	23	46	38	76
	b) Savings	06	12	01	02
	c) Self	02	04	07	14
	d) Pension	06	12	04	08
	e) Old age home/ Institution	13	26	00	00
7.	Previously belonged to the type of family/Type of family				
	a) Nuclear family	18	36	04	08
	b) Joint family	32	64	46	92
8.	If any major health problem				
	a) Hypertension	17	34	14	28
	b) Diabetes Mellitus	00	00	06	12
	c) Knee joint pain	02	04	05	10
	d) Other	31	62	25	50
9.	Number of people in a family where you previously stay/ Number of people in the family				
	a)0-04	22	44	14	28
	b)4 and above	28	56	36	72

Table 1: Indicated that:

- (a) In the group of subjects residing in old age home maximum of subjects 21(42%) belonged to the age group of 70to 79years and minimum 10(20%) belonged to the age group of 80years and above whereas in the group of subjects within families maximum 22(44%) belonged to the age group of 60-69years and minimum 08(16%) belonged to 80 years and above.
- (b) Subjects residing in old age home maximum of subjects were females 34(68%), minimum were males 16(32%) were as subjects residing in families maximum subjects were females 31(62%), minimum were males19(38%).
- (c) Maximum of subjects residing in old age home 20(40%) had primary education, minimum was 3(6%) had higher secondary education, diploma, graduation each were as subjects within families maximum 21(42%) had informal education, and minimum 1(2%) had completed diploma education.
- (d) Maximum of subjects residing in old age home 29(58%) were widow and widower and minimum were 5(10%) were married, whereas in a group of subjects within families were maximum 28(56%) were widow and widower and minimum 22(44%) were married.

- (e) In the group of subjects residing in old age home the maximum 37(74%) were performed the jobs as like workers, an actress in dramas, housewife's and minimum 10(20%) were employees at private services and retired. whereas subjects within families maximum 42(84%) were performed the jobs like workers, shopkeepers, farmers, housewife's and minimum 1(2%) were employees at public government and retired.
- (f) Maximum 23(46%) of subjects residing in old age home had children as their source of income, minimum 2(4%) were earned by themselves. In the group of subjects residing within families maximum, 38(76%) of subjects had children as their source of income and minimum 1(2%) had their previous savings.
- (g) Maximum 32(64%) of subjects residing in old age home previously belonged to joint family, minimum 18(36%) previously belonged to a nuclear family were as subjects within families maximum 46(92%) residing at joint family and minimum 4(8%) residing at nuclear family at present.
- (h) Maximum of subjects residing in old age home 31(62%) suffering with general weakness, Backache , anemia, cataract , hearing impairment, minimum 02(4%) suffering with Knee joint pain, whereas in subjects residing within families maximum 25(50%) suffering with general weakness, hearing impairment, cataract, backache and minimum 05 (10%) suffering with knee joint pain.
- (i) The subjects residing in old age home, Majority 28(44%) belonged to the category of 4 and above people in family and subjects residing within the family, Majority 36(72%) belongs to the category of 4 and above people in the family.

4. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEMS SCORES OF SUBJECTS RESIDING IN OLD AGE HOME AND WITHIN FAMILIES

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage of the psychosocial problems scores of the subjects residing in old age home and within families, n=100

Score	Subjects residing in old age home		Subjects within families	
	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
High Psychosocial Problems Score 54-125	8	16	0	0
Moderate Psychosocial Problems Score 126-198	40	80	22	44
Low Psychosocial Problems Score 199-270	2	4	28	56
Total	50	100	50	100

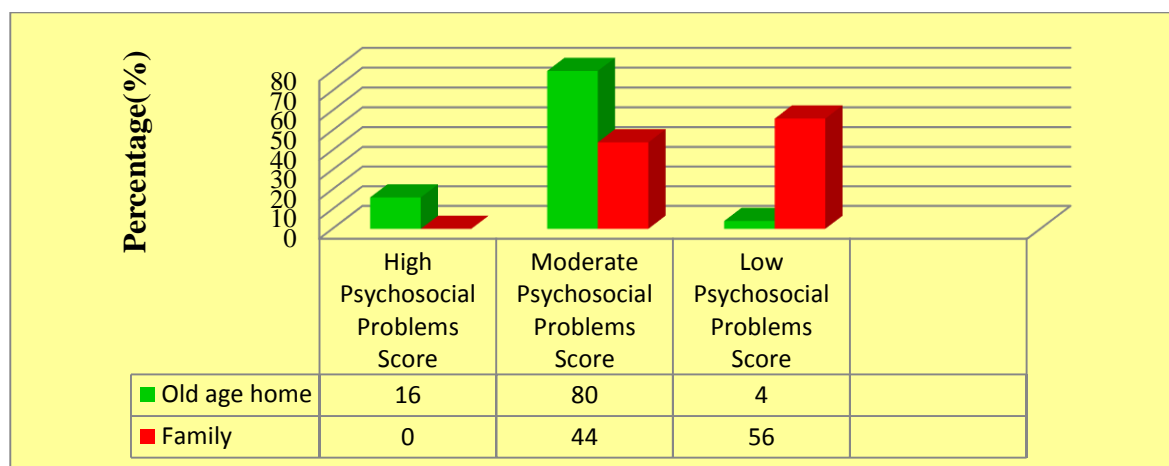


Fig. 1: Clustered column diagram shows the distribution of psychosocial problems scores of subjects residing in old age home and in families

5. TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS FOR COMPARISON OF THE MEAN SCORE OF PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEMS BETWEEN THE SUBJECTS RESIDING IN OLD AGE HOME AND WITHIN FAMILIES

Table 2: Mean, Median, Mode, Standard deviation and Range of Psychosocial problems scores of subjects residing in old age home, n=50

Area of Analysis	Mean	Median	Mode	Standard deviation	Range
Subjects residing in old age home	147.92	145	137	26.52	120

Table 3: Mean, Median, Mode, Standard deviation and Range of Psychosocial problems scores of subjects residing within families, n=50

Area of Analysis	Mean	Median	Mode	Standard deviation	Range
Subjects residing within families	197	202	198	23.24	91

Table 4: The difference between the mean, median, mode, standard deviation and range of the psychosocial problems scores among the subjects residing in old age home and within families, n=100

Area of Analysis	Mean	Median	Mode	Standard deviation	Range
Subjects residing within families	197	202	198	23.24	91
Subjects residing in old age home	147.92	145	137	26.52	120
Difference	49.08	57	61	-3.28	-29

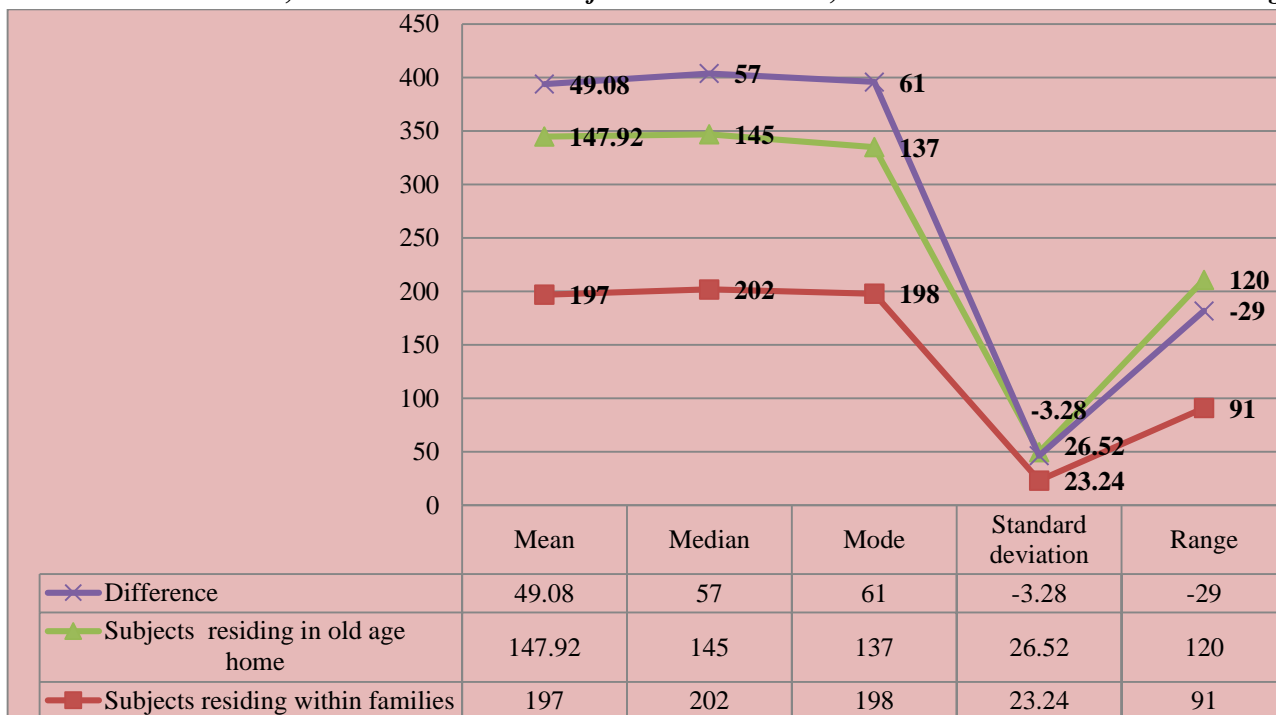


Fig. 2: Line diagram shows the difference between the mean, median, mode, standard deviation and range of psychosocial problems score among the subjects residing in old age home and families

To compare the mean score of psychosocial problems between the subjects residing in old age home and within families, Unpaired 't' test was computed and the following research, hypothesis is stated.

H₀₁: There is no difference between the mean score of psychosocial problems among subjects residing in old age home and within families.

H₁: There is a difference between the mean score of psychosocial problems among subjects residing in old age home and within families.

Table 5: Mean difference, standard error and unpaired 't' values of the mean of psychosocial problems score of subjects residing in old age home and within families, n=100

Mean difference	Standard error	Unpaired 't' test		Degree of freedom (df)
		Calculated	Tabulated	
49.08	4.9881	9.84*	1.66	98

Here, calculated t-value ($t_{cal} = 9.84$) was greater than table value ($t_{tab} = 1.66$) at 0.05 level of significance with 98 df and it indicated that H_1 was accepted. i.e. $H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$, the H_{01} Null hypothesis was rejected.

Therefore findings revealed that there was a difference in the mean score of psychosocial problems among subjects residing in old age home and within families.

6. TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS FOR AN ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEMS SCORES WITH THEIR SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES OF THE SUBJECTS RESIDING IN OLD AGE HOME AND WITHIN FAMILIES

H₀₂: There is no association between psychosocial problems scores among subjects residing in old age home with their selected socio-demographic variables.

H₂: There is an association between psychosocial problems scores among subjects residing in old age home with their selected socio-demographic variables.

Table 6: Association between psychosocial problems scores with their selected socio-demographic variables among the subjects residing in old age home, n=50

Sr no.	Socio demographic variables	Scores			Chi square values		Degree of freedom df
		High psycho social problem score	Moderate psycho social problem score	Lower psycho social problem score	Calculated	Tabulated	
1.	Age in years						
	a) 60-69yrs	02	15	01			
	b) 70-79yrs	05	16	01	1.93	9.48	4
	c) 80yrs and above	01	09	00			
2.	Gender						
	a) Male	04	12	00			

b) Female	04	28	20	2.20	5.99	2
3. Educational status						
a)Informal/Formal	01	08	00			
b)Primary school	03	16	01			
c)Secondary school	01	10	01	8.91	18.30	10
d)Higher secondary	02	01	00			
e)Diploma	01	02	00			
f)Graduation	00	03	00			
4. Marital status						
a)Married	01	03	01			
b)Unmarried	02	03	01			
c)Divorced	01	09	00	9.84	12.51	6
d)Widow/ Widower	04	25	00			
5. Previous occupational status						
a)Private service retired	02	08	00			
b)Public/govt. retired	01	03	00	1.19	9.48	4
c)If other specify	05	29	02			
6. Source of income						
a)Children	04	18	00			
b)Savings	01	05	00			
c)Self	01	02	00	6.54	15.50	8
d)Pension	01	03	01			
e)Old age home/Institution	01	12	01			
7. Previously belongs to the type of family						
a)Nuclear family	01	18	00			
b)Joint family	07	22	02	4.26	5.99	2
8. If any major health problem						
a)Hypertension	03	13	01			
b)Knee joint pain	01	02	00	1.16	9.48	2
c)Other	04	25	01			
9. Number of people in a family where you previously stay						
a)0-04	03	18	01			
b)4 and above	05	22	01	0.18	5.99	2

Table 6 Indicated that:

There were nine selected socio-demographic variables. Such as, age in years, gender, educational status, marital status, previous occupational status, source of income, previously belonged to type of family, major health problems, a number of people in the family previously u stay. But none of them was having an association with their psychosocial problems scores of the subjects residing in old age home.

So there was no association between Psychosocial problems scores and the socio demographic variables of subjects residing in old age home like age in years ($\chi^2_{cal}=1.93, \chi^2_{tab}=9.48$), gender ($\chi^2_{cal}=2.20, \chi^2_{tab}=5.99$), educational status($\chi^2_{cal}=8.917, \chi^2_{tab}=18.30$), marital status($\chi^2_{cal}=9.84, \chi^2_{tab}=12.59$), previous occupational status($\chi^2_{cal}=1.19, \chi^2_{tab}=9.48$), source of income($\chi^2_{cal}=6.54, \chi^2_{tab}=15.50$), previously belonged to type of family ($\chi^2_{cal}=4.26, \chi^2_{tab}=5.99$), major health problems($\chi^2_{cal}=1.16, \chi^2_{tab}=9.48$)number .of people in family where you previously stay($\chi^2_{cal}=0.18, \chi^2_{tab}=5.99$). The calculated chi square values were lower than tabulated value at 0.05 level of significance.

Hence H_{02} Null hypothesis was accepted; this indicated that there was no significant association between the psychosocial problems scores among the subjects residing in old age home with their selected socio-demographic variables.

H_{03} : There is no association between psychosocial problems scores among subjects residing within families with their selected socio-demographic variables.

H_3 . There is an association between psychosocial problems among subjects residing within families with their selected socio-demographic variables.

Table 7: Association between psychosocial problems scores with their selected socio-demographic variables among subjects residing within families, n=50

Sr. No	Sociodemographic Variables	Scores		Chi-square values		Degree of freedom Df
		Moderate psychosocial Problem score	Lower Psychosocial Problem score	Calculated	Tabulated	
1.	Age in years					
	a)60-69yrs	10	12			
	b)70-79yrs	06	14	4.73	5.99	2

	c)80yrs & above	06	02			
2. Gender						
	a)Male	06	13			
	b)Female	16	15	1.91	3.84	1
3. Educational status						
	a)Informal/Formal	11	10			
	b)Primary school	07	09			
	c)Secondary school	03	05	2.10	9.48	4
	d)Higher secondary	01	03			
	e)Diploma	00	01			
4. Marital status						
	a)Married	08	13			
	b)Widow/ Widower	14	15	0.51	3.48	1
5. Previous occupational status						
	a)Private service retired	02	05			
	b)Public/govt. retired	00	01	1.68	5.99	2
	c)If other specify	20	22			
6. Source of income						
	a)Children	18	20			
	b)Savings	00	01			
	c)Self	04	03	4.59	7.81	3
	d)Pension	00	04			
7. Type of family						
	a)Nuclear family	01	03			
	b)Joint family	21	25	0.69	3.84	1
8. If any major health problem						
	a)Hypertension	09	06			
	b)Diabetes Mellitus	03	02			
	c)Knee joint pain	04	01	8.76*	7.81	3
	d)Other	06	19			
9. Number of people in family						
	a)0-04	05	08			
	b)4 and above	17	20	8.21*	3.84	1

Table 7 Indicated that:

* Indicates that significant association.

There were nine selected socio-demographic variables. Such as age in years, gender, educational status, marital status, previous occupational status, source of income, type of family, major health problems, and the number of people in the family. Out of those nine selected socio-demographic variables, two socio-demographic variables showed the association of the psychosocial problems scores of the subjects residing within families those were the major health problems and a number of people in the family.

The table revealed that there was an association between Psychosocial problems scores and the socio-demographic variables of subjects residing within families that were major health problems ($\chi^2_{cal} = 8.76, \chi^2_{tab} = 7.84$) number of people in the family ($\chi^2_{cal} = 8.21, \chi^2_{tab} = 3.84$). The calculated chi-square values were higher than the tabulated value at 0.05 level of significance.

Hence H_3 was accepted. i.e. $H_3: \mu \neq \mu_0$. This indicated that there was a significant association between the psychosocial problem scores with their selected socio-demographic variables among subjects residing within families at $p < 0.05$ level. H_{03} Null hypothesis was rejected.

7. RESULTS

The results revealed that 50 samples that were elderly people residing in old age home, 8 elderly people had high psychosocial problem score, 40 elderly people had moderate psychosocial problem score, 2 elderly people had low psychosocial problem score, whereas the remaining 50 samples, elderly people residing within families, 22 elderly people had moderate psychosocial score, 28 elderly people had low psychosocial problem score and no one had high psychosocial problem score. The unpaired 't' test was carried out it evidenced that there was a significant difference in the level of psychosocial problems of the elderly people residing in old age home and within families. Here calculated t-value ($t_{cal} = 9.84$) was greater than table value ($t_{tab} = 1.66$) at 0.005 level of significance with 98 df.

There was no association between psychosocial problems scores and the socio-demographic variables of elderly people residing in old age home. The calculated chi-square values were lower than the tabulated value at 0.05 level of significance. This was indicated that there was no significant association between the psychosocial problem scores with their selected socio-demographic variables of elderly people residing in old age home.

There was an association between psychosocial problems scores and the socio-demographic variables of elderly people residing within families that were major health problems, ($\chi^2_{cal} = 8.76, \chi^2_{tab} = 7.84$), a number of people in the family ($\chi^2_{cal} = 8.21, \chi^2_{tab} = 3.84$). The calculated chi-square values were higher than the tabulated value at 0.05 level of significance. This was indicated that

there was a significant association between the psychosocial problem scores with their selected socio-demographic variables of elderly people within families.

8. CONCLUSION

The present study revealed that there was a difference in psychosocial problems among elderly people residing in old age home and within families. The psychosocial problems were higher in elderly people residing in old age home than elderly people residing within families.

9. REFERENCES

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